n they can be sent ree books of your

IMES,

toria, B. C.

DISQUALIFIED

Judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem re the Corporation.

THREE ALDERMEN ARE DISQUALIFIED

The Council Restrained from Executing the McDonald Contract.

Legal Authorities on the Subject-The Position of Aldermen Clearly Defined Must Have Nothing to Do With Corporation Contracts.

(From Saturday's Daily.) the Supreme Court of British Columbetween John Coughlan and M. C. Plaintiffs, and the corporation of city of Victoria, Autone Henderson, as Munro Miller and James Baker, Judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem.

The plaintiffs are contractors of this city and the defendants are the city fore refused. corporation and three of its aldermen. The plaintiffs claim, as endorsed on their writ of summons, is for a declaration that the action of the council on the 9th and 14th days of August, instant, in awarding a contract for the construcjon of a surface drain at Spring Ridge o H. H. Macdonald & Co., contractors, was illegal and void, and that the council be restrained from executing or further carrying out the contract in question. It is further prayed that it be declared that Messrs. Henderson, Miller and Baker were on the 7th, 9th, 11th and 14th days of August disqualified to act, sit or vote as aldermen, and that they therefore be prohibited from

Messrs. Henderson and Miller have, through their respective counsel, anounced that they had resigned their offices within the last few days and had intention of further contesting these edings, but that does not relieve me the duty of deciding whether they disqualified or not, as the alleged rality of their votes is involved in question and has to be determined. The present motion is for an injuncon until the hearing in the terms which have mentioned. Mr. Richards, while ressing a desire, as Mr. Baker's counfor the fullest investigation, objects he mode of procedure adopted on plaintiffs' behalf, lest it should prove , and contends that as the object ually is to dispossess his client of his e, the proper and only legal method f doing so is by a writ of quo warranto. have to deal with this objection at ce, for if it be well founded the aintiffs' motion must fail, independentof the question of merits. None of authorities cited by counsel on either ide are on all-fours with the present ase, in view of the peculiar cause of tion alleged, and, at the same time, the peculiar relief sought and proedure adopted in aid of it. That relief as will be seen, is of a two fold nature: rst, that certain proceedings of the be declared invalid and that ther action upon them be stayed; and, ondly, that Mr. Baker be restrained om sitting and voting in the council reason of his alleged disqualifica-

Admitting, for the sake of argument, at the plaintiffs are entitled to all they would a quo warranto information it to them, and would it be the per and only remedy open to them? he object were solely to remove the endant from his office, such a methof procedure would seem to be that ich has been followed in the English erts and also in those of Ontario the judicature system became law. cases reported in L.R. 4, Q. B. 49, and 2 Q. B. D. 30, and in late ario reports, show this. But there is ase that I know of in which it has held that, where other relief bes a removal from office is sought, the t would refuse to entertain the quesof removal simply on the ground that mere form of procedure as to one ch of the action has been departed On the contrary, from passages he judgment of the late Master of Rolls, in Aslatt v. Corporation of thampton, 16, C.D. 48, it would n to be otherwise, and that a court ald disregard form in favor of subnce, and, if justice demanded it, grant full relief sought, and thus give efto the declared policy of the judicatiplicity of suits should be avoided. amendment to the plaintiffs' claim lying for Mr. Baker's removal might t this view of the practice and test It is not, however, necessary to dethus far whether a writ of quo ranto is the proper and only remedy re, for the object of the plaintiffs, as plained by their claim, and distinctly vowed by their counsel, is not to reove, but to prohibit Ald. Baker from orther voting or sitting in the council. Now before granting an order for an interim injunction of any kind a judge as to consider whether the court would the trial of the action perpetuate the oron the facts as presented. In the ase before me I venture to think that when the trial takes place, if it ever s, the court would abstain from apso drastic a measure as that now for. Such a so-called remedy ald be worse than the disease. To rive the defendant of the power of

esenting his constituents for the render of his term of office, and at the time decline, as the court would do, to declare his seat vacant, uld be a gross injustice to the ratepaywho would, to all intents and purbe disfranchised, for no person be elected in Mr. Baker's stead, g been ousted. He would be placed on of being an alderman, without er to act as such. This is too clear mit of doubt. The plaintiffs' counof the Rolls in Aslatt's upon that part of the cature act which enacts that "a ndamus or an injunction may be I do, that he was disqualified from sit-

Ourt to be just or convenient that such order should be made." "Of course."

and am presumed to know what would be done-to continue that disfranchisement for several months and until Mr.

