

SUMMARY.

SIR JOSEPH GLOVER, formerly Governor of Newfoundland, is dead.

CORNELIUS WATFORD, the distinguished author and publisher, is dead.

THE NEWLY ELECTED Mayor of London, Alderman John Staples, is a leather merchant.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, who was formerly British Minister at Washington, will shortly be made a peer.

THE SIXPENNY TELEGRAM went into effect in England on Thursday. Returns up to five o'clock show largely increased business.

MR. GLADSTONE'S physician states that Mr. Gladstone's throat is now in a condition that will allow him to deliver speeches.

THE International Monetary Conference will meet in Paris on October 12, and will prolong the convention until January, 1887.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the death-rate in London, last week, was only 13.8 per 1,000 annually. This figure is the lowest ever recorded.

THE TENANTS on the estate of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, in Killybegs, have agreed to purchase their holdings at a price equal to fourteen years' rental.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES on an extensive scale will be held at Lahore, India, in December. 26,000 troops will take part. Gen. Roberts will have supreme command.

A BAND OF MUSKELMANS and Christian brigades, near Smyrna, have captured a young Englishman named Fred. Charnaud. They say if £9,000 ransom is not paid the prisoner will be killed.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL arrived in Dublin on Thursday, to consult with the Attorney-General for Ireland as to what means can be employed under the common law for the suppression of boycotting.

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA is said to be recovering her reason and to be far more lucid than she was the awful shock caused by her husband's execution in Mexico. The doctors are reported to hope for a complete restoration of sanity.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN of Irish statistics shows that 15,873 County Court evictions were entered and lodged on the records during the past twelve months, irrespective of those in large cases which were issued from the High Court.

A WELL ATTENDED public meeting of French-Canadians was held in Concord, N.H., on Tuesday night, at which resolutions were adopted strongly protesting against the abusive treatment of their brethren in the Dominion by the Anglo-Canadian press.

EX-GOVERNOR FRANKLIN J. MOSES, of South Carolina, has been sentenced to three years in the Massachusetts State Prison for obtaining money under false pretences. He had failed in the legal profession, and had for the third time got money dishonestly.

MISS ALICE B. JORDON, of Coldwater, Mich., a graduate of the academic and law department of the University of Michigan, entered the Yale law school, in New Haven, on Thursday. She is the first lady ever entered in any department of Yale outside of the art school.

ENGLAND AND BELGIUM entertain favorably Holland's proposal for a treaty for mutual prevention of the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes. Holland has notified Germany that a number of German agents are endeavoring to recruit young girls in Germany for keepers of Dutch brothels.

The British War Office has issued the report of Col. Kitchener on the fall of Khartoum. He attributes the disaster to the starved condition of the troops and the desertion of their posts by the native contingent. The Arabs entered the city by the Boori gate, which was not defended. He acquits Faras of the charges of treachery.

A STRICT MARRIAGE LICENSE LAW went into force in Pennsylvania on Thursday. Two days before a pair of children whose united ages would scarcely come to thirty years, took the opportunity to go from Greensburg to Pittsburgh and get a justice of the peace to marry them. Their parents are prominent members of Greensburg society.

THE National Liberal Federation at a meeting in London on Thursday adopted a resolution favoring the abolition of primogeniture and other forms of entail and security of tenure for farmers, making the compensation for improvements on lands compulsory, and urging the purchase of lands by the Government for allotment to laborers.

THERE HAVE BEEN now just about 100,000 deaths from cholera in the south of Europe. There are sinister reports of the existence of it in Parisian suburbs, and this menace of that city constitutes the worst feature of the outlook. Italy seems likely to escape lightly, although the wide dissemination of the seeds causes uneasiness.

THE "freshmen" and "sophomores" of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., have been having battles. The freshmen wanted to carry canes in public, and this appeared to the sophomores an assumption of too great dignity, so they made raids upon the obnoxious twigs. The freshmen, being in greater force, retained their possessions, and seven sophomores have been suspended.

MR. GLADSTONE has written as follows to the Metropolitan of Bulgaria: "I understand that the powers are disposed to treat the recent events with caution and moderation. I sincerely trust that the attitude of the population will encourage the powers in such a course. My position now is that of a simple member of Parliament, but I shall continue to hold the same views in regard to the Balkans as I have held for the last thirty years."

THE MARQUIS OF RIFON is reported to be utterly dependent upon the scandal about his new daughter-in-law, formerly Lady Londale. He and his family did all they could to dissuade his son from marrying her. He was deeply mortified at his failure, but put on as good a face as possible. They expected no good would come, but certainly they were not prepared for her debut as mother three months after her marriage. There are rumors that Earl de Grey will apply for a divorce, but nothing definite is known. There is no sympathy for him, since her character has been notorious for years.

