

THURSDAY AUGUST 25, 1887.

The Bank of London, Ontario, has suspended operations, creating considerable excitement in business circles in that part of the country. The bank was endeavoring to transfer its business to the Bank of Toronto, but failed, it is surmised, from the bad condition of its affairs.

Several Canadian sealers have been seized by an American cruiser. The more recent seizures were two Canadian and two American vessels. All the vessels seized are tied up at Sitka or other ports, the crews left to shift for themselves and no steps taken in the matter of settlement. Two vessels seized last year, lie rotting at Sitka, notwithstanding the command of the Executive that they should be given up.

"The United Labor Party," of New York, at a meeting on the 19th at Syracuse, nominated Henry George for Secretary, and nominated the other officers to be elected at the State election. There was a great deal of bickering at the meeting, the nomination of George being unsatisfactory to a large number of delegates.

The question of Sunday Railway traffic, is one which is eliciting discussion in the press to some extent. It involves the question of public accommodation, railroad companies' interests and the rights of railway employees. The matter comes up for discussion in the last issue of *Railway Life*, the only Canadian journal published in the railway interest. The gist of the article is continued in one sentence near the close of it: "A bare bald law with no weight of public sentiment in it will not stop Sunday railway traffic, and a genuine love for the Sabbath for its beauty and advantages will have greater effect in its direct action upon the management of railways than through the medium of law." The advantages to railway men of the Sabbath rest are recognized, and *Railway Life* urges the co-operation of all good citizens to secure it for them by educating public sentiment up to the proper standard.

Mr. Chamberlain, one of the Liberal-Unionist leaders in England, justifies the course of Lord Salisbury's government in proclaiming the Irish National League and the crimes bill, both acts being essential to the control and pacification of Ireland. He deprecated the waste of time in the House in blocking the passage of the crimes act by the obstructionists. This legislation had been greatly misrepresented by its opponents. It need not for a moment disturb or give a moment's uneasiness to any loyal subject or any Irishman who does not desire outrage, or is not willing to see it. The government's policy is justified by preceding events. In the United States, the Irish denounce the proclamation of the League, which, they say, will be strengthened by it, and that more money will flow into the coffers of the League from the United States than ever before. Michael Giblin, President of the Home Rule Club, said, "You are certain to see bloodshed and slaughter more horrible than was witnessed during the worst days of the Forster regime. There will be collisions with the police and soldiers, there will be attempts to rescue those arrested under the Crimes Act, a more determined and general resistance to evictions, and stubborn fights all around to keep the Nationalist meetings going on in spite of the well appointed armies of Great Britain that will be sent to scatter and shoot them down."

The *Globe* recalls a characteristic anecdote of the Dominion Premier. They say that Sir John, in the old days before us, consented to give a sketch of his career to the publisher of "biographies of very remarkable Canadians." In due time the book reached him, accompanied by a bill "for inserting notice." "Hang the fellow," said John A., "the chap's worse than a highwayman—he asks for both money and life."

Consul General Phelan has officially informed the Department of State at Washington that the cock and bull story telegraphed from Ottawa that a Canadian cruiser had sunk an American fishing vessel at Buctouche, is "absolutely without foundation." Of course, he could not very well do anything else, as there never was the slightest ground for the story which was, apparently, concocted by the Ottawa correspondent of the New York and Boston *Heralds*, for the double purpose of making money and making mischief. It really does seem as if the time had come when it would be advisable for the Government to take some action against those unprincipled persons who constantly fabricate stories, calculated to injure Canada, and publish them in foreign newspapers. It would be no infringement of the liberty of the press to punish such fellows, who for the most part are not genuine pressmen, but mere journalistic excrecences who can obtain no employment on respectable Canadian papers, but are able to palm off their lies on certain American papers which are always willing to publish anything "sensational," or which might be detrimental to Canada.—[Montreal Gazette.]

Harper's Magazine.

