

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



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 am waiting for you to say those words, Gladys." 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."

sunshine that was tingling his beard with gold, I heard his low, fervent "Thank God! 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."

that is one reason," I thought, as I carried up my roses. Gladys was still asleep. I had finished my breakfast, and had helped Chatty arrange the turret-room for the day, when I heard Gladys's waking. I hastened to her side, and found her leaning on her elbow looking at me with a smile.

had sealed it I had noiselessly left the room. CHAPTER XLIII. DOWN THE PEMBERLEY ROAD. Three-quarters of hour had elapsed before I ventured into the room again; but at the first sound of my footsteps Gladys looked up, and called to me in a voice charged and broken with happiness.

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



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

Subscription, per annum, \$1.50
paid strictly in advance.
TO ADVERTISERS.
Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at 10c per line (single), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

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

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887

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

Two more Unionist members of Parliament have returned to Mr. Gladstone, viz: Sir Husey 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 1/2c per lb.; in Montreal the quotation was 6 1/2c per lb. This gives the Montreal combine \$2.50 per barrel profit over and above what American refiners get.

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.

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.

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 energy.

A CONTEMPORARY wants to know what is the 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 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 Commons, advocated closer commercial relations with the United States, and the farmers present were clearly in favor of the change.

A LARGE number of election petitions have been filed in Nova Scotia, most of them against 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.

A Toronto paper, which is striving hard to get the vacant organ of the Tory party, slyly observes that the advocates of reciprocity are seeking to advance their cause by getting up a commercial depression. Mr. Hague, General Manager of the Merchants Bank, will hardly be charged with being one of the unpatriotic party to which the

Toronto sheet refers. Yet he has declared "that the condition of trade, as affected by the 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 lessen production somewhat. Credit also should be granted with care. Both wholesale and retail merchants would consult their own interest by buying less."

MR. MERRICK 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 Montreal to make way for Mr. Tallon 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 thus:—"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 insatiate. 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 voracious 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 basic 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 ever known in America, by which some 120 lives were lost at Chataworth, 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 purpose at least of absolute control, and with characteristic disregard of the bondholders and their interests preyed upon its movable property and allowed it to be sold 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 wrest 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 neglected to keep the road in repair. Surely it is time that the law was amended so as to provide some means for punishing the millionaire railway wreckers, who are not a whit less guilty than those who deliberately place obstructions in the way of trains.

THE unesteemed Kurool cannot repress its exultation over the silly rumor of Mr. McShane'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 noble 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 of sneaking any one of their number into office 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 pangs 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 courageous arraignment of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The patriot Irishman could not be touched by the reptilian representative of all that is vile, bloody and mean in Irish history, now domiciled in Canada, but a still more contemptible scion of the same reptile stock, located in Dublin, could act for him. Lansdowne had the will but not the power to put William O'Brien in prison, but he who hides the hideous name of Castleburgh behind the title of Lord Londonderry can, and so the revenge is to be satisfied. We can, however, afford to bide our

time, for the day is not far distant when short work will be made of the power and pretensions 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.

DESPITE denials, it would appear from the 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:—"He had no information that Sir John Macdonald intended to ask for British troops for service in Manitoba, but he was not prepared to say that under no circumstances would Imperial troops support the local forces. Each case must be judged on its own merits. The announcement was received with cheers."

This cautious 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 in to 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 some 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 International Concourse of Sciences and Industry, which will take place at Brussels 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 committees, in the different industrial centres of the kingdom. These committees are designed to group the local industries, and to obtain their important partaking at the Concours at the exhibition."

"Earl du Chastel take advantage of these excursions, to make known the profit which will derive for them, from the Concours, and the facilities which Government will grant to the exhibitors of the country. He meets everywhere with the best reception, and receives numerous adhesions. "The members of the General commissariat, have already visited, in the centre: Louvain and Antwerp. They will shortly visit: Nivelles, Gand, Lierre, Alost, St-Nicolas, Andenarde, Bruges, Courtrai, Mons, Charleroi, Journal, Malines, Liege, Namur, Hasselt, etc. The Director of the Belgian section, has nearly finished the expedition of documents to the producers. "Within this last fortnight he has trusted about 25,000 foids to the post. On the other hand, the executive Committee, which has its seat, 22, rue de Falaix, is occupied with the organization of the Concours, and will 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 implicate the discussion 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 conferees, 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 is 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 they 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 system by which the refiners, the wholesale men and the retailers, each in turn, lay a tax on the people till the price of the article is raised to double what it would be were there fair, open competition.

THE LAW OF ROBBERY. When the policy of protection was under discussion, previous to its adoption, the argument that manufacturers would combine to put up prices was met by the counter argument that competition would always exist and keep prices down. Experience now takes the place of argument, and we find that combination to unduly enhance prices in all articles protected by the tariff is the universal rule and practice. The

present discussion on the sugar "combine" has amply demonstrated that the general public are 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 secure his capture and punishment, but the action of the thief is only different in manner from that of the parties to the conspiracy to defraud the public. Both seek to obtain from others money to which they have no claim. The intention is the same. Nor can the action of the combiners be justified under the terms of the law. The fact that men 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 motive.

