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A GOOD WAY to circulate the Weekly "Witness" is for our friends to send us a list of names, with the P. O. address, of their neighbors and friends who are not receiving the "Witness," and we will mail sample copies free for a few weeks.

15 CENTS will secure the Weekly Witness to January first, 1889.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1888.

THE TWO ANNEXATIONISTS.

The leaders in the Senate of the two great American parties have been interviewed with regard to the annexation proposition recently mooted in that body. Their statements establish the fact, which everybody always knew in spite of ten thousand denials, that the United States is at bottom practically unanimous in favor of the annexation of Canada, though it looks upon such a consummation rather as a thing writ in destiny than to be striven for by them. Senator Morgan, the Democrat leader, has furnished some extraordinary information with regard to this country, which he has evidently never visited and concerning which his opinions have been evolved from the school primers of his youth, which taught him that American citizens are the only people in the world enjoying true personal liberty, and that the subjects of monarchies, ground down under the iron heel of despotism, were necessarily longing for American freedom. Senator Morgan tells the reporter that "there is a growing feeling in Canada in 'favor of annexation' and accounts for this supposed growth of annexationism by saying that "no people of our blood and race" and our habits of thought upon all questions of personal liberty that have been so "long existing in the Anglo-Saxon family, can live in close proximity to a Government like ours, as Canada does, for any considerable length of time without imbibing all of the affection for our institutions that we possess." There are many things which Canadians like and admire in their neighbors, and there are many material and social interests which draw the two countries together. The thing Canadians do not admire is the American constitution. To their mind, among other things, it does not comport with popular freedom that the administration of national affairs should be in the hands of an executive unchecked by any immediate responsibility to the people, or, indeed, by any responsibility at all, unless the President is engineering for re-election, or is bound over to a party that is doing so. Brought up under a system which requires the Queen or her representative to act on the advice of Ministers who are answerable for every act to the people's representatives, and are constantly liable to dismissal at a day's notice, they are not attracted to a system under which the executive ministers, the President's advisers, are neither answerable to Congress for what they do administratively nor morally responsible for what Congress does legislatively. As for personal liberty, it is certainly more secure in Canada than in three-quarters of the United States. Mr. Lowell somewhere complains of a certain air of condescension which reveals itself in the behavior of foreigners—or is it Englishmen—towards Americans. He will have, however, to excuse that sort of thing as well as he can, so long as American statesmen of the first rank exhibit this nine-year-old complacency on a point on which the whole world differs from them. The English constitution, the natural growth of ages, and not the artificial American one, has been the model toward which other countries have striven, and upon which they have sought to mould their own. This elastic British constitution Canada has carried to the furthest point of pseudo-democracy which it has yet reached.

Senator Sherman knows Canada better. His expressions contain the most complete vindication of the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity we have yet seen. On the infinite advantage to both countries of free commercial intercourse Mr. Sherman decries intelligently and conclusively, but he begins by declaring that great as these blessings would be their adoption is out of the question, because they would not bring political annexation, in saying which he flatly contradicts the interested assertions of our Canadian protectionists. To grant commercial union without annexation would be, Mr. Sherman thinks, to postpone annexation indefinitely and this last he most ingeniously assumes to be an object of such paramount importance to Americans that even the untold advantages of free commerce are not to be thought of unless coupled with it. Mr. Sherman tapers off with the highly moral as well as intelligent remark that it would not be desirable to go to war for the sake of territorial acquisition, as such acquisitions are valueless. The statement, as it stands, is not very cogent in the presence of Mr. Sherman's satisfaction with the condition of New Mexico and other conquered regions. He means that the enforced and unwilling allegiance of a conquered population is the reverse of desirable. This seems to us, if not to him, a flat argument against his party's policy of forcing Canada into the union by means of commercial war, and against his own of freeing us in by non-intercourse.

THE GREAT WAR MAKER.