CANADIAN.

THE ANTI-SOVIET ACT in Petrobor is alleged to have taken effect and threatening a protest in the courts.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT have agreed to supply metal from old guns for the statue of Joseph Brant, which is being executed by Mr. Percy Wood.

THE MATCHES OF THE DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

association have been going on during the past week at Toronto, and some very good firing has been done.

MR. BURBIDGE, Deputy Minister of Justice, left Ottawa on Thursday for England to take part in the argument of the Liquor License Act case before the Privy Council.

THE TORONTO Assessors have completed their labors and the total assessment for next year amounts to \$73,721,559, or an increase of about \$3,000,000 over the last assessment.

MR. PAGE, Chief Engineer of Canals, is engaged in preparing plans for the proposed enlargement of the Welland Canal. The first tenders to be called for will be for heavy timber for lock gates, the next will be for elevation of the embankment, and the third for the dredging and stone work.

A FOUR-MASTED SHIP owned by the Hon. A. W. McLean, Minister of Marine, to be launched at Londonderry, N.S., in a few days, will be the first four-masted ship launched in Canada and the second in North America. Three of her four masts will be square rigged, and she will carry in all twenty-one yards and spread eight thousand yards of canvas.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT has reserved a large quantity of land near Whitewater, in the district of Assiniboia, for the settlement of a certain number of Swiss families, who will enter upon the manufacture of cheese. The leader, Dr. Myers, is to expend not less than \$3,000 in the establishment of a dairy on the Swiss method. Operations will be begun in the spring of 1886.

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION of Winnipeg presented the Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, with an address on Wednesday evening to a crowded house in the Opera House. Mr. W. B. Searth, President, read the address, and the Hon. Mr. White responded in an able speech, taking over an hour in its delivery. At the close three cheers were given for the Minister and three for Her Majesty the Queen.

TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN, Radford and Chamberlain, put up at the Rossin House, in May last year, and were arrested some days afterwards on a charge of vagrancy, being at the time unable to pay their bills for board. They were remanded from time to time till about two months afterwards, when they got remittances from the Old Country and paid their bills. They each brought an action against the proprietor of the Rossin House, claiming \$10,000 damages for arrest. The cases were heard at the Civil Assizes Toronto before Judge Galt, and the jury awarded them \$100 each.

THE JUDGE allowed them full costs, remarking that he entirely approved of the finding of the jury. The Judge also severely criticized the action of the police in arresting the young men.

AT A MEETING of the executive of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance in Toronto on Friday, steps were taken to follow up the electoral policy adopted at the late Prohibition Convention in this city. The following declaration was recommended for adoption by local electoral unions, of which we have one in Toronto: Whereas, it is desirable and in the interest of temperance reform that prohibitionists should be elected as representatives in educational, municipal and parliamentary bodies, therefore we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to unite in an organization to be called "The Temperance Electoral Union," and pledge ourselves to support for educational, municipal and parliamentary positions, only candidates who are known and professed prohibitionists, and who will vote for the enacting, sustaining, and enforcing of prohibitory legislation. There will be a meeting of the Toronto Electoral Union on Tuesday night to consider the matter. Whatever action is taken on the above pledge the school and municipal elections are likely to be affected very largely by the temperance vote including that of women who have now the franchise in school and municipal matters.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, a Globe special announces the arrival of Sir Charles Tupper and party at Victoria, B.C. They expect to drive the last spike on the Canadian Pacific Railway about the 20th of October and return by way of that line to Ottawa.

ORRIT.—Mr. James Kerr, the oldest customs official in Nova Scotia, died on Tuesday of cancer in the stomach. He had been in the Customs service for thirty-five years and since Confederation acted as chief officer. When the Trent affair caused such excitement, twenty-five years ago, he took the Queen's dispatches through to Quebec and drove the whole seven hundred miles in a sleigh. Deceased was a brother of the shipping officer, Mr. Kerr, of the New York Herald.

THE CENTRAL PRISON.—An Toronto paper says it has the best authority for stating that in the report of the Central Prison Commission, which will shortly be presented to the Government, they will advise that Warden Massie be removed in office. A tribune who has many infringements of prison rules to the warden, fully realizing the importance of his position, but with a new set of rules, more comprehensive and more adapted to the spirit of the age and change in discipline, they believe the prison will prosper under Massie's management. As regards changes in other officers of the prison, it is understood several will be weeded out.