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 masses of the people placed at the mercy of a ring? Surely it is bad enough that the Government should impose enormous taxation on the necessities of life without delegating a like power to private persons? Have Canadians surrendered their liberties to the extent of permitting the abandonment of the first principle of taxation—that no more shall be taken from the people than is absolutely necessary for the expenses of government? It seems so; and the fact that a class of business men openly defend the imposition of 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 considered proper because it is possible, but it is no wise differs in principle from the practice of a former age. A government which accepts 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 abject, 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 States, 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 Know-nothing party, without, we are assured, religious intolerance. The following is its platform:—"First—The careful restriction of immigration. "Second—A thorough revision of the naturalization laws. "Third—Reserving lands for American citizens only. "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 improvements. "Tenth—To protect and promote the American 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 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 which he had lived. Thus paupers, criminal and political agitators could be excluded. A foreigner would have to be a resident of the States twenty-one 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 and Toronto has already had to consider 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 great 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 abroad arising from the sharp contact of irresponsible wealth in the hands of selfish men, and the poverty of great masses educated in the theories of the social revolution. This is where the danger lies and no one can contemplate the future without misgiving. It is fortunate, however, that property is so equally divided among the fixed population, who really control the country. That class is not heard amid the din

raised by the noisy demagogues of the cities, but when it moves we may be sure it will be in the right direction.

THE NEW PARTY LINES.

Anyone who has given even passing attention to the drift of politics in Canada of late cannot but have observed the gradual regrouping of forces into two new and very distinct lines of 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 other hand, there has been gradually growing up a Canadian idea with distinct nationality as its final purpose. So far as can be seen at present we see Sir John Macdonald and the combiners who have created under the protective system form the head and body of the Imperialists with the Tory party as its nominal corps d'armee. In it are also included the advocates of Imperial Federation. The Canadian party is the very opposite. It comprises nearly the whole of the old Liberal party, strengthened by those who advocate unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. It has no affection for any principle which places Imperial interests paramount to Canadian. Its loyalty is to Canada first, and it seeks in the expansion of Canadian nationality, not in subordination to Imperialism, the true fruition of the destiny of the Dominion. These are the parties of the future. Indeed it may be said that the armies have taken the field. The first gun has actually been fired in Manitoba, and in the determination of the people of that province to break the railway monopoly and obtain free commercial intercourse with the States we see the first overt act in the coming struggle. 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 says Sir Charles Tupper denies the truth of the report, but as it was given on the veracity 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 Majesty's representative, with the consent of her advisers, sees fit to disallow a measure which is derogatory to the interests of the Dominion and the Empire, they must submit gracefully." "The people of Manitoba wish to build the Red River road with their own money, and are determined not to be prevented from so doing. I assure the volunteers of Ontario will not take up arms against their brothers in Manitoba."

"I am determined," said Sir John, "that the construction of the Red River road shall be stopped, and, if necessary, by British regulars. On my suggestion 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 strategic point and that in event of war troops can be kept there cheaply and be transported to India or elsewhere by despatch. Their presence there will also make the unruly provinces submit to federal authority."

Mr. Wals replied:—"Our people will resist with an armed force, and if a collision occurs rebellion will follow."

"I cannot help that," said Sir John, "we 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 revival of an old pet idea of the Premier's. He 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 armies. In furtherance of his policy of making this country a military adjunct to the empire, Sir John would not hesitate to shoot down the Manitobans. Visionary as his policy undoubtedly is, he is urged to its prosecution by a ring of capitalists, who see in it untold sources of money getting.

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 the wrong, as a matter of course. They have been accustomed of late years to making war upon uncivilized and half-civilized nations, and could applaud the heroic action of the Canadian Government in suppressing a people who presumed to defend their homes against Indian sharks. But when it comes to rebellion of white settlers and threats to crush them with bullets

and bayonets, the British press draws the line and demands that "steps be 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."

But however low our estimate may be of the honesty and wisdom of the Ottawa ministry, we cannot think they dare proceed to the 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 culmination in a civil war to throw off the yoke of political, commercial and railway slavery under which the country is suffering.

Apart, however, from these considerations, it is monstrous to suppose that the people of Manitoba should be expected to submit tamely to a policy which is nothing short of robbery, or that the peace and prosperity of the Dominion should be jeopardized to uphold it.

