dareany not half your means "Hadd so much as an ornament in your diam had you lead a doral combi There was Ethel Courtney had not as inucliand yet she looked beautiful, and I heard and yet she house partner, whisper someone that it looked like a coronet of gold way and that it looked like a coronet of gold way and that it looked like a coronet of gold way and that it looked like a coronet of gold way and the word a silk dress, we constituted Fanny "Hear people will think our miece is a beggar." but onto ill suit managa vit is a beggar. "So I am, alunty; "that is your know it."

have nothing of my own? But Ethel's dress of amber green I didn't like half as well as Flora Esmond's of scarlet ganze over white satin, with the gold ornaments; she looked like a queen. But Ethel E was very pretty, and, I daressy, cost a deal of money. I think I'll get a black-velvet, saunty-; would you

your black hair, dark eyes, and dark complexion," returned Miss Sophy, ironically, oh, dear, I forgot!" ejaculated Alphonse

erestfallen. Yes," resumed Miss Sophy, with an aspect of wisdom; "that is because of your head being so turned by the flatteries of the hair-brained fops and coxcombs you encourage, with so little sense of the decorum and modest reserve becoming a young lady ; hoping to fall in for a fine fortune by your uncle, whose heiress it is thought you may be, as he is old, sickly, and childless, they all strive who shall be the lucky man. If you were wise as Ruthes Rachael, Rebecca, or any of those good women of whom the Bible tells us, you would easiler all those silly creatures, most of all Guild ford Colandisk, and give your hand to that

truly worthy man, Nathaniel Lamb."

"Aunty, if you love me, "cried Alphonse, throwing up her hands in horror, "don't speak of it sgain: an old daddy-long-legs. who ran away from one wife, and had another run away from him;—oh, aunty!"

"My dear, don't set yourself up to be a

knows and keeps the law better than others," angrily vociferated Miss Sophy, with eyes deepening to a shadeof verjuice green. "Our friend, the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb, is a vessell of election, worthy of all honour. His first wile was a person who was in every respect a stumbling block to salvation, a person with incompatible temper with whom he could not live happily; his next-it only proves the guileless innocence of the young man's unsuspecting nature—she trepanned him into sunion, and then deserted him, spreading everywhere, to justify herself, odious calumnies against his character; but in each case he has legally and correctly taken out a di-vorce, so that he is free as air to suit himself again. He made us the confidentes of his pliment of saying he was sure you would be just the person to make him happy again, and that if you would accept his offer he would settle upon you six hundred, a year; and you know how liberal he has been to us in presents, and offered to be to you, but that, like a spoiled child, you sulked and rejected them, wounding, I must say, without remorse, his feelings, and reserving all your sympathy for beggars, and your smiles for fellows like Colandisk and O'Driscoll, and Lord knows who else, who live from hand to mouth, and ould neither maintain you in affluence nor respectability. What folly! But sorry I am to say it, Alphonse, you take entirely after your father and nothing after our side—that is, your mother's side of the house."

But mamma, I have heard you say. not at all like you, aunt, being only a half-sister, and your father's second wife, whom he foolishly fell in love with, married when you and Aunt Fanny were grown up girls," returned Alphonse with furtive smile, as soon as the voluble lady's rushing tide, of speech, a moment subsiding, suffered her to speak:

"Exactly," replied Miss Fanny, with lofty air of displeasure; "my father's second wife was a Mac Mahen, as poor as Job, and proud as Lucifer: —a papist, too, who soon turned his weak head, and made him go with her to Mass."

to acquire possession of Mexican territory: evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. This feeling had been fostered by merchants Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigul's and others who desired to keep out the trade Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having with her to Mass." with her to Mass.

"And so vain of her family!" chimed in Miss Sophy. "But we soon let her know that we thought a deal more of our own, which was every whit as good, and though, perhaps not quite so rotton with age, we were old enough to be respected; our grand-father, a trooper in the service of William the Third, having fought under him at the Boyne, and being granted a large tract of the enemy's confiscated land, he settled in the country, and became the founder of our famthree generations ancient, and, is alas! dying out of lack of heirs male; -but, indeed, we consider ourselves just as old, and of as much consequence as any family in the

(To be continued.)

FROM HEAD TO FOOT. The postmaster at North Buffalo, Pa., Mr. M J. Green, says St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-conqueror, cured him of pains in the head, and also of frosted feet.