TELEGRAPHERS' SCIP.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—Application has been made to the Minister of the Interior for their scrip by the telegraph operators who accompanied the forces during the late rebellion in the Northwest. The operators were assured that they would receive the same bounty as the volunteers with whom they shared equally in the dangers of the campaign. To-day, however, they have been informed that their letters applying for the scrip have been received and the assurances of service noted, but that no scrip can be issued to them without the decision of the Militia Department that they are entitled to the military bounty, in which case it will be prepared and forwarded.

A VERY BAD FATALITY.

PETROLIA, Oct. 3.—A shocking accident occurred here to-day to Miss Alice Heywood. It appears that the young lady was going for a pair of water, and had to cross some machinery set up in working oil wells, and in doing so her clothes came in contact with a revolving wheel, which completely wound her around and severed her arms from her body. The poor girl lingered for about two hours in intense pain, and then death came to her relief. She was to have been married on Thursday.

THE ENGLISH IN HERRAT.

A despatch to the St. Petersburg News from Asakabad, dated Friday, says:—"The English have taken entire possession of Herat, and have ordered the inhabitants to quit the town immediately. The inhabitants, angered by the action of the English, have thrown up earthworks opposite the English. The English are being strongly reinforced. The despatch is considered to be exaggerated."

THE REWARD OF CRIME.

THIRING A BURGULARY—THE DEATH SENTENCE.

WELLAND, October 2.—At the Welland Assizes to-day John, alias Clutch Donohue, was tried by breaking into the premises of William Goldstein, in Quebec, in February, 1882, and stealing therefrom merschaum pipes, cigar holders, etc., to a large amount. The principal witness was William Hampton, who gave evidence yesterday in the civil suit of the United States Express Company against Donohue, and who was Donohue's accomplice in the crime. He detailed the planning and carrying out of the job and the disposition of the goods, bringing the offence home to Donohue so clearly that the jury took only a few minutes to find him guilty, and the judge immediately sentenced him to seven years in Kingston Penitentiary. The Grand Jury has brought in three other indictments against John Donohue for receiving a large amount of property knowing it to have been stolen.

John Esterbe, charged with the murder of his brother, Alex. Esterbe, and his sister-in-law, Leahy Esterbe, was tried to-day. The judge, Mr. Justice, after a short address to the mind of the public, and is one of the most horrible crimes on the pages of the history of our country. The prisoner when placed in the dock appeared to be perfectly calm and collected, and either a great actor or a man of great self-control. The families of both the murdered man and woman were in court and seemed to take the affair in a matter-of-fact way. A great deal of evidence was taken tending to bring the crime home to the prisoner and the jury retired at 11 p.m. At 11.45 they returned into court and rendered a verdict of guilty. The judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 30th day of November, 1885. The prisoner received the sentence unflinchingly. The other indictments against Clutch Donohue have been postponed until next court, which having already been sentenced to seven years' penitentiary.

AEROLITE OR METEORIC STONE.

AN EYE-WITNESS DESCRIBES THE RECENT SENSATION.

CLAYVILLE, Pa., Oct. 1.—The aerolite or meteoric stone which caused the loud detonations heard throughout the greater part of the county on the 30th day of September, 1885, on Saturday last, fell upon the farm of Mr. Buckner in Jefferson township, near the West Virginia line, instead of Cecil, as reported. Elias Jones, a small carrier, witnessed the fiery body in its descent, and he said he never beheld a more awful or impressive scene. He beheld a small object, which he heard a noise as if the winds were rushing onward with great violence. Looking up he saw, moving high above the clouds, a large mass, which he describes as resembling a ball of coal or a large stone. There appeared to be attached to it an immense flame of a deep color than the coal which tapered off into a dark tail with a white smoke. At the moment Mr. Jones states, the noise accompanying it ceased, the firelike appearance, the flame and the black tail passed, and in their stead a stone about the size of a brick, which it retained until it passed over the head of the stone fell it broke into three pieces. It is grayish in color, with a tendency to red in streaks, and is more than 30 feet square. The people are flocking to see the wonder in great numbers.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION.

ALLIED TO HAVE TURNED FROM CANADA—WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—The Dominion Government have become alarmed at the great falling off in emigration to Canada, upon which entirely depends the settlement of the North-West. The Canadian Government is alarmed at the falling off in emigration to Canada, upon which entirely depends the settlement of the North-West. A prominent Government official states that it may now safely be said that immigrant returns for last year will show a falling off with which no law in the world was able to cope. The total number of immigrants in 1884, during the twelve months will not reach over fifty thousand. When from this is deducted the number of Canadians who have crossed over to settle in the United States during the year, a very small increase in the population of the Dominion, except that from natural causes, will be shown. So unsatisfactory have immigration returns proved since the first of January, that the Minister of Agriculture has abandoned the publication of the monthly statement, which for several years has been issued from his department. It was held that the publication of these statements rather prejudiced than encouraged emigration to Canada. The falling off in emigration naturally enquires as to what induces the turning of the tide of emigration to the Dominion was attributable.