A few facts will show how well founded are the demands of the Manitobans. Two years ago the merchants of Winnipeg sought to procure competition against the high rates of the Canadian Pacific by establishing a line of boats 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, competition 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 remuneration 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 7 1/2 cents per 100 pounds. So that the Manitoba 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 1,323 miles, is 50 cents per 100 pounds, and from St. Paul to New York, a distance of about 1,500 miles, the rate is 32 1/2 cents. So that the Manitoba farmer, shipping from Winnipeg, gets 17 1/2 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 discrimination 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 Winnipeg 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, challenging them, as it were, to the conflict. It is somewhat curious that a leading spirit in a railway company which has forced its way through public and private property, with supreme disregard to all its interests save its own, 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 avaricious 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 Manitoba as affording them an outlet to the great markets to the south of them, it sinks into a mere 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 situation in Manitoba and the feelings of the people may be obtained from the following, which appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press of the 17th inst. "From Winnipeg to Montreal the distance is 1,425 miles; from Regina to Montreal, it is 1,781 miles; from Winnipeg to Halifax, it is 2,010 miles; from Regina to Halifax, it is 2,385 miles; from Halifax to London, it is 3,885 miles; from London to New York, it is 3,465 miles; from New York to New Orleans, it is 1,600 miles; from New Orleans to St. Louis, it is 1,000 miles; from St. Louis to Chicago, it is 900 miles; from Chicago to St. Paul, it is 400 miles; from St. Paul to Minneapolis, it is 300 miles; from Minneapolis to Winnipeg, it is 200 miles; from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, it is 430 miles; from Port Arthur to Montreal, it is 1,323 miles; from Montreal to New York, it is 1,500 miles; from New York to London, it is 3,465 miles; from London to Paris, it is 210 miles; from Paris to Rome, it is 1,460 miles; from Rome to Constantinople, it is 1,150 miles; from Constantinople to Alexandria, it is 1,000 miles; from Alexandria to Suez, it is 1,000 miles; from Suez to Aden, it is 1,000 miles; from Aden to Bombay, it is 1,000 miles; from Bombay to Calcutta, it is 1,000 miles; from Calcutta to Singapore, it is 1,000 miles; from Singapore to Hong Kong, it is 1,000 miles; from Hong Kong to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kyoto, it is 1,000 miles; from Kyoto to Naniwa, it is 1,000 miles; from Naniwa to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Hong Kong, it is 1,000 miles; from Hong Kong to Singapore, it is 1,000 miles; from Singapore to Calcutta, it is 1,000 miles; from Calcutta to Bombay, it is 1,000 miles; from Bombay to Aden, it is 1,000 miles; from Aden to Suez, it is 1,000 miles; from Suez to Alexandria, it is 1,000 miles; from Alexandria to Constantinople, it is 1,000 miles; from Constantinople to Rome, it is 1,460 miles; from Rome to Paris, it is 210 miles; from Paris to London, it is 210 miles; from London to New York, it is 3,465 miles; from New York to New Orleans, it is 1,600 miles; from New Orleans to St. Louis, it is 1,000 miles; from St. Louis to Chicago, it is 900 miles; from Chicago to St. Paul, it is 400 miles; from St. Paul to Minneapolis, it is 300 miles; from Minneapolis to Winnipeg, it is 200 miles; from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, it is 430 miles; from Port Arthur to Montreal, it is 1,323 miles; from Montreal to New York, it is 1,500 miles; from New York to London, it is 3,465 miles; from London to Paris, it is 210 miles; from Paris to Rome, it is 1,460 miles; from Rome to Constantinople, it is 1,150 miles; from Constantinople to Alexandria, it is 1,000 miles; from Alexandria to Suez, it is 1,000 miles; from Suez to Aden, it is 1,000 miles; from Aden to Bombay, it is 1,000 miles; from Bombay to Calcutta, it is 1,000 miles; from Calcutta to Singapore, it is 1,000 miles; from Singapore to Hong Kong, it is 1,000 miles; from Hong Kong to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kyoto, it is 1,000 miles; from Kyoto to Naniwa, it is 1,000 miles; from Naniwa to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Hong Kong, it is 1,000 miles; from Hong Kong to Singapore, it is 1,000 miles; from Singapore to Calcutta, it is 1,000 miles; from Calcutta to Bombay, it is 1,000 miles; from Bombay to Aden, it is 1,000 miles; from Aden to Suez, it is 1,000 miles; from Suez to Alexandria, it is 1,000 miles; from Alexandria to Constantinople, it is 1,000 miles; from Constantinople to Rome, it is 1,460 miles; from Rome to Paris, it is 210 miles; from Paris to London, it is 210 miles; from London to New York, it is 3,465 miles; from New York to New Orleans, it is 1,600 miles; from New Orleans to St. Louis, it is 1,000 miles; from St. Louis to Chicago, it is 900 miles; from Chicago to St. Paul, it is 400 miles; from St. Paul to Minneapolis, it is 300 miles; from Minneapolis to Winnipeg, it is 200 miles; from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, it is 430 miles; from Port Arthur to Montreal, it is 1,323 miles; from Montreal to New York, it is 1,500 miles; from New York to London, it is 3,465 miles; from London to Paris, it is 210 miles; from Paris to Rome, it is 1,460 miles; from Rome to Constantinople, it is 1,150 miles; from Constantinople to Alexandria, it is 1,000 miles; from Alexandria to Suez, it is 1,000 miles; from Suez to Aden, it is 1,000 miles; from Aden to Bombay, it is 1,000 miles; from Bombay to Calcutta, it is 1,000 miles; from Calcutta to Singapore, it is 1,000 miles; from Singapore to Hong Kong, it is 1,000 miles; from Hong Kong to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kyoto, it is 1,000 miles; from Kyoto to Naniwa, it is 1,000 miles; from Naniwa to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Hong Kong, it is 1,000 miles; from Hong Kong to Singapore, it is 1,000 miles; from Singapore to Calcutta, it is 1,000 miles; from Calcutta to Bombay, it is 1,000 miles; from Bombay to Aden, it is 1,000 miles; from Aden to Suez, it is 1,000 miles; from Suez to Alexandria, it is 1,000 miles; from Alexandria to Constantinople, it is 1,000 miles; from Constantinople to Rome, it is 1,460 miles; from Rome to Paris, it is 210 miles; from Paris to London, it is 210 miles; from London to New York, it is 3,465 miles; from New York to New Orleans, it is 1,600 miles; from New Orleans to St. Louis, it is 1,000 miles; from St. Louis to Chicago, it is 900 miles; from Chicago to St. Paul, it is 400 miles; from St. Paul to Minneapolis, it is 300 miles; from Minneapolis to Winnipeg, it is 200 miles; from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, it is 430 miles; from Port Arthur to Montreal, it is 1,323 miles; from Montreal to New York, it is 1,500 miles; from New York to London, it is 3,465 miles; from London to Paris, it is 210 miles; from Paris to Rome, it is 1,460 miles; from Rome to Constantinople, it is 1,150 miles; from Constantinople to Alexandria, it is 1,000 miles; from Alexandria to Suez, it is 1,000 miles; from Suez to Aden, it is 1,000 miles; from Aden to Bombay, it is 1,000 miles; from Bombay to Calcutta, it is 1,000 miles; from Calcutta to Singapore, it is 1,000 miles; from Singapore to Hong Kong, it is 1,000 miles; from Hong Kong to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kyoto, it is 1,000 miles; from Kyoto to Naniwa, it is 1,000 miles; from Naniwa to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Hong Kong, it is 1,000 miles; from Hong Kong to Singapore, it is 1,000 miles; from Singapore to Calcutta, it is 1,000 miles; from Calcutta to Bombay, it is 1,000 miles; from Bombay to Aden, it is 1,000 miles; from Aden to Suez, it is 1,000 miles; from Suez to Alexandria, it is 1,000 miles; from Alexandria to Constantinople, it is 1,000 miles; from Constantinople to Rome, it is 1,460 miles; from Rome to Paris, it is 210 miles; from Paris to London, it is 210 miles; from London to New York, it is 3,465 miles; from New York to New Orleans, it is 1,600 miles; from New Orleans to St. Louis, it is 1,000 miles; from St. Louis to Chicago, it is 900 miles; from Chicago to St. Paul, it is 400 miles; from St. Paul to Minneapolis, it is 300 miles; from Minneapolis to Winnipeg, it is 200 miles; from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, it is 430 miles; from Port Arthur to Montreal, it is 1,323 miles; from Montreal to New York, it is 1,500 miles; from New York to London, it is 3,465 miles; from London to Paris, it is 210 miles; from Paris to Rome, it is 1,460 miles; from Rome to Constantinople, it is 1,150 miles; from Constantinople to Alexandria, it is 1,000 miles; from Alexandria to Suez, it is 1,000 miles; from Suez to Aden, it is 1,000 miles; from Aden to Bombay, it is 1,000 miles; from Bombay to Calcutta, it is 1,000 miles; from Calcutta to Singapore, it is 1,000 miles; from Singapore to Hong Kong, it is 1,000 miles; from Hong Kong to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kyoto, it is 1,000 miles; from Kyoto to Naniwa, it is 1,000 miles; from Naniwa to Osaka, it is 1,000 miles; from Osaka to Kobe, it is 1,000 miles; from Kobe to Yokohama, it is 1,000 miles; from Yokohama to Shanghai, it is 1,000 miles; from Shanghai to Hong Kong, it is

