Continued from Third Page.)

The Tit ... says a great light has dawned upon the nominent. Led by Mr. Bayard and that astute E. Hahman, the right Hon Joseph Chamber .... he once saw through a glass darkly, but how instructed by the speeches of the Republican senators, he sees face to fice, and thinks it high time he was making his corproved optical qualities known to a dissatisfied public.
His message to congress on the situation left the Senate's rejection of his treaty, is not and else than a tardy tribute to the policy when the has been opposing and seeking to defeat 'v. ti-

COMPROMISE OF UNQUESTIONED BIGHTand indifference to our undoubted with the Mr. Cleveland has after three years of unable made up his mind that a government does but half in data. half its duty when it protects its core zens at home, which his government, we are bound parenthetically to observe, has not down all, and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits them to be imposed up in and fishing interests, arr. Lomunus said: 10 will be and permits the president in a side of the things about which the President is now for the first time apparently soli-upon at the ballot box, to publish he new and revised opinion. He has not been a moment too soon, that's certain, and he will ascertain we think, that he is just the least bit too late.

The Times says:—The President's mes extis striking illustration of his happy fact of doing the right thing at the right time and in doing the right thing at the right time and in the right way. It reviews the points of the message in detail, and says the whole message exhibits a purpose to assert and maintain the rights of our citizens to the fullest extent, and to rebuke and punish the unfriendly and illiberal course of Canada. Its tone is firm and aggressive, but at the same time characterized by dignity and a high sense of instice. The by digrity and a high sense of justice. The President's patroptic and broad minded course is in brilliant contrast with the narrow and petty partianable of the insjority of the Senate. All the capital that is to be made out of this controversy is likely to belong to him, and he will in his outcomery way, be firm and high-minded

in adherence to his sense of public duty.

The World says the President created The World says the President created a genuine sensation by sending to Congress a message advecting the adoption of retaliatory measure against Canada. The refusal of the Senate to adapt the fisheries treaty leaves our fisher on subject to the indignities which have for siveriffers been heaped upon them by our Domin on neighbors, and the President has therefore the called upon to ask from Congress such herefore as will place us in a position of draws and enable us in a measure to inflict dignity and consider us in a measure to inflict upon a w discontinue reighbors the burdens which they so willingly lay open to inspection on our industries. By this message the President less completely circumvented the Republican partisons of the Senate. He has taken the Baselless politican the power to from the Republican politicans the power to arouse New Rogland and the country generally with the cry that the administration is lacking in pluck and dignity and that it is not equal to maintaining the rights of citizens.

WIMAN CONDEMNS THE MESSAGE.

New York, Aug. 24.-Mr. Erastus Wiman in go ... tis opinion of President Cleveland's mer take Senate yesterday says the determine of the President to enforce the Rein one Act is an event of importance occurred since the war. He (Wiman) thinks there is no justification now for the enforcegru. ment of the provisions of the Retaliatory Act, as for two years part the greatest liberality has prevailed upon the part of Cauada in interpret-ing the tree by right of the United States. Mr. ing the treety right of the United States. Mr. Wiman looks upon the President's action as a measure of party policy, and believes that the enforcement of the President's recommendations concerning the abandonment of the bonding system in the transportation of merchandise would inflict great losses upon many of the great railread lines of the United States, including the Michigan Central, the Lehigh Valley, the Eric and the Wabash.

WARRINGTON, August 24.—The message from the President on the subject of the Fisheries treaty was laid before the Senate to day and was read in full. The reading was listened to by Secarors on both sides of the chamber with close attention. When it came to a close Mr. Sharman moved that it be printed and referred When it came to a close Mr.