THE OBSTRUCTIVE HOUSE OF LORDS.

AND HOW IT WILL HAVE TO BE DEALT WITH IN FUTURE.

LONDON, September 2.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed a liberal meeting at Bradford last night. He spoke at considerable length on the attitude of the House of Lords in obstructing legislation and refusing to give their assent to measures passed in the House of Commons. Upon the general principles of the necessity of going away with this obstruction, Mr. Chamberlain declared that he was of the opinion that the House of Lords should be reformed, or when the question of expediency came, the popular members of Parliament should take the lead in the matter. He then the Liberals were at once split up into numerous and conflicting camps. Some were in favor of the most radical measures; others were in favor of a more moderate course. The speaker, however, was not in a position to give a definite solution to the problem. Further resistance on the part of the Peers to the will of the people, as expressed by the House of Commons, could not be tolerated. Such a course, Mr. Chamberlain believed, would lead to a Speaker of the House of Commons being made a virtual dictator clothed with powers ample enough to enable him to deal effectively with all cases of obstruction.

A HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

GUELPH, Ont., September 30.—About five o'clock this morning the large barn at the Ontario Government Farm, near Guelph, was on fire. The city fire brigade was immediately called out, but notwithstanding the city water works extend to the farm, and the brigade were engaged in the fire for some time, the barn was destroyed. The barn contained a large number of horses, sheep, pigs, blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop were the only buildings saved. Fortunately, there was no injury to the men, and no one was in danger at the time. Most of the fancy cattle are at the Guelph Exhibition, the rest of the stock being in the fields. All the horses were saved, but a great deal of property was lost, and nearly all the stock of grain, now in the field, was saved. The loss to the Government will be heavy. The amount of insurance cannot yet be ascertained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE SCOTT ACT IN OXFORD.

THE GRAND JURY TESTIFIES TO ITS USEFULNESS.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Oct. 1.—The Grand Jury for the County of Oxford, at present in session here, has given a unanimous verdict, expressing gratification at the decrease of crime and crime in the County under the Scott Act, as shown by the fact that since May 1st, when the Act came into force, there have been only seven committed as drunk and disorderly, while during the corresponding period of 1884, there were thirty committed for the same offence. The Grand Jury trusts that the expectations of the friends of the Act may be fully realized.

THE "GENESTE."

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Mr. Francis P. Osborne has offered \$20,000 for the "Geneste," a thirty thousand dollar ship, the price demanded, but it is thought Mr. Osborne will get her for \$25,000. If Mr. Osborne buys the boat the "Geneste" will be a great success. The ship is being sent to the custody of the New York Yacht Club.

DEATH OF LORD SHAFTESBURY.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Earl of Shaftesbury died to-day.

The Right Hon. Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., was born in London, April 28th, 1801, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in Classics, in 1822, graduated M.A. in 1823, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. He was returned as Lord Ashley, member for Wootton Bassett, in 1825, and supported the Government of Liverpool and Canning, and in the administration of the Duke of Wellington was a Commissioner of the Board of Control. He was returned for Dorchester in 1830, and Dorchester in 1831, which county he represented till February, 1846. He was elected one of the members for Bath in August, 1847, and sat for that borough till he succeeded his father in the peerage in 1851. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in the late Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1834-5; and, on the removal from the House of Commons of the late Mr. Sadler, took charge of the Ten Hours Bill. When Sir R. Peel again took office in 1844, Lord Ashley was invited to join the administration, but refused upon finding that the Premier's views would not permit him to support the Ten Hours Bill. In public life his chief object was to improve the condition of the people in England, and to endeavor to ameliorate their condition. His influence in the evangelical party within the Church of England was considerable. He was, at the time of his death, a member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and was at one time President of the Protestant Alliance; he was a prominent member of all those religious societies which are founded on "evangelical" basis, and was an active advocate of the abolition of slavery throughout the world.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Lord Shaftesbury's last moments were peaceful. Immediately before his death he dictated a letter to his wife and children and conversed cheerfully with several members of his family, bidding them all farewell shortly before the dying struggle. He was conscious and preserved his mental faculties until the last.

A BOUNDARY QUESTION.