over the comparatively short distance which separates us from the United States to the south. The question is not whether we can reach the United States, but whether we can reach the United States in a manner which will be profitable to us. The Commercial Union would reduce the price of many articles and commodities which the farmers and producers have to buy. The Commercial Union would reduce the price of many articles and commodities which the farmers and producers have to buy. The Commercial Union would reduce the price of many articles and commodities which the farmers and producers have to buy.

Here we have a pretty clear statement of the views of those who have challenged the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway 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 Government of Canada.

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 attention of the people of these localities to a spot on the Lower Lachine Road, having a mile frontage on the Lachine Rapids, as a most suitable one for a West End Park, being close to the city and easy of access, as pointed out in 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 easily walk out and examine the place and then draw 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 Lachine.

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

Have you ever, reader, as you have passed along the Lower Lachine Road, cast your eyes at 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 Lachine Rapids and a breadth of half a mile in the rear on the Aqueduc—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 so 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 aqueduct, 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 Tories, 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 change 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 Conservative help, as some Conservatives may be desirous of helping him. The pretext advanced for the proposed change is one which could only emanate 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. It is a well known fact that the Protestant members of the Government are not in the least more loyal to the Government than the Catholic members. Mr. Hall is mentioned as bell-wether of the flock. It is likewise asserted that Mr. Lynch is willing

to act in the same obliging capacity. But what strikes us as particularly suggestive in the new programme is the proposed retirement of Mr. McShane 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 support from the English Protestants, but it is rather dangerous. If there be a desire in some quarters to supplant Mr. McShane, they 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 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 doubt 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 "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 whose miserable fate it is to commit a crime every day of his life. Lansdowne, in fact, overdoes the character, inasmuch as he is doomed to be a villain 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 and one generation after another connects the name of Lansdowne with the most hateful exercise of power. But it agrees with the eternal fitness of things that the detested name should 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 Ireland when the eagles went to the Spanish main, has demonstrated his heredity. Like 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 Ingersoll to Halifax, and equal distance over the Grand Trunk, the rate is 31 1/2 cents per hundred. If a competing line would give Manitoba the Grand Trunk rate from Winnipeg to Montreal the wheat growers would save 18 1/2 cents per 100 lbs., or considerably more than 11 cents per bushel. The saving from Brandon to Montreal would be almost the same. If the western part of the province were to save 10 cents per bushel on its 4,000,000 bushels 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 Prairie 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 should 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. E. 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 monopoly.

HON. JAMES McSHANE.

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, and more especially, in this 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 account of its firmness and sagacity, that certain parties, having no particular love for him or the Government, set out the story of his retirement. The old adage that birds only pick the best fruit has been well exemplified

in the conduct of the Tory and quasi-Tory 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 brimming 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 discredit Mr. McShane, they took another course, 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. McShane 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 persuasion 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 a public man occupying a prominent position must expect to be criticised, but the courses taken by those who seek to injure Mr. McShane shows how utterly in want they are of tangible grounds for their opposition. 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 the idea of his retiring. No one can find a reason 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.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF REV. ABBE TANQUAY.—The fourth volume of the Genealogical Dictionary of French Canadian families has just been forwarded to us by the editors, Messrs. E. Senecal & Son. This volume 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 satisfaction of noting that the enterprising work is being rapidly completed. An attentive examination of this unique collection, as the author gratefully reminds the readers of the occupation by the French, goes to show to what extent it is useful 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 degree of parentage, particularly in the case of marriage. The Genealogical dictionary, by its nature, naturally demands 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 libraries. This is also the opinion of the Governor-General of Canada, as expressed in the following letter:

Ottawa, May 20th, 1887.