word, although I am in rayor of it. If I had been five or six years younger than I am I should have been surprised at that message, but I am not, and I am only very highly gratified at the patriotic expression of hopes, wishes, almost intentions of the President of the United States in welcomes to the proceeding of American States in reference to the protection of American interests and American rights. But the pecu liarity of the situation, as it seems to me, is that having a statute providing for self defence approved by the President of the United States passed by the substantially unanimous vote of both houses that it made any difference to his duty in faithfully executing the laws and after full consideration of all its points and bearings the extent to which it should go, the objects to which it shoul be limited and the circumstances under which it should be brought into play. Eighteen months in round numbers have gune by and we are now in-formed by the President of the United States for I take it that is what he means (although no word of that kied is in the message)—that no step of any kind has been taken to carry into execution the plain provisions of that law. It is true that the law did not require the President to put it into effect in the way of self defeace (as I prefer to call it rather than retaliation) until a cose should have arisen of wrong and in-justice which should satisfy him that American rights and interests were being unjustly dealt with. Now, what has happened since the passage of that act? If nothing has happened, if there have been no instances of injustice, of demial of American rights, of unjust treatment of
American citizens in the provinces of the Dominion, then, of course, the President has been
sutirely right in taking no step in respect to the
matter. However, in his opinion (as he now
states it) these have been instances of denial of just rights to American citizens engaged in the business described in the act of 1887. Why is it then that the Fresident has not taken any step in the exercise of the powers which the law imposed upon him and in the exercise of the high duty which the constitution imposed upon him? WHY ACTION AS NEEDED.

Winave now the case of a period of nearly eighten months during which, as the President atabes in his message, action has been called for. He tells us that in one instance in 1986 an He tells us that in one instance in 1986 an American fishing vessel catching fish on the high sees outside of the ten and the twenty mile delimitation, and sailing as a purely commercial enterprise to a pure of British North American for the purpose of sending her cargo of fish by rail to Boston, was by general orders denied that privilege and excluded. Now the American interests and to American rights. Why has he been silent for eighteen months with the whole power of the law in his hands and why has he remained inactive? Doubtless under the patriotism of the gentlemen who com-pose his Cabinet, and doubtless with the most patriotic motive that it might be hest to submit to what is now declared to be a gross and grievous wrong (with the means at hand to redress it or defend against it) and arrange a discussion with the wrong-doers to provide a new arrangement or a broader basis of British territorial rights and a new arrangement on a broader basis of Eritish trade. And so I must suppose that these important and urgent powers which Congress unanimously put into his hands to be exercised as a duty, in case he found the facts to exist, which were described tound one tacts to exist, which were described in the statutes have been suspended by executive authority by prerogatives. I think it is mentioned in some of the minority reports of some committee as being one of the prerogatives of the President—just as an English king in some old time would undertake to suspend an antiof Parliament—not to carry this account. act of Parliament—vot to carry it in o effect so one as you can talk with the nation which was continuing even while balking the very wronge country would appreciate the fortitude of the

now so fully and well set forth in this message. I must confess my astonishment at such a course of action on the part of the President of the United States. I must express my surprise and regret—not (using the language of message) the regret of a partisan, but the regrets of a citizen—that for more than a year with the means in his hands he failed to take it up, and sends a message asking that additional powers be given him. And I must suppose under the principle which he has already acted upon that until these powers are given him he will do nothing at all.

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE.

We find in this message a thing to which I We find in this message a thing to which I wish to call attention, a discussion as to whether the 29th article of the treaty of 1871 is in force or not. The Canadian Government has not reliased to tranship fish on the ground that that article did not override the convention of 1818, by which an American fishing vessel was not to come within three miles of the laud. After an extended discussion of the point as to whether the 29th article of the treaty was still in force, and as to the intent of Congress in limiting the retaliatory law to matters connected with the fishing interests, Mr. Edmunds said: It will be seen that one of the things about which the Precitous was brought to the attention of Congress pending the passage of the law of 1887, and that the Secute was of opinion that the provisions contained in that law as it was proposed and as it finally passed, were entirely adequate to the protection of American rights and interests in the respects in which they had been intruded upon and assaile !. The message of the President contains a reference to some topics of discontent which he has for the first time communicated to Congress, although they are very old ones and although the attention of Congress was called to them in reports of committees a very long time ago touching canals, etc. This act of 1882 does not touch those topics at all, because the basis on which the President is to exert the powers given him is that act refers to the treatment of American vessels in Canadian ports and not to the treatment of Americans in the Welland canal. What the act referred to was this question. When Canadian authorities denied to American fishermen the right to tranship fish from Halifax to B ston or New York the President was justified in denying it, and it was to deny Canadian fish transportation across our country or any other Canadian goods just as far and as fast as he should deem it an adequate redress for the wrong committed on us. It was his duty to in-form the British Government that we regarded that article 29 as no longer in force. It could not be in force on one side and not on the other. Which Presidents and Secretaries of State have done most for the honor of American interests should have been glad intellectually if the President had said in his message what the reasons are, what the impediments are to his endeavering to execute faithfully the statute of the United States, in a state of circumstances which he officially reports to exist, when that statute makes it his duty to employ means which the law has given him to accomplish. I think it is an infinite pity, and that in so ample a case an adequate and full statute, the force or weakness of which, it it has any weak-ness, has never been tested by the first step should remain unexecuted and in a state of 'innecuous desuetude" until the President of the United States may see whether Congress will not put more ammunition into his hands before he begins. MR. HOAR FINDS FAULT.

