

SUMMARY.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY has gone to France. A NEW STREET of tombs has been discovered at Pompeii, near the Eastern gate. THE LOUISIANA ORANGE crop will be a failure this year, owing to the severe frost of last winter. FRANCE has restored to King Norodom the entire administration of affairs in Cambodia, except the control of the opium monopoly and the customs. THE DEVALUATION of Gould, the cashier of the First National bank of Portland, Me., will probably reach \$100,000, and may go \$50,000 higher. The money was lost in speculation. Gould is completely prostrated. AN ENGINE specially constructed to use petroleum as fuel is successfully drawing trains on the railway between Alexandria and Cairo. It is estimated that a yearly saving of \$250,000 will be effected on the road. THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT was opened on Monday. The speech from the throne pronounced Holland's foreign relations cordial, her finances satisfactory, requiring no increase in taxation; the harvest good and the cattle of the country healthy. AT A MEETING of the Cork corporation, on Friday, the address of welcome to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was negatived. The seven Nationalist members complained that the Viceroy's first act was to cause the arrest of Father Fahey. ADVICES from Mandalay state that at the opening of the Relief House there the crush to obtain food was so great that twelve persons were trampled to death. Six thousand persons who were ruined by the recent flood were supplied with food. THE POPE has appointed a special commission of cardinals to examine and report upon the divorce laws of different countries, with a view to enable the Pontiff to suitably instruct the bishops of the Catholic Church throughout the world on the subject of divorce. HOOD CHOLERA is doing immense damage in Illinois and Indiana. In Ohio and Michigan the condition of the animals is fair. In some parts of Wisconsin farmers are afraid to keep hogs on account of cholera, and reports from Iowa are of a similar character. In some cases cholera, pinkeye and measles are reported from Missouri and Nebraska. The condition is considerably below an average. Kansas and Kentucky hogs are generally in good condition.

CANADIAN. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, postmaster-general, has completely recovered his health and is daily in attendance at his office. VERY NEARLY ALL the volunteers who served in the North-West, and who were entitled to land grants or scrip, have been settled with. The few cases remaining undisposed of are delayed on account of the difficulty in getting at the correct names of the parties entitled to the bounty. THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION held at Fullerton, Ont., on Wednesday, was the largest ever held in South Perth, every municipality being represented. Mr. H. Fred. Sharpe, of St. Mary's, received the nomination for the Commons, and Mr. J. W. Cull, of Mitchell, for the Local Legislature. A VERY LARGE NUMBER of letters posted in Canada and bearing United States postage stamps continue to be received at the post office here, as well as United States postal cards posted in this country. The trouble is caused by tourists, who do not seem to understand that foreign stamps and cards should not be used.

GERONIMO AND THE HOSTILE APACHES. The redoubtable Apache chief Geronimo, the Rob Roy of the South-West, having been finally run to earth by Captain Lawton's command, directed by Major General Miles, and surrounded at Skeleton Cañon, near the Mexican border, was brought into San Antonio, Texas, in company with Chief Natchez and thirty-two bucks and squaws, on the 10th instant. The credit of this important capture is shared by General Miles, who brought in the hostile warriors in captivity playing cards in their tent. Captain Lawton, of the Fourth Cavalry, and Surgeon Wood, of the Sixth Cavalry, left San Antonio last week for their posts at Albuquerque, having been formally relieved of their prisoners and having made their report to the War Department. Geronimo was very sulky after hearing that Captain Lawton, in whom he had great faith, was going away. Natchez was also very much affected by the departure of Lawton. Geronimo says he would never have gone to war if he had not been forced to. He states that he was told by a courier before he left the reservation for the warpath that he and his people would be murdered. He saw no alternative but to fight. Natchez says that he did not want to go on the warpath, and avoided it as long as he could; but after he got on the warpath he did not want to give up as long as there was a cartridge left. He says he has been well treated by Lawton and General Stanton, and hopes soon to meet his people in Florida.

OVER 400 Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians were transferred from the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, to Florida, last week. Although none of them have been on the warpath since Geronimo broke loose, they were understood to be furnishing his band with ammunition, and there is no telling what moment they might break out. More than half of these Indians are squaws and children. Arizona ought to be pretty well cleared of Indians by this time, though a small band, probably escaped remnants from the surrendered Apaches, are reported to be still at large near the southern frontier. The terror of Indian raids is strikingly presented to the imagination by the picture on page 92, where the unhappy settlers are seen returning from an expedition to find smoking ruins where their homes stood, and a little shoe or bit of torn clothing on the ground as the only trace of their wife and little one.—Frank Leslie, Sept. 25.

A FRENCH PAPER ON CANADA. PARIS, Sept. 24.—The National, commenting on the remarkable display of products of Canadian industry at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, asks why of £20,000,000 worth of goods annually exported by Canada £8,000,000 go to England, only an insignificant portion to France. The article concludes: "Though French feeling is still vigorous in Canada, the business connection of that country with France is too close to be suddenly severed, and it is represented as a ready market for Canadian goods to such an extent that it will compensate Canada for the loss of her English trade. There will be an evolution in that country, so dear to France, and whose motto is 'Canada for Canadians.'"

THE LATEST SENSATION. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AND HIS ALLEGED FUTURE BRIDE—HOW BRITAIN AND AMERICA ARE TO BE UNITED. PITTSBURGH, Pa. Sept. 26.—The Pittsburgh Leader has investigated a report published on the strength of a New York special last Friday, to the effect that the Prince of Wales and Consort had decided that their son Prince Albert Victor should marry an American wife. The reason given for the decision was the opposition of the English populace to any more German alliances, the paucity of reigning Protestant families in Europe, and the bitter opposition to Catholics becoming connected with the English throne. In admitting the truth of this was also stated that the marital union of England and America was some time since suggested by Lord Beaconsfield. There was a mystery, however, in connection with the identity of the American lady said to have been selected as the Prince's bride, but a Pittsburgh gentleman, just returned from New York, is authority for the information that the lady in the case is Miss Jennie Chamberlain, of Cleveland, whose beauty has created a sensation in both Continents. He says while in New York the report was privately circulated in the highest social circles that she and Albert Victor became engaged while she was in Europe last winter. The Leader reporter sent to Cleveland to investigate, telegraphs the same rumor prevails among society people in that city, that Miss Chamberlain is now in Scotland, and that in an interview with her father, that gentleman disclaimed any knowledge of the betrothal.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. BAD WEATHER PREVENTS A PARADE—THE CANADA QUESTION. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The twenty-third triennial convocation of Knights Templar of America opened its session to-day. The city is handsomely decorated. Heavy rain began at eight o'clock, and while the divisions were forming for parade the rainstorm became still more violent and the parade had to be abandoned. Twenty thousand men broke ranks and dispersed very greatly disappointed. A still gale which accompanied the rainstorm made havoc with the decorations. The session of the Convocation began at 12.30. The report of Grand Master Withers, after reciting routine proceedings, refers to the questions at issue with the great party of Canada, which was finally referred to a special committee appointed to-day. Following the report of Grand Master Withers, General Rome, of New York, deputy and acting grand master, submitted the report of his stewardship, extending from May 12, 1885, up to the present time. The report discusses the Canada question mentioned in the next session of Parliament, and insists upon it that the Scotch encampments antedate the Sovereign Great Priory, and that they are therefore not bound to be governed by its laws. He recommends that the present encampment make no effort to try to bring about a settlement of that question.

