HOAR ON CANADA.

THE ANTI TREATY MAN PAYS US A COMPLIMENT.

No Commercial Reciprocity Until Courtesy and Justice are Established.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 10. - Serator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, delivered his long threatened address on the fisheries question, in the Senate, this afternoon. The speech, in the form of a public document, apsech, in the form of a public document, son or intended people shows makes over sixty closely printed pages, believes their heads and predicted nothing but ruin for the second the Senator felt impelled to add these big, costly establishments. But it was a summary not contained on the printed decompant. Mr. Hoar's address was a plea a summary not contained on the printed document. Mr. Hoar's address was a plea for the protection of the American fishermen, because the fishermen are the only portion of a nation that maintain unimpaired their fighting quality during a iong peacs. "We pay," said Mr Hoar, "\$600,000 a year for West Point and Annapolis. Canada exported from the produce of her fisheries in 1887 a value of \$6.843,388. Of this we took nearly a restion and a half. Every dollar of that was a mayment to our great rival, to our only passi to enemy, towards the support of a nava schol to which Annapolis or Greenwich is undeportant. The desire of Canada and Great issisain to contract within the least possible li its the fishery ground to which America shall have access and to possess themselver without obstruction of the calling which orings to this great American market its supply of fish for food and fish oils has a vastly larger purpose than a mere struggle for a profitable industry." "Important as that may be," he said, "the fisheries treaty is not the road to honor, to safety or to peace. It is not the road to the respect of Great Britain, or even of Canada. Where it removes one cause of discord it will produce ten new grievances. Adherence to treaties, submission to the judgments of duly constituted international treaties, the same for both sides, will give ns security. We can never have commercial reciprocity until justice and courtesy are first established. We can

NEVER LIVE IN PEACE WITH CANADA if we allow her to think that the methods she has taken for the last three years are the way to concessions from us. We can never live in peace with England if we permit her without prompt and instant protest to try once more the experiments on our forbearance which preceded the revolution, which preceded the war of 1812, which accompanied rival the great Olympian games with which the the war of the rebellion. The rejection of this treaty is in the interest of a true, thorough and lasting peace. We have every motive of kindred, of friendship and of commercial interest to live in amity with the mother country, and with the young power which is rising on our northern boundary. whose frontier for more than fifty degrees of longitu le mar thes side by side with our own. We look with no contempt or dislike upon

Canada, We are glad to see the SPIRIT OF HER YOUNG NATIONALITY stirring in her voins. We behold with admiration one growth of her magnificent railroad system and the courage and enterprise with water her statesmen are adding these new looks to the chain with which England, like a mighty seake, is winding her coils about the world. Sie Cheries Tupper and Sie John Michoudd may well give a lezzon See John Micloudid may well give a legent to the post, "s-tiled on the grass, indeed to move, and was at once taken away."

The behavior of this chamber. See is not being brought to this real timed to move, and was at once taken away."

What was done to this real timed to move, and was at once taken away."

What was done to this real timed to move and the proved unworthy of this are casential to her commercial to her high vocation, she was probably relegated to the lumbler duty of laying together. The after as arread to device a relegated to the lumbler duty of laying together. The after as arread to device a relegate to the high vocation, she was probably together. The after as arread to device a relational training to the probably together. The after a same of the lumble together to the new spirit the cooking pot as a warning to other new.