Mr. Hoar, after referring to the President's message accompanying the fisheries treaty, in which he said he (the President) believed the treaty contained a satisfactory solution of the difficulties, asked how it was that the Administration in negotiating this treaty had been grambling the last two years in regard to Canadian violations of the treaty of 1871. Had the President believed all the time that he was urging the treaty as a complete solution of this that this grave cause of offence still existed. The message, he said, is a repetition of the policy pursued in regard to the purchase of bonds. This administration wanted to pile up a bonds. great surplus in the Treasury in order that it might be used as an argument for the attack on our protective system, and it affected to have grave doubts whether the law gave the secretary power to expand that surplus for bonds of the United States and after the mischief was done and the surplus was piled up and distributed mong the national banks without interest, to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Edwunds—On that I would like to say a word, although I am in favor of it. If I had expend it in buying bonds. When both branches of Congress passed a resolution stating that the President had that right he said, "Well, I guess I have," and proceeded to make his purchases. There were two unquestionable acts (the Treasury circulars) affirming the power to suspend this business as the administration sees fit to impose such terms, regulations and conditions as the secretary may see fit, and yet with that power the President sllows to slumber during all these years when as he informs us these outrages on the part of Canada were go ing on, and now comes and asks the Senate and House to grant him power which he knows perfectly well he has the right to exercise. If the patriotic spirit of the majority of the Senate had not rejected the treaty the American people would never have heard from the executive a lisp of a desire to affirm and maintain, and defend and establish their rights in relation to the system of transportation. It was idle for the President to undertake at this time to cover up his surrender by undertaking to come to the

front in regard to this matter, MR. MORGAN MAKES CAPITAL.

Mr. Morgan said the message which came in yesterday, and which had been read this mornno. seemed to have produced a great shock upon the senators of the Republican side. Mr. Hoar here asked leave to add one remark to his speech, saying that for himself, and he had no doubt for the Republicans of the Senate, he was in favor of giving the President any authority in regard to the matter if, on examination, it should be found to be needed.

Mr. Morgan continuing said the President had laid before the people in a true maily way the actual situation in respect to our relations with Canada, and no exhibition of the caucus carcass could lessen the effect of the message on the honest American mind.

Mr. Edmunds disclaimed any intention to be discourteous to the President.

discourteous to the President.

Mr. Morgan said the senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) withheld his great advice which was so valuable to the people of the United States during all the long discussion of the treaty. He did that because he did not think it was proper to speak on that treaty or upon any treaty in open session of the Senate, and yet the senator thought it was proper by his vote to force other senators to do it. Perhaps ote to force other sameters to do it. Perhaps if he (Mr. Edmunds) had lent his counsel during the programs of the debate some amendment of the treaty might have been reached by which the President would have been saved the necessity of sending in his message for the purpose of trying to correct what was wrong and unjust in President says, and says justly, that that was a the progress of this whole affair from the time great and most important and grievous injury the President sent his first message to the Senate in 1886 down to this moment. It now turns out. as the evidence clearly establishes, that the purpose of all this opposition to the President in respect to his dealing with these fisheries had not been to get the Government or the people into better shape, but to entrap the ex-

people into better shape, but to entrap the executive and put him into side lines, into a
straight jacket, which would do the bidding of
the minority of the people represented in this
chamber by the majority, and where we should
have no option to do anything else than what
they require and commanded. They threatened
him with empeachment if he dared disobey
their commands. Mr. Morgan quoted extracts
from the majority report on the fisheries treaty,
the language of which he interpreted as embodying a distinct threat that the President of
the United States was 'to have a rod held over
him in the event that he did not think proper him in the event that he did not think proper to confirm his constitutional policy to suit the wishes of the majority in this body or the com-mittee on foreign relations. They might expect that the abuse of this power would be prought in judgment against him. He was very much gratified to know that the President

was not alarmed at this. He thought the

man who could stand up against the utterances of the Senator from Vermont and perform his duty without a tremor. We like him better since this message had come in. We have every confidence in him since he has been able to withstand this terrible rebuff. We think more of him since he has been able on this and on other occasions to exercise the high functions of his office in the choice of courses which he thinks best to pursue in order to deliver his country from certain embarrassments growing out of actual and alleged misconduct on the part of our neighbors in Canada.