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—The people of British Columbia are again urging the Government to take steps to have the boundary between that province and Alaska definitely fixed. New mining claims are constantly being taken in the vicinity of the imaginary boundary line, and it is believed that trouble may some day arise if the limits of British territory are not definitely fixed. The British Government at Washington has forwarded to the Dominion Government a copy of the report of the Governor of Alaska to the United States Government regarding these boundaries, which reads as follows:—"The boundary line from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias should be speedily and definitely determined by the joint survey of the English and American Governments. This matter is a vexatious one, and the British Government on the interior of British Columbia begin within the limits of the district, notably the Stickeen river. I am informed that rich places have been discovered on the Stickeen river, and the other river, the Bulkley and the Chilko. Unless the boundary is definitely determined much trouble will ensue."

It is probable from what can be learned, that the United States Government will be disposed to co-operate and have a joint survey made next year. Nothing could be done until then as no appropriation was made for the work last session.

THE TORIERS AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Salisbury on Friday, said the Government was attempting, in concert with the Powers, to circumscribe the area of the existing Roumelian insurrection. He said the policy of the Government was to make the policy of the Government of boycotting in Ireland he said the Government was preparing to deal with the Irish people, and he believed the Irish people would applaud the action of the Government. He said the policy of the Government was to make the policy of the Government of boycotting in Ireland he said the Government was preparing to deal with the Irish people, and he believed the Irish people would applaud the action of the Government.

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THE RIEL EFFIGY AFFAIR.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—In answer to the *Citizen's* denial respecting the row at the Breckville camp over the Riel effigy affair, an Ottawa volunteer states that one night he saw some three hundred men, some of whom were in uniform, carrying a large number also with their tunics turned inside out, marching through the camp and shouting "Hang Riel." They had forced taken possession of the camp, and were in the act of burning the effigy of Riel. They had placed an effigy of Riel. After their march they arrived at the place of execution, where a tall sapling was erected with a rope hanging from it. The effigy was hung from the rope, and the men were seen to be shouting and cheering. The effigy was then set on fire, and the men were seen to be shouting and cheering.

THE BOWHILL BANK FAILURE.

BOTHWELL, Ont., Sept. 29.—Late on Saturday, word that Messrs. Squire & Broughner, bankers, had failed, and gone into liquidation, was received here. The failure was attributed to the arrival of the London manager of the Bowhill Bank, who on Monday took the bank books. There are no losses here of any amount, as the accounts were settled by the cashier. The only liabilities spoken of are the Bowhill Bank at \$15,000, the Bank holding security of \$22,000. At eleven this morning the Bowhill Bank was closed, and the Bowhill Bank was closed, and the Bowhill Bank was closed.

RIEL CAUSES A RIOT.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, L.D.'S NON-COMMITTAL SPEECH.

OTTAWA, October 1.—There was a fair amount of excitement at the meeting of the Carleton County Agricultural Association, to which Messrs. Dawson and Bennett responded in good practice. The speaker, however, was not in a position to give a definite solution to the problem. Further resistance on the part of the Peers to the will of the people, as expressed by the House of Commons, could not be tolerated. Such a course, Mr. Chamberlain believed, would lead to a Speaker of the House of Commons being made a virtual dictator clothed with powers ample enough to enable him to deal effectively with all cases of obstruction.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, BUT NO LOSS OF LIFE.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—As the mixed train was moving Belleville on Monday night it ran into a freight train which was standing on the track. The engine of the mixed train ran into the van of the freight and telescoped it into a box car of barrels and a tank car was turned crossway on the track. When the driver on the mixed saw the danger he reversed his engine, and both he and the freight jumped, and the collision ended in a wreck. The engine of the mixed train was badly damaged. No person was hurt.

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THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH PROBABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Earl Dufferin telegraphs that the necessity has arisen for an intervention in Burma, and that he has ordered the Chief Commissioner in British Burma, to send to King Theba a protest against the exactions of the Burmah Trading Association. The tenor of the telegram is that the British Government is determined to resist the annexation of Burma to India in every possible manner.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ENGLAND KEEPING ALOOF.

