BABY'S FACE WAS RAW

Disfiguring Itching Skin Disease Cured in One Month by the Cuticura Remedies.

When our boy was six weeks old he had a rash on his cheek. It spread on both cheeks and chin. His face was raw. I doctored with various remedies, but it got no better. My mother advised me to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I used them faithfully, and in one week the boy looked better. In one month he was cured, and now he is three years old and no signs of it returning. The child was so bad I had to tie him in a pillow-case, and pin his hands down so that he could not scratch his face. I cannot speak too highly of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I recommend CUTICURA whenever I can. I would be pleased to see any one and talk to them of the good it has done my boy.

MRS. CYRUS PROSCH,
Coytesville, Fort Lee P. O., N.J.

N. B. My husband is president of the French Manufacturing Company, proprietors of the "Duplex" and "Triplex" Photographic Shutters, 589 Broome Street, New York City. He dislikes undesirable notoriety, but is willing to make sacrifices to benefit others, and assents to this testimonial to encourage the use of CUTICURA, and thus bring relief to others.

Cuticura Resolvent.

The New Blood and skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin and scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.5. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

Rheumatic Pains

In one minute the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER relieves rheumatic, sciatic hip, kidney, chest and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price 25 cents.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

South and southwest winds, mostly fair and warm.

FAIR

Minnes & Burns

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FALL OF 1891.

We are pleased to announce the opening of our exceptionally elegant lines of Dress Goods for the Fall and Winter of 1891.

The assortment contains in great variety the very latest and most pleasing styles of the season.

Such a superb line of new novelties and standard goods can not fail to meet your requirements. Prices astonishingly low. Inspection invited.

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WE INVITE ALL

Students of '91 & 92

To consult us before purchasing their books elsewhere. We carry a complete line of

Text and Note Books

In Medicine, Arts and Theology.

Here is a List of Medical Books in stock at present, and any others you may require we can procure in a few days.

Anatomy.—Grays, $6; Colored, $6.50; Holdens, $4.50; Young's Synopsis, $1.40; Heaths, $5; Nauredes Essentials Colored Plates, $2; Lunord's Vest Pocket, $1; Anatomical Remembrances, $1.

Chemestry.—Goodwin's, $1.75; Botany, Bessey, $3; Gray, $2.50.

Dictionaries.—Goulds, $3.25; Indexed, $4.25; Saunder's, cloth, 75c; leather, $1; Cleveland's, 75c.

Gynecology.—Godell, cloth $5; Sheep, $6.

Histology.—Klien, $1.75.

Hygene.—Wilson, $3.75.

Jurisprudence.—Rees, $3.

Midwifery.—Leishman's $4.50; Lusk's $5; Parvin's, $6; Galabin's, $3; Fenwick's, $2.

Materia Medica.—Barthlow's, $5; Potter, $4; Bruce, $1.50.

Obstetrics.—Partridge Manuel, $1; Fenwick's, $2; Stewart's Synopsis, $1; Fullerton's Obstetrical Nursing, $1.25.

Physiology.—Kirk's, $4.40; Smith's Domestic Animals, cloth, $5; sheep, $6.

Practice.—Robert's, cloth, $5.50; sheep, $6.50; Berblow, cloth, $3; sheep, $6; Loomis, $6; Strumpell, $6; Quiz Compend, leather, $2.50; Morris Essentials, $2.

Pathology.—Green, $2.75.

Surgery.—Bryant, $7; Keetley's Index, $1.50; Walsham, cloth, $3; sheep, $3.50.

Miscellaneous.—Sajou's, Nose and Throat, cloth, $4; sheep, $5; Morocco, $6; Electricity in Medicine and Surgery, $1; Clevenger Spinal Concussion, $2.50; Chas S. Weeks, Text Book Nursing, $1.75; Ultzman's, Genito-Urinary Neuroses, $1; Ointments and Oleates for Skin Diseases, $1.25; Dr. Hammond's Diseases of the Nervous System, $6; Rainey's Lecture on Nervous Diseases, $5.50.

Quiz Compends.—$1 each; Diseases of the Skin, Medical Chemistry, Pharmacy, Minor Surgery, Diseases of Children, Examination of Urine, Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, Gynecology, Anatomy, Diseases Eye, Nose and Throat, Surgery, Obstetrics, Forensic Medicine, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Physiology, Diagnosis, Toxicology and Hygene.

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OYSTERS,

ON THE HALF SHELL AND EVERY STYLE, AT THE

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Jas. CATLIN, Proprietor.