THE BRITISH IN BURMAH. RANGOON, Sept. 20.—The western frontier column of the British army of occupation in Burma has been cut off from Talaing from communication with the main army by Dacoits, under the leadership of Boshway and other noted insurgents. Three hundred troops were despatched to relieve the beleaguered corps.

AN ENGLISH RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

A MAN FOUND WOUNDED AND DYING IN A COMPARTMENT CAR.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A sensation has been produced by the discovery of a mysterious tragedy in a compartment car. When the six o'clock train from the city on the Underground railway arrived at Queensford station last evening a newly noticed blood dripping from a compartment of a first-class carriage. Mr. A. Fischer, a fisherman and a gentleman was found lying on the floor of the compartment. He was unconscious and blood flowing freely from his head. On his forehead was a deep wound four inches in length. This was evidently made with an instrument sharp and heavy. The scalp was cut clear through, but the skull cranium and the brains protruding. On the man's person were found a gold watch and chain and some first-class notes, which had been disturbed, but very little money. The man was at once conveyed to the hospital. He is still unconscious and his condition is precarious. It is learned that his name is Moritz A. Fischer, and that he is head of the house of M. A. Fischer & Co., foreign agents, of No. 35 Carter lane, E. C. The police have as yet been unable to gain any clue to the cause of the murderous attack on Mr. Fischer or the identity of his assailant or assassin.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Moritz A. Fischer, who was found on Thursday night in a first class carriage of the London Underground Railway with his skull crushed, is still alive, but unable to speak. It is not likely he will recover or be able to speak before death. The affair created a marked sensation because it is the fourth case within a month of similar mysterious deaths in railways leading from London. The present case is less mysterious than were the others because the nature of the wound makes the theory of suicide impossible. Dr. Russ, who was called to attend Mr. Fischer says: "The railway officials are attempting to show that the injury was caused by Fischer putting his head out of the window. This is impossible because the window was barred inside in such a way that a man could not get his head out sufficiently to strike the side of the tunnel. I think Fischer was stunned by a blow on the temple with a hammer, and then recovering struck his head out at the window to call for aid. The assassin pulled him back and struck him a terrible blow on the forehead with some sharp instrument. Fischer is a German Jew. His mother lives at Hamburg, and his brother at Amsterdam. He was a commission dealer for German firms, but was never known to carry much jewellery.

A BOARD OF TRADE SCANDAL.

THE LATEST CHICAGO SENSATION—DISGRACEFUL REVELATIONS—A RIVAL TO THE GREAT LARD CASE.

CHICAGO, September 22.—An inkling of one of the greatest scandals the Board of Trade has experienced since the famous lard case leaked out to-day. It involves one of the most prominent commissioners of the Board, and is at present only known in full by a committee which is investigating charges and counter-charges of alleged swindling carried on by parties who each in turn ask that the other be expelled. The matter concerns a certain P. J. Dickinson, who was confidential man for McGee & Everingham & Co. during the big lard deal which resulted in their failure, then confidential man for their successors, Crittenden & Harvey, and still later for W. R. Harvey & Co., has filed with the directors charges of swindling against W. R. Harvey and Frank Crittenden. The latter, as receiver for the firm of W. R. Harvey & Co., has filed counter charges against Dickinson and Crittenden. Each asks that the other be expelled from the board. Harvey & Co. failed on August 4, and Crittenden, a former partner of the firm, was appointed receiver to settle up the firm's affairs. In looking over the books Crittenden found over 100,000 bushels of what charged to the account of two or three of the firm's largest customers, whose business Dickinson was in the habit of looking after. They denied that he had given Dickinson orders to purchase the stuff. He was brought before the receiver and, it is said, confessed in the presence of four witnesses that he had made the trades for himself and charged them to the credit of the accounts. Dickinson was asked to surrender his membership to partly liquidate his indebtedness, but this he refused to do. Threats of having him expelled from the board failed to move him, and charges of dishonest conduct were accordingly filed. Dickinson immediately filed elaborate charges of swindling practices indulged in by both Harvey and Crittenden and specified individual cases, giving names, dates and figures where customers had been grossly imposed upon. The alleged victims include many prominent business men throughout the country as well as large local speculators and members of the board. The amounts involved on either side are not known even approximately, but must reach a very large total.

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PARNELL AND HIS BILL.

THE MEASURE REJECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

AN OYATION TO THE G. O. M.—PARNELL'S BILL OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Gladstone attended this evening's session of the House of Commons. A crowd had assembled outside to see him, and gave him an ovation when he came. He was received with a similar demonstration when he appeared on the floor. Mr. Gladstone looks as yet being robust health. Lord Randolph Churchill announced that the Government would at the next session introduce a bill to facilitate the transfer of land, reducing legal costs. This announcement was received with cheers. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for

Home, replying to an interrogator by Mr. Parnell, said that since the 13th of June one thousand families, comprising 3,211 persons, had been evicted in Ireland, and that of these 650 families, including 3,025 persons, had been readmitted to their former premises as caretakers.

MR. PARNELL'S BILL. Mr. Parnell, in moving the second reading of his Land Bill, said the recent elections conveyed a mandate to the House of Commons that it should show itself willing and able to provide for the wants of Ireland equally as it is for an Irish parliament. (Cheers.) It was useless to talk about the lateness of the session. The majority taking into account the increased cost of labor, the depression in prices, and the fact that the new members were young, fresh and not overworked and they did not require a holiday. A state of urgency existed with reference to relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland. Mr. Parnell here explained the provisions of his bill. The first clause, he said, was the most important because it dealt with the most urgent subject. It enacted that any statutory tenant whose rent was fixed prior to the last day of the year 1884 might apply for an abatement in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill was to be a temporary measure with the exception of the second clause. It was intended to provide for what he hoped would be only a temporary emergency. It was intended to meet the depression in prices, but he could not tell now whether

which worked justly and satisfactorily for all parties. The costs of evictions frequently exceed the amount of rent due. Therefore, it was necessary to suspend evictions to save tenants additional costs. (Cheers.) The second clause of the leaseholders' clause, it will probably be objected to on the ground that it might not have a place in the temporary bill. But the — too long in fact — and would not be a party to the horrible injustice of their perpetual exclusion from the benefits of the act of 1882. (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell quoted at length from statistics to prove that the fall in the price of produce was not exaggerated. The estimate of the average rent deductions amounted to 19 percent, the tenants were three percent to the bad, without taking into account the increased cost of labor, owing to the emigration of able-bodied men. The Land Act of 1881, therefore, did not benefit the tenant farmers. The land commissioners themselves virtually admit that the rents fixed prior to 1883 were too high, because the rents fixed for the first six months of 1886 were greatly reduced as compared with the rents fixed earlier, averaging 18 percent less. (Cheers.) He admitted that the evictions at the end of 1885 and the beginning of 1886 were fewer than those that occurred immediately after the passing of the land act. This decrease in the number of evictions he attributed to the fact that at the end of 1884 the Earl of Carnarvon, who was then viceroy, appealed to the landlords to refrain from evicting tenants at the beginning of 1886, and to the fact that Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, had always discouraged evictions. But both of these factors had ceased to exist, and the number of

evictions had again become alarming.