If the cooking pot as a warning to other new, and was at once taken away or to her the together to the control to the control to the control to the control to the new spirit the control to the control to the new spirit the control to the control to the new spirit the control to the servey and disappointment. She is not afril to build a ship rallway of even to inved to better. On seeing the sheep, he was no trightened that he boiled from the course, and within the United Kingdom. Unionists decreate a may, but when she raiks has apparently been heard of no more. The us to abandon our fishermen to her shope above unintained a becoming dem anour tender mercies, to build up a naval and stood its ground, thus upsetting all popular like the present treaty. It leaves the Amerito be bulled and insulted without redraw and abandons the American right to the fish cales, older than the nation itself, which the value of our fathers won for us and the wish on of our fathers preserved for us. An allest in by the apeaker to the lack of special will ty on the part of the American negationers of the creaty was taken up and contact of by See store Pagne and Gray. Mr. Hour eroughs mat if Mosers. Prye, Scott or Wood bary had been selected as the American representatives a more satisfactory treaty would have been egreed upon. At the close of his spresh Mr. Hour was complimented by a number of the senators on his side of the

AT WESTMINSTER. BALFOUR'S NEW MRASURE-THE DUKE OF ARGYLE

ON GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Baltour proposed, for the present session of Parliament, a measure to prevent the system of land inrchase under the Ashbourde net from lapsing.

Dir. Chadston, sald W. H. Smith had stated that the only new measure the Government.

would in reduce in the present session would be one for the creation of a monister of agriculture, and that arother bill extending the Ashbourde act would lend rea long and protracted session. Mr. Small replied that a bill of one clause could be people of for one extension of the act, and that since the fund was almost exhausted bbs Gov riment touch ask the assistance of parliament. He did not regard the measure as of graud importance.

Mr. Glansone replied that the proposal opens a reward most important chapter in public affins and that the entire scope of it was a subversion of the Governments promises opposition would therefore reconsider its entire position.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyla moved a vore of confidence in the Government for recuring to the people of Ireland the full enjoyneup of personal freedom in all lawful transactions and proteering them against unlawful coercion and combination. He assailed Mr. Gladetone for placing the constitution of the country in the greatest peril to which it has been exposed since 1680, for instigating a revolution which would break up the Empire, and for fermenting the passions of lawless and ignorant men. The motion was carried without a

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, June 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Laffon, of the Radical Left, proposed

the decision of the tribunal which is now a the decision of the tribunal which is now an this 1 of the had already spent two times gaged in trying the charges. Even if isolated that sum in travalling expenses, researches and acts of the kind referred to were proven, it the purchase of materials; so he took up his pen could not justify the motion. Similar cases and respectfully explained the position of afagainst teachers of secular schools had been fairs. It was all in vain, and then the Princess, against teachers of secular schools had been more numerous than against the teachers of the losing her patience, requested Mr. Poux to r hurch, yet nolody demanded that the secular turn her pictures of the Lady of Lourdes, St. chools be cosed. chools be c'osed.

rnegatived.
Premier Floquet suggested that M. Laffon's

hir. Laffon persisted in his demand for argency, which was granted by 264 to 219.

HAVE NO POWAL AS A PROMPT and positive cure for sink headsches billoness, constiption, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

What is Going On Over the Water.

LONDON, July 11, 1888.—Our transatlantic cousins are arriving in shoals, and, in the lan-guage of the hotel-keepers who inhabit what have come to be regarded as the Quartier Americain of the great metropolis, London is "full up." I believe there is really some difficulty experienced by our visitors in obtaining suitable accommodation. The mammoth carazanseries in Northumberland avenue are certainly and a suitable accommodation. tainly wonderful instances of commercial provi-sion or instinct. Old-fashioned people shook tinue to tolerate old and stuffy hotels, and the age is consistent to its ethics. Very soon the old hotel will be a thing of the past in London.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, who is staying

as Franzensbad, with the Crown Princess, has been the victim of an audacious theft at his hotel. A thief entered his Royal Highness's apartment, broke open his jewel case, and made off with about £2,000 worth of property, including some trinkets of great historical and artistic value. The thief has not been caught.

A shocking case of human sacrifice is reported from the Central Provinces of India, near Nagpore. A boy of 16 was offered in sacrifice to the gods, in accordance with a superstition that human sacrifice caused a bountiful harvest. The boy's head was severed from the body and offered to a goddess, while the trunk of the body was offered to a god. The case is under investigation by the police and fears are enter tained that this horrible custom is prevalent in

he Central Provinces.