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 express my warm thanks for the work, which is a very valuable one, and which you have had the courage to undertake; a work which will preserve for those who come after us historical treasures which who 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. Abbe Tanquay.  
The above letter needs no commentary; 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 contains a very interesting article on the life of the great statesman, General James M. Vanuon, a biographical sketch of the distinguished statesman, the successful pen of Judge Advocate Asa Gardner, 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 life. The second article, "How California was Secured," by the renowned Hubert Howe Bancroft, will command universal attention; it is clear, out, concise, and informing to every American. Then comes "Our Revolutionary Thunders," by the eminent James D. Butler, of Wisconsin, a very interesting and valuable paper, entitled "Union, Secession, Abolition, as illustrated in the careers of Webster, Calhoun, Sumner," by W. M. Dickson, of Cincinnati; 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; and 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 biographical sketch by Rev. Dr. Lamson. The curious will be entertained with "Running-Antelope's Autobiography," chiefly given in pictograph—the Indian's novel method of chronicling events. The shorter papers are of much interest. "H. C. Van Schack's Historical Treasures," 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 contents for the current month. Its departments are also filled with good things. Published at 743 Broadway, New York city.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for September is an excellent number. Contents: Revelations of Divine Love, poem, Rev. Alfred young; Cruel Nature, Rev. Henry Hayman, D.D.; Dublin Chapter, Mary Basin; Mexico; Educational and Industrial, Margaret F. Sullivan; Literary Mexico, Mary E. Blake; An Old-Fashioned Poet, Agnes Reppel; Domino Non Sum Dignus, W. Duggett; Tornados, Rev. Martin S. Brennan; Silly Catherine, C. K. Carson; Land, Labor and Taxes in the Last Century, D. D. Linn; Woman in Early Christianity and During the Middle Ages, Rev. Wm. B. Cantwell; Margaret, D. Byrn; Catholics and Civic Virtue, 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. He has no comment to make on the intelligence people it isn't necessary.—Columbian Capital.

When Prince Ferdinand insured his life, bought a new liver pad, and went to Bulgaria to be crowned head or die, he was probably sustained in his lofty purpose by the knowledge 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 ruined our country. The result of our acquaintance with Canadian politicians.—St. 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 hand in the gullet, and unless he has influence with the postal and railway department of the road the axe is pretty sure to fall.—St. John Globe.

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 yearly. There are some scandalous socialists, crazy communists, ardent anarchists, absurd agrarians, and dangerous demagogues, not to speak of lazy labor agitators and criminal cranks, who deny that wealth and prosperity is ever and always the result of toil, thrift and temperance, as an amiable alternative use of the preaching persuasion puts it.—Toronto Labor Reforming.

Governor-General Lansdowne arrived in town this morning from the Metapedia and put up at the Regal, Quebec. He is now in the city, and is now being escorted to the city of Montreal, 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. Lord Lansdowne is a model Irish landlord—that is, the landlord's point of view.—Quebec Telegraph.

Electeur says it does not know the amount paid by the Federal Government for exchange, 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 admitted that this is simply marvellous, and that the National Government has acquired a new title to the gratitude of the public. "It is quite potent to everybody now, even for our adversaries, that we have first-class business men at the head of the Province."

Discipline went 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 hurricane steamer City of Montreal for Discipline. It was always.—Cornwall 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 great wealth, and remembering that the great wealth of those who obtain it is an acknowledgment which practically lowers the wages of every farmer and workman 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 respect in them by their customers and take a dirty penny by submission. Instead of combining to secure the refiners in their extortion, instead of banding as customers to the grocers, and instead of going to the grocers to make themselves, what independent buyers ought to be, masters of the situation.—Toronto Globe.

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 himself; and at last the industries of this country will go to protect that the people will call it 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 ring leaders, and that they are all to be regarded as traitors. Some shrewd and practical men as Messrs. Stevenson, Cluxton 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 "rebel yell."—London Free Press.

The ultra-protectionist papers just now have a good deal to say in praise of Katofo, the lately deceased Russian autocrat. It is a pity that the policy, it seems, was a desire to keep Russia for the Russians, and exclude western civilization influences. Considering that M. Katofo's N. P. resulted in the assassination of one Ozar and innumerable plots against his successor, the deportation of tens of thousands of the best and most enlightened men and women to Siberia, and the state of terror in which both officials and populace and a financial condition not far removed from bankruptcy, it is hardly the example we should care to quote if we believed in the commercial-isolation idea.—Toronto News.

TREMBLAY VS. PARADIS.

A Celebrated Case in Court.

HON. JAMES McSHANE GIVES EVIDENCE.

AYLME, 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 lawyers.

At eleven o'clock the Court opened. The first witness called by Mr. Foran was the Hon. Jas. McShane, Messrs. Prentiss and McArthur, J.P., occupied the bench, assisted by Mr. Driscol, as clerk of the Court. A lengthy discussion took place between Mr. Foran and Mr. Aylme 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. Aylme combated the contention on the ground that the press was not fair. The bench decided in favor of the press and public being admitted.

Hon. Mr. McShane, examined by Mr. Foran, said: "Since I became minister, by vote of the 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 money were given to me by members of the House of Commons. I believe, invariably carried out by my predecessors."

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 your department files exhibit "E," at page 100, and state if you know anything concerning the entry "amount, main road, Mr. White, \$450."

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 my had not been posted up for nearly two years, which I remedied as soon as possible. It has therefore been impossible for me to examine in detail the reports of moneys distributed to sixty-five colonies.

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

Mr. Aylme objected to the evidence. A lengthy discussion here took place as to whether Mr. Turgeon's signature was evidence or not.

Question—Do you know anything about a 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. Irvine to obtain a certified copy of such cheque?

Answer—He never asked for any.

Question—Is there such a cheque in your department, dated October, 1885?

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. If such a cheque is in my department, and it is legal, I shall certainly send it to the court demand it. As a minister of the Crown, I have no objection to produce it, provided the court orders me to do so, and the Attorney-General says it is legal to do so.

Mr. Foran then asked the court to request Mr. McShane to produce such cheque under the above conditions.

Mr. McArthur.—We will not order it until we have further evidence.