THE DEPRESSION WAS LIKELY TO CONTINUE. The depression commenced in 1883, and had continued unabated ever since. "There are no signs of a recovery," said Mr. Parnell, "indeed, the signs for the future are growing worse, and I only ask the House to take action with regard to the rents falling due next November, and the beginning of 1887, when the Government will be asked to report, or for the Government to take action thereon, which will be impossible before 1887, supposing the House adjourned until the middle of February. A similar delay occurred in the consideration of the Land Act of 1881 and the Arrears Act of 1882. Therefore, unless the House accedes to my proposal, tenants and landlords will remain in statu quo for a year. (Cheers.) Our op-

ponents will probably urge that it will be exceedingly difficult for the Land Court to ascertain whether tenants are really unable to pay their rents. But there was a similar difficulty to overcome in connection with the Arrears Act of 1882. The Court satisfied itself within five months of the inability of 200,000 tenants to pay their rents. (Cheers.) Similar quickness and expedition will follow my bill and the work will probably finish in three months. I propose further that the tenant shall deposit half of the amount of his rent, leaving the court to determine how much of the remaining half the tenant shall pay and how much the landlord shall lose. Under the Arrears Act the tenant deposited only one-third of his rent, the landlord losing one-third, and the State advancing the remaining third. The only practical difference I make is

THAT THE STATE SHALL NOT BE A LOSER. In regard to the suspension of evictions, my bill closely follows the lines of the Arrears Act.

The working of the Land Act of 1881 showed that there were almost as few just men among the landlords as had been found in Sodor and Gomer. Cries of "Oh!" and laughter.) If it had not been for the landlords, you might possibly have conciliated the Irish people. You rule in their favor. The landlords you placed there as your stewards proved false to their trust and oppressed their tenants, who have the most confidence that, as an act of justice, Parliament will not permit the bill to be lost. (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell's speech occupied one hour and twenty minutes in delivery.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFER THE BILL. At the conclusion of Mr. Parnell's speech Mr. John George Gibson, member for Liverpool, arose, and on behalf of the Government said that after the declarations already made it would be impossible to undertake any new constructive legislation this session. He declared that Mr. Parnell's measure was one which no Government could accept, and contended that

Gladstone said the Government admitted that the judicial rents were too high. Here he was interrupted by cries of "No." "Then," he said, "I would be glad to see the noble Lord when he is heard that the difference between just rents and judicial rents must be made up by the state."

CHURCHILL'S BILL-BREEDING. Lord Randolph Churchill—Lord Salisbury never said anything of the kind. Mr. Gladstone—The noble Lord is bold in his assertion. I do not know whether there is any limit to that boldness, but I see no ground to recede from my statement. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said he had never committed himself to any proposition to the effect that he would hold himself open to consider what was said on the subject by both Nationalists and Conservatives, retaining full liberty to consider the best form in which the measure should ultimately appear. He felt bound in honor and justice to vote for the second reading of the bill which, apart from general policy, he believed was absolutely necessary, in consequence of an important proceeding of the Government by which they were committed to the consideration of the deepest importance—propositions involving the country in consequences the magnitude of which perhaps none of them was fully capable of realizing. (Cheers.) The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. John Morley, the appropriation bill passed the second reading by a vote of 176 to 60.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. John Morley resumed the debate on the second reading of Mr. Parnell's Land Bill. He thought, he said, that Mr. Parnell in his speech last night had proved his case in regard to the fall in prices of Irish farm products. Mr. Morley contended that the bill provided better machinery and a better method of suspending evictions than the Government's bill. He contended that the Government's bill was in some form than would the appointment of any royal commission. He also believed that the landlords of Ireland, and not for the first time, were making a grievous mistake in allowing the bill to be rejected. (Irish cheers.) Mr. Morley, continuing, said it was true that the inability of the tenant to pay rent was due to the excessive use of whiskey and to the fact that the tenant was unable to insert an amendment requiring the tenant to show a satisfactory cause of his inability to pay rent, rendering dishonesty impossible. The vicious land system in Ireland prevented tenants from reaping the fruits of their industry. He would vote for Mr. Parnell's bill because he believed it would create a smooth and calm interval between the sessions, and enable Parliament to consider the Irish question generally.

AGAINST THE BILL.