The feeling that now subsists between France and Italy is of such an unfriendly character that France cannot regulate the subjects taught in the State schools in Tunis or Italy, address a communication to a foreign power upon a subject in which France is interested without the irritation of the two peoples taking an embodied form. To a certain extent this bad feeling was caused by the perfidy of Napoleon III., who seized Nice as his reward for his disinterested interference with the affairs of Italy prior to the unification of that kingdom and to the seizure by France of Tunis, but the principal cause of the hostility that exists between the peoples of the two countries owes its origin more to the abrogation of a commercial treaty entered into in 1852 than to the diplomatic quarrels of their governments. Under this treaty the chief natural productions of both France and Italy were admitted into either country almost free of duty, and mutual concessions were made as to port dues, fishing privileges and the coasting trade. To both Italy and southern France the large and profitable trade engendered by this approach to free trade was of the greatest benefit. The French steamship lines secured large freights at Italian ports, but the small, cheap and skilfully handled Italian vessels swarmed in the French ports and secured the larger part of the fishing and coasting trade. Italy bought largely in France, but she sold immense quantities of wines and other agricultural products in that country. The protectionist spirit in France grew spiteful at this mutually advantageous trade was so obviously a benefit to southern France that had it not been that Germany succeeded in bringing Italy into the league of the emperors, the protectionists could hardly have destroyed it. The alliance between protectionism and Germanophobia was irresistible. France abrogated the treaty and imposed prohibitory duties on the most important imports from Italy. Of course Italy retaliated, particularly by almost forbidding French vessels to trade at her ports. So far Italy has suffered more than France from the war of tariff, being unable to find a market for the articles she formerly shipped to France, and every Italian who has a grape vine, an olive tree or a fishing boat, hates France as the cause of his ruin. Between two peoples as excitable as the French and the Italians a bad feeling of this nature is a serious thing, and it is not impossible that the peace of Europe may be broken, not by the desire of France to recover her lost provinces, but by Italy to punish the nation that will not buy from her. Mr. John Bright said recently that tariffs were the great cause of war. If war breaks out between France and Italy it will be caused more by a tariff than by anything else.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

It is clear from Mr. Wiman's letter explaining his action in sending his now famous political union dispatch to the people of Canada and then withdrawing it, that his object was to draw from the Canadian press an expression of opinion against annexation with a view to checking an annexation movement in the American Senate. In giving Canada an early chance to express itself Mr. Wiman deserved well of his country, and a vote of thanks from those interested, with whom loyalty is at the present moment something more than a mere virtue. In confidentially, and it seems effectively, assuring the gobbler that Canada was not ready to be gobbled, he has saved the protectionist papers a world of trouble. The most important event of this whole affair is the publication of Senator Sherman's letter to Mr. Wiman, in which the former declares that he sees no practical way to bring about commercial union between the United States and Canada. It is becoming clearer every day that the Republican party is about to assume the position that to lower the duties preventing trade between the United States and Canada will injure the Republic, because it will tend to build up upon its northern border, a powerful commercial union owing allegiance to a foreign flag. Senator Sherman has by his amity resolution and the speech he made in introducing it, proved that he is far above his party on the question of relations with Canada, but he is still too much of a protectionist, or in other words, too Chinese, to see that the more prosperous Canada is and the more her natural resources are developed the better it will be for the United States. That Canada's loyalty to Great Britain does not imply hostility to the United States. The Democratic party has become, owing to the Mugwump revolt and the growth of the principle of free trade, the party of progress in the United States. Its leaders are avowedly in favor of closer commercial relations between Canada

and the United States, and it is to that party which Canada must look for any mitigation of the barriers that now prevent trade between "footloose and boytown."

THE WHITECHAPEL HORRORS.