CONGRESS SHOULD ASSUME BESPONSIBILITY. The act of March 3, 1887, was carefully pre-pared by the Senator from Vermont so as to throw the entire responsibility for action on the President. It was competent as the declaration made in the report to have prepared a law containing a recital of the matter in hoc verba and commanding the President, because the treaty had been violated, to proceed to retaliation and then to have supplied him with the men and means to have made that retaliation effec-tive. It was left to the discretion of the President to do or not to do as he thought best. The House of Representatives had passed a law very similar in its tone to that of the Senate, but containing a stipulation that the President should have the right by proclamation to exclude railroad trade from coming into the United States and thereby shut out intercourse between the two people, not merely commercial but social. The provision on that subject in the report of the committee on conference read by the senator from Vermont had no relation to the passage of goods in bond back and forth between these countries. That subject was left between these countries. That subject was left to be disposed of according to the treaty of 1871 and upon the laws of the United States based upon that treaty. The Senate conferees objected to conferring this power upon the President, and the objection was based on the ground that it was too near an approach to hostility. Action was taken in the Senate that when a nation prohibits inhercourse a position has been reached. bits intercourse a position has been reached where it cannot restrain its own people. What power was it which the conferees consented to deny the President? It was the lower to prohibit actual intercourse between the people of Canada and the United States, so far as the running of trains was concerned. The subjects stood entirely apart, and so great a lawyer as the senator from Vermont was placed in a pitch struck before the aparts. able attitude before the people when he undertook to discuss these questions as if they were one, or as if they were of the slightest kin one to the other. Referring to a joint resolution recently reported by the foreign relations commit tee and now upon the calendar declaring that Verezuela had committed outrages on certain American vessels, and that all the American forces should be but at the command of the President to enforce settlement, Mr. Morgan said if such language had been put in the reta-liation act the President would have had no difficulty about its meaning.

BOME INTERESING QUESTIONS

After a long discussion between Messrs. Morgan and Edmunds on the subject of retaliation, etc., Mr. Hale asked Mr. Morgan whether, in view of the President's message, he did not be-lieve that it would have been better in laying the keel of the recent negotiations to have in cluded in them the subject matters which now seemed so grievous in the eyes of the President. Would it not have been better to have had an all-embracing treaty?

Mr. Morgan replied that an all-embracing treaty would include the Behring sea, the Monroe doctrine, the Clayton Bulmer treaty and quite a number of matters.

Mr. Hale—And why not? If these are in-

volved in our relations with Canada, why not embrace them? Why not make a treaty which hould settle all these things?

Mr. Morgan—I could give several onewers to your questions. The first answer is that they are not kindred subjects. They are not co-

REPUBLICANS AND RAILWAYS.

The President says that he finds a statute in the way of retalistion—the statute of March lat, 1873—and he comes to Congress and cays: "I am willing and anxious to do all I can to redress the wrongs of the American people against Canada, but I find this statute barring my way." It was a congressional declaration which put the difficulty in his path, and he has a right to come to Congress and sak to have it removed. He cays: "Remove that difficulty if you want retallation and I will problible the passage of goods between the United States and Canada."

But that is not the thing which Senators on the his own country a serious and ridiculous other side want. The Grand Trunk and other wrong," connecting railways are valuable property they are money making institutions. roads have been the pets of the Republican Seaators. I am now quite satisfied that if we give the President the power to prohibit the passage of goods in bond free of duty over the railroads we will touch the whole subject right at the core and then two sets of people will be convinced—the railroad owners and the Canadians. Then we will have peace. Then we will have agreements and it will tasks no difference whether Cleveland or Harrison is solutions the state of the stat Vice-President is a director in one of the compsoies. Mr. Frye informed Mr. Morgan that Mr.

Morton had some time ago resigned his position as a railroad director.