HIGHEST PRICES

For Second-Hand Clothing, Stoves and Furniture,

BY M. BEBER, 56 BROCK STREET. We sell our goods at the lowest figure to suit everybody. Remember the Place:

M. Beber, 56 Brock Street.

GRIST MILL FOR SALE

THE GRIST MILL AT NEWBURGH, known as the "Cooper Mill." Terms very easy. Apply to J. B. McEVEN, or Clarence Street.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION ADOPTS A PLATFORM.

A Canadian Elected First Vice-President—Irish Unity and Independence of all English Affiliation—Hero Worship and One Man Domination.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The convention of the Irish National League of America and of societies and individuals throughout the United States and Canada in sympathy with the organization continued. The assembly in Central Music Hall simultaneously with the great conference of Gladstone's adherents at Newcastle, England, preparatory to a general election in Great Britain, is to day regarded by many as something more than a coincidence. One of the emblems displayed is a glittering Irish pike. Numerous speeches were made advocating Irish unity and independence of all English affiliation.

This platform was adopted:

We affirm that our overmastering desire is to see extended to our Motherland the benefits accruing from equal laws such as have blessed America and made her the hope of suffering mankind and the model for nations struggling for free institutions.

We regret the conditions now existing in Ireland and attribute their possibility to an unfortunate tendency toward hero worship and one-man domination, which we hope to see obliterated from the public life of Ireland.

We have no desire, nor do we deem it wise, necessary or patriotic to pass judgment upon the questions now so unhappily separating our brethren in the Old Land. We have heretofore tendered our good offices in the adjustment of these differences and that tender has been wholly disregarded by the contending elements, but we may and must speak out the opinions and wishes of the people we represent and say that it is the duty of the Irish and all other oppressed people to seek freedom by peaceable methods, and only when such methods have been fully tried and found wanting are nations and people justified in resorting to force.

We call upon those who are responsible for the looking up of over $200,000, mainly contributed by the people of this country for the support of the evicted tenants on the Plan of Campaign, to raise the same and distribute it as originally intended by the subscribers, and we pledge ourselves that until this request is complied with we are resolved not to contribute another dollar to aid those who have withheld this money from its legitimate beneficiaries.

We call the attention of America to the cause of American citizens suffering penal horrors in British dungeons because of evidence plainly manufactured, and the fact that they dare to express themselves in favor of a free Ireland, and we ask our representatives in Congress to press the matter upon the attention of the State Department.

The reference to Parnell in the clause one-man power elicited warm applause. A minority report urging that the convention support no individual as chairman of the Irish parliamentary party found few supporters.

Vice-President Boyle.

Mr. V. Gannon was elected president. He announced that under the new constitution he appointed as secretary John P. Sutton. Patrick Boyle of Toronto was chosen first vice-president; M. D. Gallagher of New York second vice-president, and E. J. O'Connor of Augusta, Ga., third vice-president. William Lyman of New York was chosen treasurer.

The meeting then adjourned.

FELL IN A RAVINE.

A Well-Known Explorer Who Could Carry 600 Pounds With Ease.

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 3.—Karl Gehl died in the hospital on Thursday night from a fractured skull, and in his death the district loses one of its oldest citizens and most experienced explorers. He was born at Innsprucken, on the Rhine, 57 years ago, and came to this country when a young man. He prospered in the county of Bruce and owned a saw mill, a farm, a store and a hotel. But in 1869 he came out here, and from then to now he has made the bush his home, following up an explorer's life. He has sold scores of locations, and he discovered Silver Hill mine, the Ottawa location on Attik Lake, and a big list of others of lesser note.

Gehl was exploring in the State River County with his son when he accidentally slipped and fell over a bluff. His son found him apparently lifeless at the foot of the ravine. He was taken up and brought to the hospital here.

The deceased was a man of tremendous muscular strength and has been known to pick up a steel rail weighing about 600 pounds and carry it off the boat.

A Charleston Carpenter Who Is Wanted.

ORANGEVILLE, Oct. 3.—A few months ago the circulation of a number of counterfeit bank bills in this vicinity was reported. Two-dollar Dominion of Canada legal tenders were "raised" by means of pen and ink to represent a ten dollar bill on the "Hamilton Bank." The work was rather clumsily executed, but several of the bills, nevertheless, found their way into circulation and finally got into the hands of local bank officials. The matter was reported to the Attorney-General's office at Toronto and Provincial Detective Joseph Rogers was sent up to investigate.