The Emperor of Austria has the finest collection of pipes in Europe.

USEFUL TO KNOW. Everyone should know that Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and most inflammatory com nlaints.

At Argenta, Montana. a miner fell down s 180 foot shaft and is still alive.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES. Foretelling the weather is a useful science, but relieving the effects of its sudden changes

is a better one. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs and colds, incident to suddon

The large Italian ironclads are now pronounced utterly unseaworthy and unwieldy. NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

Becky Jones is actually getting stout on prison fare.

If you would have appetite, flesh, color, strongth, and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will confer them upon you in apid succession. Abraham Thomas, of England, has gone

into Indian Territory and married an Indian girl with \$100,000. Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

The first article ever extensively advertised was "Rowland's Macassar Oil," then followed "Day & Martin's Blacking."

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.
Children and persons with weak constitutions lave always found great difficulty in taking Cod.
Liver Oil, and from this fact, it has not been Liver Oil, and from this fact, it has not been inversally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's mulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites a resolution by as adopted demanding that, the so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect government; shall menforce the Transvaa be Cod Liver Oil. One physician writes us that the atyric and the cod Liver Oil one physician writes us that the atyric and the cod Liver Oil of the cod Liver 18 used almost, as a beverage in his family; nother person informs us that he had to hid he bottle from his children. For Coughs and olds, broken down constitutions, and all Lung liseases, it has no equal. liseases, it has no equal.

dathe Redistribution scheme.700

urples in not so jarge, abile the oxpenses Parliamentary Representation in England guand Scotland Increased Sixteen Irish Boroughs Disfranchised.

tLONDON, Oct. 9. The Standard publishes the draft of the Government's proposed re-distribution scheme. The representation of England in Parliament is increased 110 and Scotland 10. Ireland's representation remains unchanged as to number, but Tralee, Clonmel, Dungarvan, Carlow, Athlone, Coleraine, New Ross, Ennis, Kinsale, Bandon, Youghall, Enniskillen, Mallow, Dungannon, Downpatrick and Portarlington are disfran chised. The publication creates a great sensation.

THE WILL OF AN ECCENTRIC.

HAIRAX, N.S., Oct., 9.—A long and elaborate decision was given in the Court of Probate this morning in the case of the contested will of the late Miss Eliza Ann Wilkie: The case is briefly summarized in the decision to the following effect: Miss Wilkie, spinster, aged about 68 years, died in April leaving real estate and personal property amounting, according to inventory, ato a little over \$20,000... The will disposing of the estate was dated January 12th. 1884, and was proved in common form on the 8th April by John Minger and John Ritchie. The validity of the testage ment is contested by Mrs. Sophia L. P. Hamilton and her husband, A. Stuart Hamilton, of Boston. Mrs. Hamilton was granddaughter of Mrs. David Shaw Clarke, an aunt of the deceased Miss Wilkie, who died unmarried after having survived all her immediate family. There were two grounds on which the will was contested, mental incapacity of the testatrix and undue influence of Minger, the principal devisee. The decision reviewed all the points of evidence bearing most particulecturer of your betters, and a Pharisee who larly upon the case, and quoted copiously knows and keeps the law better than others," from judicial authorities bearing on such matters. To be sound of mind did not necessarily imply that the person must have a per-fectly balanced mind. There was no doubt but that the testatrix was very eccentric and her eccentricity was displayed in a variety of ways, in her dress and by her monner. But eccentricity was no ground for setting aside a will, and the court could not consider that there was anything stronger on that ground than the mere eccentricity of the testatrix. In regard to the other ground, the question of undue influence had been sufficiently disproved. If there had been any immediate relative, an adopted child or any one dependent upon the bounty of the deceased who had been led to expect a legacy and could put troubles, for which he honestly condemns in a claim of andue influence by Minger or his own folly; paid us and you the high com-that ground, there might be great plausibil that ground, there might be great plausibility for the supposition. But such was not the case. Mrs. Hamilton was but a distant connection. The decision concludes :- I therefore pronounce in favour of the validity of the will of Eliza Ann Wilkie, and confirm the probate thereof, which has been granted to her executors. Costs must be paid by the unsuccessful party.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE EXTEN SION.