The New York Times' London correspondent says:—"England, whose threats of hostilities created Roumelia, has seen that country disappear without moving a muscle or quickening a pulse. When the Berlin congress gave Bosnia to Austria it unconsciously made a sixth ocean of the Straits of Dover. The one responsibility which would have been thrown upon the Continent was shifted then to Austrian shoulders. To-day people here take scarcely a closer interest in Balkan troubles than Americans do. It is Austria's business now to hammer Russia if she tries to move west. The English, however, have a different policy. They have a suggestion in their heads that the English should interfere, and Lord Salisbury has kept quiet as a mouse. This has angered the Hungarians, who assumed that Great Britain would defend the treaty which had been dictated. It has mystified the Russians, who still seem to suspect that Victoria plotted the uprising with Prince Alexander at the late of Wight last July, and it has completely upset the Turkish who have a hand in who expected English aid to invade Roumelia; but they waited for it until it was too late, and now they are in a quandary how to repair the damage. But the practical English, without even analyzing the change they have made, feel its effects to a man, and there is no earthly idea even here in London, which usually is fiercely pro-Turkish, of an intervention on the part of England's obligations to the Balkan. The English, however, have a different policy. They have a suggestion in their heads that the English should interfere, and Lord Salisbury has kept quiet as a mouse. This has angered the Hungarians, who assumed that Great Britain would defend the treaty which had been dictated. 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PHOTOGRAPHS OF BATTLES.

and popularity of the camera. The other day I mentioned that Lulu, the famous gymnast,

and returned from the Kalahari with dry plates and hundreds, which he is now developing. He photographed lions "in action" and on the war path. The gallant Cameron was a deft hand with the camera; and now Capt. Peters writes to that capital little journal, the *Amateur Photographer*, to say that during the late cam-

against the rebels in the North-West of Canada he obtained some photos that have never yet been equalled. "I carried," he says, "a Marion Academy camera on my saddle through the whole campaign, obtaining about twenty splendid pictures, 4½ by 3½ inches, including about a dozen taken during the battles of Batoche and Fish Creek, all under fire. I have also some, about two dozen, taken while on the celebrated chase after the rebel Cree chief Big Bear, north of Fort Pitt on the North Sas-

Chewan River. I would have enclosed you one of those actually taken in action, but unfortunately they are out of my hands at present. Do not think that any photographer has yet accomplished a picture under fire. One of mine taken during a volley from the rebels' pits, but 150 yards distant.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MORRISBURG NEWS.

WEATHER AND A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST, EXCEPT FOR APPLES AND POTATOES—THE COUNTY FAIR—CHEESE AND BUTTER—THE BENEFICIAL "SCOTT ACT"—EDUCATIONAL—NO SMALL-POX.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

MORRISBURG, Ont., Sept. 28, 1885.

After the cold rains of the past weeks we are having very fine weather, and the forests are

The harvest is now nearly gathered in, and considered above the average. The apple crop in this section is not equal to last year, and many are complaining that the potatoes are doing badly.

The County Fair was this year a decided success. The weather was everything that could be desired and large crowds attended. The exhibit of animals was exceedingly fine, while the vegetable, grain, fruits, &c., were a credit to

of course, Morrisburg is, for this part of Ontario, the centre of the cheese and butter trade. The productions of the dairy from this county have a very wide reputation. The benefits of the Scott Act were distinctly noticeable during the two days of the fair. Withstanding the great crowds, good order the most part prevailed. Our schools are in full operation again. Two hundred students of the High School, Messrs.

son and Deeks, won high honors at the entrance examinations at McGill College. The stage of Morrisris is to be congratulated on giving a head master of its school so accomplished a scholar as Mr. J. S. Jamieson, M.A. The new High School buildings are nearly completed, and will be an ornament to the town. Thus far we have escaped the terrible scourge which is devastating your city, but our Board of Health has been on the alert.

THE REV. J. F. KITTO, whose investigations in Montreal were noted by the *Witness* several weeks ago, arrived in our city early Wednesday morning. Together with Mrs. Kitto, he has

passed almost the whole breadth of the Dominion, and has been deeply impressed—as one *can* be impressed by personal experience with the amount of "room" we have in Canada. Mr. Kitto's visit is one of business—philanthropic business—and apart from Niagara he has not gone out of his way to see any of the show places of the Continent. Indeed, not even Niagara was out of his way, for his family are now among the prosperous residents of the Clifton district who, eighteen

ago, were sent out as poor emigrants from East of London. One man—a plasterer—came out only last year, with wife and six children, and all the money possessed by the family on their arrival at Clifton was one shilling—half a cent! They were received by friends, and to-day they are living comfortably in a house partly paid for by themselves. The shilling is kept as a precious heirloom, and perhaps figure on the coat-of-arms of some aristocratic Canadian family, if aristocrats and coats-of-arms do not disappear in the