He spent a few days on the case and then swore out a warrant for one Oliver Welsh of Charleston. Accompanied by County Constable Hubbard the detective left Orangeville with the expectation of capturing their man in bed at Charleston, but when they got there the bird had flown, nor has any trace of him since been found. Welsh is a carpenter by trade and a married man. He was addicted to liquor, and for some time past it has been a mystery to the residents of Charleston how he managed to support his family. He is said to have a young daughter who is quite expert at drawing, and it is suspected that her services were called into requisition in the "raising" of the notes. This, however, is only a matter of supposition. Meanwhile, Detective Rogers is after Welsh with both feet.

The Devil in the Sugar Bowl.

REGINA, Oct. 3.—The crazy murderer Westerlund, from the Swedish colony north of Whitewood, has been lodged in Regina jail. He is very quiet and reads his Bible most of the time. It appears that the man was left with the care of seven sick persons, including his wife, who was ill with childbirth. The neighbors, thinking the disease infectious, were afraid to come to the poor man's help. When his wife died he was 14 days without sleep. After the funeral he went crazy, said the devil was in the sugar bowl and in some of the occupants of the house, and did several other idiotic acts, culminating with the chopping of his son's head off and hacking a calf with the same ax in a horrible manner. The ax descended with such force on the child's neck that it sunk into the ground two inches. He was guarded by three men until the police came. At the inquest a verdict of temporary insanity was given.

Jay Gould Quite Well.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Jay Gould's alleged illness was the general topic in Wall-street to-day. The chances of his retiring from business were discussed. Edwin Gould and his brother Howard both said to-day that Mr. Gould was "quite as well as he had been in months," and that the newspaper reports of his illness were unfounded. A despatch from Irvington says: Mr. Gould went out driving this morning in a surrey.

Alleged Bigamy.

GRAND VALLEY, Ont., Oct. 3.—A new sensation has struck the village. A marriage took place at Waldemar a short time ago, the contracting parties being Thomas Moss and Mrs. Jane Wilson, the latter having resided for some time previously in Arthur. This week a man turns up who claims to be a former husband.

The Postponed Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The postponement of the trades conference between representatives of the Canadian Government and Secretary Blaine is confirmed. The conference has been postponed to a date to be fixed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Blaine when the latter returns to Washington.

25c. Basket Assorted Grapes. 25c.

Basket assorted grapes, 25c. Green and blue grapes in all size baskets. James Crawford.

Blue grapes, 5, 10 and 20 lb. baskets. James Crawford.

A WAITING POLICY.

The Reciprocity Conference Has Been Put Off Again.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: The second postponement of the discussion of reciprocity, with the commissioners of the Canadian government is no surprise to the Canadian people. If the liberals had carried a majority of the seats in the dominion parliament, a reciprocity proposition would probably have been submitted by them which the president and secretary Blaine would have been willing to accept. The victory of the conservatives, however, was not entirely unexpected and occasioned no great regret here, because it was believed in the long run public opinion, would ripen quite safast in Canada under the narrow policy of Sir John as those who were familiar with the feelings of the president and secretary Blaine last spring. The president and secretary Blaine are in accord upon the general proposition that reciprocity of the kind offered by the conservative party of Canada is not desirable for the United States. As was stated in the *Herald*, at the time of the visit of Sir Charles Tupper and his associates in the cabinet, secretary Blaine is in favor of the absorption of Canada into the union but he believes that the way to obtain it is to pursue a waiting policy rather than irritate the loyalists by seeming to seek it. He is willing to see reciprocity tried, as a means of cementing the union of the two sections, but he has always favored a reciprocity which covered nearly all classes of articles, or, at least, admitted our manufactures into Canada rather than the one sided reciprocity presented by the conservatives. The Canadian elections last spring were watched here with keen interest because of the light they were expected to throw upon the feeling of the people render a broader policy which might be too far in advance of public sentiment.

THE WORK OF AGITATORS.

They Want to Depreciate Securities And Land to Make a Scoop.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico special says the reported revolution in Guatemala is thought to be part of a deliberate plot to injure all Spanish-American securities and produce an agitation in Guatemala for the purpose of depreciating the value of property. It is supposed the agitators desire to purchase coffee lands. Despatches were sent to this city from Guatemala stating the republic was in a state of revolution and declaring that the government was endeavoring to suppress the facts by a severe censorship of the press and telegraph. General Alaterre, Mexican minister to Guatemala, who has just arrived here, declares, most emphatically, that when he left Guatemala, on Sept. 5th, absolute domestic peace prevailed and the relations with Salvador were quite harmonious. He scouts the idea of a revolution and says that notwithstanding all that has been said in the United States and Mexico, to the contrary, the press of Guatemala, since the commencement of the present presidential campaign, enjoys absolute liberty. He says that the imprisonment of several editors, in Guatemala, was in no sense political and was not by order of the government. Gen Alaterre considers the outlook in Central America more peaceful than it has been for years. Considerable indignation is manifested here at the action of the schemers in Guatemala who did not hesitate to employ the names of members of the diplomatic corps and who went to the expense of sending a man here to circulate false reports.