New York, Oct. 9 .- The South American commission to-day visited Gen. Grant for the purpose of obtaining his views as to the best methods of promoting the trade of the United States with South America. Gen. Grant gave a history of the commercial treaty between this country and Mexico, negotiated by himself and Senor Romero. He thought as soon as congress passed the legislation to carry the treaty into effect, trade between the United States and Mexico would be largely increased. During his visit to Mexico the General said he found considerable prejudice against the United States, growing out of a fear that the government was trying to acquire possession of Mexican territory: establishment of railway communications had had the effect of bringing about intercourse between the people of this country and those of Mexico, which awakened a friendly feeling and destroyed prejudice. He had found the same feeling in Central America against the English. The people had seen Euglish rule of the statement. I can truly say, however, established in Honduras, and were alarmed that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a lessing to men" that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a lessing to the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a lessing to men". of Mexico, which awakened a friendly feeling lest they should extend their authority. Imbued with this fear they look to the United States for protection and cultivated commercial relations with us.

A MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER.

New York, Oct. 9.—Mary Hoyt, daughter of the late Jesse Hoyt, a millionaire, the contest of whose will has been in progress for months, was arraigned at Yorkville police court to-day charged with being drunk and disorderly. She created a disturbance yesterday at the Grand Central depot and assaulted a policeman and sergeant. She was locked up, but released on bail. When arraigned to-day she maintained that she had not been intoxicated, but was suffering from the effects of medicine. Police and other witnesses testified that she was drunk. The justice fined her ten dollars. Miss Hoyt is forty years old, and has been an inmate of an insane asylum.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

Paris, Oct. 9.—A Hanoi despatch states that Gen. Negrier's column had an engagement at the village of Kep with 6,000 Chinese regulars, who occupied entrenchments around a central redoubt. The Chinese commenced the attack at 9 c'clock in the morning by trying to surround the French. The fighting lasted until 2 p.m. The Chinese retreat was cut off. The Chinese fled in the direction of Daognan, pursued by the French. The Kep garrison defended the position bravely, com-pelling the French to surround the redoubt and carry it at the point of the bayonet. The Chinese loss in the village alone was 600 killed. The French captured all the enemy's war material, mules and horses. A French captain and twenty men were killed and eight officers and fifty men wounded. Gen. Negrier was slightly wounded. Gen. Briere de l'Isle has started for Kep to assist Gen. Negrier.

SUPPRESSION OF THE BOERS.

London, Oct. 10.—The government of Cape Colory refuses to permit its local troops to undertake the suppression of the Boers in Bechuanland as recommended to the gover-nor by the English cabinet. The Cape Colony government recommends that British troops. with volunteer auxiliaries, be employed for that purposed. The governor has again urged upon the English ministry the necessity that exists for reinforcements of the colonial gov-ernment forces. The tengra of advices from the Cape of Good Hope points, to a probable

a resolution was adopted demanding that the government; shall menforce the Transvaal

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

A SKILFUL SURĞICAL OPERATION

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr.

Kasson has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach. involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky sline collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this reculiar faint sensation: but fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient, becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-bodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grap something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becom ing thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition; sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881. Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspensia: but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Rrent

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." Islways recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They
cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances
and leave them in a healthy condition. They

cure costiveness. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles

of Syrup and said "Mother Seige!" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis

faction so great. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very gratefully,
(Signed) Carey B, Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary,
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882.
Mr. A. J. White,—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. 1 am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR VICE-

PRESIDENT.

Baltimore, Oct. 9.—The letter of acceptance of Wm. Daniel, Prohibition candidate for the Vice-Presidency, is published to-day. After thanking the committee for the honor conferred, he makes an extended review of the Prohibition question. He says: "The necessity for prohibition of the liquor traffic is based upon well established facts; that traffic causes a large part of all crime—poverty, insanity, suicides, diseases that exist; that it is a great disturber of public peace and destroys domestic happiness, renders life, liberty and property insecure, imposes upon the community heavy burdens of taxation without an equivalent. The letter also draws attention to the fact that "Ten years ago the nation's drink bill was estimated at \$600,000,000, from the same sources for last year it was \$1,040,000,000. Whilst the increase in indirect cost, resulting from depreciated physical capacity to labor, loss of wages and profits, etc., was fully as great. From 1840 to 1883 the annual consumption was: Beer increased from 23,000,000 gallons to 551,000,000, and distilled liquors from 43,-000,000 to 78,000,000; wines, five millions to twenty-five millions increase; beer drinking has not decreased whiskey drinking, as often contended. During the last five years whilst beer drinking increased 60.2 per cent, whiskey increased 44.5, whilst population has trebled since 1840. The consumption of liquor is nearly ten times as great. In 1840 it was little over four gallons per man. In '83 over MMEN<u>O ACHERY BUT</u>

"THE SOUDAN."