Legends of hell wolves are found all over Europe and in rural French Canada the name of the *loup-garou* is still a word of dread to children only. It is an old belief that it is possible for a human being to be so possessed that, though throughout the daylight he is unsuspected, amiable and pious, he is liable at night to change into a wolf or some other wicked animal, and go about committing the most cruel and dastardly atrocities. A novel with a moral was recently written by Mr. Louis Stevenson, which, perhaps unconsciously, adapted this weird folk tale to modern life. The story, though carefully shrouded by most and thrown aside in the heap of shilling dreadfuls, as they are called in England, was calculated to leave one vivid impression on the imagination and yielded itself so effectively to theatrical representation that through the stage it became rapidly familiar to the populace. It represented a benevolent physician Dr. Jekyll, whom everybody respected and esteemed, and who took his place in the front of every good work, as changing at will into Mr. Hyde, a person whose distorted form and hateful face could never be mistaken for his own majestic presence, and in that character committing every conceivable brutality out of pure fiendishness. The moral which commended this story to all good people was that it brought vividly into men's minds the fact that they have a good and an evil nature, and that the evil nature, if frequently yielded to, as a matter of choice, will in time assert the mastery and expose its victim in his true colors. While such a story as this is calculated to brace a healthy mind against yielding to temptation, it might easily develop a craze in some one morally akin to the subject of the tale. Such a theory seems to us the most plausible explanation of the dreadful series of purely diabolical Whitechapel murders which are just now distressing the world. Never since the Ratcliffe Highway murders, which are still remembered after the lapse of seventy-five years, have crimes taken such a hold upon the imagination of the people and caused such a panic of fear. The Ratcliffe victims were slain in batches. On the seventh of December, 1811, a shop-keeper named Marr, together with his wife, child and a shop boy, were butchered. The murderer must have been, as in the Whitechapel cases, an expert, as the four deaths were caused in a few minutes. Four days later Mr. William, his wife and child and servant, living in the same neighborhood, were murdered. All London was panic stricken, but the panic lasted only for days instead of weeks, as in the present case, for the murders were checked. A man named Williams, who was arrested on suspicion, committed suicide on the 15th of December, and that was the end of it. The Whitechapel murders have been of single victims, committed at different times and places, after exactly the same method in each case, and though nearly twelve months have elapsed since the first murder the murderer is still at large and apparently unsuspected. It is easy to blame the police for supineness, lack of intelligence, etc., but where there have been no personal relations between the murderer and victims to give a clue to possible motives, and where the victims are chosen from a class who haunt the streets and frequent lonely places at night, every opportunity for secrecy and mystery is afforded. In the case of the Ratcliffe murders the offence was never proved, nor were the police prepared with evidence to prove it. De Quinsey, writing about these murders, to which he alone could do justice, says: "Coleridge, 'whom I saw some months after these terrible murders, told me that, for his part, 'though at the time resident in London, he had not shared in the prevailing panic; 'him they affected only as a philosopher, and threw him into a profound reverie upon the tremendous power which is laid open in a moment to any man who can reconcile himself to the abjuration of all conventional restraints, if at the same time 'thoroughly without fear.' This 'tremendous power' seems to be in the possession of the Whitechapel murderer, for, certainly, he must be without 'conscientious restraints' and 'without fear.' The murders committed by a man named Burke in 1828 give, perhaps, a better parallel than the Whitechapel murders. Person after person was murdered, and no outcry from the victims was ever heard, as they were killed by suffocation in the open streets. Burke was caught and hanged. His motive was avarice, as he sold the bodies for dissection, while no theory of a similar kind will account for the murders of to-day."

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA.

So far the year 1888 has not been a prosperous one with business men in Canada, even when compared with the same period of last year, which was one of admitted depression. This is shown by the record of failures for the nine months ending September 30th, published by Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Company's Montreal agency. The number of failures during the three quarters as compared with the same period of 1887, are as follows for the different provinces:

	1887.	1888.
Ontario	502	716
Quebec	301	429
New Brunswick	179	82
Nova Scotia	91	91
P. E. Island	8	6
British Columbia	17	13
Manitoba	28	43
Newfoundland	13	7

Total, 1,130 1,356

It will be seen that the total number of failures throughout the Dominion is greater by one hundred and twenty—not counting those of Newfoundland, which are included in the table—for the same period last year. The only province in which there has been a material decrease in the number was New Brunswick, where failures were abnormally increased last year by the suspension of a bank. In Ontario and Manitoba there have been noticeable increases in the number, a result probably of the bad

crop of last year in Ontario and of the railway blockade and high grain transportation rates in Manitoba. In this province the increase was comparatively small. The amount of the liabilities for the whole Dominion shows a decrease, but this is entirely owing to the reduction in one Province, New Brunswick, where the failure of the Maritime Bank in 1887 brought the liabilities of that year up to an enormous figure. The liabilities of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba show an increase in proportion to the increase in the number of the failures. The following is the table in which the amount of the liabilities for the first three quarters of both last year and the present is compared:

	1887.	1888.
Ontario	\$3,096,225	\$3,691,316
Quebec	\$2,341,259	\$2,560,474
New Brunswick	\$253,516	\$253,491
Nova Scotia	\$27,169	\$28,303
P. E. Island	\$16,500	\$11,275
British Columbia	\$100,909	\$7,649
Manitoba	\$125,505	\$20,585
Newfoundland	\$22,250	\$17,171