It has been reported to the War Office that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men taking their discharge during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have

been discharged.
One night this week an oddly picturesque apparition presented itself in the lobby of the House of Commons. This was the O'G rman Malion, who, with a haversack across one shoulder, a flask of whiskey across the other, a soft hat upon his head and a heavy staff in his hand, which has soft the staff in his hand, and the staff in his hand, and the staff in his hand, the staff in the lobby of the house of the his hand, the staff in the lobby of the house of t might have come off a walking tour of the British Isles. He is very old, which makes him

look more odd in such a rig. Primiose League sports appear to be of a Greeks of old diverted themselves; but then they have peculiar interest of their own. At all events no one can deny to them the claim of originality. Mr. Cobb, M.P., however, disapproves of them, and the other night in the House of Commons put the Home Secretary through a searching examination as to the nature of the contasts. It appears from the reply of Mr. Matthews that a favorite entry on the card is what is called "an animal race." more mixed lot of competitors cer-tainly never took part in an athlitic competition. The rival athletes included

a len, a sheep, and a very small terrier, and their behaviour when brought to the post seems to have been of a most recentric description.

Amid the uproarious laughter of the Houswhich, considering the gravity of the occasion, was most reprehensible and indepent—the Home Secretary informed the assembled legislators of Great Britain and Ireland that the hen, on being brought the the post, "settled on the grass, whised to move, and was at once taken away." and stood its ground, thus upsetting all popular ments. Scotland is to have a parliament, Water school for her by giving her finermen cur idear on the character of its kind, who are not a pullament and trained a parliament. The market, she asks chat it is neither fitting it a created generally with the passession of many to yield nor for her to receive. I do not means to have the here Mr. Sixthews ented his parliament, and the new Imp rist Parliament and the new Imp rist Parliament and the new Imp rist Parliament and the new Imp rist Parliament. turnibing tale, which was manifestly aufaired in int, with colonial delegates, is to rise on the bim. We should like to have heard how that the present constitution. This vast sheep behaved in the actual race, who its compact scheme, by fer them strey diviously ever heard titors were, and to what animal the 'Prime se ribbon" of the turi was awarded. The public have every right to complain of the unfair reticence of the Home S-cretary.

With a view of reviving the popularity of the

Devoushire Club, it is proposed to reduce the entrance foe from thirry to tenguiness.

The demunition of the cost of production in modern times by the improvements carried out | ict so vast. in the processes of manual ture is wonderful. Thus a gross of steel pens, which are to day sold in Birmingham for 4d, formerly co-r £4 to pro-

20 tons of solid steel to be converted into pens Dr. W. H. Russell, who has been recruiting himself by a course of the Droitwich brine baths, is engaged in writing the reminiscency, and very interesting they ought to be, for few living men have known so many collectives both home partiality or partial or p and foreign.

Herbingan are likewise opposed to it. Thus supported, the Ministers peoples to go in with the local government bit, baselog all they can by the end of August. The comovel of the horsing clauses and the drapping of the London thuses will also lighten the ship county, are doubt, so long as the Times, though declaring the results and chairman of countries are The speaker and chairman of committees are going through the amendances with a view to ectuoing their reductioney. A civi lar course is being followed by the Ministerial whips and the whim of the Laberal-Unionists with respect o amendments standing the names of their con-

Princess Blanche d'Orleans, daughter of the Duc de Nemours resolved to present, writes a Pacis correspondent, His Hodners the Pope with a chamble, a practical as we'l as a premy gift. The Pencess, with her own fair hard, had minted on four small pieces of linen various religious figures for the adornment of their vest ment. First and foremost came Notre Dime de Lourdes; then St. Leo by the way of a delicate compliment to the Pope; St. Joseph was in-troduced as a pendant to Oor Lady; and St. Thomas Aquinas brought up the rear as a visa vis of St. Leo. Having completed these works of piety and art to hereat: faction, Princess Blanche had recourse to the talents of M. Vita: Poux, a master of design in embroidery at Lyons. M. Poux was instructed to "create" a chasuble which would serve as a fitting frame to these chefs-d'ocuvre, and before commercing his campaign he came up to Paris to confer with his customer. He then proceeded to ransack all the churches and old chapels for hints as to material and trimmings. He bought some He bought some ties M. Laffon, of the Radical Left, proposed the immediate suppression of religious congregations on the ground of immored acts committed by the Christian Brothers conducting the agricultural colony at Citeaux.