Baker's term of office should expire? Yet, as I have pointed out, that is precisely the relief, or the effect of the relief on this point now claimed in this action. Whatever wrongs the plaintiffs or ratepayers may have already suffered, a done if I deprived, for weeks to come, a large body of innocent persons of the right which the legislature has given them to a voice in the government of the city, including what is all important to them, the proper regulation of matters connected witht their own ward and the provident appropriation of their personal contributions in the shape of taxes. The injunction in this respect is there-

There is another branch of the case, and that is the proposed prohibition of the council from executing the intended contract awarded to Macdonald & Co., which has to be considered. It stands on a different footing, so far as procedure is concerned. The corporation is made a defendant in this action, and as the act of 9 Anne, C. 25, which relates to proceedings by quo warranto, regulates those proceedings only as against individuals, holding, for instance, positions as aldermen, and not proceedings as against the corporation itself, as decided by Lord Mansfield in R. vs. Williams, 1 Burr, 407, a quo warranto information would not be appropriate as against the present corporation. That body was represented by counsel on the present motion. He took no part in the contest between the plaintiffs and the defendant Baker, and very properly so; nor did he object to the proceedings, but submitted to any order that might be made, consistent with the well understood rights and privileges of his client the council. If the council, as a body has, as alleged, acted illegally mainly through the instrumentality of the three other defendants, the council's natural desire is, as I must assume, that matters should be set right, and that as speedily as possible; for as it is now constituted its efficiency in point of numbers is impaired, and consequently its usefulness to the community partially crippled. Was, therefore, its action in awarding the contract to McDonald & Co. illegal as alleged, and unjust to the plaintiffs, in view of the evidence on both sides which is before me? That evidence is that, prior to June last a contract for the construction of drainage works on Cook street was awarded by the council to one Frederick Adams, and that early in the present month bids were, severally, put in by the plaintiffs, McDonald & Co., and one Wakely, in answer to calls for tenders for the construction of similar works in the vicinity of Spring Ridge. The plaintiffs' bid was the lowest, but it was rejected for no lostensible reason, at. all events for reasons not given in the affidavits, in favor of McDonald & Co., on would not have been carried but for the votes which are now impeached, of the three aldermen who are defendant. The grounds of impeachment are as flows: That the defendant Miller was at the time of the voting disqualified to hold office by reason of his having lost his property qualification; that Henderson was at the same time disqualified owing to the Victoria Transfer Company, of which he was the paid superintendent, having a current contract with the city

to supply a team of horses for the purpose of watering the streets; and lastly that the defendant Baker was at the same time disqualified by reason of having contracted to supply Adams, who commenced work about the middle of June, with two kilns of brick to be used in the Cook street works. The bricks were partially, if not wholly delivered; but in either case this is manifestly immaterial. Again on the 19th instant, that is ten days after McDonald & Co. had tracts, "from bein" exposed to temptabeen awarded the contract for the Spring Ridge works, Mr. Baker's firm, as alleged, and it is not denied, delivered a large quantity of bricks at a place convenient to the Spring Ridge works, then came within the meaning of the act, in progress, or contemplated to be used in those works by Mc-Donald & Co. Whether these several charges of disqualification are well found-

ed depends upon the interpretation of the Municipality act of 1892. Messrs. Miller and Henderson have resigned, but act that circuity of action and still, their disqualification not having been admitted in court, I have to determine whether or not it existed. The enactment which is said to be applicable to Mr. Miller's case is section 23 (b) which is as follows:

"The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as alderman of the city of Victoria, shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of 21 years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property in the city of Victoria of the assessed value, on the last municipal assessment, roll, of \$500 or more, over and above any registered mortgage or judgment, and who are otherwise duly qualified as muni-

cipal voters." Although the section points to a certain qualification being necessary for nomination and election, it would be a violation of its spirit, and of the spirit of the other provisions of the act, which are clearly designed, among other things, to secure to the electorate the services of those who have landed interests within the municipality, to so construe it as to limit that declaration is not asked for; its application to the period indicated. The qualification meant is a qualification to sit and vote in the council, if nominated and elected. To say that the enactment meant less would lead to the aboffice was full, owing to his not surd possibility of a person who was qualified at his nomination and election action of the court in the absurd | being also qualified after that election, although he had meanwhile become penniless. It has been proved by affidavit, and not disputed, that at the time the support of his contention, has cit- McDonald contract was awarded, Miller observations of the late was not, and that he has not been, the registered owner of property prescribed by the above section. have therefore no difficulty in holding, as

inted or a receiver appointed by an ting and voting in the council during the erlocutory order of the court in all period referred to. Again, by section 30, subsection 10, ses in which it shall appear to the

actions with Adams and McDonald & are alleged to be a violation in spirit, if not in letter, of section 32, which is as

or obtain any interest, directly or indirectly in any contract entered into by or with the corporation, such mayor, reeve, alderman or councillor having any interest in any contract or having become disqualified as aforesaid, shall immediately become disqualified from continuing to be mayor, reeve, alderman or councillor,

as the case may be:

Admittedly he has had no direct dealings with the council. On the other hand, was he indirectly interested in either of the contracts referred to? He was not a silent partner with Adams, or with Mc-Donald & Co.; but he was manifestly interested in a pecuniary way in the success of the two ventures in question. As a member of the council board he could assist them in landers, and very few have achieved obtaining payments, perhaps under ad-verse circumstances, and, naturally, he nition from distinguished men. The obtaining payments, perhaps under adwould be tempted to do so, knowing that | mean conduct of the Duke of Wellingsome of the money would find its way in- ton towards this regiment throughout to his hands. There is no statement on the Peninsular campaign and in the ophis part which shows that any of the brick was paid for, and I must assume that such a statement would have been forthcoming, had it been true, as a it getting, the admiration of the whole point for what it was worth, in his defence. The several sections which I have cited are of the most stringent character. Take, for instance, Henderson's case; he is declared to be disqualified on the ground of his merely being a paid servant or officer of the Victoria Transfer Co., and not because of his being, in any way, interested in its profits. The provisions I have referred to are designed, not so much to enforce honesty on the part of aldermen, as to prevent temptation being placed in their way. A rigorous interpretation must, especially in view of the section which has condemned Mr.

carried out. Again, supposing that in the future a fair reason arose for taking the contract out of the hands of either Mr. Adams or McDonald & Co. for a breach of its provisions as to time or otherwise, with a view to its being com-pleted by the corporation, directly, or under the contract system, what course would Mr. Baker take? Although he might withstand temptation and support a resolution in that direction, even if he saw that it would in-

Henderson, be applied to section 30, if

the intention of the legislature is to be

flict direct personal loss, still the division vote of the council which temptation, and a powerful one at that, to do the reverse would be there. would be exposed to it, and that is the point.

In Nutton vs. Wilson (22 Q. B. D.,744) provided that a member of any local board who was "in any manner concerned" in any bargain or contract entered into by such board, should (except in certain cases, which do not apply here) cease to be such member, and his office as such should thereupon become vacant. The defendant, while a member of the local board, was employed by persons with whom the board had contracted for the performance of certain works on the premises of the board to do portions of the work so contracted for. Lord Esher thereupon observed that provisions of this kind were intended to prevent members of any local board, which might have occasion to enter into contion or even of the semblance of temptation"; and it was held that the defendant had been "concerned" in the contract made with the board, and therefore and he was consequently disqualified as a member of the board.