The bright prospects of a few months ago are somewhat clouded at present, owing to the fact that the uninjured wheat crop of Manitoba is turning out to be even smaller than the most pronounced pessimist declared, but prices have advanced early in the season and the farmer who has any wheat to sell will get the benefit of comparatively high prices.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND thinks himself on firm ground in proclaiming, as a canon of international law, "the paramount right and duty of every government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which for any reason retards its prosperity or are detrimental to the moral and physical health of its people." According to this rule, for the grammar of which we shall not hold Mr. Cleveland responsible, a Roman Catholic majority might, and is bound, to exclude from its shores all persons who are not accept of the communion of its own faith, as such a community, if orthodox, could not but regard such an element as morally hurtful to it. All the persecutions of Jews throughout all the ages seem to be fully warranted by Mr. Cleveland's dictum, for the persecuting powers regarded the presence of Jews as very injurious to the piety of the people, and with them piety was the chief element of morality. If the Chinese were as intolerant as Mr. Cleveland they would be bound to exclude all white men, as their influence is calculated to bring ancestral tablets, Buddha, and the great prophet Confucius and his handbook of morality, into disrepute. The peoples of this world have not yet fully learned one of the primitive lessons of religion, that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, and belongs to all his children. The Israelites of old regarded themselves as the whole family of God, but the American people have never formally proclaimed that view with regard to themselves. That doctrine has been generally regarded as arrogated at the Christian era. Unfortunately, politicians of the present day are much more anxious to proclaim what they regard as the opinion of the majority around them than to confine themselves to utterances which will have the respect of coming generations. We are not sure that the latest opinion and conscience of the United States are altogether favorable to Mr. Cleveland's dogma, but the election is too near to consider abstract rightness and latent opinion. The majority of active opinion is in favor of the exclusion of the Chinese, and Mr. Cleveland votes. Of what importance, after all, are the great movements by which Divine Providence is restoring the brotherhood of man and leaving the whole mass of mankind with Christianity compared to that of carrying an election in favor of Mr. Cleveland?

THE IRON BARONS of Pittsburg are not the only northern manufacturers threatened with competition from the South. The cotton mills of the South promise to work a revolution in the making of the coarser grades of cotton cloth, and the change of the gauge of the Southern railways from broad to standard has been followed by the establishment of extensive car works. As the car builders of this continent, Canadian as well as American, have to import the pitchpine timber which makes the backbone of a car, and the American car-builders depend mainly upon the South for a great deal of the timber they use, the Southern manufacturers have a substantial advantage in having the timber they require at their doors, and with cheap timber and cheap labor they should prosper. To be consistent, the Northern manufacturers who declare that their existence depends upon being protected from the pauper labor of Europe, should demand protection from the pauper labor of the South, and they would do it if they dared. The point that interests Canadians in this new departure in the South is that it proves conclusively that if the barriers that now divide us from the United States were swept away, instead of our manufacturing interest being destroyed, it would be built up, that is, in so far at least as our manufacturers are devoting themselves to developing our natural industries.

MR. DAVITT, who seems to be far too frank for a politician, now says that by no one has his attack on the Liberal party been more severely condemned than by Mr. Parnell, and that the great Irish leader has assured him that Mr. Gladstone still intends to solve the Irish land as well as the Irish Home Rule problem. Mr. Parnell's attitude seems to remove the danger of a fatal schism between the Gladstonian Liberals and Home Rulers, such as was prophesied on the publication of Mr. Davitt's criticisms, but this confirmation of the statement lately made by Mr. Chamberlain that Mr. Gladstone had not abandoned his Irish land bill any more than his Irish Home Rule bill, may put a severe strain upon the movement. The English Liberals, who defeated Mr. Gladstone at the last general election by staying away from the poll, were not, it is said, so much afraid of Home Rule as of having to pay out of English pockets for compensating Irish landlords and supplying Irish tenants with farms. If that be the case the revival of

this issue is calculated to weaken their slowly developing tolerance of Home Rule.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY seems determined to prevent the fierce hostility which has grown up in the North-West against it, because of its arbitrary and selfish course, from dying out. Although paid fifteen millions of dollars to allow of competition this Company once more seeks, with the aid of the Dominion Government, to prevent competition by opposing the crossing of its tracks by competing lines. The Manitoba Government declares that it will, in spite of all the Company or its tool the Dominion Government can do, build across the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks as often as necessary. The Manitoba Government also threatens to withdraw the exemptions from provincial taxation which the Canadian Pacific Company now enjoys if this Company persists in its course of checking the emancipation of the people of the North-West from monopoly. The Canadian Pacific evidently wants both to eat its cake, in the shape of the fifteen millions paid for its monopoly privilege, and yet have it in the shape of the monopoly borrowed by other means.