Bishop Preppel advised that the House await the decision of the tribunal which is now on the "job." He had already spent five times Paul de Cassagnae demanded that for the matum he replied by locking up these works of ake of decency the debate be closed, but this art, and putting the key in his pocket, and renegatived. been reimburged in full. The affair has come notion be referred to a committee without before the court at Lyons, and both sides have been heard through their respective councel.
Judgmens will be given shortly. Meanwhile
all parties are dissatisfied, and the Pope will, in
all likelihood, wait long for his chasuble, if in-

dalay, and the Chief Commissioner has consequently delayed his departure to Upper Burmah.

O'DONNELL EXPLAINS.

HOW HE WAS INDUCED TO PROSE-CUTE THE TIMES.

Parnell Working Hand in Hand With Gladstone-The Times' Charges to be Enquired Into by a Commission of Jadges-Satisbury Com. plimenting Baltour Dillon's Jail Life.

LONDON, July 11 .- Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, in an interview to day, said that up to February he had intended to treat his libel suit against the Times as a purely personal matter. At that time, however, Mr. Davitt wrote to him, offering every assistance in Mr. Parnell's power to further his interests. On finding that Mr. Parnell was willing to assist him he felt humself hound to regard the representations with Mr. Paruell was willing to assist him he feld himself bound to regard the representations put forward on b half of the Paruellites for a better prosecution of the case. Down to a short time before the trial began Mr. Paruell agreed with Mr. Davitt and other prominent Paruellites that the more fully the case was fought in court the letter is would be for the regulation in court the better is would be for the reputation of the Home Rulers.

AN OVER-CAUTIOUS POLICY. Immediately before the opening of of the tri J however, he heard through Mr. Devitt that Mr. Parnell was listening to other advises; that the Liberals were indressing upon him the necessity of adopting a more continue and the cessity of adopting a more continue and cylindrate the same over-cautious policy, which led to the collapse of his entire case. He had desired that the same over-cautious policy, which led to the collapse of his entire case. He had desired that the evidence should be of the fallest nature, but two of the most distinguished Laboral lawyers gave him unsought advice, counselfing him not to assist the defence in fishing for evidence. It was undoubtedly known that the Times had gone to great lengths, even dealing with invincibles whose hands were red with the blood of the Phonix Park victims in order to procure evidence. It was urged that the Tinics' own evidence ought to justify the libels. If any part of the case appeared to have been made out, Par-nell, Davitt, McDarthy, Sexton and theis should have gone into the witness box and stated the facts.

Mr. O'Donnell control d:-" I am the off in complete enging be not be a first and a fi compress on certain emergine a very term of the compress of certain emergine a very term of the certain emergine a very term of the certain emergine and control of the personal charges with interpretation of the latters the Nationalists is to or read a the rugh it vestigation.