Mr. Morgan intimated that the nominal date of the resignation might not be the actual one. Mr. Frye said Mr. Morton was an honorable man and played no tricks on the people. He asked Mr. Morgan whether he thought the 29th article of the treaty of 1871 was still in

Mr. Morgan replied-No; I think it is not in

IT IS A DESPERATE EXPEDIENT. Mr. Hale characterized the President's mesage as a desperate expedient to recover lost ground, and a confession that the stitude taken by him and his administration as to the

treaty was an actitude that had no account or

Mr. Sherman confessed that the message of the President gave him more pleasure than he usually derived from messages coming from that high authority. He thought as the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) did, it was a movement to gain ground. If the President had based his treaty on the principles laid down in his measage, there would have been no difficulty about the treaty and it would have been ratified by an unanimous vote, because the message did assert the rights of American citizens. The principal point made by the message had been whether the 29th article of the treaty had been abrogated by the notice given in 1883 and by the subsequent action of Congress. The President's arguments on that point appeared plausible, but it seemed that commerce committee on the retaliation oill had taken a different view. But whether that article was abrogated or not, the power of the President under the existing law was clear and full. The message was a sign that he was clear and full.
The message was a sign that he was willing to
stand with the Senate in the position taken by
it. Mr. Sherman preceded to speak of the
discriminating tolls on Canadian canals, and
said they ought not to be submitted to. Reciprocal rates ought to be insisted upon. He

proceeded to speak of the financial policy of the Administration, and said that of all the financial management he had read of in history it was the worst. He spoke of the countless millions that had been lost through the administration declining for nearly three years to use the surplus in purchasing bonds, although both houses had declared that the Secretary of the Treasury possessed the power to do so. But the President had doubted his power in that case, just as he doubted it in this. and again he comes to Congress and demanded more power.

HE DOESN'T KNOW CANADA. Why, he has power to bring the Canadians to berms in twenty-four hours. A mere declaration on these two points—that we will not allow fresh fish to come free into our markets as long as our fishermen are denied their rights, and Compound, and acts promptly and magically in that we will not allow them to discriminate subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammagainst us in the cauals and the great transagainst us in the canals and the great trans: tion of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a portation lines will bring them to terms. If we child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that deal with them on principles of jus and right will not exclude the poor from its benefits, --

Sleep!

earliest and surest signs of brain exhaustion Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the stored up to meet the next day's demands. In healthy sleep brain force is being In healthy sleep brain torce is being
But nowadays the nervous system has
the mind, and at night the worries,
ing the day. Hence the brain has
'The proper medical remedies are seda
regulators of the general functions.

Coca and celery are the sedatives and
nerve tonic demanded, and in Paine's

Colery Compound their full beneficial
scientific proportions, the best remedies of scientific proportions, the best remedies of effect is obtained. It also contains, in the materia medica for constipation, and kidney and liver disorders. This is a has brought sweet rest to thousands who brief description of the medicine which tossed in sleeplessness from night to them to awake more tired than ever people will find vigor and perfect health compound. Price \$1.00. Sold by brief description of the medicine which

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

we will win their favor rather than provoke cp-position. I believe the result of such a mode of dealing would be the union of the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of the United States and that would be best for all. The debate was closed by a controversy between Senators Beck and Sherman about the financial policy of the present administration. The Senate then at 5.40 adjourned until Monday.

INFORMATION ASKED FOR. During Senator Morgan's speech he yielded

to Senator Hoar to offer the following resolu-tion, which was laid over:—
Resolved, that the President be requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of all communications to the Government of Great Britain remonstrating with that Government against the wrongs and unfair treatment of our fishermen in refunding to vessels and cargoes which pass through the Welland and other canals nearly the entire tolls if they are destined to Canadian ports while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantages, and the breath of the engage-ment contained in the treaty of 1871 whereby Great Britain promised to the United States equality in the matter of such canal transportation; also copies of any demand made by his direction on Great Britain for the redress of such wrongs and to the replies of Great Britain to such communication and demands.

CANADA FLINCHES NOT.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 24.—The opinion in this city in relation to the message of President Cleveland is very guarded, and public men and heads in business houses are inclined to take the view that although the question has been introduced in all probability it may never become law. "It is astonishing," said a prominent statesman to your correspondent, "that President Cleveland, who has always taken statesmanlike views of broad questions affecting the interests of nations, should now come so lov as to rashly threaten rebaliation."