TAMWORTH TIDINGS.

An Old Landmark Taken Home—Off For Western Colleges.

TAMWORTH, Sept. 30.—Farmers are getting out their potatoes. We hear no complaints of the potato crop. They have returned to the farmers a hundred fold. Mrs. Clark, an old landmark, passed away on Monday night, at the ripe age of ninety years. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. H. I. Allen, of Camden. There was a large gathering to pay last respects. Rev. Mr. Jolliffe and wife left Monday morning for Ottawa to pay their son a visit. Mrs. (Rev.) G. A. Bell, of Riceville, is visiting at her mother's, Mrs. J. D. Chamberlain. P. F. Carscallen, jr., left for Toronto, Monday, to attend the school of law in that city, also Fred Harkness, drug clerk for C. R. Jones, and Sam Oldham, drug clerk for D. E. Rose, have gone to the college of pharmacy in Toronto.

Rev. Mr. Jolliffe has instituted an Epworth league society. About twenty young men and women have enrolled their names on the register and there is room for many more. Robert Lockridge sold a farm of 150 acres to Patrick Kearns for $4,900 cash.

The company cheese factory have given universal satisfaction so far this year. After paying the calls there is more money on hand than they got last year. The patrons have a first-class factory, a first-class cheese maker and get a first-class price for cheese. Grain has began to move. T. F. Hodge has shipped several carloads already. Chief constables Perry and Wood are on the track of a culprit and it is to be hoped they will secure the rascal.

A PRAYER TEST.

The Ex-Mayor of Racine Propose to Set the Parsons Adrift on a Scow.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 3.—Ex-Mayor M. M. Secor has distributed an armful of dodgers containing the following:

"A good proposition to our reverend gentlemen: I will become one of your followers provided you go through a test I prescribe. On some good stormy day I want our firm believing orthodox ministers to place themselves on a scow, be taken out into the middle of Lake Michigan, and be left there without any oars, rudder or sails. But I want them to have all the bibles and prayer books they want for their assistance and depend upon the Lord only. No human hand must help them. If they make a success of such a voyage and reach port in safety I will then join an orthodox church and attend regularly, and many others will join me. Prayers and the Lord must save them alone, and no human hand. Yours truly, M. M. SECOR."

The circular is the talk of the town. The ex-mayor is an infidel and makes known his irreligious views at every opportunity, but he never went so far as this. He is a sworn enemy of the ministers because of their prominence in the reform movement.

Cheese Markets.

BROCKVILLE, Oct. 1.—The cheese market was dull and prices considerably lower than those last week. The offerings were 4,898 white and 635 colored, at total of 5,533 boxes. The sales were 1,901 white at 10c, and 378 colored at 10½c. A letter was read by the president strongly advising every factoryman to color his cheese during the month of October with the best English annotto, and to be careful to make a good firm cheese. "If they attended to this matter they will have less trouble in disposing of their cheese, as from the present indications we shall have a dull and dragging wind up, so that great caution will be necessary in order that the quality may be right. The September make has already been greatly deteriorated in value by the extreme heat of the past month."

BRANTFORD, Oct. 1.—At the Brantford cheese market thirteen factories offered 2,450 boxes. Sales: 380 boxes of August at 9¾c and 400 boxes of September at 9¾c, and the balance was held at 10c.

Charged With Murder.

HALIFAX, Oct. 3.—John O'Connors and Hugh Macmaster, two neighbors among whom bad blood existed, attended a picnic near Port Hood, Inverness, C.B. While O'Connors was dancing Macmaster jumped up and struck him a violent blow on the side of the head with his fist. O'Connors fell senseless but came to some time afterwards, went to an adjoining house, was placed in bed and died next morning. A post mortem showed that blood had rushed to the brain. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from the blow delivered by Macmaster and the latter is in jail on a charge of murder.

They Were Gentlemanly.

VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 3.—H.M.S. Nymph returned from Behring Sea. She brings no news of importance. The officers are well pleased with the trip. They deny that the lieutenants used insulting language to the master of the schooner Marvin concerning the sealing question.

Laforce Langevin Discharged.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—Laforce Langevin, son of Sir Hector, was discharged by the Quebec harbor commissioners, after having been given three months' notice to leave.

If you are suffering from a feeling of constant tiredness, the result of mental worry or over work, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly cure you. Give them a trial.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

AT THE GREAT LIBERAL CONGRESS ON THE TYNE.

