

them in writing and in cold blood to his next day. And if it is not, at the expense of the reporter, to get credit for not having talked nonsense, how much easier to give the reporter no credit at all for the sentence he has finished, and the verbs and substantives he has put into their right places. Sir was not, however, in the most fitting mood for all gentlemen of the press, always making other people's fortunes, and sometimes other people's fortunes, there is no craft, or profession or trade in the world so absurdly belabored, yet so ignominiously treated in public—so feared, so despised, so flattered, so detested. If that sentiment of solidarity which exists in all the great corporate professions were not so absolutely wanting to the gentlemen of the press, they would not have to appeal, almost in forma pauperis, to the House of Commons for a decent accommodation. The press is probably at least as well treated by the British Parliament as by any foreign legislatures. The Parisian reporters in England have their gallery, their refreshment room, their writing room, and even their smoking room. Considering the number of articles by day and by night which their presence is so far more necessary to the legislature and to the country than the attendance of the most of the speakers who utter their turn into English, and the difference between the work they do, both as to its amount and its conditions, compared with that of their brethren on the continent, it will hardly be contended that even if all the rooms at their disposal were as commodious and satisfactory as they are inadequate and uncomfortable, their treatment would be courteous and liberal to excess. We are living in days when Parliament makes provision for the comfort of rogues and criminals. Surely, without extravagance, it might take a little thought for the decent accommodation of those who for whom it might as well be an assembly of men. Happily there can be no doubt of the disposition and desire of all parties in the House of Commons, and we should think, of all members, without exception, even of the most silent members, to treat the reporters as at least as tenderly and as handsomely as a famous Prince of Denmark once ordered a chief commissioner to treat the players. Hamlet, it is true, wanted the players for a particular purpose of his own on that occasion; but Parliament and the country want the reporters for particular purposes of their own day after day and night after night during half the year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fruit Jars, Jelly Bowls, etc. J. Boyden, Auctioneer. Fruit Jar Limited. J. McLean, Slaughtering-Hall.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

All business communications to this office should be addressed to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Times Office, Ottawa.

For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.

The following paragraph, from the Montreal Gazette, though somewhat loosely put together, expresses our views exactly:

"The London Post announces that Spain is negotiating to sell Cuba to the United States, or to approve of the arrangement. This is rather a change of English tone on a very important question for this continent. The geographical position occupied by Cuba is of the highest importance; its resources are also wonderful; and in the hands of a more energetic people, the island would be a more important asset to the United States than it is at present. We cannot look upon its sale to the United States with indifference, as that will affect important relations which the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion have with that island. And it is doubtful if the purchase will be an unaimed good to the United States, as it will add to the contest of their political questions and one would think they have enough on hand at present."

"We presume it will matter little to the Dominion of Canada whether or not Cuba should be attached to the United States. But the bare idea of the acquisition of fresh territory by our neighbors has a certain amount of dread for Canada. It is true that the 'Queen of the Antilles' is to be added to the constellation of stars, we may be pardoned for thinking that the day is fast coming, when to the north our neighbors will be wanting an extension of territory. The unfortunate Alaska speculation is one Great Britain should never have permitted. The possession of Russian America by Britain was a contingency for the realization of which the Crimean war offered a favorable opportunity. The chance was lost by one of those fatal mishaps which happens in the lives of nations, as of men. But the fact that the Americans have got possession of a territory to the rear of us, though it always will remain, a disturbing consideration, ought not to distract us from the great national project with which destiny has evidently charged us. It was undoubtedly a mistake that Alaska was allowed to fall into the hands of the United States. It will be, perhaps, a still greater mistake should Cuba be transferred to our neighbors. Neither Europe nor Canada can desire to see the Government of the United States charged with the administration of affairs over a greater extent of territory than it at present possesses. But there is such a wrong-headed opinion prevailing in Europe as to the tendency of affairs on this Continent that we despair of a correct appreciation of what used to be called, in old times, the 'balance of power' obtaining there within the age of the present generation. It is a pity that Old World statesmen cannot understand that the New World is encroaching, with its influence, upon the questions with which they have daily to deal; and that they should not recognize the fact that the almost unstemmed tide of Democratic opinion, which on this side the Ocean rises supreme, is threatening the institutions of centuries, in Europe, with destruction. Surely the struggles of Canada to build up a liberal