THERE IS ANOTHER FAMINE on the coast of Labrador, caused this season by the fact that instead of drifting to the south, the ice lodged inshore, and prevented fish from being taken during the best part of the season. The true source of the constant distress from which the Labrador fishermen suffer, not during exceptionally hard years but all the time, is that the coast is not fit for human beings to live upon, and that too many people are endeavoring to make a living from its fisheries. If the fisheries off the coast of British Columbia are one half as prodigally productive as they have been reported by our correspondent to be, the men who are now starving on the coast of Labrador could become prosperous and invaluable citizens if transferred to the shores of the western coast. Surely Canada, which has millions to spare for railway subsidies, can give a few thousands to transport all the Labrador men who are willing to go to the far West and give them an opportunity of becoming good citizens.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERER himself could hardly have committed a more fiendish act than the person who sent packages of poisoned candy through the mails to the mothers of young children. Three packages of candy containing strychnine were mailed in Toronto to three ladies in Galt. One of them, who received her box long before the others, very naturally gave its contents to her children and the life of the youngest of them could not be saved. The stir which the death of the child caused prevented the receivers of the other boxes from making use of their contents, so that but one fatality not a dozen was the result of the diabolical act. This tragedy should serve to make people very cautious as to what they do with anonymous parcels, even if they do contain such an apparently harmless thing as candy. There should, one would think, be any great difficulty in fixing the blame in a case like this.

IN HIS LAST ANNUAL message to Congress, President Lincoln said: "As a result of the war, corporations have been entrusted and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless." What President Lincoln feared came to pass. The United States is now a plutocracy in which the poor are taxed by the state for the benefit of the rich. Although the Democratic press is now striving to make it appear otherwise, the present tariff reform contest is the beginning, not the end, of a struggle between a young people and the monster which is strangling it.

SEVEN YEARS PENITENTIARY for bringing stolen money into Canada is what the Providence Bank thief got. This news should be widely circulated among bank officials. If it does not check the tendency to steal, it must at least check the desire to bring ill-gotten gains into Canada. If other corporations in the United States followed the same course as the Providence Bank officials, there would not be so many of their bank thieves in Canada, and a few of those who are here would be where they would get time to reflect upon their crimes. It would, however, be a great deal cheaper for us to enact laws for the extradition of foreign thieves of this sort than to pay for their keep for seven years in our penitentiary. We cannot see that the crusty refusal of the Americans to give us back our criminals should make us unwilling to give them back theirs.

ONE OF THE REASONS WHY the farmers of this continent cannot compete with the Indian in growing wheat is that while in India the state either builds the railways or controls them, in America, whether the state or private capitalists build the roads, they are always controlled by monopolistic corporations. In the one case the railways are managed for the benefit of the community, in the other for the benefit of the corporation. The railway system of India has now attained vast proportions, the mileage at the end of the last fiscal year having been 14,583 miles and two thousand miles under construction. The principal state roads built during the year were the Bolan Pass line and the new Burmah railway, which has at last been completed to Mandalay.

CARDWELL has elected Mr. White, the Government candidate, by a majority of one hundred and thirty, as against a majority of four hundred given for the Conservative candidate at the last general election. Mr. White is the son of his father, but he could not expect as full support from the party as an old member who was also a Cabinet Minister. He was opposed by a local Conservative who was able to raise a cry against the constituency being always represented by an outsider. Mr. White has been an active politician from his youth up, and should take a place in Parliament distinctly above the average supporter of the Government.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT CORNER.

RUIN STARES THEM IN THE FACE.

CHICAGO, October 5.—Until to-day remarkably little has been generally known regarding the early life of B. B. Hutchison, whose manipulations in the wheat market are the wonder of many people. This morning the story of his career is told in detail. "Old Hutch" is a New England Yankee. He began his business career in the little village of North Reading, Mass., about forty-six years ago, when he entered the country store of Ed. Foster. Here he was paid \$20 a year to look after the store, and when not so employed to mend children's shoes in the back room. Mr. Foster employed another lad in the store, to whom he gave \$30 a year. Ben did not like this distinction in salary and rebelled against it. The other boy was paid \$10 more a year because he could "read writing hand," and was, therefore, more valuable to his employer than Hutchison was. Finally Ben obtained permission from Mr. Foster to use a part of an old shed, which he built into a kind of store, with a pitched-up door on the side and an old window in front, whereupon was inscribed: "B. B. Hutchison, Dealer in Flour and Grain." Young Ben made boots and shoes on his own account. Every Saturday he would go to Lynn on foot, and buy stock and sell the shoes he had made. He employed several boys about the neighborhood to assist him. When he returned from Lynn he always brought some "cramers" with him, which he would trade off to the boys, and, although he paid them money for their work, he was able to get them to do what he wanted. Ben was a natural trader. After awhile he got tired of his small business, and decided to go into business in Lynn on a large scale. While in Lynn he discovered that some men in the commission business were making more money than he was without doing any hard work, so he concluded to give up the manufacture of shoes and go into the commission business, which he did in 1850, on Pearl street, Boston. He remained there two years he went to Milwaukee, where he started in general business. Finally, some years later, he moved to Chicago, and engaged in the wheat commission business.