HE IS A PURY OF MAN

PARNELL'S LATEST MOVE. Mr. Parnell's declaration tone mg the new Home Rue bill is very inporter, then: whether it is more increated than the questions at issue between him, and the Thors it is too soon to say. The Irish begin has come entires an advotuce of what he cells "Hopera I'd a tion." His letter to Mr. Rhoder, viscour agreed be sickout division. written mamidately after the conferere with of in England, is given to the world in a count way, half by letter and half by tilk, with a third halt, as the Irish wanted soy, shad out by the rue-see of Mr. Parnell's semi-confidents. The English take it all with a cold-less that is something more than se-plical. It may strengthen Irish Home Rule, but it seems quite as likely to frighten away friends by the di-closure of a pro-

A VIOLENT CONTROVERSY. The Parnell Times controversy waxes hotter in Birmingham for 4d, formerly co-r £1 to pro-duc. This industry is so important that a single manufactory at Sheffield now weekly send inews its challenge to the Irish leader to test its charges in a court of law. Mr. Parnel! thus far shows no sign of accepting this attractive propo-al. He prefers now, as he did a year ego, a l'aritamentary committee. The British public, and foreign.

There is to be no automa session. Two-thirds of the Ministernalists are opposed to the series. They do not give full credit either to the Times' fice. All the county members who tellow Levil county or to Mr. Parnell's denials. They did not deny, he would have to leave, but they thick him ontitled to the benefit of the doubt, so long as the Times, though acclaring its readmess to prove its charges, has not actually proved them. T. P. O'Connor, I suppose, apeaks for his leader. He says he would not trust t had fon jury, whom he de-cribes as parhis of mion, prefers trying the case in a court of law, occause it would there have the liberty to use poisoned daggers and explosive bullets. The conduct of the Attorney-General convinced C'Conner of what he long suspected, that the Times h d for once been innocently imposed upon. That period has passed. "We now," That period has passed. "We now, Connor, "cha ge John Walter and G upon. That persuas O'Connor, E. Buckle with uttering forgeries, knowing them to be forgeries. We are quite willing to stand our trial on this statement before that court of law to which the Times is so fond of referring its assailants."

MR. DILLON IN JAIL. The prison officials dony that any change has been made in the treatment of Mr. Dil on in consequence of the charges made that the death of Mr. Mandeville was directly due to the priva tions he was compelled to undergo while in They say that the only relaxation of the rules permitted in Mr. Fillen's case is that he was allowed to have books in his cell. He wears the prison garb, takes exercise in the yard with the other prisoners, and at 6 o'clook every night is locked in his cell His health is said to be good.

A COMPLIMENT FOR BALFOUR. Land Sa isbury in a recent letter referring to the rumor that Mr. Ballour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had resigned, and that he was glad that the story had been invented, because it had given numerous associations a chance to put upon emphane second their appreciation of Mr. Balfour's policy for the advancement of Ireland. The strength of the policy, he said, was derived from Mr. Baliour's individual indgment and fictiness.

HE DOES NOT APPROVE. Duntin, July II .- Mr. O'Leary, the ex-Fenian, has written a let er to the Freeman's Journal in which he says he does not approve of Mr. Paraell's prop sal to retain the repre-sentation of Ireland in the British House of Commons, as it would simply keep open the sore between England and Ireland

AN INQUIRY TO BE HAD

LONDON, July 12.-Mr. Parnell in an interview to night referring to the Government's offer to appoint a committee of judges to enquire into the charges of the Times, said he welcomed the principal contained in the proposal. He

welcomed an independent tribunal of learned and wise men. It was impossible for him to say more until be had had an opportunity to ex-amined the proposed bill. He objected to Justice Stephen, who, it is rumored, will be appointed on the committee, on the ground that he is a violent extremist. In the House of Commons this atternoon Mr. Smith, the Government leader, in answer to Mr. Parnell, said the Government. branch in a swell to be point that the tri-bunal which Mr. Parnell suggested was incom-petent to treat the question that he proposed to raise, but the Government were withing to pass an act providing for the appointment of a com-mittee consisting wholly of judges fully em-powered to inquire into the al'egations and charges against Irish members of the London Times. Mr. Parliament by the London Times, Mr. Parnell asked if Mr. Smith intended t place on the paper the terms of a motion to this effect. Mr. Smith replied that if Mr. Parnell was prepared to accept the Government's offer he was ready to put in the paper notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill providing for such a committee. Mr. Gladstone said that it was desirable that Mr. Smith should do this in order that the house might see the exact terms of the motion. Mr. Smith said he would put the notice on the paper to-morrow or Monday.