Mr. McShane.—Extracts from my office are signed by me or through my orders by my deputies in my different departments.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aylme:—

Question—Is it not the custom that the member asks for a certain amount; then suggests certain names of conductors and names of men as directors over them for the distribution?

Answer—Exactly.

Question—Give us an idea how these directors are to work.

Answer—Suppose we send \$100 to Aylme; 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 inquiry that the money sent to Mr. 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 Gatineau, getting a dollar from one party and two 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 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 country of Ottawa to see where the sum of \$10,800 was spent.

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

A hot discussion took place, in which Mr. McArthur and Messrs. Foran and Aylme joined very warmly, each and all going outside the case, and each striving to make his ideas prevail.

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

Re-examined by Mr. Foran:—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. I regret if such a cheque were sent to C. T. Bate & Co., Mr. McShane's evidence being read over, he signed the deposition and withdrew.

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

must have been presented ten days before it was drawn.

Mr. Foran.—The Court seems to know when the cheque was drawn.

Mr. McArthur.—No; I merely see it in evidence.

Mr. Nettles.—Tremblay was not there. He backed to him by mail. The Bank of British North America would have, I think, the names of the endorsees, etc.

This closed the evidence of Mr. Nettles. Mr. Foran again applied for the production of the cheque, but Mr. McArthur refused. Mr. Foran ordered the cheque to be produced were of the cheque; Mr. McArthur refused. At this state of the case Mr. McShane promised to forward the cheque by next Friday; it existed.

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

Mr. Aylme had made an eloquent speech against the prosecution; if an immodest man who was persecuted for personal reason.

Mr. Foran suggested that the magistrates consult Mr. Justice Wurtelle if they doubted his interpretation of the law.

The case was then adjourned till Friday next.

ISOLATING THE DOMINION.

English Opinion on Disallowing Manitoba.—The Federal Government Committed a Suicidal Act.

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe:— LONDON, Aug. 28.—The discussion still continues in the press on the Manitoba dispute. There are no fresh features of interest. The Spectator to-day deals with the question, arguing that of the conflict Canada makes very apparent the great difficulties and dangers to which British Canada was exposed if a form of government was adopted placing the Dominion Parliament in the same relation to the Ottawa Parliament with the Provincial Legislatures. Several Unionist organs have also striven to make party capital from the incident. The Manchester Guardian editorially discusses, with much vigor, the correspondence just published respecting the increase in the Canadian tariff. "The question now before the House of Commons 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 National Policy was adopted in a blind effort to isolate the Dominion from the advantage of interchange of its products 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 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 Herald, Pall Mall 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 a Federal law 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 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 in a more serious loss to 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 railway charters after promising to abandon the disallowance policy, and that Charles F. Phipps' plan of attaching the new Canadian iron duties, the Manchester Guardian yesterday says the dominant party of Canada is doing all it can to isolate the Dominion from the advantage of interchange of productions with the outside world. The Guardian deplores and protests against so suicidal and unfriendly a course, which will do more harm upon England, but still more upon Canada.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FOR THE CAUSE.

THE AMOUNT FORWARDED BY THE CENTRAL BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE IN MONTREAL.

At a meeting of the Central branch of the Irish National League on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Burns, vice-president, occupied the chair. Messrs. B. Cunningham, treasurer, J. B. Lane, secretary, Hart, Galloway, McArthur, 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 \$181, leaving a deficit of only \$9. The expenses of Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbide were paid by the Montreal League. It was decided to send a letter to the American League to be forwarded to Ireland in aid of the cause. Messrs. E. O'Rourke, McArthur 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 Currier act.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing may be benefited by the use of chimer's life. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them. When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well. 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 Bosche's German 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 certain.

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of Mr. Michael Coffey, which sad event occurred at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Thomas Rowan, on the 22nd inst. The deceased was born at Lannaly, King's County, Ireland, in 1821, and came to Canada in 1855. 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 esteem and respect in which he was held by all who knew him. The funeral took place on Thursday, the 25th, at St. Patrick's church, Rawdon, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. J. O. Dubois. The chief mourners were his six nephews and the pallbearers four of his grand-nephews, R.F.P.

Young wife, lamentably: "Well, even if I don't come to meet you

GLADSTONE CONFIDENT.

HE IS CERTAIN OF AN EARLY VICTORY.

He Declares the Proclamation of the National League to be a Declaration of War—Hails Four 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 resolution.

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 as criminals without a judicial enquiry...

Mr. Gladstone said that the Irish Viceroy, in declaring that the League had incited to violence, must have acted on information—but where was that information? The Irish chiefs on which the Government had acted. If the facts were as the Opposition must forthwith withdraw these propositions upon the House and the Government.

Firstly—That it was a slight—almost an outrage—on the dignity of Parliament to discharge such an important statutory duty without knowing the grounds.

Secondly—That it reduced to utter destruction and to absurdity the main contention that the Government advanced during the discussion of the Crimes act, 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 facts? Why not follow the course taken by Wellington and Peel in 1820 regarding the Catholic League and suppress it?

Thirdly—What could the House think of information that they must thus know or be not be the light? (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said he had always contended that the Government were legislating against a combination apart from crime, and now he was asked to give consent to show that he and his friends were wrong. But the

GOVERNMENT SHANK FROM THE EST. and declined the challenge. They had substituted an arbitrary law for regular legal action. This principle was a most dangerous and dangerous one in any country, and especially in Ireland. Law in Ireland was still on trial. A great infelicity was that those who administered it, especially locally, were not in sympathy with the rights of the people. The proclamation of the National League, Mr. Gladstone declared, was a near approach to a declaration of war on the Irish people. The people of Ireland generally sympathized with the League because they believed that it had been their salvation. (Cheers.) Nobody did anything until the League was founded. The Government were pressing Ireland 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 absurd and perfunctory operation in connection with the great duty of giving sanction to the status of the League. This proclamation was reduced to a mere farce. There would be no jury, judge or resident magistrate and no parliament to control Ireland. There would be nothing but the absolute unmitigated 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, but vain hope, which, even at the last, brighter and livelier. (Cheers.) The Irish believed that the Government policy had not the sanction of the British nation. (Irish cheers.) The Government's foundation was slipping from under them, and their action in reference to the proclamation of the League showed that their strength was failing. In the meantime, the English nation to fulfill her reasonable wishes, and was convinced that her expectations would not be disappointed. Mr. Gladstone then presented his resolution and prolonged cheers.