The September Number opens with an attractive article on "Riding in New York," by a New York equestrian, with a number of spirited illustrations from T. de Thulstrup. The frontispiece of the Number is a beautiful illustration of Wordsworth's sonnet, "The River Duddon," by Alfred Parsons. The second and concluding part of Howard Pyle's account of "Buccaners and Marooners of the Spanish Main" narrates the exciting careers of the later notable members of this wonderful group of adventurers. Four engravings after the author's paintings graphically illustrate the text. Dr. Wheatley shows that there is such a thing as "Home Rule in the Isle of Man," by which the Island of Mona has for a long time governed itself with increasing independence. Among the illustrations is one showing the ancient legislative body, the "House of Keys," in session. Miss O'Meara's Russian novel, "Narka," is drawing grandly to a close, and Howell's "April Hopes" skilfully develops the amusing life of his Boston lovers. Blanche Willis Howard furnishes the first half of a humorous novelette called "Tony, the Maid," which is illustrated by Reinhardt. "The South American Yankee" is an admirable article on Chili and the Chilianos, by a South American traveller, William Elmer Curtis, with a profusion of illustrations. The antipodes of Chili is also excellently written up by Dr. Lansell in his illustrated article on "The Sons of the Steppes," or the inhabitants of lower Siberia. The Number is extraordinarily rich in short stories, containing, besides Miss Howard's "Tony, the Maid," a charming story of the negro characters "Moll and Virgil," by R. M. Johnston, illustrated by Kappes, and a fascinating tale of old England by Amelia Rives, entitled "Nurse Crumple Tells the Story." George William Curtis speaks from the *Easy Chair* of "The Commencement Season," and "College Brawl and College Brain," upon the experience of his own honored participation in the last graduation season, and also draws important lessons from the career of Jacob Sharp. In the *Editor's Study* W. D. Howells comments upon the latest fiction, and upon the principles of Democracy and Realism as manifested in literature. Charles Dudley Warner introduces the *Draught* with a piece of delicate sarcasm upon "The modern student's Aids to Development." The fund of humorous anecdotes is enriched by two comic illustrations from Hyde and Du Maurier.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The number opens with a delightful frontispiece, by Mary Hallcock Foote, illustrating "Tib Tyler's Beautiful Mother," a charming tale of life at a seaside watering-place, by Nora Perry.

A paper that will interest boys is the article on "Christ's Hospital," the famous "Blue-coat School" of London, where the scholars never wear hats, dress very nearly as the boys did when the school was founded, hundreds of years ago, and have many quaint and curious customs. Both girls and boys will be interested in the account, in E. S. Brooks's "Historic Girls' series," of "Christina of Sweden," who was much more like a boy than a girl in her nature, and was, in fact, crowned "King" of Sweden.

"The Boyhood of William Dean Howells" is pleasantly treated by William A. Rideing, and will carry encouragement to many young literary aspirants. General Adam Badeau writes comprehensively and thrillingly of the "Battle of Gettysburg" and of Pickett's glorious but futile charge; while George J. Manson shows the young man who is "Ready for Business," and wishes to become a "Sea captain," the bright and seamy sides of a sailor's life and the best and safest way of accomplishing his ambition.

The serials by Miss Baylor and by H. H. Boyesen are continued, with joy for "Juan and Juanita," and sorrow for "Fiddle-John's Family."

The "Brownies" indulge in "Archery," and there are poems by several well known writers. Texas has got a new school land law and new men in the land-office. The result is that 400,000 acres of land have been leased to cattlemen mainly—in the last six weeks. This is the result of a healthy public opinion. With a little vigorous administration there is no need of eternal war with ranchmen. Texas has really a great outlook. Its school fund, fed from the public land set aside for that purpose, will alone develop a better educational system than most of the southern states have. Then the breaking up of the vast animal drives of cattle from Texas to Colorado, Wyoming and other feeding regions, makes it the most natural thing in the world for Texas itself to furnish a distributing point for the cattle trade in the Southwest.

A country gentleman, after tarrying in the city a few weeks, was heard to remark that he had eaten so much omelette and butterine he wouldn't be able to look an honest cow in the face on his return home; the old creature would accuse him of going back on his best friend.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The Provincial Loan.