O'BRIEN AND BALFOUR.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE IRISH BISHOPS.

Mandeville's Funeral - The Covernment's Programme-Parnell and Imperial Federation.

London, July 10 .- In an interview with a representative of the Pail Mall Gazette last evening, Mr. Parnell said he believed the nome rule movement would result in the establishment of an Imperial Parlement, in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies would be represented. E.ch country would have a separate legislature to manage its local affilies. The Imperial Parliament, he thought, would suppled the House of Lorde. Mr. Parnell also believed that the n xt general election would result in the return to the House of Commons of a majority of 120 Gladstonians. This interview. giving frank ash vios to the prirciple of Impetial Federation, bus created much interest 'n political and colonial circles. The opinion somma general that so bold a departure must at cost a speedy and powerful influence upon And took him from his princely couch the present position of parties, though its exact autcome is difficult to forecast.

THE GOVERNMENTS PROGRAMME.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Smith, the Government leader, meved that precedence be given daily to Gov raa cribed to him, is entitled to consider the best ment business during the remainder of the course to be persued to be even cofercy, session. He asked the assistance of the flower course to be paretted to the ewit cafero, that the Times charges effect the property per less than the Times charges effect the property for racking the county bill workable. He more than ever present the true policy of the members lent their and to facilitate had the members lent their and the the members lent th ness the Government would be east I'd to ad here to their programme of promoting fills for imperial defence, for local reference, for the creat overfaminitry of agriculture and I'm several lrish measures. If the work was politeseed Parliament would and orn in the early part of Acgo t and reason his in Oute-After some discussion the motion was her

MR GREEN WANTS INFORMATION. Lospes, July 10, -- la the House of Conmens this evenag. Mr O'Brica 241 d the attention of the Government to the recolu-

tions of the Cetholic prelates of Ireland in reference to grievances demanding immediate legal redress and asked if the Government would take any measures to give offers to their representations. He also asked whether the Government had received any communications direct or in irect from the Pope in reference to Ireland. Mr. B lfour, on behalf of the Government, replied that he was not aware or any representations from the Irish prolates, but if any had been made from such quarters they would receive them and give them respectful attention.

MANDEVILLE'S FUNERA

DUBIAN, July 10 -Tue funeral of Mr. Mandey, I.e., and was with Mr. Wm. O'Brien in jul, and white death is easil to have been caused by the privations he ouffered during his incarceration, has been suspended to await the arrival of a number of Irish mem hers who have stated their intention to be present at the obsequies and advocate a coroner's inquest on the body of the decassed.

A GREAT FLOOD.

THE CHEAT AND MONONGAHELA RIVERS CAUSE GREAT DAMAGE-BRIDGES AND HOUSES WASHED AWAY-TOWNS UNDER WATER.

PITTENUE Pa., July 12.—The heavy rains of Monday and Monday night at the head waters of the Monongahela and Cheat rivers at reed ast evening one of the most sudden and perhaps, before it subsides, one of the most disas trous floods since 1852. At Greensboro the river rose thirty-two feet in twenty-four hours. Early this morning the water measures twenty five feet in the channel or that place and is at a

BROWNSVILLE ENDER WATER.

A great portion of Brownsville is six feet inder water, and much dyinge has already been done. At four o'clock this morning the water reached 43 feet and began slowly to recede. It was 18 inches higher then the flood of 1882. From B ownsville to Pittebury and all along Cheat Rever reports are coming in of tre-nendous 1 ss > himbermen from heaking booms, to coal operato a from damaged craft and demoiss n o ripples, and to private individuals whose resiliences and property are flooded

Telephone and telegraph wires along the rivers are down and exact information is very hard to obtain. A report from Clarksburg, W. Va., on the west fork of the Monougahela River, is to the effect that twenty dwellings have been swept away, and damage to property is almost inestimable.