Mrs. Kitto pushed on across the great West. They had not time to see all of the colonization districts; but on line of railway they were able to visit a town, which possesses special interest to the East Londoners. It is there that remarkable experiment was tried, about a year and a half ago, when a number of families from Bethnal Green, one of the poorest

ters of the metropolis, were taken from the dingy surroundings of bricks and mortar and planted on the North-Western prairie. City authorities shook their heads at first: "town-birds, of all people, were the least likely to succeed as farmers in the 'wild west.'" But the experiment has already proved marvellous success; and the cellarmen, cobblers and other people who two years ago had, aye, hardly seen a cow or a meadow, now pride in showing their cattle, their poultry,

their waving acres of yellow grain. On y ground they seem to prefer their new. The winter is severe, certainly, but find the climate, nevertheless, wonderfully try,—one good wife, for instance, declaring she had chronic bronchitis in England but a touch of it since her arrival in the North-
r. and Mrs. Kitto went as far west as the way, and stayed for a week at Donald, in the t of the Rockies. Their delight at the

among the more obvious conclusions arrived at by Mr. Kitto during his trip is this, that the "suitable" or "troublesome" emigrants, of whom so much has been said, are infinitesimally few compared to the enormous number

come into the country and are absorbed its industrial and industrious population, out making any noise. One of the most able movements now to be begun is to in- the country clergymen of England regard- migration, so that men used to agriculture be brought direct to a land where they both farm and flourish, instead of crowding their neighboring cities, where they are not ed and where they make the struggle life all the harder for those who

there before them. Mr. Kitto has cares of a large and poor parish on shoulders, but he will find time and rtrinity to press this idea home, as well promote a rational scheme of emigration the poorer city districts. No one really oted in emigration, he declares, wishes to out unsuitable persons: to idle people he that England is an easier place for them t in than Canada. He scarcely favors a scheme of Government expatriation, but

ders that the sending and receiving Gov-
ernments, the philanthropic public, and the
grants themselves, being all deeply in-
terested in the matter, should all bear a share
of the cost.

MISSISQUOI ALLIANCE

The Missisquoi Alliance held its annual meet-
ing Tuesday at Bedford. The Rev. D. V.
Wheeler was present and took part in the pro-

The accounts connected with the campaign of last winter were considered and factory arrangements made for meeting all needs of the Alliance. The newly elected officers are:—Mr. John Gough, president; Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Wallbridge, H. Cairns, Rev. Mr. Nye and Rev. Mr. A. H. Jones, vice-presidents; Rev. J. Grenfell, secretary; Mr. A. A. Batcheller, treasurer. Committee—Revs. Roadhouse, Perley, Eldridge and Mrs. D. Conner, J. Welsh, S. S. Vincent, and Mrs. J. A. Jones.

and L. L. Smith and others with power to their number.

The meeting, which was sometimes very anti-dog, was harmonious and eminently successful.

The Alliance looks forward with confidence to the renewal of the Scott Act agitation just as the law will allow, all being fully prepared that the Act can be carried next time several hundred of a majority.

WHAT HIS GOVERNMENT DID, AND WHAT IT
LEFT UNDONE—A CONFESSION OF ERROR,
AND A CLAIM FOR APPRECIATION—THE
HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE CHURCH.

We have now received a full copy of the manifesto so anxiously awaited by the Liberal party of Britain, and published suddenly on the 18th instant. After calling attention to the Corrupt Practices Act, the Irish Land Act, the Burials Act, the Bankruptcy Act, the Employers' Liability Act, the "Mares and Rabbits Bill," the Abolition of the Malt Tax, and other important works accomplished by the recent Parliament in spite of unprecedented obstruction from the allied Tories and Irish Nationalists, and mentioning such important questions as that of Local Government, including the liquor traffic—the aged leader goes on to speak of the foreign policy pursued by him and his colleagues. They found Afghanistan broken in pieces and so perilously hostile that in 1901 they judged it prudent to place a frontier. The Afghans have been made friendly. Since then the controversy with Russia has arisen. "I need I remark," asks Mr. Gladstone, "of the different difficulties which have been met, had we, by a continuance of violence and injustice, driven that brave people into the arms of our opponents."

As to the provisions of the Berlin Treaty have been left unexecuted by its makers. The Liberal Government, by giving the promised enlargement of territory to Montenegro and Greece, averted two great risks of a renewal of the Balkan War.

In South Africa, an independent European republic had been forcibly incorporated with the British Empire, against the fully declared intention of the Government. The Government, after supplying military means, such as to place of supply doubt the superiority of British troops, refused to prosecute a work of sanguinary usurpation; and Mr. Gladstone hopes that the nation will give its judgment on the refusal to put down liberty by force.

In Egypt, every step which they took, down to their operations against Arabi, was the direct consequence of the agreement with France, conducted in the most friendly manner. The Government follows a passage which we must give to Mr. Gladstone's own words:—"In November, 1883, we had reached a point at which we were able to make a serious attempt to proceed, together with the immediate reduction of the occupying force to a brigade in Alexandria and at Port Said. We had thus, in my judgment, a hopeful prospect of an early evacuation of the entire country."