Mr. Chaplin, Conservative, opposed the bill. He said that Mr. Gladstone's conclusions were that there was little likelihood that the bill had arrived for a full enquiry into the agrarian question in Ireland, and the Government was about to institute such an enquiry. Yet pending this investigation Mr. Gladstone was prepared to take action on Mr. Parnell's bill in a way which only last August he (Mr. Gladstone) argued would be unfair. (Cheers.) The existing judicial rents were fixed during a period of great depression, and it had not yet been ascertained what the courts had failed to make due allowance for the state of things that had arisen since that time. Parliament would incur a great responsibility if it rejected the Government's proposals for the preservation of order and such action would encourage socialistic and communistic ideas in the interest of a certain class of persons. (Cheers.) The late Government, he contended, had not intended to suggest temporary relief measures for Ireland. His whole action had been entirely opposed to the idea that judicial rents were not properly fixed. Lord Hartington failed to see that any case had been made out which would justify interference with judicial rents. The bill did not deserve the assent of the House. It offered a temptation to tenants to withhold half their rents and debarred landlords from recovering their rightful dues. It was without precedent and totally dissimilar to previous bills which embodied that had principle. Since 1883, the position of the tenant had enormously improved and he now possessed every protection against eviction or harsh action on the part of the landlord.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S SPEECH.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he thought there was a certain want of reality in the discussion. He was puzzled to account for the silence of the Parnellites and contended that they could not believe that the case for the bill had been made out. He declared that the bill, if passed, would not be received in any part of Ireland as a temporary measure. It would permanently upset the settlement effected by the Land Act of 1881. Nothing had been said about the increased cost of labor, and the Home Rule Bill. The Home Rule Bill, the position of the tenant had enormously improved and he now possessed every protection against eviction or harsh action on the part of the landlord.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH. Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate no signs of the approximation of an agreement between the two sides of the House. The tone of the speeches from the Government side was that of uncompromising opposition to any measure for the relief of the Irish tenants. Whether that attitude was justified ought to be decided by the vote on the second reading of the bill. How was it that of the numerous members representing farming constituencies in Ireland, not one was inclined to move the rejection of the bill? He supposed that none, however fervent their allegiance to the Government, could be induced to do so. (Cheers.) To the question, "What was this inability of Irish tenants to pay rent first discovered?" he replied, "when the Government first advised the Queen to issue a commission to enquire whether the fall in the price of produce rendered the rent-paying capacity of the tenants. It was too late now to argue that it was impossible to distinguish between those who were unable and those who were disinclined to pay, because Parliament had more than once recognized that it was possible to draw an act with such distinction. In regard to the contention that tenants can obtain relief through the operation of Ashbourne's Act only an insignificant number could avail themselves of its benefits, and such a multiplication of the relations between a debtor and creditor, between tenants and states as would be involved in the insufficient extension of that measure, approved as past, to-night requires determined opposition from a large section of the House. (Cheers.) The issue of a commission afforded sufficient ground for Parliament to endeavor to relieve tenants who upon examination should be found unable to pay their rents, and the fact of the issue of the commission implied that there were such tenants whom the Government thereby promises to relieve. But such relief was to be given only after a long enquiry and after the framing and passing of the necessary bill, all of which would involve much delay. In the meantime the law existed under which the penalties of eviction might be inflicted upon a large body of men who, the Government admitted, were not disinclined to pay their rents. It was Parliament to allow such a law to be put in motion. (Loud cheers.) Therefore he should support the bill, although he himself would have framed it differently. The bill, however, could be altered in committee. Continuing, Mr.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH. Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate no signs of the approximation of an agreement between the two sides of the House. The tone of the speeches from the Government side was that of uncompromising opposition to any measure for the relief of the Irish tenants. Whether that attitude was justified ought to be decided by the vote on the second reading of the bill. How was it that of the numerous members representing farming constituencies in Ireland, not one was inclined to move the rejection of the bill? He supposed that none, however fervent their allegiance to the Government, could be induced to do so. (Cheers.) To the question, "What was this inability of Irish tenants to pay rent first discovered?" he replied, "when the Government first advised the Queen to issue a commission to enquire whether the fall in the price of produce rendered the rent-paying capacity of the tenants. It was too late now to argue that it was impossible to distinguish between those who were unable and those who were disinclined to pay, because Parliament had more than once recognized that it was possible to draw an act with such distinction. In regard to the contention that tenants can obtain relief through the operation of Ashbourne's Act only an insignificant number could avail themselves of its benefits, and such a multiplication of the relations between a debtor and creditor, between tenants and states as would be involved in the insufficient extension of that measure, approved as past, to-night requires determined opposition from a large section of the House. (Cheers.) The issue of a commission afforded sufficient ground for Parliament to endeavor to relieve tenants who upon examination should be found unable to pay their rents, and the fact of the issue of the commission implied that there were such tenants whom the Government thereby promises to relieve. But such relief was to be given only after a long enquiry and after the framing and passing of the necessary bill, all of which would involve much delay. In the meantime the law existed under which the penalties of eviction might be inflicted upon a large body of men who, the Government admitted, were not disinclined to pay their rents. It was Parliament to allow such a law to be put in motion. (Loud cheers.) Therefore he should support the bill, although he himself would have framed it differently. The bill, however, could be altered in committee. Continuing, Mr.

Gladstone said the Government admitted that the judicial rents were too high. Here he was interrupted by cries of "No." "Then," he said, "I would be glad to see the noble Lord when he is heard that the difference between just rents and judicial rents must be made up by the state."

CHURCHILL'S BILL-BREEDING. Lord Randolph Churchill—Lord Salisbury never said anything of the kind. Mr. Gladstone—The noble Lord is bold in his assertion. I do not know whether there is any limit to that boldness, but I see no ground to recede from my statement. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said he had never committed himself to any proposition to the effect that he would hold himself open to consider what was said on the subject by both Nationalists and Conservatives, retaining full liberty to consider the best form in which the measure should ultimately appear. He felt bound in honor and justice to vote for the second reading of the bill which, apart from general policy, he believed was absolutely necessary, in consequence of an important proceeding of the Government by which they were committed to the consideration of the deepest importance—propositions involving the country in consequences the magnitude of which perhaps none of them was fully capable of realizing. (Cheers.) The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. John Morley, the appropriation bill passed the second reading by a vote of 176 to 60.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. John Morley resumed the debate on the second reading of Mr. Parnell's Land Bill. He thought, he said, that Mr. Parnell in his speech last night had proved his case in regard to the fall in prices of Irish farm products. Mr. Morley contended that the bill provided better machinery and a better method of suspending evictions than the Government's bill. He contended that the Government's bill was in some form than would the appointment of any royal commission. He also believed that the landlords of Ireland, and not for the first time, were making a grievous mistake in allowing the bill to be rejected. (Irish cheers.) Mr. Morley, continuing, said it was true that the inability of the tenant to pay rent was due to the excessive use of whiskey and to the fact that the tenant was unable to insert an amendment requiring the tenant to show a satisfactory cause of his inability to pay rent, rendering dishonesty impossible. The vicious land system in Ireland prevented tenants from reaping the fruits of their industry. He would vote for Mr. Parnell's bill because he believed it would create a smooth and calm interval between the sessions, and enable Parliament to consider the Irish question generally.

AGAINST THE BILL.

Mr. Chaplin, Conservative, opposed the bill. He said that Mr. Gladstone's conclusions were that there was little likelihood that the bill had arrived for a full enquiry into the agrarian question in Ireland, and the Government was about to institute such an enquiry. Yet pending this investigation Mr. Gladstone was prepared to take action on Mr. Parnell's bill in a way which only last August he (Mr. Gladstone) argued would be unfair. (Cheers.) The existing judicial rents were fixed during a period of great depression, and it had not yet been ascertained what the courts had failed to make due allowance for the state of things that had arisen since that time. Parliament would incur a great responsibility if it rejected the Government's proposals for the preservation of order and such action would encourage socialistic and communistic ideas in the interest of a certain class of persons. (Cheers.) The late Government, he contended, had not intended to suggest temporary relief measures for Ireland. His whole action had been entirely opposed to the idea that judicial rents were not properly fixed. Lord Hartington failed to see that any case had been made out which would justify interference with judicial rents. The bill did not deserve the assent of the House. It offered a temptation to tenants to withhold half their rents and debarred landlords from recovering their rightful dues. It was without precedent and totally dissimilar to previous bills which embodied that had principle. Since 1883, the position of the tenant had enormously improved and he now possessed every protection against eviction or harsh action on the part of the landlord.

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MERE SUZANNE.

A STORY OF SEDAN.

(By Catherine S. Macquoid.)

CHAPTER III.

(Continued.)

The sun shines down hotly on the round stones that pave the irregular streets of Sedan, and as the flies cluster and buzz round the horses of the diligence these tormented creatures...

Something in her fixed gaze makes him uneasy; he begins to wonder if she is in her right mind, but it is such a relief to have some one to speak to that he cannot keep silence.

"What are you going to Bouillon for?" she asked. Suzanne had edged herself further away from him, she does not wish to speak again, but it is not in her nature to be rude.

"I am going to the hospital, monsieur. I have a son there." "Dear me," he says briskly, "that is extremely interesting."

"It is a relief to her to hear the tinkle of the horses' bells as the diligence comes slowly up hill. She watches it climb like a black and yellow snail; the tourist gets inside when it stops, and then the driver calls out to Suzanne.