It is reported that the Quebec Government has placed the loan of \$3,500,000 authorized at the last session of the Legislature with a firm of New York bankers, and the price is stated to be 96. As the bonds bear 3-1/2 per cent. interest this rate is satisfactory enough if it has been obtained, and indicates a much better credit of the province than a reader of the admissions in the Liberal press of the administrations of the several Conservative Governments would expect. But it is small consolation to be told that our bonds have sold fairly well when the sale creates an unnecessary liability and adds, with the sinking fund, an annual charge of \$175,000 on the revenue. Careful husbanding of resources, and economy in expenditure would have avoided the new debt, for whatever excuse the Government had for issuing a small loan a few months ago in order to fund the floating debt and meet matured liabilities on account of railway money subsidies, it disappeared when the revenue from the commercial corporations tax and the payment on capital account from the Province of Ontario were secured. The Government has no need for the three and a half millions. The greater part of it will remain on deposit at a low rate of interest, while carrying a charge of five per cent. until the Government devises schemes for its expenditure, and that we may be sure they will not be slow to do next session. Had Mr. Mercier employed the pruning knife, had he proved true to his professions of economy and of a desire to restore an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure without levying new imposts on the people, this loan would have been avoided, and the necessity for imposing the tax on commercial corporations, on the enterprise and thrift of manufacturing companies, on the banks and insurance companies, the railway and navigation companies, in a word on the trade and commerce of the province, would have been avoided. Mr. Mercier declares he will collect the tax: his friends profess that he has no option to do otherwise, at least until the Legislature meets, and he is taking good care that when it does assemble the condition of the finances shall be such as will render the continuance of the tribute essential to the revenue.—[Montreal Gazette.]

The Irish League Proclaimed.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had proclaimed the Irish National League. He said the league was proclaimed as a dangerous association under section six of the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill recently made law. [Cheers and counter cheers.] The Government had then taken the power conferred upon them by that statute to prohibit and suppress the league. Continuing Mr. Balfour said:

"There are two sub-heads of the sixth section of the act mentioned in the proclamation, which declare as follows: Whereas, we are satisfied that there exists in Ireland an association known as the Irish National League, which in parts of Ireland promotes and incites acts of violence and intimidation. [A voice: 'It is a lie. No branch of the league is engaged in such work.']"

Mr. Sexton asked whether the sole ground for the proclamation was that the League was simply an association tending to interfere with the law.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, read the terms of the proclamation. Mr. Harrington asked whether Mr. Balfour was aware that nearly all the branches of the League were engaged in registration work, whether he knew that the League was the only association opposed to the Conservatives in that work, and whether the proclamation was intended to paralyze the efforts of the League to the advantage of the Conservatives on the new register.

Mr. Balfour replied that no branch of the League confined to registration would be impeded in its work. Replying further to Mr. Sexton, Mr. Balfour said that until the Viceroy issued an order regarding a particular district the proclamation would have no force.

The subject was then dropped, and the House went into committee on the Land Allotment bill.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. T. W. Russell have withdrawn from the Unionist party in consequence of the proclaiming of the Irish National League by the Government.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* this afternoon vigorously attacks the Government party for adopting in the House of Commons last evening the Earl of Cathcart's amendment to the Irish Land bill relating to town parks. The *Gazette* urges the Liberals to revolt against the Government's Irish legislation in the House of Commons, to obstruct the passage of supply measures and thus force a dissolution.

In order to emphasize their indignation, a number of Liberal members of the House of Commons have decided to join the league. Many Irish papers appeared with black borders this evening. The announcement of the proclamation was received quietly in Ireland. At Limerick, to-day, 26 new members joined the league.

PLANS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harrington and other Nationalists started for Dublin this evening. Some of them will return to assist in the debate on Thursday, when Mr. Gladstone will move an address to the Crown, denouncing the proclamation of the league. Most of the Liberals will

come the action of the Government on the ground that it will tend to hasten the Gladstonian reaction in Great Britain. A number of Liberal members of the House of Commons will proceed to Ireland to prove their sympathy with the league. The Tories are charged over the prospect of a prolongation of the session. The bulk of the Unionists approve the Government's action.