monarchical system, are worthy a more substantial recognition than European Governments have yet accorded them. Will these Governments awake to the danger which threatens them in time, or will they allow the hardy descendants of the Old World who are striving here to re-plant its institutions on a stable foundation, to be swamped by the overpowering influence of American Democratic modernism? This is a question in which European States may have, perhaps, more interest than at present dream of. To us it is a truly vital question, but it is one from which our people do not shrink. They face it frankly, and their response is nearly unanimous that they are prepared to carry it out on the most liberal European model, in preference to the alternative of submitting to licentious and unbridled Democracy. In this effort they will surely win, if they receive only half the support to which they are entitled from across the Atlantic.

A serious and not unimportant controversy is going on, just now, in Massachusetts, with regard to the enforcement of the total Prohibition Law, which went into operation last April. The Springfield Republican denies that the law has been carried out, and asserts that mistrials and bribery schemes are imbedded even in a perceptibly increased ratio, and that the sale of liquor is carried on as openly as if the old License law were still in force. This statement appears to have put the STATE GOVERNMENT on its mettle, and some time ago he challenged anybody to point out a single bar in the State at which liquor was publicly sold. The latest information on the subject is contained in the letter of a special correspondent of the New York Nation, who, in the character of "the last of the Massachusetts tipplers," has been making a tour of the State, for the purpose of getting at the real facts of the case. He claims that the result of his discoveries has been to show that the enforcement of the Prohibition Law is not only in words, and that liquor can be had as freely now (except with a proviso, which he afterwards states) as before the enactment of the law. Starting at a little fishing village, which he proceeded along the coast, and gives his experience at each place, suppressing many of the prudential reasons. At one town he served openly "over the bar," in the very teeth of the statute; but in most cases he hid himself, after a careful survey of his personal appearance, beckoned mysteriously into a little room, (the position of which is shown by diagrams) behind the bar, where the waiter explained to him he might enjoy his sherry sabbler in comfort, there being no sale over the bar, within the meaning of the Act.

The only temporary difficulty he experienced was at — where his enquiries were answered by some of those fluent and graphic expletives, of which few people have so ready a command as the American hotel-keeper, which left little doubt of his opinion about "this — petition Government."

After a critical examination, however, which appeared not unfavourable, he informed this seker after old truth in new bottles, that the sale of cider was not prohibited, and that he had some '51 Cider, which he was far from thinking a bad article. They then went into the "small room," and the correspondent thinks he found that "51 cider" is unexceptionable, and left mine hot still indulging in diatribes against "blue stockings" and "petticoat Government."

At another place, which, from his reference to a certain famous general and congressman of silver spoon notoriety, it is not difficult to identify as Salem, the bar-keeper, after mixing the drinks at the bar, directed our thirsty traveller into the refreshment room, and told him that "there was no trouble about the law; that their house" was kept up by "business men," and that it was only the small bars that the State Constables were down upon. Returning to Boston, he went into one of the "big hotels," and upon naming his liquor in a modest and enquiring tone, he was at once directed to the lunch bar where he was served without delay. The conclusions drawn from his experience are to the effect that although liquor may not be sold over the bar, and although it is true that a great many raids have been made upon poor people in out-of-the-way corners, yet a man will find no difficulty in getting a drink in the most public and best known hotels; that it is in fact a "rich man's" law, to secure the "poor man's" morality, and that the old truth is daily becoming more apparent that the consumption of intoxicating liquors among the working classes was not diminished, but had only become clandestine. Only the most enthusiastic total prohibition reformers pretend to believe that the law will hold out any better than the old Act, and indeed anybody acquainted with the course of Massachusetts State politics for the last few years, will understand that the politicians who were forced into the measure by the unexpected strength of the districts at the last elections, will soon find it necessary to yield, not unwillingly perhaps, to the influence of the large towns. It is hardly necessary at this late day to say anything of the futility, or even positively reactionary effects of sumptuary laws. How far a judiciously organised system of restraint against excess, might be carried out to the undoubted benefit of society at large, has not yet been demonstrated; but it has been proved that the attempt at total prohibition, by law, is an utter failure.