Benjamin P. Hutchison is now in Chicago, worth millions. The other lad employed by Foster is still hard at work managing the interior of the United States Hotel, in Boston. He is known all over Massachusetts as a generous, genial gentleman, and his name is Tilly Haines.

WILLIAM'S VISIT TO ROME.

THE VATICAN AND THE QUIRINAL.

BERLIN, October 6.—The interview of Cardinal Calimberti, papal nuncio at Vienna, with the Emperor William on Thursday lasted only 10 minutes. The cardinal, it is said, has freely stated that the Emperor, after expressing the hope that nothing would occur during his visit to Rome to prevent the Emperor's departure, declined to discuss any question pending between the Vatican and Germany, simply referring him to Count Herbert Bismarck. The Emperor's subsequent conference with Count Herbert Bismarck appears to have been limited to arranging the formalities of the Emperor William's reception at the Vatican. Advances from Rome announce that the Vatican has decided to receive the Emperor and his suite on the 12th inst. The Emperor will hold a private conference with the Emperor in the library, which is now decorated with tapestries of the Emperor's reign, and of his recent jubilee. On the day of the Emperor's arrival Cardinal Rampolla will wait on him, and on the following day the Emperor will receive the Pope at the Quirinal. The public reception at the Quirinal and the visit to be given in His Majesty's honor will be without any special formality.

A SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.

A CHURCH'S WALLS FALL IN, CAUSING GREAT INJURY.

READING, Pa., October 7.—Over one hundred people injured in the record of an accident which took place this afternoon during the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Mary's Polish Catholic church here. Previous to the corner stone laying there was a street parade participated in by all the Catholic societies of this city and adjoining places. Probably seven thousand persons gathered on the site of the church this afternoon to witness the ceremonies. About a thousand were crowded on a temporary scaffolding on the joints and walls of the edifice, which had been erected in stone. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, presiding this morning and personally conducted the ceremony, assisted by the priests of the three Roman Catholic churches. After the ceremony the stone had been laid, Father Labiche, pastor of the congregation, arose to speak, and had hardly finished his remarks when the newly erected scaffolding gave way and one fourth of the floor fell with a fearful crash, precipitating two hundred people to the ground, a distance of fifteen to twenty feet. Men, women and children were thrown into a confused mass with joints, ribs and other parts of the body broken. The excitement was intense, but people were quick to extricate the unfortunate, many of whom had to be carried out and placed in neighboring houses where their injuries were attended to and they were taken to the homes or to the hospital. It was fully two hours before the wounded were all cared for. It is said that several children are still missing. Nine are very badly hurt and may die. The police have been ordered to the scene. The balance are not very seriously hurt.

IRELAND AND HER TROUBLES.

THE "PLAN" REVIVED.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Six thousand persons attended a meeting to-day on Lord De Freyne's estate near Castlebar, County Roscommon, where 1,100 eviction notices were recently served. Speeches were made by Messrs. Sheehy, Cox and Hayden. National members of Parliament, who advised the tenants to resist the plan of campaign. It is stated that during the morning two of the commoners mentioned collected half of the rent due.

A MONTREAL UNLADY.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Sir Thomas Escombe to-day unveiled a monument erected in the Kilmainham graveyard, near Arklow, in memory of Jno. Kinella, who was killed by an enemy's men last year. A second on the monument says that Kinella was fatally slain while in defence of home and country.

THE LAND COURTS CONDEMNED.

MR. JOHN DILLON has written a letter on the Irish land question in which he says:—"Recent events add new courage to the evictors and rack-renters who last spring were utterly beaten, but who seem to be bent on doing with new vigor what they failed to do with new vigor."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BUCHAREST, October 5.—The city was in *en fete* yesterday in honor of the arrival of the Prince of Wales. The King, accompanied by a large and distinguished party, received the Prince at the railway station. The streets were thronged with people who gave the royal couple a hearty welcome. The Prince accompanied the King to the opening of the new water works, and afterwards went to the castle to visit the Queen.

NORTH-WEST CROPS.

ST. PAUL, October 5.—The Pioneer Press will tomorrow print a carefully tabulated statement giving the actual results of this season's threshing in 83 counties of Minnesota and Dakota, practically covering the great wheat belt. This is the first reliable compilation of the results and has been prepared with great care, giving an average of eight or ten reports per county. It shows a net decrease as compared with last year, but the crop of 40 per cent. of wheat made the present wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota fifty-five to sixty million bushels. In the Red River valley and through the frosty region of north Dakota there is not half a crop and grain is poor in quality.