Said Senator Allan-"That message is one to create feelings of surprise and disappointment that the head of a great nation should take what appears to me to be a party or electioneer ing view of the question, and it is to be hoped that Canadians will know how to conduct themselves in such a way that this difficulty may be got over without diffeeling in either country. But we are not going to be bullied into giving away our rights as a nation under threats of re-taliation."

Mr. N. C. Wallace, M.P., expresses a view felt by Conservatives in all parts of Ontario. He said that President Cleveland had declared that the treaty of the plenip tentiaries at Wash ington was a far and honest settlement of the difficulties existing between the two nations for seventy years. The Canadian Parliament ratified the trenty, and because the American Senate refused to do so, President Cleveland says his party had done wrong, and having done wrong they would do everything further in their power to injure the other fellows. Canada could stand retaliation better than the United States. It

HOW BALIFAX WOULD GAIN. HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 24 - The general opinion here is that retalistion, instead of being an injury, is the very best thing that could happen Nova Scotia, and that Halifax would be especally benefited. The fish now shipped in bond via New York to West Indian and Cuban ports would then be shipped by direct steamers, whose headquarters would be Halifax, and instead of Nova Scotia's flour supply coming from Ontario via Boston it would all come by the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial. Retaliation old do more than anything else develop Canadian nationality and divert Canada's through trade from would divert

Boet'n, Portland and New York to Halifax and St. John. Leading Liberals say Mr. Cleveland is playing a bluff, and that reta-liation would immensely benefit Halifax. Notvithstanding this the Recorder thinks we are on the border of an international war and sees the

WHEN JUSTICE DID NOT WAIT VERY LONG.

Our popular Justice, Warren D. Lewis, is "in luck." He purchased one-twentieth of ticket 71,678 of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and at the monthly drawing of the company, held on the 12th inst., that ticket drew the second capital prize of \$100,000. "Yes", said the Justice, to day, June 22, I recaived the money by express. Babylon (N.Y. Signal, June 30.

The tea-grower's hymn — " Nothing but leaves."—[Life.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, naueca, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The toper is a bottle greenhorn, and an apple jackass.—[Puck.

NATURE MAKES NO MISTAKES. hature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, colio, cramps, vomiting, sea-sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysen

tory, and all diseases of a like nature belong to the summer sesson, in Dr. Fowler Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained from all dealers in medicine. Price, 35 cents.

Summer is the season when the man who was born tired makes the most of his pedigree.-Burlington Free Press.

OVER 500.

"I take much pleasure in stating that since using Burdock Blood Bitters, I have entirely recovered. I suffered from impure blood and had over 500 boils. I can confidently recommend B.B.B. to any sufferer from the same complaint." David F. Mott, Spring Valley,

Aristocracy is thrown away in this country. It might as well be. It is not worth anything. —[Picayune.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable

COME UNTO ME.

Come unto me, ye who are heavy laden," Come unto me, ye who are sore opprest, The white haired sire, the young and tender maiden-

"Come unto me, and I will give you rest." Ye who have seen the clouds of tempest cover All the earth has promised fair and bright;
Ye who have seen death's pinions darkly

hover, Quenchin the life that was joy and light; Come unto me, though shadows round you gather, Though the sad heart is weary and dis-

trest; Then ask for comfort from a heavenly Father-Come unto Me, and I will give you rest.' Ye who are mourning o'er the young and cherished.
Ye who have laid the lovely in the earth;

Ye who have wept when the young infant perished. Ere is had lisped its little words of mirth;

Come unto me and see its wings of brightness, .
The fauing flower that withered on thy breast. Though shalt receive it in its robe of white-

ness, "Come unto me, and I will give you rest." Ye who have mourned when autumn leaves

were taken,
When the ripe fruit fell richly to the ground
When the oid slept in brighter homes to When their pale brows with glory wreaths were crowned;

Ye who have sighed with kindred voice to bless Ye who so oft its gentle tones have blest,

Come, where in peace they shall again caress "Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

Large are the mansions in your heavenly dwelling, Glad are the homes no sorrows ever dim, Sweet are the harps in boly music swelling, Soft are the tones that raise the heavenly

hymu. There, like an Eden, blossoming in gladness, Bloom the fair flowers the earth too rudoly

prest: Then bither haste, all ye who mourn in sad-

"Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

A PAINFUL SUBJECT.