We were shown last evening, says the Bridgeport Standard, a walking stick composed of four hundred and sixty-three pieces of leather, and made from a pair of old boots, owned and worn by President Lincoln previous to his assassination.

Honest Old Abe must have had an enormous foot if a single pair of his boots would make a walking stick. The Chief of the Ottawa Police force owns a cane, the gift of an ingenious disciple of St. Crispin, which was made out of leather, not from "old boots," but from new "parings." This case "has all the suppleness of a bamboo, with the 'heft' and solidity of an old Irish blackthorn, and so neatly and deftly did the maker do his work that under the shining varnish the various rings at the contact of place with place, look for all the world like a mark of natural growth, and any one who sees the stick will confess that it looks "nothing like leather."

President Lincoln's boots may be thrown to one side.

ADDITIONAL STOCK.—Garland, Mutchler & Co. have just received large lots of new goods in the various departments, to which they invite the attention of wholesale and retail buyers.

FATHER MCHAHON. To the Editor of THE TIMES. Sir,—I think the Government of our Dominion, over which Sir John A. Macdonald presides, have acted wisely in granting a pardon to the Rev. gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. It is a pity that a great many newspapers of our Dominion have censured the proceedings of our Government in this matter, without due consideration and even-handed justice. Now, Sir, if the Rev. Mr. Lumsden, a Presbyterian Minister, who was engaged in the Fenian conspiracy, of 1867, was arrested, tried and discharged, why should the Rev. Mr. McMahon, for the same offence, be arrested, tried and convicted? Both gentlemen were tried at the same Assize, before the same Judge, and by the same Jury, for the offence of which they were suspected, and by which their lives were placed in great peril. The Rev. Mr. Lumsden was acquitted, while the Rev. Mr. McMahon was convicted, and his sentence carried out for three long years!

But while on this subject I think it would be well for our Government, without further delay, to discharge the rest of the convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, who were sentenced during the raid of 1867, at the battle of Ridgeway. No partiality should be shown in this matter.

During the Irish rebellions of 1798, 1803 and 1848, in which Protestants and Catholics were more or less engaged, for the same end—Ireland's independence—British justice was unchangeable and decided. No jury could be found to sanction the treason of a Protestant any more than a Catholic; yet in Canada—and I am sorry to say in Ontario—no jury could be found to convict a Protestant and a Catholic minister guilty, of a crime in which both are said to have taken an equal part!

Sir James Macpherson, the celebrated Scottish statesman, has left record, as all great intellects generally do, that "injustice can only be conquered by an open appeal to a civilized and Christian people."

With a strong desire for purity of justice to all creeds and nationalities, without partiality, and with a firm believer in law, order and good government,

I remain, Sir, respectfully, A LIBERAL PROTESTANT. OTTAWA, August 16, 1899.

EUROPEAN NEWS. LONDON, August 16.—The Harvard crew were out at practice again on Saturday; they travelled by the coast route to the lake, which is the regulated course agreed upon for the race on the 27th, in 21 minutes and 10 seconds. The Oxford crew afterwards rowed over the same course in 21 minutes and 10 seconds. Clasper is building a boat for the Harvard crew, and says by the best makers have been ordered.

The Harvard crew were out today in their new boat, using it for the first time with the new set of oars made here. The Oxford were also on the water at the same time, and both of the crews were cheered by the spectators, of whom a great number had gathered on the banks. Betting was fairly commenced, and odds three to one in favour of the Oxford crew.

Rev. Paul Bagley's petition for the release of the American Fenian prisoners has been sent to the Attorney General.

DURHAM, August 16.—A great Orange demonstration was made today at Glenties. It was estimated that 20,000 people took part in the procession; and subsequently, at a meeting, resolutions were adopted against the Government, and in favour of the Irish Church and against the Proscriptions Act.

MEETINGS have been held in Waterford and Thurrow, at which resolutions were adopted, leaving the Government to issue a general amnesty to the Fenians.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 15.—The steamer Derwent, from New York, has arrived.