THE POISONED CANDIES.

THE TORONTO POSTMASTER'S THEORY.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—The Postmaster of Galt, who was in the city on Saturday, called upon Postmaster Pattison, with whom he held a conference in connection with the poisoning case, after which the two gentlemen called at police headquarters and interviewed Inspector Stark. The postmaster says there are no new developments in connection with the case so far as he could learn, but the chief of police of Galt has gone to Berlin to investigate an alleged clue that may lead to something definite. Said Mr. Pattison: "I must say emphatically that I do not believe in the 'humana form' theory, and I am of opinion that the man at this moment is an unfortunate woman who is grieving her heart out that she sent, innocently sent mind you, these candies to Galt, and is too much of a coward to come to Galt to confess her guilt and tell it. I still hope to hear of some one coming forward and acknowledging the ownership of the candies that caused the trouble."

THE STREET CAR STRIKE.

SIGNS OF WAR IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The strike of street car conductors, drivers and cable gripmen on the North Side was inaugurated on Saturday morning. This far has been no violence, Mayor Roche to-day issued a proclamation requesting the people of the city not to congregate on the streets. The street car strike renders it necessary, the Mayor says, that the collection of crowds should be avoided if the authorities are to maintain good order. The announcement that an attempt will be made to march from North Side cars to-morrow morning with new men from the occasion for the production. To-night the Chief of Police directed that a contingent of police from every station on the West and South Sides should report at 6 a.m. at the principal station on the North Side.

PLAGUE STRICKEN CITIES.

VICTIMS OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 8.—Editor Martin, editor of the *Times*, *Union*, died to-day this morning. A striking feature of day's bulletin is the small number of new cases and the large death roll, all white. There were three new cases of yellow fever, but very few exceptions the sick are all doing well.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 6.—A special from

Decatur says the women and children there are being for bread. Aid will be given at once. Three new cases of yellow fever have been reported since yesterday; no deaths.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Surgeon Ross has

telegraphed to Surgeon General Hamilton from Ferdinand, as follows: "Much more sickness here, principally among negroes, than is thought or reported. The Howard Association has no more means than necessary for the care of the sick and needy. The number of the latter is large and increasing. There are many infected houses, principally of yellow fever, which should be fumigated and disinfected and compensation given for."

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 6.—An epidemic of

capitve fever is causing many deaths in the districts of Mexico. The epidemic is being, though town of Huacalilla in Hidalgo is completely destroyed by floods. Over five hundred families have taken refuge in the mountains. Many houses have been buried in the sand and the owners are unable to find a vestige of them.

THE MONGOLIAN INVASION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A San Francisco dispatch says three Chinese laborers were landed on Saturday from the steamer "City of New York," thus proving that the Scott expedition can be defeated. They were admitted on the plea that they were citizens of the United States. It appears that all precautions taken by the Government to prevent the entry of coolies on the new "American citizen" dodge are to no purpose. At Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large number of smuggled Chinese are arriving every night from British Columbia. The Customs authorities are powerless, owing to their small force, to prevent the influx. Seven Chinese who were illegally entering the country were captured on Friday night and after trial were ordered to return to Victoria.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POLICY.

BERLIN, October 5.—Count Douglas, a prominent Conservative member of the Landtag, in a speech to his constituents, alluded to the Emperor William's personal

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for Infants and Children.

To Allay A Cough,

Irritation of the larynx, which causes that troublesome and dangerous complaint known as a "dry cough," uses **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**—the best remedy for this ailment.

"I have been a life-long sufferer from weak lungs, and till I used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I was nearly free from all cough. This medicine always relieves me and strengthens my lungs."

In most cases, is Nature's effort to eject mucus from the lungs. When expectoration is denied, **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral** is the best remedy. A dose of this preparation loosens the phlegm and affords instantaneous relief. It is the only cough cure used in thousands of families.