I see no difference Letween the expression "in any manne, concerned," as construed in the above case, and the the troops drawn from this country secphrase in our statute "indirectly inter- ond to none in her majesty's service, and ested." It is impossible to hold that Mr. which enable Scotsmen who seek ad-Baker was not interested indirectly in vancement and fortune in civil life to the two contracts. The extent of his hold, aye, more than hold, their own in interest in a pecuniary sense, whether large or small, is of no moment. It is During the last war in Afghanistan so the fact of his being interested at all many regiments, both British and native, that the court has to look at. He sure distinguished themselves in the field that ly has an almost direct interest in the result of both contracts. Holding this opinion—and I think it is an opinion this much I can say without fear of conthat the act imperatively demands-I tradiction, that in marching and fighting must decide that Mr. Baker's disqualifi- no regiments were superior to the 72nd cation, as alleged by the plaintiffs, has and 92nd Highlanders. (Applause). The been proved. It was stated, by the way, same may be said of the Scotch region Mr. Baker's behalf, that McDonald & ments which took part in the great mu-Co. got their brick from him and haul-ed it away without his knowledge, and displayed by the 93rd Highlanders at that the moment he became aware of the attack on the Secunderbagh in No the fact he stopped all further vember, 1857—(applause)—and it would delivery of that material. But this was not sufficient. He ought, stirring sight than the advance in line if he desired to protect himself from of three Scottish regiments—the 42nd, these proceedings, which he must inevitably have known something of, have tery at Cawnpore in December of the nsisted upon the re-delivery of the tract was therefore a subsisting one. Be during the advance on Lucknow, but we brick. This was not done, and the consides, the transaction with Adams would all know the splendid service which the of itself be sufficient to bring him with- 78th Highlanders performed on that ocin the scope of section 32.

The last branch of the case remains to be dealt with. Under the circumstances above stated, were the proceedings of the council in connection with the award made to McDonald & Co. tainted with illegality? It is beyond dispute that those proceedings were successful in consequence of the votes of the three al-Their votes, as I have decided, were illegally given, as they were given at a rule bill. The peers' gallery was notatime when the givers were illegally disqualified from taking any part in the business of the board. It follows that the award of the contract to McDonald

legal means, Upon every principle of justice the council should be prohibited from in any way furthering what was thus illegally every person is declared to be disqualified | done. Not only the plaintiffs, but the | ly short, but without success. The house order should be made." "Of course." by reason of his "having, by himself, or ratepayers at large, are deeply interest-became restless shortly before 11, and result of an attendant that eminent judge, "the words through his partner, or as a director in ed in seeing that all contracts, and declined to listen longer to talk against delirium tremens.

'just or convenient' did not mean that the court was to grant an injunction simply because the court thought it consimply because the court thought it consimply because the court was to grant an injunction fiber in any incorporated company, or salaried of the especially those for public works, should be entered into on the fairest principles. They are interested also in having those grant an injunction for the protection of rights or for the prevention of injury according to legal principles." But this language cuts both ways, for one is entitled to ask, Is it "just or convenient" that I should disfranchise a considerable portion of the community and the commu ent' that I should disfranchise a considerable portion of the community until this action can be tried? And would it be "just or convenient" for the court hereafter—for I am obliged to consider and am presumed to know what are time the impeached proceedings favor on that score and not to have condemned it in any other respect. It is not for me to say that the council, as a matter of law, were bound to accept it, or should now accept it, as in the council at the period alleged. His the council at the period alleged. His disqualification, has therefore been substantiated.

tation for tenders it was specially stipulated that the lwest or any tender should not be binding. But the coun-Ald. Baker's case is different from both | cil should be prohibited, as prayed by of the cases just considered. His trans the plaintiffs, from executing or furthering the contract which has been Co., in respect of the sale by him of the brick to be used under their contracts, sequence of the illegality of the award sequence of the illegality of the award. An order to that effect, and in accordance with the other points which I have decided, is accordingly authorized.

Owing to the short time allowed me aldermen, councillors, or any person on his or their behalf, or any person in partalleged to be pressing, I have not been nership with him or them, shall enter into able to refer, as I should like to have done in this judgment, to several authorities which warrant the conclusions l

have arrived at. The question of costs I leave to be cided at the hearing; but if this judgment be hereafter accepted as conclusive between the parties—a course often adopted-I shall settle the costs on motion for that purpose.

THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

How One of the Finest Corps in the Service is Being Treated.