CHICAGO, August 15.—The steamer Minnie, from New York, has arrived.

GLASGOW, August 15.—The steamer Prussia, from Quebec, has arrived.

FAIRFAX, August 14.—The Emperor will visit the Camp at Chatham in September.

The Paris telegraph states that the Empress still suffers from rheumatic pains and remains at St. Cloud.

MARSHAL MCHAHON will probably succeed the late Marshal Niel. The Post has an editorial today in which it speaks of the visit of Cuba to the United States, wherein the writer says: "We entertain a strong suspicion that the bona fide intention of the United States in America in respect to Cuba. She plans nothing by Cuba in her present state, but loses a sum she cannot afford. She is not strong enough to stamp out the rebellion, and she is obliged to false sentiment of honor to continue the attempt, costly and unavailing. If she is able to restore tranquility considerable time must elapse before she can reap the fruits of the success, and probably before she will break out a fresh; these considerations will have weight with the Government, notwithstanding the denial of the rumored negotiation. We shall not be surprised to hear that the purchase and sale of Cuba has been effected."

PARIS, Aug. 14th.—It is said that the effluence of the Emperor at the death of Marshal Niel was so great that he was compelled to hastily leave the Chateau camp when the military force were in progress.

The French Government has authorized the French Cable Company to lay a cable from Brest to England.

The Journal Official to-day publishes a decree in which the Emperor, in commemoration of the 100th birthday of Napoleon I., grants full and complete amnesty to all political offenders, to persons convicted of evasion of taxes, to deserters from the army and navy, and to sailors in the merchant marine service who have abandoned their ships.

Despatches from Madrid contain reports of the discovery of additional Carlist plots for risings in various parts of the country.

The Emperor and Empress yesterday defied by the regulars and volunteers, and fifteen prisoners taken.

There are great fears of an important Carlist coup d'etat in the mountainous districts of Paternay should were raised by the people of "Long Live the Republic" Death to Monarchy.

PARIS, August 15.—The Emperor has remitted the sentences passed by a court martial on eight soldiers, and reduced the sentences of several others.

Cover contracts were agreed to—Vign's letter to Ishamel Pasha states circumstantially the grievances of the Sabline Force. He referred to the Greek affair, the journey through Europe, the opening of the Suez Canal in Egypt, and demands a clear explanation.

MADRID, August 15.—The Government troops have defeated the Carlists at Castell de Valente. In every case the Carlists were defeated, and many have been captured, and among them several officers.

The Government have decreed a Capital Tax, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to enforce its collection.

PARIS, August 15.—The ex-blockade runner, Hersehall, from Portland, Me., left this port on Saturday under suspicious circumstances. She cleared for Liverpool 16th August, and was captured on Sunday by Revenue cutter Miami. At the time the Hersehall was sighted she was on a voyage to the United States, and was carrying a cargo of 250 tons of coal, and 250 tons of flour, and 250 tons of other provisions. She was captured by the Revenue cutter Miami, and was taken to the United States, and was held in custody of the United States Marshal at New York, until she was released on the 25th of August.

NEW YORK, August 16.—It is supposed that Col. Wm. J. Nagle, the noted Fenian leader, whose capture was announced this morning, leaped from the attic window of his residence while temporarily out of his mind. It is believed by his friends that the misunderstanding which he had in regard to his confinement during the past few years had effected his brain which culminated in temporary insanity, and later he had been under close guard, and was afraid that he might do some rash act.

The Iman steamship City of Boston has arrived from Liverpool.

The steamer Jersey, of Atlantic Packet Company, burned to the water edge at Harlow Grove, twelve miles below here, this noon, where she had just landed a picnic party. No lives were lost.

HARVARD AND OXFORD. Additional Intelligence as to the Movements of the Crews. From the Daily News, July 30.

Under the able guidance of Henry Kelly the Harvard crew, who were in the lead in practice. Yesterday, shortly before noon, they went out for about three-quarters of an hour, rowing up from Simmons' boat-house to the lake, and were met by the Oxford crew, who were in the lead in practice. The Harvard crew, who were in the lead in practice, were met by the Oxford crew, who were in the lead in practice.