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY. Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone would have been wiser had he rested his argument on the allegation that the House was ignorant of the grounds on which the Viceroy had acted in his defence of the League. 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 possessed. There was sufficient foundation to justify the proclamation in the columns of the local newspapers without going into the Government's confidential reports. Mr. Balfour argued that when Mr. Gladstone proclaimed the Land League he did so when Mr. Parnell was imprisoned and when Parliament was not sitting, and that he afforded no information to any one connected. He quoted at length from documents to show that the League was guilty of boycotting, coining and misgiving infractions of the law.

THE SPEAKER'S RULING POINT. Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the Speaker whether the documents from which he quoted would be submitted to the House. Mr. Balfour refused to submit the documents 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 cited. 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 authorities on which the case was weakened because the documents had not been tabled.

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 documents are of three sorts—public and confidential papers and my own notes. If the people realize the true nature and workings 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 apologists for, and therefore accomplices in, intimidation.

A UNIONIST CONVERT. Mr. Buchanan (Liberal-Unionist) said that the Government's action was ill-considered. Mr. Balfour had 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 meeting be denied there is no alternative. 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 healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. F. J. Ross' Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery, 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 DEATH STRUGGLE.

Debate on Gladstone's Nullification Motion—The Ministry Sustained—"Wait Patiently and Abstain from Violence."

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion 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 Trevelyan, who complained of the absence of information and of 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 will not leave it at the command of the Government but will be liable to be punished as a common criminal, and that liability will not depend on any judicial proceeding; worthy of the name. In conclusion he complained that the statements made by Mr. Balfour, and only given out last night, left no time for the examination of their character."

The Attorney-General, Sir B. E. Webber, 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 landlordism and to effect a separation between Ireland and England. The objects of the existing League were the same. There would be no time for the death struggle. Well, either the League or the Government would go down. (Irish cheers.) He did not fear the 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 desired to reply to the calumnies that had been hurled at its character. He read letters from branches of the League condemning the practices which the Government declared to be the League's objects. The League repudiated every form of outrage. The League would go on doing what it had done in spite of proclamations, which had no terrors for the Irish people. (Cheers.)

William Redmond accused the Orange Society of worse intimidation than was ever known to the League, which was a genuine national association. Under certain circumstances he said boycotting was justifiable and necessary. (Cheers from the ministerial benches.)

Lord Harrington followed and questioned whether Mr. Redmond's speech would influence the House in favor of the League. After twitting Sir George Trevelyan on his vote 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 hostile to social order. He contradicted the reports that he had disagreed with the Government on the step proposed. He believed the League's game was spoliation and injustice and that its methods were in defiance of the law. (Cheers.) Continuing, Lord Harrington said he had some doubts as to the course adopted. He should have preferred it if it had been possible, that the Government resort in the first instance to the provisions of the Crimes act. But with their aim and object he entirely and earnestly 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 and prematurely with the Government's exercise of authority which Parliament had entrusted to them and intended that they should use. (Loud cheers.)

After speeches by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who characterized Harrington's speech as extraordinary in that he placed the responsibility for the League on the Government, and Mr. G. O. Gavan, who asked if Harcourt had been selected to hold a brief for the League, an denounced the League in strong terms, Mr. Healy ended the debate by counselling the Irish people to wait patiently and abstain 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 "COMMISSION."

RESOLUTION ADOPED BY THE WHOLESALE GROCERS' GUILD.

At a meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, held the other day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That the sugar agreement entered into by the wholesale grocers of the Dominion having of late been the subject of certain attacks in the newspapers, and while those attacks are not unfounded, and while the Montreal branch of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild hereby protests against said misrepresentation, and declares that the sugar agreement is not a "tyrannical" combination for "impitoyable extortion," but simply an arrangement between dealers to prevent granular sugar from being sold at an excessive price, as was done prior to its inception, the subject of the present agreement being submitted 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 do for such a combination, and further, that the non-signing firms benefit in many respects by the ruler and regulations adopted by the association.

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 grocers, per 100 lbs. \$6.75. Cash discount in 14 days, 2 1/2 per cent. . . . . 67. Cartage from refinery to stores. . . . . 02. Actual cost in store. . . . . 6.00. Cartage from store to retail dealer. . . . . 02. Cost to wholesale dealer. . . . . 6.62. Price to retail dealer in lots of 15 lbs, per 100 lbs. . . . . \$7.00. Cash discount in 10 days, 1 1/2 per cent. . . . . 101. Cost to retail dealer. . . . . 6.89 1/2. Leaving profit to wholesale dealer of. . . . . 0.27 1/2.

From this profit of 27 1/2c per 100 lbs (about 4 per cent) has been deducted cost of insurance, rent and loss of interest. An additional charge of 1/2c per lb is made to buyers of less than fifteen barrels. The price to Ontario dealers is 1/2c per lb over foregoing quotations, but the wholesale merchants in many instances pay the freight.

VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B.B.F. 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 SS. 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 Maritide, which arrived at Falmouth to-day with the 13 survivors on board.

THE GREAT MEETING IN DUBLIN.

English Members of Parliament Upheld 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 still linger awaiting dawn. The rotunda, concert room and pillar room each contained a meeting.