There is no regiment in the British army with a more honorable record than the 79th, Queen's Own Cameron Higherations in Belgium in 1815 singled the corps out for notice and won it what the prejudiced Irishman could not prevent will go down to history as being probably the only man who ever dared tell Wellington just what he thought about him, and the correspondence shows that Cameron's opinion of his official superior was of a very unflattering description. Wellington hated Fassifern, and he took advantage of his position to make the 79th suffer. The hard service done by the 79th has not been surpassed by any other corps in the service. Their colors bear a list of names including some of the bloodiest and most famous battles ever fought. They have generally occupied the place of honor in any action in which they have been engaged, i.e. where Death was busiest. Of late the war office, that wonderful bureau where so much blundering is done at the expayer, has been considering what it shall do with this celebrated battalion. The proposal was to make it a third battalion of the Scots Guards. A later plan is described in the following paragraph from the Scotsman:

"A well-informed correspondent states that the question of the fate of the Cameron Highlanders continues to occupy the was 38. attention of the war office. It is known now under consideration."

In connection with this announcement it is interesting to read the following extract from a speech made by Lord Roberts when he was presented with the weeks ago:

"The characteristics of the Scottish are enterprise, hardihood and tenacity of purpose; it is these qualities which render be difficult to imagine a more 79th and 93rd-against the enemy's batsame year. (Applause.) I was not with the force under Outram and Havelock casion." (Applause.)

IRELAND'S BILL.

The Amendments Carry-Mr. MacNeill and Mr. Furniss.

London, Aug. 25.—The strangers' galleries of the house of commons were crowded early this evening to suffocation lermen having been cast in their favor. by persons eager to witness the last scenes in the report stage of the home bly empty. The members' benches were fairly well filled. The proceedings of the evening were disappointingly tame. Timothy Healy, anti-Parnellite for North & Co. was illegal, as it was made by il- Louth, got the floor about 10 o'clock and talked until 11, merely to prevent Mr. Balfour, the Unionist leader, from winding up the debate. William Johnston, an Ulster Royalist, tried to cut Mr. Hea-

The Axiom

"Things equal to the same thing are equal to one another." Coarse Paper—Choked Drains— Plumbers' Bills.

The Problem

Given certain drains, to keep them clear and free from

The Demonstration

Use EDDY'S TOILET PAPER which is pure tissue, free from all deleterious substances, perfectly innocuous and readily soluble in water. No more choked drains; no more plumbers' or doctors' bills on that score, Q. E. D.

> The E. B. Eddy Co., HULL, CANADA.-

Sole Agent for British Columbia: JAMES MITCHELL, Victoria.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next seasson, by using

COMPOUND.

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

Cries of "Divide!" drowned Mr pense of the unfortunate British tax- Healy's voice, so that it was impossible to hear a sentence during the last five minutes of that speech. At 11 o'clock the speaker began to put the eighteen from his wonderful imitative powers will government amendments standing in the name of John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. Only two of the eighteen were challenged by the opposition. In each division the government majority

This week's Punch contains an exfor certain that the regiment will not be travagant caricature of J. G. Swift Macpermitted to remain as a single battal- Neill, Nationalist M. P. for South Doneion, and the prospects of raising a sec- gal. In the caricature Mr. MacNeill's ond battalion from the territorial district protruding front teeth are represented as are more remote than ever. Indeed, it startling deformities, while initials in the a very wide interpretation was given to a section in the public health act, which is well known to the authorities at Horse corner of the picture indicate that Harry Guards, from recruiting returns, that Furniss is the author of it. Ever since the apathy shown towards soldiering by Punch appeared Mr. MacNeill has been the crofters and cottars of Inverness-shire | threatening to punch Mr. Furniss the mois not being removed. The latest con- ment they meet. This evening the men templated scheme for disposing of the came together in the lobby. Mr. Mac-Cameron Highlanders, and it is given Neill immediately shoved his fist under by one who is in a position to acquire Mr. Furniss' nose and shouted: "Your trustworthy information, (Major St. Clair conduct has been blackguardly. If you have an opportunity of repeating it. If he R. S. O., Edinburgh) is the giving of an were not such a little man I would kick should make any attempt, give him his additional battalion to the 28th (North you, as it is I will merely pull your ear." Gloucestershire) Regiment, whose head- Mr. MacNeill then grasped Mr. Furniss' quarters are at Bristol. In view of this ear, twisted and shook it, at the same fresh development the friends of the time shaking Mr. Furniss. A group of Cameron Highlanders have come to be excited members gathered about, as a given him, and will before long underlieve that the offer made by the war of- fight was supposed to be imminent. Mr. fice to become a third battalion of the Furniss, however, did not strike a blow. Scots Guards was preferable to that As soon as he got his ear free he hastened to the sergeant-at-arms with his com-

> to discipline Mr. MacNeill. When the last amendment was pronounced, to-day, carried, the Liberals and little variety in its natural song it is freedom of the city of Glasgow a few Irish, who had only shown slight enthusiasm during the previous proceedings, burst out with loud and repeated cheers. The opposition remained silent. The speaker announced the third reading of the home rule bill for Wednesday, and for the introduction of several harsh without further demonstration the house adjourned.