HUNDREDS ARE HOMELESS.

A number of iron and wooden bridges and several large sawnells, together with quantities of lumber and logs have gone down with the flood. A large number of people are homeless at this place. At Monongahela City all the lower part of

the town is inundated and the people driven from their h mes are camping in the streets on higher ground.

Early this morning the heavy drift in the shape of broken bridges, barges, coal tip; les,

logs, and in some instances dwellings and shauties reached this city. They dashed against the bridge piers and were suapped and broken like twigs by the overwhelming force of the Curr fift. Every boat and steamboat on the river is still in pool from the heavy drift, and every few minutes the whistles of the advance guard of

the line of boats sound new plarms of approach. ing danger.

A Who ling special says that the line of the Palrimore and Ohio Railrowt between Wheeling and Thekersburg is unprecedentedly blacked. On the Packersburg branch three tunnels are caved su.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

The Rowlesburg bridge over Chest Kiver is down and other bridges have been swept away, while the track is covered many feet deep with ear hat a number of points, ear hist a number of points.

All trains from the West via Parkersburg are using the wacks of the Chio River road and go

East via Pittsburg and Cumberland six or eight hours late. Several bridges between Wheeling and Pitt-burg are badly damaged.

At Fairmount the new iron bridge of the New

England Gas Company was destroyed, involving a loss of \$60,000.

FLOATING WHEAT AND TIMBER. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 12.—The storm of Monday night was the most disastrous which has visited this region during the past week, and the less of property in a range of twelve counties heresbout is estimated at \$250 000. A bridge worth \$10,000 was swept from its moorings here yesterday. All day immense quantities of wheat and timber floated past in a

Almost every farm in the valley of the coun ties adjoining this has been swept clean of its

A number of treatles and bridges on the Columbus and Northern road running into Hammar on the Ohio side are washed away and travel is indefinitely suspended.

A GRAVE IN THE SUNSHINE. THE KAHN.

After the attending physicians informed him finally that there was no hope of his recovery the late Archbishop Lynch made a codicil to his will directing the churca authorities to lay him in the sunny spot, near the north wall of the

His was a chance to make his grave,
'Neath the storied altar high.
But his heart has changed to a boy's again,
When they whispered that he must die.
His thoughts flew tack to his rative hill.,
In their wonderful emerald sheen,
Then he asked to also make the story. Then he asked to sleep where the sunshine falls And the beautiful grass grows green.

No place in the shadowed glosm,
He wanted the birds to sing their songs
And chant o'er his sunlit tomb,
He gave his life to his country's God,
Aud he fought in that battle well; No wonder he asked for the grassy sod In a place where the sunshine fell. They who knew the old man most, Were those who loved him best,

He asked no grave in a chancel dim :

And none will wonder who knew him well, At their old friend's last request. They'll take him out from the chancel dim, The pillared a sless b-tween, And lay him down in a sunlit bed. Where the beautiful grass grows green.

Pallida mors-with equal step. At p-lace and cabin door, Calls forth the priest or peasant To the shad wless evermors. And so he came to the good old man, in the midnight hours between, To a bed where the grass grows green,

His armour is hung on his palace wall, His good sword is sheathed for aye, And he sleeps the sleep of a peasant child, As he wans for the judgment day. And years from now they will tell how he
In the shadow of death unseen,
Said, 'Bary me out in the sunshine bright,
Where the grass that I loved grows green.'