cured many of my ailments to use the
 remedy, and it has proved beneficial, par-
 ticularly so in the case of my son-in-law, Mr. Z. A.
 Snow, of this place, who was cured of a severe
 cough by the use of—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
 "I was recently troubled with
 A Dry Cough
 which seemed to be caused by an irritation in
 the throat. When other remedies failed, I re-
 solved to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After
 taking it only one day, I could see a change in the
 condition of the throat. In the time I had used it a
 week, I was cured."—W. H. Denby, Franklin
 Worcester, Mass.
 "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bron-
 chitis and lung diseases, for which I believe it to
 be the greatest medicine in the world."—James
 Miller, Canby, N. C.
 "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," N. Y. says: "Five
 years ago I had a constant cough, night sweats,
 was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given
 up by my physicians. I began to take
 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles of this
 medicine, was cured."
 Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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 Cylinder, Wool, Engine and Harness Oils manufactured by
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FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

to insure. Sales of wheat No 2 Fall and No. 3 Winter started at \$1.10, and case to arrive at \$390. 00 to \$320.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Oct. 8.—Wheat white, \$1 to \$1.00 per bushel; red fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.00; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; hard red winter wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05 per bushel; corn, \$1.00 to \$1.05; timothy, \$1.00 to \$1.05; clover, \$1.00 to \$1.05; alfalfa, \$1.00 to \$1.05; hay, \$1.00 to \$1.05; straw, \$1.00 to \$1.05; lumber, \$1.00 to \$1.05; coal, \$1.00 to \$1.05; oil, \$1.00 to \$1.05; sugar, \$1.00 to \$1.05; flour, \$1.00 to \$1.05; meat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; fruit, \$1.00 to \$1.05; vegetables, \$1.00 to \$1.05; miscellaneous, \$1.00 to \$1.05.

CAMBRIDGE MARKETS.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 8.—Wheat white, \$1 to \$1.00 per bushel; red fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.00; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; hard red winter wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05 per bushel; corn, \$1.00 to \$1.05; timothy, \$1.00 to \$1.05; clover, \$1.00 to \$1.05; alfalfa, \$1.00 to \$1.05; hay, \$1.00 to \$1.05; straw, \$1.00 to \$1.05; lumber, \$1.00 to \$1.05; coal, \$1.00 to \$1.05; oil, \$1.00 to \$1.05; sugar, \$1.00 to \$1.05; flour, \$1.00 to \$1.05; meat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; fruit, \$1.00 to \$1.05; vegetables, \$1.00 to \$1.05; miscellaneous, \$1.00 to \$1.05.

market has been so freely probed by doctors in their regular practice, is conclusive evidence that this has been the most efficacious in all existing diseases, such as Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrophulous, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and any low state of the system brought on by exposure, overwork, impurities in the blood, hereditary taints, etc.

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With new improvements, is easy on and easy on every kind of beans, and is made in America.

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Butter, dry packed, 10c to 15c; butter, 10c to 15c; cheese, 10c to 15c; potatoes, per bag, 10c to 15c; corn, 10c to 15c; apples, 10c to 15c; hams, 10c to 15c; beef, 10c to 15c; pork, 10c to 15c; eggs, 10c to 15c; butter, 10c to 15c; chicken, 10c to 15c; hides, 10c to 15c; deerskins, 10c to 15c; wool, nominal; unwashed, 10c to 15c; timothy, 10c to 15c; clover, 10c to 15c; alfalfa, 10c to 15c.

RELIABLE MARKETS.

SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—The following are the market prices: Potatoes, 55c; apples, 40c; beef, 7c; corn, 10c; lamb, 10c; pork, 10c; eggs, 30c; butter, 10c; chicken, 30c; hides, 10c to 15c; deerskins, 10c to 15c; wool, nominal; unwashed, 10c to 15c; timothy, 10c to 15c; clover, 10c to 15c; alfalfa, 10c to 15c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., Oct. 8.—Fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.08; corn, 50c; oats, 30c to 31c; corn, 50c; wheat, 15c.

STANLEY'S WHEREABOUTS

STANLEY'S WHEREABOUTS.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—Bishop Taylor, the distinguished African bishop, says that from his knowledge it is highly probable that Henry M. Stanley has gone into the interior of the country, where he cannot be heard from for a year or two, and that interested persons are taking advantage of his absence to create friendships for a

LEGAL

absence of Stacey. The bishop does not believe there will be any special cause for alarm if he is not heard from for a year or two.

A VILE MURDERER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—Harry Smart who with his wife is in gaol awaiting trial for murder, yesterday tried to poison the twenty two other inmates of his section by getting a canful of concentrated lye into the common coffee pot. At tidates saved two who drank it. Smart has been put in solitary confinement.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

answer by return of mail. I answered
on the 10th and I will do the rest

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swept appetite, improves and
strengthen the digestion,
thereby enabling them to ex-
tract all the nutriment from
their food, thus causing a
rapid gain in flesh, and pain-
lessly to perfect health and
spirit. Its strengthens a
weak horse and fortifies a
sorely fatigued, and will be
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