The Grand Old Man Lays Down the Program of His Party—Three Million Liberal Electors Represented—115 Delegates to Make Speeches.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 3.—The Great Liberal Congress Friday passed resolutions favoring shorter sessions of Parliament, and held that elections should be held upon the same day and recognize the principle of paying members of the House of Commons as being the only means of securing an adequate representation of the working class in Parliament. Sir George Trevelyan in a speech pointed out the crying abuses which now infested the electoral system of the British Isles. Sir George thought in no case should a member of parliament's stipend exceed £300 a year.

A resolution was also carried to the effect that the condition of the rural population is such as to require immediate attention upon the part of Parliament.

The Marquis of Ripon Speaks.

The Marquis said it was of primary importance that Parliament should provide for the establishment of "district and parish councils," or local governing bodies under some such title to attend to the district and parish matters of their vicinity. The members of these councils, he suggested, should be elected by popular vote. Touching upon the present restricted allotments, the Marquis advocated their complete reformation by the removal of restrictions complained of and by giving security of tenure and the right to collect full compensation for improvements made. He said that the present condition of the agricultural laborer was not the ideal that we ought to content ourselves with in these democratic days. (Loud applause.) The Marquis' resolution was passed amid enthusiasm.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson aroused enthusiasm by submitting resolutions reaffirming the declarations of the council of the National Liberal Federation in favor of amending or ending—(cheers)—the House of Lords. (More cheering.) The resolutions also declared in favor of "local laws" in regard to public house regulations and advocated thorough reform of the land laws, the repeal of the laws of primogeniture and entail, the enfranchisement of leaseholders and the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland.

Sir Wilfird said: "My own personal opinion is that the period for mending the House of Lords is passed—(cheers)—and I advise its complete abolishment." (Tremendous applause.)

Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., in supporting Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution, raised applause by the energetic manner in which he denounced the Government of Lord Salisbury. He said, "Salisbury's Government was a great failure" and its "legislation a parody and a caricature of Liberal measures." (Loud applause.) "The Liberals," he said, "never had better prospects before them than they have now with the coming general election in view. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolutions were adopted with hearty cheers.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

Over 4000 people were packed in the Tyneside Theatre to-night to hear Mr. Gladstone. The stage was occupied by members of the House of Commons, officials of Liberal associations, etc., while the Auditorium was crowded with delegates and other influential members of the party. The appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone was the signal for a prolonged ovation. When quiet was restored, Dr. Spence Watson moved a resolution expressing affection for and undiminished confidence in Mr. Gladstone. Carried.

When the cheering subsided Mr. Gladstone rose to speak. After expressing thanks for the cordial reception accorded him, Mr. Gladstone said he met them in part as citizens of Newcastle, but more particularly as representatives of that Liberal sentiment which he believed dominated powerfully and effectually the mind of the country at large. Looking back to 1886 they saw what was believed to be a crushing defeat, but during the years that had since elapsed the horizon had brightened. There were many precursors of certain victory, and that victory they knew could not be far distant. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone referred to the arrears in legislation and blamed the Tories therefor.

Referring to the foreign policy of the Salisbury Government the speaker said its spirit had undergone a beneficial change. Appeals to passion and pride were no longer sent broadcast over the country. A kinder, juster and more genial spirit had dictated at least the departmental position of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. "I shall indeed rejoice," continued Mr. Gladstone, "if before the day comes for the present administration to give up the ghost—(laughter and cheers)—it will be possible for Lord Salisbury to make an effort to relieve us of the burdensome and embarrassing occupation of Egypt, which so long as it lasts must be a cause of weakness. It is a source of embarrassment, we owe entirely to engagements contracted by a former Tory Government, and which I fear the present Government may, if it continues its present foreign policy, hand to its Liberal successors to deal with. (Cheers.)

In speaking of the temperance question Mr. Gladstone said: "Those approaching my period of life may not witness it, but many of you will see a thorough and effective reform of the laws connected with the traffic in alcohol, with an acknowledgment of the right of local populations to settle the question whether within their borders public houses shall exist." (Cheers.)

Touching the Welsh and Scotch Church disestablishment questions he assured Scotland and Wales that they had the unanimous support of the Liberals.