"I was suffering for three months with a pain in my back, and was advised to use B. B. B. I had not used two bottles before I became as well as ever. I advise all who suffer from pain in the back to use B. B. B. Mrs. Paul Brondear, Lennoxville, P.Q.

STRONG LANGUAGE FROM MR LA-BOUCHERE.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., writing in Truth, says : However hard just now the lines of the Irich patriot. I think the Irish minor official is even more to be pitied. Many of these poor creatures, born of honest parents, would be honest them-selves if they dared. They do not like eating dirt; they eat it because there is nothing else to eat. Take for instance the example of that poor man, Dr. Ridley, of Tullamore. I think his case is, in some respects, even sadder than that of the patriot whom he helped to put to death. Dr Ridley would evidently have been attent a container and of a determine quiet. rather a superior sort of a doctor in a quiet place—say an English country town. He plainly knew more about his business than the average practitioner; at any rate he knew more about it than Dr. Barr did. His instincts and general character, too, appear to have been good, and amiable. But, unfortunately, he was young; he lacked self-confidence; and he could not afford to quarrel with bread and butter. It was an easy (out assuredly a dirty) task for the Castie efficials, with their swaggering English doctor, to bully the poor youth out of his own judgment, and make him distrust his own science, which was in reality a great deal deeper than theirs. Betore long they had him half persuaded that perhaps his own (as it turned out, perfectly correct) opinion was wrong, and then they got him to be an accomplice in the cruelty on which they were bent. Then, when the victim, whom the young doctor in his heart knew could not stand "punishment diet," was dead by punishment diet, the full borror of the villany in which he had been coerced to con-nive first broke upon the miserable accomplice, and he felt that there was no couse open to him but to cut his throat. But if ever one man's death lay at another's door, Ridley's death lies at the doors of Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Balfour's at the doors of Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Balfour's not, I am afraid, for sometime at least, likely to lose sight of Mr. Balfour. But let us be careful not to lose sight of Dr. Barr. For my part, I don't intend to. If any plum seems likely to fall into Dr. Barr's mouth, if any promotion comes in his way, I shall not fail to ask what other distinguished service behas to boast of besides these Tullamore butcheries. I fancy, however, it will be some little time before however, it will be some little time before the Givernment ventures to do anything for

ONTARIO CROPS.

Dr. Barr.

Mr. Blue's report of the condition of the crops of the Province is rather better than we had ex pected it to be. The correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics are nearly all practical farmers, who, as everybody knows, are not prone to overestimate the yield of crops. It is to be to overesumes one yield of cope.

remembered, too, that whatever shortness there is is due to inclement and drouthy weather in the spring and early summer. The last few the spring and early summer. The last few weeks have been all that could be desired, and there is yet time for an abundant aftermath to compensate for the very short crop of hay. The grain crops will be somewhat short of the yield of last year, but are by no means such a failure as was threatened six weeks ago. The western counties appear to have good crops of everything.—Globe.

This country may yet rule the C's—if it buys Cuba and Canada.—[Detroit Free Press.

It's enough if you have a passing acquaint-ance with a railroad man.—[Washington Oritic. Most sea captains are called "jolly old salts," out some of them are rather peppery.—[The Ocean.

A "grass" widow always knows how to "make whether the sun shines or not, -[Arcola Record.

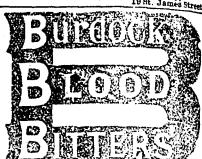
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MANKATO, MINN., Sept. 30th. '81.

To whom it may concern:—I hereby certify that I have tried many great physicians ("by reputation") in the large cities in the west, and for six years I sought for one skillful enoughts cure my daughter of a nervous disease, but without success I was then induced to try the Rev. E. KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was reported as being very successful in treating diseases of this character, and I am pleased to say that by his skillful treatment my daughter was in a short time completely cured, and he refused to accept any compensation for his services. I cheerfully recommend him to any parties needing his services. My daughter and myself will ever hold the reverend gentlema in grateful rememberance.

JOHN SCHWEITZER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3th day of September, A. D. 1857. W. B. DAVIS.

Clerk of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent free to any address, and poor patem us.

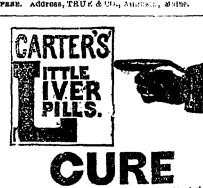
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A. Charles Barbara