THE LAND BILL PASSED BY THE LORDS. The House of Lords this evening adopted the Irish Land bill as received from the House of Commons.

The opponents of national aid to education are much elated by the refusal of the New Hampshire Legislature to endorse the Blair bill. New Hampshire may not be one of the states which need aid, but the demand for assistance from the educators of the South was never so great as it is to-day. The Legislatures of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Alabama have uniformly favored the Blair bill and the new governors of Alabama and Tennessee—the latter elected upon a platform which denounced the bill—have sent messages to their Legislatures, recommending that the appeal be made to Congress for aid. Both parties in Virginia will have Blair planks in this year's platforms. The border states alone are opposed to the bill, and it is a singular fact that the only school funds of Kentucky and Missouri are the proceeds of the distribution of national revenue in 1837. The appalling truth is that of the 6,000,000 children in the South to-day, not one-half are going to school, and those who are going average less than four months in the year. The prosperity of the South does not touch the rural regions, where nine-tenths of the people live. In Louisiana now, for the first time, a majority of the voters are unable to read and write. The opposition to national aid is largely from the Roman Catholic priests, from those Protestant clergy who formerly controlled what schools there were, and from those who are opposed to "educating the nigger" or anybody.—[Springfield Republican.]

East Bolton.

Haying is over (or ought to be), a good crop is reported. Grain is good wheat is not lifted as well as usual in some fields, and weevil hurt some.

The Salvation Army held a large anti-slavery meeting at Bolton Springs, on Sunday.

The August cheese sold at the factory for 11-1/4 cts. Butter 20.

A large number of Sabbath school scholars and others, had a boat ride on the 3th.

A case of scarlet fever at Christopher Barnham's.

Burning of SS. City of Montreal.

QUEBEC, August 19.—The following particulars are learned regarding the burning of the S.S. "City of Montreal," which was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. The vessel was on her way from New York to Britain. Shortly after the passengers had gone to bed on the night of the 10th, the ship being in Lat. 43 N. at the time, they were aroused by an alarm of fire. A scene of consternation ensued, and the passengers were greatly terrified when they found out the true state of affairs. The smoke caused by the fire was suffocating. The passengers dressed and got on deck as quickly as possible, and with little appearance of panic. The fire originated in the stowage of the great main hold. Nine streams of water were soon on the flames and the course of the vessel was shaped toward Newfoundland, 400 miles distant. The flames spread with great rapidity and soon had burst with terrific force through the midship and foremast. The heat was intense. As it was evident that it was

IMPOSSIBLE TO SAVE THE SHIP, a momentary panic ensued, the boats were lowered and the passengers and crew got into them. The boats soon scattered and one entirely vanished. This contained two stewards, two seamen, and seven passengers, and there is but little doubt that the whole boat perished. The boat did not contain a full crew and left the "City of Montreal" against the wishes of the captain, and could have taken many more in it. The other survivors considered the fate of the occupants of the lost boat as judgment for their cowardice. A bark was sighted shortly after the boats left the steamer, and her crew were preparing to pick up the survivors when the steamer "York City," attracted by the flames from the burning vessel, which were shooting up a hundred feet in the air, bore down and with difficulty took all hands on board. The rescued people were treated with the utmost kindness by the captain and crew of the "York City," and the passengers speak with much feeling of the consideration which was accorded to them. The "York City" proceeded to London after leaving the "City of Montreal" passengers and crew at Queenstown. The steamer "City of Montreal" carried no first cabin passengers. The value of her cargo was \$350,000, and the steamer was worth \$400,000. The crew numbered 85 men.

In a paper read before the American Association of Science, it was claimed that of every 100 infants fed on mothers' milk about eighty die at the end of the first year. Of 100 weaned, eighteen die, and of 100 fed on "infant foods" fifty-one die by the end of the first year. Food derived from cows' milk, diluted with a quantity of water, and by adding cream and heating, is claimed to be the best and the safest.