Mr. Gladstone then took up the question of the abolition of hereditary peers. He said: "I desire to pass lightly over the difficult question of the House of Lords. (Prolonged cheers.) Owing to the priority of the claims of other subjects this question at present is rather in the shade. Well, I should not be sorry if it would remain in the shade till longer, provided the extra lease thus gained were gained by its wisdom forbearance and moderation in dealing with public sentiment. But if the question is remote a mode exists whereby it may be made approximately very near—indeed a burning question, that is if in an evil hour the peers be tempted to listen to the counsel inauspiciously given by Lord Salisbury when he contemplated the possibility—his mind is open to that extent—(laughter)—of a Liberal victory at the general election and reminded them that all would not be over even if the House of Commons should pass the Home Rule bill; that they might still rely—I am quoting his sacred words—on the play of other parts of the constitution. There is but one other part of the constitution that could possibly perform such a prank as interpose itself between the deliberate judgment of the nation and the incorporation of the judgment in the form of a law—and that is the House of Lords. They tried that game in 1831 throughout the proceedings on the Reform bill. The consequence was they had to undergo a most painful humiliation, as they only succeeded in delaying the measure a year, and they themselves destroyed whatever confidence the people then had in them. I myself in 1860 and 1861 had the felicity, or infelicity to be in conflict with the House of Lords. We had a great battle upon the repeal of the paper duties, one of the most difficult and most important questions in the whole free trade controversy. You know what the consequences have been in the establishment of a free press, which has done more than any other single cause to educate the country, and to which we mainly owe the vast extension of the franchise, which has enabled us to multiply tenfold those who take part in elections. I hope and believe the Lords will not accept the deplorable suggestion of the Premier. But should they be seduced they will themselves be the first to repent, and those who addressed you from this platform will not tell you then that the question of the House of Lords is remote, but they will tell you that it shall have precedence over every other question, because then upon that alone will depend the question whether the country is self-governing or whether there is a power, not upon or behind the throne, but between the throne and the people able to stop the action of the constitutional machine which has now been perfected or brought nearer to perfection by the labors, struggles, zeal and wisdom of many generations.

In regard to registration reform Mr. Gladstone admitted that there was much to be said in favor of giving it a forward place on the Liberal platform. This portion of the Liberal work could not be perfected without the adoption of the principle of "one man, one vote." Reform of the lodger franchise, which now worked against the laboring man, was also much needed. Another question undoubtedly forcing itself upon their attention, continued Mr. Gladstone, can be summed up in a single word—labor. (Cheers.) The great enfranchisement of 1885 added three millions to the constituency. But much remains to be done. Labor representation in Parliament must be extended. As far as it has gone it has been thoroughly satisfactory and has done enormous good. "I can hardly say it admits of an addition of moral force. An addition of numerical force is not only desirable but in the highest degree urgent. (Cheers.)

Among the different questions lately raised regarding the hours of labor, in assenting to the principle of a compulsory law binding laborers to reduce labor to a certain number of hours daily, I am glad to be assured and see the demonstration of the fact that those who now receive for long hours low wages are to receive at least in full those wages for shorter hours. I give no absolute judgment upon a question that has not yet been sufficiently examined by the bulk of the country." Mr. Gladstone then spoke at length on Irish matters.

How the Congress is Constituted.

Each delegate represents a thousand electors, or fraction of a thousand, and the congress, therefore, represents about three million of electors. The delegates are nominated by the local associations, which are themselves elected by vote of the Liberals in each constituency. The council is constituted from the representatives of the Federated Associations, together with the president and officers appointed at each annual meeting. The council appoints a general committee, and within that a general purpose committee, which practically forms the Executive of the Federation.

Local electoral reforms for county councils and local boards; the disestablishment of the Welsh and Scotch Churches; direct popular vote of the liquor traffic; the equalization of the death duties upon real and personal property; better housing of working classes; the extinction of the factory acts, and the mending or ending of the House of Lords—that is the program.

The Irishmen of Tyneside have presented Mr. Gladstone with a handsomely illuminated address of welcome to the Tyneside and expressing appreciation for his efforts in behalf of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone in replying to the spokesmen said he was well aware of and thoroughly appreciated the generous nature of the Irish and he assured the delegation that he would in the future, as in the past, do all that he could to further their interests.

Gladstone at Glenalmond.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mr. Gladstone yesterday laid the corner stone of a new wing of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Scotland. He looked well.

In his speech he expressed regrets that amid the plans for educational reform which distinguished this generation more favor had not been shown the introduction, in one class or other, of pursuits connected with natural history.

Referring to the changes made in the past 50 years in the character of the preparation required for the various professions Mr. Gladstone combated the statement of a recent writer that the clergy were falling altogether behind in the intellectual race, and he mentioned Lightfoot, Liddon, Church, Magee and Aubrey Moore, men who had died recently, as proof to the contrary.

If clerical candidates wanted to be men of intellect, he said, so far from avoiding the clerical profession the objects of that profession were the highest that men could propose to themselves. There was nothing to supplant the old religion of their fathers.

Sleep of Death.