AMERICAN OROPS.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT A SATISFACTORY ONE

WASHINGT N. July 10-The Department of Agriculture's on prepart shows that the condition of winter wheat has alvensed from 73.3 to 75.6, and of spring wheat from 92.3 o 95.1. Two department makes the July general averages of condition as follows Cotton, 867; winter wheat, 758; spring wheat, 95.9; corn, 93; oats, 952; barley, 91; Winter ryo, 951; spring rye, 96.8; tubacco manufacturing leaf, 89. Cotton is later than usual in every state. There is generally a medium stand. The pant is generally in vigorous condition and growing rapidly Winter wheat has been barvested in the south and yielded below expectation in the Carolinar, Georgia and Alabama. It is improved eligibly in Pennsylvanis, Onlo, Indiana and Iillinor. A marked improvement is noted in Michigan. Reports from the Pacific coast are also more favorable. The average in New York is So. Spring wheat has improved in a large portion of the breadth seeded, and promises a large yield minus possible future drawbacks. The area of corn has increased over 4 per cent, making the breadth nearly 76,000,000 acres, as there has been much replanting in wet districts from germ cause and from destruction by worm. The stand is now moderately good and the crop is growing finely. A prelimin-ary investigation of the urea of manufacturing leaf tobacco makes an increase of 18 per cent. over the greatly reduced crop of last year. There is an increase of 4 per cent, in the area of potatoes; condition averages 95 7. The European reports for July make the wheat crop late and unpromising throughout Europe, Russia excepted. The rye crop will be short n Central Europe.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL. CAREFULLY WRITTEN DOCUMENT-THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH TO THE STATE.

A London coble says: The Papal encyclical is nine columns loog, and, while eminently dignified and elegant in language, seems so carefully designed to burt nobody's feelings that its effect on the political situation in Italy and else where will not be great. It defines at great length the proper autitude of a Roman Catholic towards modern dibershism. So long as liberarism does not interfere with his belief he is free to act as his judgment dictates, and to support any form of government he prefers, so long as it is Christian and tends to promote Christian interests. The State, how-ever, must not be separated from the Church, because such separation tends to encourage a bliss among the masses that religion may be disbelieved in according to caprice. The Pond does not think the liberty of the press should a dinished, except where it offends religion and degenerates into licentiousness. The document is worthy of careful pernent by everybody, as in is exceeding broad-minded and contains advice to the behaver concerning his attitude in the present ora of theological discord that can be profitably followed by the followers of any faith.

To our English and American friends who wish to have an accurate idea of an eviction. which, according to Mr. Balfour, the Irish pearant would enjoy if the wicked agitators would only allow him, we commend the following Isconic account of an eviction at Clogher, clipped from the Freeman of following day. There is no piling up the agony here. It is merely a bold statement of the facts. But could the most vivid imagination conceive, or the most elequent tongue describe a scene more inhuman or appalling : "CLOGHER, Friday.

"An oviction was carried out to-day on the property of Mr. Moutray Gledstanes, Fardrces, Clogher. Nearly forty police were in attendance. The evicted family, whose name is liegue, consists of six members, of whom one-a blind boy-received the last eacraments of the Church last evening, while the father, an old man of eighty years, was so weak and ill as to appear uttorly unscuscious of what was going on around him. Another son besought the sub-sheriff (Mr. M: Kelvey) to delay the removal of the father from bed until the parish priest might be sent for, as the arrival of Mr. McKelvey had taken the family by surprise, but the officer was inexorable, replying that he had come there to carry out the instructions given him by the agent. The old man was then transferred from his bed to a cart, in which he was conveyed to the house of a son-in-law, where he, too, received the last sacraments immediately afterwards from the parish priest."

PARNELL AND FEDERATION. London, July 10 — In an interview 1 at night Mr. Parcell said he believed the Home Rule Mr. Parcell said he colleved the Frome Rule movement would result in the establishment of an Imperial Parliament in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wal's and the colonies would be represented. Each country would would to represented. Each country would have a separate legislature to manage its local affairs. The Imperial Parliament, to thought. would supplent the House of Lords. Mr. Pernell also believed that the next general election would result in the return to the House of Comment of a majority of 120 Gladstonians.

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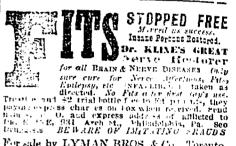
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