"Come, get up, my mother," he says, "if you can succeed, beside me you shall ride free to Bouillon."

"You are going to your son?" says the driver. Suzanne's heart seems to flow out with her words; this genial rosy-looking Wallon does not look like a doctor.

the woman went on, talking fast over her shoulder. "Oh, yes, there are some nursing sisters, and my sister Hubertine; I too help when there is no chance of a visitor to see the chateau. You do not care to see the dungeons, I fancy. Ah! but they are a sight to see, and they are as clean as the oubliettes, and a well so deep that it goes down to the Semois."

"The three back her head as she made this announcement; she was proud of these awful dungeons hewn out of the dark rock. Mere Suzanne scarcely heard her; they had just come out of a long passage into a larger court, and her eyes were fixed on a range of far more modern buildings than the original chateau.

"What is your business, my good woman?" He spoke quickly, but not unkindly. Suzanne made no reply. "I am your servant, sir," and she handed him the letter addressed to Doctor Godefroi.

"This is not for me, it is for Dr. Godefroi. He is in the hospital, and he went down into the town, but he may be back to-day. Do you want to see one of his cases?"

"If monsieur pleases." She tried to smile, but her lips trembled too much. "Monsieur will perhaps be so very kind as to tell me where I shall find my boy. He is Auguste Didier from Candebe, monsieur, and he has been wounded in the battle with a bayonet."

"There was a half smile on the doctor's lips. "My good woman," he said, kindly, "I am afraid you must wait till my colleague returns. We only know our poor fellows by their number in the hospital wards. But you look tired, you must not stand here; come in and rest till Dr. Godefroi comes back. We shall know in a few minutes some one has gone down to fetch him."

"How much is the fare to Bouillon, monsieur?" She sees that this is really an omnibus—there is no coupé in front, nor are there any outside seats—it is perhaps less expensive to ride in than a diligence is.

look round at Suzanne, but he moved aside to let the Sister pass him. She took Suzanne's trembling hands and held them firmly clasped. "Poor dear mother!" she said, as she smiled down tenderly into Suzanne's faded eyes.

"It seemed to Suzanne as if she had known it all before. Through these weary days it had been coming nearer, nearer, hour by hour; and when the Sister said, "He will know you you shall speak to him, the doctor is telling him you are here, the poor mother felt that this was joy unlooked for. She knew then that her eyes would be fixed on this farewell greeting."

"Dear-little mother!" Auguste's strong young voice was now only a whisper, she could not hear it if she were farther away, so good—to come—so far! You make me so happy—Mother, he lingered out the word, and then his eyes closed, and a look of sweet peace came over his poor suffering face.

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At that time he could not read a character, but he has most diligently applied himself, and has mastered sufficient to enable him to read the Gospel of Christ. He carries his Testament just as he carries his Bible, and wherever you meet him—in the road, in the house, or at the stall—he has always his Testament by him.

There is a good work going on in that place. If you and I could go next Sunday we should find a little mad chapel, which they themselves built with very little help from others, and about forty met together in the name of the Lord.

On one side of the border of this almshouse there is a strip of red paper, which says: "If any one has taken opium by mistake, or if he has tried to poison himself and wishes for an antidote, let him call on Mr. Wei, who has a medicine on purpose." On the other side is a strip which says, "Methuselah lived 969 years. I could not make out at first where he learned that, but I remembered that he had been staying a few days with us when we were having our classes, studying the Book of Genesis, and one thing that had fixed itself in his mind as a very extraordinary fact was the age of Methuselah, and so he had placed it there, perhaps as an allusion to our own purpose."

One of the first hearers that came was a Mr. Ho, who is a native, and now an elder of the Church in Han-chung, a very sincere and very happy Christian.

He was a long time listening, and listening, and then he came to have a conversation, and night after night Mr. King sat there till eleven o'clock—and he was not in bed in the morning.

Mr. Li, an earnest worker. Mr. Liu was bamboo-worker and mat-maker, and lived at a country place twenty or thirty miles from the city. He had been a vegetarian for many years, and had accumulated a great deal of merit.

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UNCLE REMUS.

FOLK-LORE OF THE OLD PLANTATION.

(Joel Chandler Harris.)

THE WONDERFUL TAR-BABY STORY.

"Didn't the fox never catch the rabbit, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy the next evening. "He might nighly get it, honey, s'pose you lawn—Brex Fox did, one day after Brex Rabbit foot 'em wad calamus root, Brex Fox went ter wuk on get 'em some tar, an' he wad some turkentine, an' he fix up a contraption wad he call a Tar-Baby, an' he tuck dip yer Tar-Baby on he sot 'er in de big road, en den he lay off in de bushes ter see wat de new wad gwine ter do. En he didn't hatter wait long, nudder, kase bimbley here Brex Rabbit pavin' down de road—lippy-clippy, clippy-lippy—des ez easy ez a jay-bird."

"Brex Fox, he lay low. Brex Rabbit come prancin' long 'n' he egg de Tar-Baby, an' den he tuck up on his behine legs like he wad 'stoned." De Tar-Baby, she sot dar, she did, en Brex Fox, he lay low. "Maw'nin' sez Brex Rabbit, sez—'nice wedder dis maw'nin'." "Tar-Baby ain't sayin' nuthin', en Brex Fox, he lay low. "How daz yo' symtuns seem ter seghashua?" sez Brex Rabbit, sez.

"Brex Fox, he wuk his eye slow, en lay low, en de Tar-Baby, she ain't sayin' nuthin'." "Brex Fox, you come on, den?" Is you daz? sez Brex Rabbit, sez. "Kaze if you is, I kin holler louder, sez Brex Rabbit, sez. "Tar-Baby stay still, en Brex Fox, he lay low. "Your stuck up, daz wat you is," says Brex Rabbit, sez, 'en I'm gwine ter kyore you, daz wat I'm a gwine ter do," sez.

"Brex Fox, he sorter chuckle in his stummock, he did, but Tar-Baby ain't sayin' nuthin'." "I'm gwine ter kin you howter talk ter 'spectable fokes de hit de last act," sez Brex Rabbit, sez. "I don't take off dat lat en ter see howdy, I'm gwine ter kin you wide open," sez.

"Brex Rabbit stay still, en Brex Fox, he lay low. "Brex Rabbit keep on axin' 'em, en de Tar-Baby, she keep on sayin' nuthin', twel presently Brex Rabbit draw back wid his fa's, he did, en blip he tuck 'er side er de head. Right dar whar he bruck his nerrashes jug. His fa's stuck, en he can't pull loose. De tar hit 'em. But Tar-Baby, she stay still, en Brex Fox, he lay low. "I don't know no more, den?" sez Brex Rabbit, sez. "Brex Rabbit, sez, 'en I'm gwine ter kyore you, daz wat I'm a gwine ter do," sez.

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UMBRELLAS.

There is no species of property that induces lazier notions of morality than an Umbrella. A man may be temptation proof in all other respects. He may scorn to look upon the Wine when it is hot. He may enter his invoices at their full value in the Custom House.