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By H. McLean, Auctioneer. AUCTION SALES. OF TIMBER LIMITS. REFOR McLEAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent, will sell by Public Auction, at the Union Hotel, in the City of Ottawa, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19th, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable Timber Limits, viz: No. 440, Ontario, River Madawaska, Area 28 square miles, according to description of the Ontario Land Office, and being one of the best timbered and most available lands in the Province. Six hundred pieces of Timber that will average 80 feet per piece, of No. 1 quality, already made up into rafters, and ready for a full lumbering season at Apprizer about the 25th of August, 1899. Also, will be sold, the Farm in connection with the Limits, or separate; the party purchasing the Limit will be bound to take the Farm and all the buildings thereon, with a full set of tools, and 30 tons of good Hay, 1,000 Bushels of Oats, 100 Bushels of Potatoes, 100 Bushels of Corn, and a quantity of Iron, 12 pairs of Sleighs, Chaises, etc., rigged for drawing on two Sticks, and a good Bob Sleigh with a general outfit for a full lumbering establishment. Licenses No. 383 and 385, Province of Quebec, in both areas 28 square miles, according to description of the Ontario Land Office, and being one of the best timbered and most available lands in the Province. Six hundred pieces of Timber that will average 80 feet per piece, of No. 1 quality, already made up into rafters, and ready for a full lumbering season at Apprizer about the 25th of August, 1899. Also, will be sold, the Farm in connection with the Limits, or separate; the party purchasing the Limit will be bound to take the Farm and all the buildings thereon, with a full set of tools, and 30 tons of good Hay, 1,000 Bushels of Oats, 100 Bushels of Potatoes, 100 Bushels of Corn, and a quantity of Iron, 12 pairs of Sleighs, Chaises, etc., rigged for drawing on two Sticks, and a good Bob Sleigh with a general outfit for a full lumbering establishment. Licenses No. 383 and 385, Province of Quebec, in both areas 28 square miles, according to description of the Ontario Land Office, and being one of the best timbered and most available lands in the Province. Six hundred pieces of Timber that will average 80 feet per piece, of No. 1 quality, already made up into rafters, and ready for a full lumbering season at Apprizer about the 25th of August, 1899. Also, will be sold, the Farm in connection with the Limits, or separate; the party purchasing the Limit will be bound to take the Farm and all the buildings thereon, with a full set of tools, and 30 tons of good Hay, 1,000 Bushels of Oats, 100 Bushels of Potatoes, 100 Bushels of Corn, and a quantity of Iron, 12 pairs of Sleighs, Chaises, etc., rigged for drawing on two Sticks, and a good Bob Sleigh with a general outfit for a full lumbering establishment.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer. AUCTION SALES. OF A BANKRUPT STOCK. DRY GOODS, &c. The subscriber has for sale with instructions from Messrs. J. O. Robinson & Co. to sell, at the store recently occupied by ISIDORE TRAVERS, Etc., the whole of the stock remaining on hand, consisting of: HEAVY CLOTHS, COTTONS, FLANNELS, &c. Also, a quantity of Ready-made Clothing for working men. The whole stock will be sold without reserve. Terms cash. Sale each evening to commence at half-past 7 o'clock, p.m. A. ROWE, Auctioneer, Ottawa, August 21, 1118d.

By J. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer. AUCTION SALES. OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The subscriber begs to announce that he is honored with instructions from Captain Glyn, of the Rifle Brigade, to sell at his residence, on Dalrymple street, (a little above Sir John A. Macdonald's) on MONDAY NEXT, 23rd Instant, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m., all the household furniture therein contained, consisting in part as follows: Drawing room set in red damask, arm and easy chairs, sewing do, walnut cabinet table, mahogany do, window curtains, table covers, drawing room carpets, hearth rug, fender, fire, brass, pier and console, and a large quantity of other articles. The kitchen furniture consists of everything requisite for this department. Sale positively at TEN o'clock, a.m. without reserve. Terms—Cash in bankable funds. J. B. TACKABERRY, Auctioneer, Ottawa, Aug 17th, 1899. 1128d.

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