A steam omnibus is in use in Dresden. The motive power is applied to the hind wheels, and is supplied by an upright boiler and compound engine. It is used in the streets for carrying passengers, and will seat 20.

Death on the Rail.

WOODSOCKET, R. I., August 18.—As the "Rawhide" freight on the Milford branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, was approaching the terminus of the rails in Milford, Mass., the brakes did not work. The engine was running with such force that the end of the rails was cleared and a dash made into a meadow, where the locomotive sank deep into the earth. Engineer Croft was thrown from the cab and is seriously injured. One brakeman had both legs broken. The damage will aggregate \$5000.

NATHEVILLE, Ill., August 18.—At a quarter to five o'clock this morning a cattle train was stalled on the main track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad when another stock train crashed with terrible force into the rear end. The caboose was thrown twenty feet down an embankment and the engine ploughed through three cars loaded with fat steers, almost totally demolishing them and killing and maiming the cattle. Engineer Robinson of the second train was severely bruised.

PITTSBURGH, August 18.—About four o'clock this morning the through express train which left Chicago at 3:15 yesterday afternoon, over the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, was wrecked at Bayard, Ohio, on the Pittsburg and Cleveland road, about eighty-one miles west of Pittsburgh. When the train reached Alliance, Ohio, it was found that the Fort Wayne train had been obstructed by a freight wreck some miles east of Alliance, and the train was ordered around by the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. The train was made up of three baggage and express cars, one smoker, one passenger coach, two Chicago express and Toledo sleeping cars, recently, indigo birds, etc.) con bunting, titmouse, goldfinches, grives, robins, woodpeckers, kinglets, bobolinks, grackles, grosbeaks, humming birds, cats and other birds of the falconids, wild pigeons, king-doves, crows, ravens, warblers, shrikes, jays, magpies, sparrows and starlings, from last March to the 1st September.

8. To take nests or eggs of wild birds at any time of the year.

N. B.—Fine of \$5 to \$100, or imprisonment in default of payment.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec, nor in that of Ontario, can, at any time, hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license from the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 20 May, 1887.

70-1m-1. E. B. TACHE, Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands.

For further particulars apply to W. B. IVES, M. P. Pres. R. H. TYLER, J. A. COCHRANE, Vice-Pres. Sec-Treas.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Stanstead, at the hall of C. R. Butler, Smith's Mills, on MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1887, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the revision of the Jury list.

W. T. KNIGHT, Sec'y-Treas.

STANSTEAD, Aug. 22, 1887.

STATIONERY GOODS.

THE JOURNAL Office has the most complete stock of Stationery and Blank Books in Town, carrying a great variety of Note and Letter Papers, of various qualities, Foolscap, ruled and flat; Envelopes, in variety of sizes and qualities; Box Papers, Fancy Papers, &c. A splendid line of Blank Books, large and small, Memoranda, Index, Pens, Pencils, Mounting Paper, Envelopes and a variety of things too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Call and get one of the Journal Drawing Boxes, a nice thing for artists. Remember the place—Journal Building, Rock Island.

August 23, 1887.

ELEGANT FURNITURE!

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AYER'S Flat Quo

FRIDAY, Aug. 26th, 1887,

and continuing during next week. I will sell elegant

PARLOR, DINING and BEDROOM SUITS

in Ash, Black Walnut, Hair and Rep. in fact all kinds acceptable to the complete furnishing of a house. Terms liberal. Sale each day from 10 o'clock a.m.

Furniture now on view in the County building. H. A. ODELL, Auctioneer.

ONE CAR LOAD OF LIME, JUST received by W. T. KNIGHT, Smith's Mills, Aug. 15, 1887.

New Advertisements.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. HUNTING AND FISHING.

CLOSE SEASONS. HUNTING.

(47 Victoria, ch. 25.) (30 Victoria, ch. 3.)