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

The principal one Lord Mayor Sullivan presided, surrounded by ladies in brilliant toilets, including Miss Lynch, formerly secretary of the Ladies' Land League. The band played "God Save Ireland" at the meetings assembled, but the music was at times fairly drowned by the plaudits as the favorite M. P.'s entered. The Lord Mayor and Secretary Harrington were the most prominent. Then an immense batch of telegrams of sympathy from all parts of the realm were read.

Professor Galbraith, senior fellow of Trinity College, moved the first resolution, describing the proclamation as "an invasion of constitutional 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 was lost as a stenographer voice roared, "Until the time comes to fight."

Mr. Cobbe then spoke as being the grand-son and in her English Radical. He evoked great enthusiasm by calling Mr. Gladstone the great liberator to succeed O'Connell.

Other English M. P.'s having spoken, John Dillon followed with a crushing denunciation of the proclamation, and Mr. William O'Brien—who was the last speaker—gave fiery. Among other things he said:—

I ask it to be granted that there is no Nationalist will not dispute the proclamation, resist it and trample upon it every hour of the day. (Loud cheers.) That is what I mean to do, for me, and if by doing so I shall be breaking the law, then I shall break the law in a mighty good manner.

GOOD ADVICE. "I have listened to the eloquent and manly advice of our English friends to be calm, moderate and patient, and within certain limits to cordially echo that advice. The Irish people in Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and police to hold the little island down. What is their contention? That they cannot manage to govern the couple of millions of uneducated and ignorant people without being tyrannical and brutal on both sides as in the past. Ireland is the most criminal country in Europe; it is criminal calendar is an almost absolute blank; but they have 40,000 soldiers and

POWDERLY ON THE POWER OF ASSOCIATION.

(From the New York Star.) The paper written by Mr. Powderly for the subject of the Watchword for the Future...

UNIVERSALITY OF THE IRISH RACE.

A singular coincidence came under the writer's notice recently. A Russian army officer invited six gentlemen to dinner. Without mentioning names I will state their occupations...

VULGAR DISPLAYS AT FUNERALS A RELIC OF IGNORANCE.

The Philadelphia Times says: Notwithstanding the efforts made by many ministers and leading public journals to restrain the excessive display of funerals, the expensive display in the burial of the dead is increasing rather than diminishing...

SCIENCE AND DECAPITATION.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE INSTANTANEOUSNESS OF DEATH BY THE GUILLOTINE. British Medical Journal.

DOGS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

An occupation more energetic than being faithful has been found for Old Dog Trudy. In the German army dogs are to act as sentries and as messengers.

DON'T BE LAZY WHEN YOU PRAY.

(From the Buffalo Courier.) The editor of a church paper which has hundreds of readers in this city received something like the following from a subscriber...

LET THE CHILDREN PLAY.

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...

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' friends, as you do the neighborly lad, who, mayhap, is your father's friend.

FIGHTING UTES.

A Desperate Fight Reported Between Them and Colorado'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 seriously wounded, created profound sensation here.

GLAD TO BE CALLED A BULL FIGHT.

A bull fight given in the Plaza Amphitheatro at Madrid, as described by a correspondent of the London Standard, was a most interesting and beautiful scene.

SHOCKING SCENES AT A BULL FIGHT.

A bull fight given in the Plaza Amphitheatro at Madrid, as described by a correspondent of the London Standard, was a most interesting and beautiful scene.

PRINCE VICTOR ISSUES A "MANIFESTO."

Victor Bonaparte, the son of Napoleon, has by the hand of one of his hangers-on issued an address, or "manifesto," to the people of France.

COWARDLY TRAMPS.

THEY ATTACK A DEFENSELESS OLD WOMAN AND THROW HER IN A WELL. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—D. L. Hillier lives upon a farm near Maple Grove, with his mother and brother.

O'BRIEN'S OPINION OF THE PROCLAMATION.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—At a meeting last night Mr. O'Brien said: "I take it for granted that there is no nationalist who will not deplore the proclamation, re-stating the old and well-known motto of the Irish people."

IT IS A COOKED FOOD, A PREDIGESTED FOOD, A NON-IRRITATING FOOD.

Lactated Food advertisement for infants and invalids, highlighting its benefits as a cooked, predigested, and non-irritating food.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of chronic weakness and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flow, painful menstruation, uterine displacements, prostrations, or fillings of the womb, weak back, nervous debility, etc.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (180 pages, paper-covered), send two cents in stamps.

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

Bristol's Kidney and Bladder Remedy advertisement, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's effectiveness for various ailments.

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, Denise Monty.

THE ABBEY SCHOOL, FORT AUGUSTUS, SCOTLAND, Conducted by the Benedictine Fathers.

THE SENIOR DIVISION IS intended to meet the wants of youths, from 16 to 20, who desire to pursue special branches of study, or to prepare for public examinations.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court. Madame Etienne Theriault has filed an action for separation as to her husband, M. Theriault.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Madame Etienne Theriault has filed an action for separation as to her husband, M. Theriault.

MONTREAL—SUPERIOR COURT. Caroline Brien dit Lapierre, of Montreal, wife of Alexandre Seguin, plumber, of the same place, has instituted against him a demand for separation.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ART-OLD OF HOUSEHOLD USE. COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. Under a skin of elegant waxes of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system...

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flow, painful menstruation, uterine displacements, prostrations, or fillings of the womb, weak back, nervous debility, etc.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

McShane Bell Foundry. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Successors in various fields to the BLYMAYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 ILLUSTRATIONS.

ALLAN'S... UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

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

Table listing shipping lines, ship names, and agents. Includes columns for Tonnage, Commanders, and ship names like 'Nunivian', 'Parian', 'Sardinian', etc.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LONDON AND LONDON.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, 27th inst., and from Montreal on MONDAY, 29th inst.