បស់ក្រក WADY HALFA, Oct. 9.—Wolseley reviewed the troops to day. The mounted infantry managed their camels perfectly. The first batch of row boats passed the first cataract easily against a strong current. The heavy division of camel corps will encamp at Pyramids until ordered to advance.

THE PERILS OF THE DEEP."

Disaster and suffering from storm and dis ease-Wonderful rescue of a ship's crew-Abandoning their own ship they pick up n floating pest-house.

New York, Oct. 8.—Captain Hoppchild brought into port yesterday the brig F. T. Merryman, and tells a tale of an almost un paralleled combination of disaster and suffering from storm and sickness. On the port officers visiting the vessel Captain Hoppchild took them below decks in the presence of two emaciated men, who were all that were left of the 'vessel's original crew. Eleven tanned, but worrecout looking sailors, stood grouped about the captain and the officers. and to explain their presence as well as his own aboard the vessel the captain said that they had picked up the brig at sea. The captain and crew of eleven were from the barque Frederica Scalia, owned at Stettin, which sailed from that port on July 11, with a cargo of salt for Charleston, S.C. On September 12, while in latitude 29 deg. N., and longtitude 54 deg. W., the Scalia

ENCOUNTERED A HURRICANE

which tore every sail into ribbons, and finally wrenched every spar from its fastenings and swept them away. Thus disabled the ship was at the mercy of the gale. Under bare poles, however, she was steered before the wind and kept from further injury. But the storm had not abated when the news was received from the carpenter that a leak had been discovered. Although tired out from their exertions to keep the vessel righted, all hands that could be spared were placed at the pumps. Working night and day soon exhausted the men, and it seemed that they would perish. The water gained inch by inch day by day. When all hope was aban doned on September 21 the cry was raised that a sail had been sighted. The men made a desperate effort at the pumps, and kept affoat until the sail was close at hand. They raised signals of distress, but they received no reply. Mystified at not being recognized, but yet determined not to be passed unnoticed, Captain Hoppchild with several of his men put off in a boat. Coming up with the discovered vessel, they discovered her to be the brig F. J. Merryman. Hailing the vessel, they were again astounded at receiving no answer. Not a man was to be seen on deck. A man had stood at the wheel, but he lisappeared on beholding the approaching ooat's crew.

ABOARD A CHARNEL HOUSE. Grappling a rope that hung over the side of the brig, Captain Hoppehild drew his boat close to the vessel; followed by all his men, the captain clambered on deck. Everything was in disorder. The man who had stood at the wheel had swooned. A pail of water was dashed into his face, and he revived only to tell that the vessel was a floating charnel house, and then he fell back dead. Hastily searching through the crew of the brig, the captain and his men discovered that out of the crew of the brig only two men remained. The others had died of fever. Filled with horror at having come into such danger, the long tried seamen almost despaired. Behind them was death from drowning or slow; starvation by taking to their open boats. Be-fore them seemingly was even a worse fate. They accepted the chances of the latter. Sending his men back to the barque after their companions, Captain Hoppchild then lent his attention to the two surviving men whom he had discovered, and after a few minutes' treatment he had them on their feet. They were the steward and a seaman, who had been exhausted from

OVERWORK AND SHORT RATIONS.

When the crew of the barque reached the brig they were sent back for all the provisions they could obtain, and the harque was then abandoned. The barque sank on the following day. The Merryman is owned by R. A. Robertson & Co., of this city. She left Boston in charge of Captain G. G. the West Coast of Africa, arriving there on June 14. She then sailed for Bathurst, whence she departed on August 20 with a cargo of hides consigned to John S. Brooks of Boston. Besides the captain she carried two mates and five men before the mast. Soon after leaving Bathurst a fever broke out among the crew which soon decimated their numbers to such an extent that they had to do double duty in order to manage her. When the captain and mates died they were without a navigator, and sailed aimlessly about until only three were left. Strange to say, the two men lingered until the newly found captain and crew brought the brig into New York Bay. Notwithstanding that if Captain Hoppchild had not found the crewless brig he would have certainly never been heard from, he has entered a libel in the United States Court for salvage against R. A. Robertson & Co. for picking up the brig. Captain Hoppchild makes his claim for sulvage through Funch, Edye & Co., his agents.