It was then that the disasters of an unhappy war in the Sudan, in no way due to us, produced a state of things so menacing to Egypt itself, that we found it our duty at once to take measures intended to prevent the extension of the disturbances beyond that region. But we insisted upon its evacuation by Egypt, and we offered our aid towards the withdrawal of the garrison by peaceful means.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN THE SUDAN.

"Lord Hartington has lately, and justly stated, in general terms, that he is not disposed to deny our having fallen into errors of judgment. I will go one step further, and admit that we committed such errors, and serious errors too, which have brought us to the present position in the Sudan. For none of these errors were rebuked by the voice of the Opposition. We were only rebuked, and that incessantly, because we did not commit them with precipitation. I sincerely trust we did not commit other errors greater still."

"Our mistakes in the Sudan I cannot now state in detail. The task belongs to history. Our responsibility for them cannot be questioned, and it is to be regretted that they were apprehended. In such a task, miscarriages were inevitable. They are the proper and certain consequence of undertakings that war against nature, and go far beyond the scope of human means and of rational and prudent human action; and the first authors of these undertakings are the real makers of the mischief."

"However, as between political parties, the matter might have been pretty clearly settled. At the beginning of the last session, in view of their innumerable motions of censure, the Opposition condemned us because we would not evacuate the Sudan's forces in the Sudan until we had effected the evacuation of the regular Government there. We, who had always deprecated the use of British force for such a purpose, refused the engagement. Furthermore, we had changed the Ministry, the new Government had decided in Parliament that, though the process of evacuating the Sudan was far too advanced to be recalled or arrested, yet the measure was in itself to be resisted, and that it was of the greatest and vast importance of this question there is no more doubt than about the positions of the two parties in regard to it. I know there are persons of no mean authority who have held that the expedient would be to establish a force of the most arduous military effort undertaken by us since the Battle of Waterloo. We thought the evacuation necessary, wise and just. The result has been a success and a disaster. Either the country has been saved by the late Government from a most perilous and costly undertaking, to which the present Government had striven to commit it; or it has been delivered from a more serious and deplorable one, which they would have used on its behalf. The principles of opposite policies are here pretty clearly brought out; let the country judge between them."

There is much for the Sudan. I must revert to Egypt proper."

BRITAIN'S IDEAL POSITION.

Of Egypt proper, then, Mr. Gladstone reiterates his solemn declaration that he about to quit that country the better. "When we shall have been set free," he says, "from our irksome and thankless task, we shall be restored to that admirable position in Europe, of perfect independence, which we have enjoyed for centuries, but our own errors can put in jeopardy; an independence given us by the Almighty, and surpassing that of every other State; an influence which I trust will always be held subject to a constant and healthy supervision, and which will be exercised on every legitimate occasion in support of the position of the smaller States, of the infant liberties established in the East, of freedom, of rational freedom, and of peace and public right."

The country's expenditure has been greatly increased since last year in two directions. First, in the measures for relieving the heroic General Gordon, and second, in the "preparations required in connection with Russia and Afghanistan," which cost probably £10,000,000 this year, whereas in 1901 it was only £1,000,000. A means of averting was costing hundreds of millions.

The present methods in the House of Commons are inadequate to run a country, and the country will not let its Government run a country until the machinery of the House of Commons is amended.

Advocating local government instead of centralization, Mr. Gladstone, as we have seen, in question, and incidentally condemns the system of entail. He will rejoice, he says, to see "a close connection between the nation and the soil, through a large extension in the number of those freed from entail, especially the permanent, growing, and highly aggressive power of the old dwellings."

As to the party to which he belongs, Mr. Gladstone, however, has no concern. "The principle of discipline" would be, to a lesser, nothing would induce him to accept such a state of things in place of the present liberty of thought and action in every portion of the Liberal party. "The Liberal party, by holding power for two-thirds of the last fifty years, or from accomplishing nine-tenths of the useful legislation during that period."

He resumes the question of the House of Lords, and here is what Mr. Gladstone suggests:—"I certainly cannot deny that there is a case sufficient to justify important change. There is a case for the people, and I do, with knowledge and virtue, believe, an intrinsic right to govern, might desire to constitute a second Chamber strictly on this basis. But we cannot, in the nature of things, exclude the action of the House of Lords, which is a permanent, growing, and highly aggressive power of wealth. Among these secondary influences, as a link with the past, as a force congenial to the character of the people, and as I hope, on that, in the reconstitution of the House