He may even pay his Hat bills with regularity and promptness within the reach of even the wealthiest. But the man who will return an Umbrella has not yet come to the surface of this seething nineteenth century.

I regret this in the interests of morality although from a purely personal standpoint I am a gainer. Because the citizen who has once tasted the delights of an Umbrella will never do without one but will go on purchasing to the end.

It is therefore entirely from disinterested motives that I hasten to put a good all-ink Umbrella (priced \$2.50) within the reach of even the wealthiest. The price is low, but it is the means of developing the moral backbone of the community, I shall feel that the sacrifice has not been in vain.—Advt. from Ontario Paper.

"LUCK IN ODD NUMBERS."

AS APPLIED TO PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND. To those who hold to the "luck in odd numbers" theory, the following from an exchange may be of interest: "The marriage certificate of Grover Cleveland and the latter 21. As we all know, 'lucky' does not lie, and as we have learned from the alchemists, the figure 7 is particularly lucky. Now, if one reflects that the bride's age is 3 times 7 and that the groom's age is 7 times 7, and the difference between is 4 times 7, you will see how lucky they ought to be."

"AY, THERE'S THE RUB!"

A new treatise on domestic economy aims to show how a family may live well and limit expenses to \$10 a week, but it doesn't tell you how to raise the \$10. Somebody should write an appendix to the treatise.—Boston Herald.

GOOD REASONING.

The son of a neighbor has often heard of the severity with which his father was punished, when a child, by his father, a stern, strict Puritan, who believed if you spared the rod you spoiled the child. Charlie had been sent for disobedience. As his mother was undressing him she said: "Aren't you ashamed, Charlie, to vex papa, when he is so good?" After a moment's pause Charlie said: "But, mamma, papa must have been a very bad boy to have got all those whippings."

A NOVEL "CHOP REPORT."

A blank crop report was sent out by a Cleveland paper for farmers to fill out, and the other day one of them came back with the following written on the blank side in pencil: "All we've got in this year's wheat is three widlers, wo scholmarms, a patch wheshe, hog cholera, too much rain, a lot of seers of faters, and a fool who married a cross-eyed gal because she owns 80 sheep and a mule, which the same is, and no more at present."

HED PROBABLY HAVE NEVER SUFFERED!

Yessit Dudley has been likened unto Charlotte Corday by one of the daily newspapers. It may be a just comparison, says an exchange, but it will be remembered that Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat while he was taking a bath. Had Yessit Dudley wanted to capture O'Donovan Rossa in a bath-tub, it is not at all likely that he would ever have suffered at her hands.



BRER RABBIT AND THE TAR BABY.

"Dat's all de far de tale goes," replied the old man. "He moult, en den again he moult. Some say Judge Bar' come 'long en loosed 'im—some say he didn't. I hear Miss Sally callin'." "You better run 'long."

OVER-PRODUCTION.

"Who are all these men standing on a line in front of the dime museum?" "They are men applying for a job to exhibit themselves." "What have they done?" "Swam the Niagara rapids."—N.Y. Sun.

THEY SHOULD WORK TOGETHER!

A young doctor, having just bought a practice in the suburbs, was visited on by a gentleman unexpectedly clad. "Doctor," said the visitor, "would it be agreeable to you to renew the agreement your predecessor made with me? I gave so much for every customer he sent me." "Ah, you are the chemist?" "No, I am the undertaker."—London (Eng.) Globe.

FURNITURE REFORM!

Anarchist of the Most School—"What we must fight for is more beer, more blood, and reform in furniture making." "What's your furniture to do with liberty?" "I wonder at your question, when you know as well as I that there is not a bed in this broad land that will properly conceal a man from the bounds of the law."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WHY THEY PARTED.

"Have you seen Mrs. — lately?" "A lady who did all the talking." "No; I had to give her ac. quittance. I tried for two years to tell her something in particular."

ONE FOR GREELEY!

"What would you do in time of war if you had the suffrage?" asked Horace Greeley of Mrs. Stanton. "Just what you have done, Mr. Greeley; stay at home and urge the others to go and fight," replied the lady.

A POOR BARBAIN.

There is a new baby on Deer-Hill avenue. It is a small one. Its little five-year-old sister watched it carefully for a few minutes yesterday, and then turned to the maternal head of the family and said: "Mamma, couldn't papa have paid another dollar and got a larger one?"—Danbury Democrat.

LITTLE MARY.

Little Mary was reproving her younger brother for flitting. "Now, Russell," she said, drawing down her face and frowning threateningly on the tiny culprit, "dust you remember, never, never to tell another of your wrong-side-out stories to me!"

HOBBSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN DEBILITY.

Dr. W. H. Hobbsford, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

"MISS CLEVELAND AND THE OFFICER."

"Pray," said an army officer, who had been on guard duty in Washington seventeen years, to Miss Cleveland, "what do ladies find to think about besides dresses and parties?" "The heroic deeds of our modern army officers," replied Miss Cleveland.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—A baby.

Colonel Overall of Missouri is anxious to go to congress. With Vest in the Senate and Overall in the House, poor old Missouri would be pretty well ruled.—Philadelphia Press.

PERHAPS SHE "FANTS" FOR MORE!

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Publication Name and Rate. Includes Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, Northern Messenger, and Weekly Messenger.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Classified advertisements, 2c per line per insertion, including cut and large type. Contract rates—1 year, \$7.50 per line; 6 months, \$4 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Table showing circulation numbers for Weekly Witness, Daily Witness, and Messenger.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1886.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Until the negotiations for a reciprocity or other treaty between the United States and Canada have reached such a point that the draft can be laid before the legislative bodies of the communities interested, the whole matter is a State secret of the first importance.

THE WORLD MOVES.

It has always been a difficult thing to ride, at the same time, two horses running opposite ways, yet this curious feat has been exhibited with some success by the Church of Rome in Canada.

As will not too much arouse the Protestant feeling of the Province. The Liberal party, though at heart it is necessarily at war with the ecclesiastical rule, is in all provinces decidedly civil to the ecclesiastical power, to the extent in Quebec at least of making its profession of liberalism little more than a name.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

What is perhaps the noblest as well as the justest conception of what the proposed Federation of the British Empire should be in its inception, development and results, has been given to the world by the New York Commercial Bulletin.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S MISSION.

Sir Charles Tupper is in Canada at the present time for the purpose of obtaining the consent and the assistance of the Dominion Government for the proposed plan of establishing a permanent exhibition of the products and manufactures of Canada in London.

lar goods here. Many of these stories seemed almost incredible, but some of these travellers took the precaution of bringing home samples of the goods with their prices attached and circulars of retail firms advertising the prices as evidence of their veracity.

AS AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

As an international question, the seizure by the Canadian cruisers of American fishing vessels, is as nothing compared with the seizure by a United States revenue cutter of British schooners in the Alaska seas, the trial and conviction of their officers, and the threatened confiscation of the vessels themselves.

THE ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN MADRID.

The attempted revolution in Madrid appears to have been nothing more serious than the mutiny of one or two regiments. Only a few days ago a similar occurrence was threatened at Barcelona.

THE NEWS seems too good to be true that the new Bonaventure station is about to be built.