1. Caribou and deer, from 1st January to 1st October.

2. Moose (male and female) at any time until the 1st October, 1888.

N. B.—The hunting of moose, caribou or deer with dogs or by means of snares, traps, etc., is prohibited.

No person (white man or Indian) has a right, during one season's hunting, to kill or take alive—unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purpose—more than 3 caribou and 4 deer.

After the first ten days of the close season, all railways and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part (except the skin) of any moose, caribou or deer, without being authorized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

3. Beaver, mink, otter, martin, pekan, from 1st February to 1st September.

4. Hare from 1st February to 1st Nov. 5. Muskrat (only in the counties of Mackinaw, Yamaska, Richelieu and Berthier, from 1st May to 1st April following).

6. Woodcock, snipe, partridge of any kind, from 1st February to 1st September.

7. Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind, (except sheldrake and gull), from 15 April to 1st September.

And at any time of the year, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, and also to keep exposed, during such prohibited hours, furs or skins of any N. B. Nevertheless in that part of the Province to the East and North of the county of Bellefleur and Montmorency, the following birds, namely: swallows, martins, etc., except any of the birds mentioned in No. 7.

8. Birds known as perchers, such as swallows, kingbirds, warblers, flycatchers, woodpeckers, whippoorwills, finches (song sparrows, redbirds, indigo birds, etc.) con bunting, titmouse, goldfinches, grives, robins, woodpeckers, kinglets, bobolinks, grackles, grosbeaks, humming birds, cats and other birds of the falconids, wild pigeons, king-doves, crows, ravens, warblers, shrikes, jays, magpies, sparrows and starlings, from last March to the 1st September.

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New Advertisements.

FOR SALE. ONE new and one Black Walnut writing Desk. Call and see them. W. T. KNIGHT, Smith's Mills, Aug. 15, 1887.

PUBLIC NOTICE. A. L. person in arrears of school taxes or of school fees not paying them on or before the 15th September, will be proceeded against according to law. W. T. KNIGHT, Sec-Treas. Stanstead, Aug. 15, 1887.

Wanted. A MARRIED man to work on a farm, able to be a good butter maker. Inquire at the Journal Office. July 27, 1887.

Stanstead Wesleyan College, STANSTEAD, P. Q. Re-opens Thursday, September 1, 1887.

PROVIDES English, Classical, Scientific and general Education of the highest order. University graduates and specialists are employed as instructors.

The Musical Department, under the direction of an efficient Professor, has become a department of the college, and affords facilities for obtaining a musical education. Instruction in Voice culture and Instrumental Music from first lessons to graduation.

The Department of Art affords an extended course of studies and thorough instruction, according to the most modern methods of teaching.

Special attention is given to French—No fewer facilities can be obtained for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the language.

The Commercial Department provides a course corresponding with that of the best commercial colleges. Diplomas are given to those who successfully complete the prescribed course, together with all the subjects in the Literary department that go to make up a good common English education.

Young Ladies reside in the College building, and have all the advantages of social, moral and educational advancement afforded by the best Ladies' College.

Location most attractive and beautiful. Terms moderate. Special discount where two or more enter from one family.

Send for catalogue containing full information. Early application is desirable.

Rev. D. KENNEDY, S. T. D., Principal.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION!!

OF THE Eastern Townships Agricultural Association.

WILL BE HELD AT SHERBROOKE, 13th to 16th September, 1887.

\$10,000 IN PRIZES. \$10,000.

The high character this Exhibition attained in former years will be fully maintained this year.

Arrangements have been made for entering and applying Exhibits for each day of the show, including Racing on the Association's splendid half mile track. Exhibitions of riding by ladies and gentlemen, tight rope walking, tallion scenes, &c.

The Exhibition will be complete in all departments on morning of first day, but the formal opening by Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, will take place on Wednesday, 14th September, at 2 p.m.

Entries for Live Stock close 31st August and entries in all other Departments close September 1st.

Very low rates for Passengers and Exhibits have been arranged for on all Railways.

For further particulars apply to W. B. IVES, M. P. Pres. R. H. TYLER, J. A. COCHRANE, Vice-Pres. Sec-Treas.

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