CASSELMAN, Ont., Oct. 3.—The 8-year-old daughter of John Nelson was found dead in the Nation River, between the Canada Atlantic Railway bridge and a temporary wooden bridge owned by the Casselman Lumber Company. When discovered by Louis Cadorette on Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock she was lying between two stones with her head resting on her arm. It was supposed that she was on the bridge when surprised by the 5 o'clock Montreal express, which arrived at Casselman at 5.50, and in her fright either jumped or fell off, that she crawled to the place where she was found, a distance of 20 feet from the bridge, and probably lived all through the cold night, eventually dying from the shock and exertion.

Sir Hector Says He Is Satisfied.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—Sir Hector Langevin bade adieu to Ottawa to-day. He received a big send-off. Two hundred employes of the Public Works Department and all the local politicians bade him good-bye at his residence. Sir Hector, who looked anything but well, shook hands cordially with all his friends. None of the Cabinet Ministers were present. Senator Clemow, in the course of a lengthy address complimentary to the ex-minister, said he hoped Sir Hector would be reinstated. Dr. Valade spoke in a similar manner. Sir Hector replied briefly. His speech only occupied two minutes in its delivery. He said he had always endeavored to do his duty as a member of the Cabinet, and never had allowed the considerations of religion or nationality to disturb his judgments. He would now go to Quebec and stay there for a rest, after which he would again commence the fight. This remark was loudly applauded. In French he said he left Ottawa satisfied that his honor had been vindicated.

Falling Off in Orders and Collections.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Rather less activity in general lines of distribution than had been expected continues to be reported in special telegrams to Bradstreet's, although, particularly at the west and northwest, there is a good deal of confidence displayed that the receipt of orders will soon meet all anticipations.

In the Province of Quebec orders for staple goods are not coming in as freely as previously and mercantile collections are not made as promptly as desired. Exports of wheat from Montreal are checked. There is also less activity in Ontario owing, in part, to unseasonable weather. The Dominion reports 29 business failures this week, against 34 last week and 26 this week last year. The total number, Jan. 1 to date, is 1340 against 1210 last year.

Crushed to a Pulp.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 2.—Gordon Conover, a fireman on the ferryboat Jersey City, went into the paddlebox to-day to oil the outer bearings of the shaft. Engineer Rogers not knowing of his fireman's position caused the engine to make a full stroke. Passengers in the cabin heard a shriek and a horrible crunching sound as the wheel turned and had the engine stopped. Conover was smashed to a pulp and then dropped into the water.

To Die at Sunrise.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—Eustasio Mendez has been convicted of kidnapping and has been sentenced to death. Mendez previous to his arrest for the crime for which he is to die was the commandant of militia and owner of considerable property at Caibarien. The prisoner will be shot to-morrow.

Lost With All Aboard.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The loss of the schooner Frank Perew off White Fish Point, Lake Superior, with a crew of nine on board is now generally accepted. The Perew was commanded by Capt. J. Marquery of Bay City, Mich.

A Derailed Jigger.

HAMILTON, Oct. 3.—About 20 men employed on the double-tracking of the Toronto branch were on their way to work on board a jigger this morning, and in passing a crossing near Burlington a stone on the rail threw the machine off the track and it plunged into the ditch, throwing the men off. The wheels went over Vernon Addison's left leg and broke it near the thigh. Richard Sykes, another laborer, also got under the wheels and had his leg badly cut near the hip and ankle. A third man had his head cut and back hurt.

A Partridge on a Four-Poster.

PERTH, Oct. 3.—James Robb, near Clamock, was retiring for the night and spied a partridge sitting on the foot of his bed. Jim secured the game.

Mantles to Order.

Best fitting and best finished mantles made to order at Hardy's. The largest stock of stylish materials on hand.

E.D.C. free sample packages at E. C. Mitchell's, late Chown & Mitchell.

DROWNED IN MUSKOKA.

ROPEWALKER DIXON MEETS AN UNTIMELY END.

Seized With Cramps in the Water—He Braved Niagara Yet Died in a Summer Lakelet—He Had Gone on a Bear Hunt But Did Not Reach His Destination.

TORONTO, Oct. 3.—John Dixon, the photographer, who had recently made himself noted as a ropewalker, was drowned in Wood Lake yesterday afternoon. That a man who had crossed Niagara's fearful gorge on a slender strand and accomplished numerous other perilous feats should have come to his end in a boat on a tiny Muskoka lake is a curious illustration of the workings of fate.

Dixon had just returned from a trip to Montreal, Peterboro and Whitby, where he walked the rope before the eyes of admiring thousands.