The news seems too good to be true that the new Bonaventure station is about to be built. We are now to lay an obstruction in the way, but now or never seems to be the time to settle the question of level crossings.

way. The problem that is raised by the preparations to build a new station, that of changing the levels between the Tanneries and Bonaventure, is a more difficult one, but it involves, of course, only a matter of money.

IT IS MARVELLOUS how bitter political rancor betrays even an Englishman of common sense.

It is marvellous how bitter political rancor betrays even an Englishman of common sense. Nothing is more common than to hear Mr. Gladstone's political opponents asserting that he is a secret Jesuit.

A TELEGRAM says that M. De Freycinet, Premier of France, has declared that no bank can be established in Madagascar without the sanction of France.

A telegram says that M. De Freycinet, Premier of France, has declared that no bank can be established in Madagascar without the sanction of France. This, if true, is an entirely new assumption and one which implies that the French protectorate is to be regarded as French rule.

CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA has broken out among the herds of cattle that are fed on distillery swill in the vicinity of Chicago.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the herds of cattle that are fed on distillery swill in the vicinity of Chicago. As Chicago is the great distributing point for all the cattle of the Western States, and thousands of herds pass through it weekly on their way to the east, this is a most serious matter.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT has, it is hoped, put an end to Apache wars by sending all these children of the desert it could get its hands on to the swamps of Florida.

The United States Government has, it is hoped, put an end to Apache wars by sending all these children of the desert it could get its hands on to the swamps of Florida. By so doing it has brought about something approaching a civil war in Florida.

APACHES ON BEING ABOVE POLITICS, and it is to be feared that the administration has lost some votes in consequence of their sending all the Apaches to one place.

AFTER A LONG STRUGGLE the importers of the United States have won a victory over the Custom House officers.

After a long struggle the importers of the United States have won a victory over the Custom House officers. One of the tricks of these people in the past has been to impose an outrageous tax upon all the coverings and cases of packages, which, in their opinion, were susceptible of further use.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT of the Bulgarian Assembly humbly asked the agent of Russia at Sofia who the next official head of Bulgaria would be that potentate told them that the "powers" would decide that, and such is the case.

When the president of the Bulgarian Assembly humbly asked the agent of Russia at Sofia who the next official head of Bulgaria would be that potentate told them that the "powers" would decide that, and such is the case. The Bulgarian people are supposed to be self-governing, yet they have been deprived of a prince who was devoted to their best interest, and in whom they had every confidence.

NOT LONG AGO the most priest-ridden Governments in the world were those that ruled disunited Italy.

Not long ago the most priest-ridden Governments in the world were those that ruled disunited Italy. To-day there is in that country a constitutional government that fears the Church so little that it has decided to expel the Jesuits from Italian territory, because they have again been received with favor at the Vatican.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT is coming round like the Mail to respect the prohibition movement with respect.

The Dominion Government is coming round like the Mail to respect the prohibition movement with respect. A very good sign and a most useful concession is the agreement of the Government to the request of the promoters of the Excise Law that the fines derived from the execution of the law should form a fund in the hands of the municipalities in which they are collected for the prosecution of further offenders.

AN ITALIAN CRANK named Succì, who professes to be able to live without eating, sustained by an elixir he has discovered, is getting all the advertising he can wish for gratis.

An Italian crank named Succì, who professes to be able to live without eating, sustained by an elixir he has discovered, is getting all the advertising he can wish for gratis. We have seen clever dodges on the part of the great medicine men of this continent, but they all sink into utter disrepute in the presence of this master-stroke of Succì who is being noticed constantly and gratuitously by the press of the whole world.

IT IS SOMEWHAT REMARKABLE that modern science should have been so far foiled by the problem of protecting petroleum tanks and wells from lightning.

It is somewhat remarkable that modern science should have been so far foiled by the problem of protecting petroleum tanks and wells from lightning. The annual loss of oil and plant in the oil regions, owing to fires directly caused by lightning, is very great, and although large sums have been offered to the inventor of an efficient lightning rod, and many men have tried to earn the reward, the danger increases in even ratio with the increase in the number of oil tanks. It is believed that the special attraction lightning seems to possess for an oil tank is caused by the attractive power of the thin columns of light inflammable gas that always rise in calm weather to a great height from a tank.

LORD SALISBURY deliberately bears out Lord Randolph Churchill in his flat and ready repudiation of a certain remark attributed to Lord Salisbury by Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Salisbury deliberately bears out Lord Randolph Churchill in his flat and ready repudiation of a certain remark attributed to Lord Salisbury by Mr. Gladstone. The matter is one that can be verified, as Lord Salisbury cannot speak without being reported. If it turns out that Mr. Gladstone has misquoted Lord Salisbury it will put Lord Randolph at a remarkable advantage and give him a reputation for a command of facts much beyond what is common.

SMALL MERCY SHOWN TO BRITISH SEALERS.

Small mercy shown to British sealers. Washington, Sept. 20.—Advice from Alaska states that the captain and mate of the British schooner "Thornion", which was seized for catching seals in Behling's Straits, were tried by a jury, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and fined, the captain \$500 and the mate \$300.

THE AMERICAN YACHTSMEN have been feeling good ever since the wind refused to blow off New York for the benefit of an English yacht, and have been prophesying that those bothersome English cutters would keep away from the America Cup for the future.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE, closing the session of the Imperial Parliament, has important reference to the colonies.

The speech from the throne, closing the session of the Imperial Parliament, has important reference to the colonies. The Imperial Government announces that it is in communication with the principal colonial governments, with a view apparently to establish some means or institution which would make possible the joint consideration of matters of common interest by the Mother Country and the colonies.

DURING THE PAST YEAR there were 227,474 entries for an area of 20,991,967 acres of the public lands of the United States.

During the past year there were 227,474 entries for an area of 20,991,967 acres of the public lands of the United States, being an average of ninety-two and a half acres for each claim, and the average price for this land was about thirty cents an acre.

TWO NORTH-WEST TOWNS, Portage La Prairie and Minnedosa, borrowed so freely during the "boom," that now, when things have got down to hard pan, they find themselves in financial straits and have adopted the expedient of dissolving their municipal governments and telling their creditors to collect their claims.

Two north-west towns, Portage La Prairie and Minnedosa, borrowed so freely during the "boom," that now, when things have got down to hard pan, they find themselves in financial straits and have adopted the expedient of dissolving their municipal governments and telling their creditors to collect their claims.

A VERY INTERESTING CASE for drinkers is that of the holders of a policy of insurance on the life of one Charlebois, against the Insurance Company which repudiated the claim on the score that Charlebois had affected its terms become a drunkard after electing the insurance, and had thereby shortened his life.

A very interesting case for drinkers is that of the holders of a policy of insurance on the life of one Charlebois, against the Insurance Company which repudiated the claim on the score that Charlebois had affected its terms become a drunkard after electing the insurance, and had thereby shortened his life.

THAT WAS A PERTINENT EQUITY of a Conservative temperance man who wanted to know why brewers and distillers and other liquor men were tolerated as representatives in Parliament and in the Cabinet, when experience has shown that hotel and saloon-keepers are not to be trusted as members of the municipal councils, from which they are debarred by law.