STARTLING CHARGES.

A Captured Opium Smuggler Late of the City of Kingston.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.-F. Freer, who tried to pass several trunks through the customs yesterday, one of which on being examined was found to contain a false bottom, in which there was over \$500 worth of opium, has been arrested. He tells a startling story, which illustrates how well the industry of smuggling opium and Chinese thrives on Puget Sound. Freer says he was a ship joiner for four months on the steamer City of Kingston, which runs between Victoria and Puget Sound points. He alleges that everybody on board, from the captain down, was engaged in smuggling opium and Chinese. Freer tried to take a hand in the transactions and was discharged. He went to Victoria and purchased the opium seized here for \$216. He says he will make full disclosures in the hope of obtaining immunity from punishment. Freer is well known in Victoria, hav-

ing been employed on the steamer Joan as joiner. He is a young man, married, and has one child. He came from New York on the Kingston. His charge that the officers of the Kingston smuggle or aid smugglers is untrue and unjust.

The Premier's Rcturn. Ottawa, Aug. 26.-Sir John Thompse and Lady Thompson arrived to-day and were met at the station by the city council and a large concourse of citizens. An address was presented.

Death Relieved Him.

Montreal, Aug. 26.-Owen McDonnell, ir., a well known flour and feed dealer of this city, died at Benoit, St. Joseph's asylum, Longue Point, last night, as the became restless shortly before 11, and result of an attempt at suicide while in er. It is estimated that \$5,000 will not

Boston Transcript: When reared by hand from the nest the blackbird is capable of forming strong attachments, and make himself a great favorite. He will, if trained when young, learn to whistle almost any tune that may be taught him. The best and perhaps the quickest way is to take him when about six weeks or not later than two months old to a quiet room away from any other bird, and in may be played on a flute or any other wind instrument. It is advisable to feed him before commencing operations, and some bribe or other, as, for instance a lively worm, should be placed in sight. Play over the portion of the tune you wish him to learn, and he will evidently pay particular attention to it. Repeat it with precisely the same time and expres sion, say 20 times; then give the bird a little quiet so that he may, if he will, reward, coaxing and caressing him meanwhile. Being, for a bird, possessed of strong reasoning powers, he will soon discover why the worm or other bribe is stand how to earn it. When once learned the tune or tunes will never be forgotten, but pass, as it were, into his song. It is rather a tedious undertaking, plaint. No step has been taken as yet but the result is invariably satisfactory. A blackbird will also imitate other birds very minutely, and though there is made up for by its pure flute-like tone and full volume. It most readily imitates the thrush, but it will catch many notes from the nightingale, to which bird its one has most resemblance, were it not notes. When kept in confinement it, is always advisable to bring it up when young near some good singing bird, as it will thereby learn its neighbor's song, and, intermixing the notes with its own,

make a most agreeable songster. Whenever the weather permits place the bird in the sun and he will repay all the care bestowed upon him by his keeper. He is not dismayed, however, by lamp weather, as it is invariably after a shower that his song is the blithest, and during the hottest days of the anamer he should be well shaded and kept cool, as in very dry weather his song seems to depart. He will begin to sing carly in the year-say the end of February or in March-and will continue until the tumn if the sun is not too hot. He is sometimes rather eccentric in his choice of subjects for imitation, one having been known to imitate very correctly the crowing of a cock, which he would mix up in his song in a rather ludicrous manner.

A Battle for Blood Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorions in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other troubles caused by impure

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell. Mass.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Langley & Co.

The Haras National company's stables at Outremont, near Montreal, were burned lately with a large quantity of live stock. Fortunately, most of the blood stock had been sent to the World's Fair, or the loss would have been much great-