He returned to Toronto and yesterday at noon he started for Muskoka. He has an engagement to perform at the Collingwood fair, and thought he would have a bear hunt before keeping his appointment. He endeavored to induce Eddie Bond and other friends to accompany him on his expedition, but they all deemed it too early in the season for hunting and did not go. He started off alone and the next heard of him is a telegram from Mr. A. Meyers stating that he had been drowned in Wood Lake. The news was conveyed to his wife and family by friends, and as may be supposed, the house was suddenly converted to a house of woe. For despite the hazardous feats the man was constantly performing, when death tempted so long at last threw his dart the grief of his widow and two pretty girls was none the less severe.

Dixon was a remarkable man physically. Not that he was large or powerful. But he was a splendid specimen of his kind, and that kind was best expressed in the term "steel-wire." He was of regular limbs and features, black as to his hair and piercing as to his eyes and quick as a flash in his movements. He could ride any horse, drive one or a team at a breakneck pace, shoot deer or bear, or birds like a born hunter, and fearless almost to insanity. He was a born rope-walker, or rather wire-rope-walker, and his feat in crossing Niagara on an inch cable was as far ahead of Blondin's once-famous performance as the electric light is over the penny dip. In whatever he attempted he succeeded. He became an expert photographer by a few simple twists of his wrist, where other men would work for years. He could shoe a horse or build a boat. So finely strung a man must have had a wonderful nervous organization and as a matter of fact had S. J. Dixon. And that was where his danger lay. Nervous excitement was what he should ever have guarded against, and latterly it was the one thing he courted. Of late his eye has been growing more excited, his conversation more volatile, his movements even more mercurial, and it is feared his resort to stimulants more than judicious. So convinced was one paper that his life would end in a tragedy that during his recent rope-walking exhibition at Hanlan's Point a reporter was detailed from the paper to attend every one of his 12 performances. But his death was not to be from the wire, though the same nervous excitement that attended him on the rope lured him to his end on the Muskoka lake. When his nerves were on the string he would dare anything, and the more daring the more he liked it. You might have searched the continent over and you would not have found another man so perfect in his type, of such lightning rapidity in his movements and so dare-devil in his composition as S. J. Dixon, and one of whom it could be predicted with certainty a tragic end.

Dixon first crossed Niagara on Sept. 6, 1890. He crossed again on July 17 in this year and appeared as much at home on the slender steel string over the boiling flood as if he were pacing the sidewalk in Yonge-street. Thousands saw him later at Hanlan's Point under the managemena of J. C. Conner. In gale or calm, wet or dry, he did his daily performance with unnecessary daring and dash.

His brother, James Dixon, and Eddie Bond left for Wood Lake last night to prosecute the search for the body. Deceased had many warm friends, who admired his courage, his sincerity and his talents.

A later despatch states that he was bathing in the lake and, taking cramps, was drowned.

A short time ago he concluded a contract with a French manager for ten dangerous performances in Europe next summer for $10,000. There were to be five walks at Paris and five at Brussels. His own and his wife's expenses were to be paid in addition.

PILGRIMS' COURT TROUBLE.

By Showing Disrespect to the Tomb of Victor Emanuel.

ROME, Oct. 3.—To-day a company of pilgrims after having been received by the Pope visited the notable sanctuaries of the city. While they were at the Pantheon they manifested open disrespect of the tomb of King Victor Emanuel. Some of the bystanders protested vigorously against such disrespect of the dead. One word led to another and a row between the pilgrims and the defenders of Victor Emanuel followed. The church attendants in alarm summoned the police who entered the church and placed three of the pilgrims under arrest. When the news of the disturbance and subsequent arrests spread through Rome bands of young men began to gather immediately in many quarters and marched in procession through the streets singing anti-clerical and patriotic airs and hooting and hissing at any pilgrims who chanced across their path.

The processionists marched to the hotels occupied by the pilgrims and loudly demanded that the Italian flag be displayed. The proprietors were quick to accede to this patriotic demand, and when the national flag appeared the crowd raised an enthusiastic cheer. At the same time the groans for the pilgrims were redoubled.

After several hours of uproarious marching the processionists dispersed. The pilgrims who caused the original trouble were French.

EQUINOXIAL STORM.

Secretary Rusk Maintains That There Is No Such Thing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—"Uncle Jerry," Rusk, not content with rehabilitating the American hog abroad, and attacking the rain clouds, now proposes to abolish the popular belief in equinoxial storms. Numerous enquiries having been addressed the weather bureau, since a transfer to the Agricultural Department, as to what has become of the equinoxial storm, supposed to be due about September 21, Secretary Rusk in reply has transmitted an opinion that there is no such thing as an equinox