THE PROPOSAL to run a railway from Prescott county to Vaudreuil is a sign of life.

The proposal to run a railway from Prescott county to Vaudreuil is a sign of life. The juncture is a natural one for such a proposal. There will soon be two railways passing through Vaudreuil, and there would, of course, be competition between them as to which should possess the new feeder.

THE CHICAGO BEEVES have pleuro-pneumonia, the Indiana and Illinois hog has the cholera, and the Missouri hog has the measles.

The Chicago bees have pleuro-pneumonia, the Indiana and Illinois hog has the cholera, and the Missouri hog has the measles. If this sort of thing goes on the Americans will have to give up meat raising, and resolve themselves into a national cattle hospital.

THE OUTLOOK for the fall's business in the United States is reassuring.

The outlook for the fall's business in the United States is reassuring. More business has been done of late than in the same period of immediately preceding years, and there are no checks to distribution caused by overstocking.

WHENEVER THE FRENCH engage in political intrigue for the purpose of extending their rule, as in China, Madagascar and the New Hebrides, it is found that they interfere with the work of the Protestant, and especially of the British Protestant missionaries.

DEADLY COMBAT WITH A BULL.

Deadly combat with a bull. A farmer gored to death—the fatal result. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21.—This afternoon Frederick Meier, a farmer, went into the meadow wearing a red shirt. A young bull which had been quietly feeding in the meadow looked up and seeing what he thought was a challenge to combat, became immediately enraged and made a dash at the farmer.

HOW AMERICANS TREAT POACHERS.

How Americans treat poachers. Small mercy shown to British sealers. Washington, Sept. 20.—Advice from Alaska states that the captain and mate of the British schooner "Thornion", which was seized for catching seals in Behling's Straits, were tried by a jury, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and fined, the captain \$500 and the mate \$300.

SPANISH RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Spanish religious intolerance. Madrid, Sept. 23.—On Sunday last the Mayor of Madrid, with a number of policemen, knocked at the door of the British chapel and summoned the clergyman on pain of imprisonment to the pulpit, and the congregation to disperse. When the latter protested, the Mayor answered evasively and pretended that the singing of the congregation disturbed the neighborhood.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

TERMINATION OF THE LABORS OF THE GREAT ECCLESIASTICAL LEGISLATURE.

Termination of the labors of the great ecclesiastical legislature. Some of the work done—the church's policy towards prohibition—the sustentation fund—election of officers.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Sabbath observance. The committee on Sabbath observance recommended members of the Church to aid in the effort to secure to all those employed a cessation from labor at an early hour, so as not to incapacitate them for keeping holy the Sabbath day.

FINANCES.

Finances. The Finance Committee presented the following estimates for the ensuing year: Revenue—Cash on hand, \$1,500; annual Conference collections, \$24,000; Educational and Missionary Societies, \$10,000. Total, \$35,500.

THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

The sustentation fund. The Sustentation Fund committee reported they had received memorials praying for the re-establishment of a Sustentation Fund from the General Board of Missions, the Toronto Conference, the Orangeville District of the Toronto Conference, the Niagara Conference, the Montreal Conference, the Nova Scotia Conference, the St. John's District of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference, and the Regina District of the Manitoba Conference.

MINISTERS AND PROBATIONERS STATIONED IN MANITOBA.

Ministers and probationers stationed in Manitoba. The North-West Territories and British Columbia shall each be entitled to \$50 in addition to the above amounts.

THE SUSTENTATION FUND COLLECTION.

The sustentation fund collection. It is the design that this Sustentation Fund shall not only take the place of the Contingent Fund, but also of the Children's Fund which has become very unpopular in some of the Conferences and has been discontinued in others.

FURTHER UNION PROPOSED.

Further union proposed. An important committee was appointed to arrange a scheme in connection with the Evangelical Association of Canada. It is reported that steps had not been taken at the time of the great union towards the admission of this body of the same faith.

EDUCATION REPORT.

Education report. Toronto, Sept. 18.—Last night Professor Shaw presented the last report of the Committee on Education. With regard to the organization of the General Conference on the subject of University federation, the Committee on Education recommended:

SCOTT ACT FINES.

Scott act fines. Important concession of the Government. Ottawa, September 21.—The Government has agreed that in future in counties and cities where the Canada Temperance Act is in force, all fines imposed for violations of the act shall go to such county or city for the purposes of the act.



THE ELDER BROTHER. BY ELIZABETH CUMINGS. The sun was set. The twilight dim had gathered.

ing that, I never heard anything like it at my place." Peter was the elder more confirmed in his resolve to give the young man "a bit of his mind," when he noticed in the crowd...

officers, and they had marched on to some other place. There were millions of them in the mission...

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. JOHN'S BEFORE PILATE. GOSPEL TEXT.—John 18: 28-40.

CHILDREN'S CORNER. CHILD-SAINTS. BY THE REV. JULIUS ERIG. What little eyes do you? Read the sacred story!

GEORGE MULLER NOT DEAD. This venerable servant of Christ writes from Australia the report of the 100th day of his well-known institution.

LITERARY REVIEW. MARY WASHINGTON. Harper Bros. publish in a handsome gilt-edged volume a new book by Benson J. Lossing, L.L.D., the historian.

PETER PERFECT. (By E. S.) In a large manufacturing town in the north of England there lived a few years ago, a man named Peter Perfect.

ing that, I never heard anything like it at my place." Peter was the elder more confirmed in his resolve to give the young man "a bit of his mind," when he noticed in the crowd...

MOSCOW'S GREAT CATHEDRAL. What must, without doubt, be conceded as the most magnificent church edifice in the world is the great cathedral at Moscow.

THE MAN WHO LOST HIS SHADOW. I read not long ago a famous story about a man who lost his shadow.

TIDAL OBSERVATIONS. THE FOLLOWING REPORT WAS PRESENTED AT THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE AT THE RECENT SCIENCE MEETING.

SCOTCH NEWS. FINGER-AND-TOE is showing itself in turnip fields in Caithness-shire.

MINOR PUBLICATIONS. DADDY DAVE, by Mary Frances, (Funk and Wagnalls), is a story of an old colored man who, as slave and freeman, followed the fortunes of his master.

DAVID IN THE DESERT. A LEGEND. When King David fled across the desert, pursued by Saul, he became impatient from the number of cowboys which he had in his possession.

OFFERINGS TO THE LORD. I know of many who make it a matter of conscience to give at least a tenth of their income, and all that I know agree in declaring that they find it a great improvement over their former unsystematic manner of giving.

THE BARE AND THE TORTOISE. A hare jeered at a tortoise for the slowness of his pace. But he laughed, and said he would run against the hare and beat her any day.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM. Dr. T. L. Cuyler understands the art of "putting things" which will be seen from the way in which he "puts" his "sermon" on the words "Blessed are the merciful."

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FRIENDS IN DISGUISE. Mr. S.—turned over uneasily in bed, then ran his fingers through his hair, and that awoke his wife.

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