TRADES AND LABOR FEDERA-TION.

DISCUSSION AT THE TRADES AND LABOR FEDERATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—In the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions to day the legiswith discretion, served a good end, although their beneficial results might not be immedi ately felt by those engaged in them. During the last four months strikes in the United States numbered ninety-eight, affecting 53, 000 employées. Fifty had been against a reduction of wages and seven for an increase of wages. Regarding the eight-hour question the committee say the desired result can of workmen. The afternoon was entirely taken up in the discussion of resolutions for the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes. The following are the more important resolutions presented and referred to the committee on resolutions: For the establishment of a labour exchange under the direction of labour unions in every important city in the country, to fill the place of intelli gence offices and guard against the injustice practised by employment agents; for uniting kindred trades in large cities to secure them against imported cheap labor; for the enforcement of the eight-hour law on all government work, and the abolition of contract labor in penitentiaries, jails and reformatories; for the appointment of boards of arbitration by the state to decide between employer and employed whenever a strike is threatened; for the appointment of a committee of five on statistics of child labor, with a view of learning the best means to its abolition; for the appointment of a guardian of apprentices in each county, whose duty it should be to hear all complaints of apprentices and in case of wrong to them to report the facts to the county judge who would be given power to punish by imprisonment; for legislation giving county coldinasioners power to regulate ill-ventilated, tilthy workshops, includ ing imprisonment as a penalty for their main-tenance; protesting against the president's neglect to appoint a commissioner on labor

statistics under the law passed by the last

and labor branches in the United | States, and Canada of the sight-hour law on May let, 1886. This caused an extended discussion. The opponents made the point that it was too soon to pass such a resolution, because the majority of laborers in the country, are not members of any trades union, and could not be relied on to stand by the movement.

WHAT A RAT CAN DO.

The telegraph wires in London are not all above ground, as is the case here, but many belong to the underground system. The mair wires are laid through big tunnels, in which are the gas and sewer pipes. These tunnels are big enough for a man to walk through easily. The branch pipes, containing the side wires, running off from the main line for several miles, are much smaller, and the workmen must be careful not to lose the con nection between the larger and smaller wires Not long ago, however, some men, who were repairing one of these lateral wires, failed to attach to it a leading line, by which the wire could be drawn back into its place. The blunder seemed to involve great loss, for it looked as if the whole side pipe would have to be dug up to replace the wire. In this dilemma a remarkable step was taken. A rat was caught, and around him was tied one end of a very fine steel wire. He was placed in the pipe; but after running a few yards he stopped. Then came another step. A ferret was put in after the rat. As soon as the rat heard the ferret coming behind it, the fine wire began to pay out. It was feared that the rat would show fight, but it did not and the complete circuit was made by both rat and ferret. When the rat came out at the other end of the pipe, it was caught and by means of the fine wire the telegraph wire was drawn through. So the rat saved the telegraph company thousands of dollars. - Golden Days.

INCREASE OF CATHOLICISM AMONG THE GERMAN PRINCES.

(From the St. James's Gazette.) As a matter of fact Catholicism has of late years made great progress among the reigning houses of the Fatherland. Duke Philip,

of the Wurtemberg royal family who possesses male posterity, is a Catholic, as are all his children. This may perhaps be accounted for by female influence; for the Duke's mother was a D'Orleans, and his wife was an Austrian Archduchess. Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg has brought up all his children as Catholics. All the members of the princely house of Solms-Braunfels are Catholic princes of Solms having "married into the Church." Count Charles of Schoonbourg-Forderglauchau, with his wife and son, were converted to Rome some years ago. All the honors and possessions of the reigning Prince of Schenbourg Forderglauchau will ultimately pass to this Catholic branch, it being the

only one which has male heirs, Prince Blucher of Wahlstatt, grandson of 'Marshal Forwards," is a fervent Catholic, as are all his family—thanks to the influence of his mother, a lady of the Catholic family of Larisch-Munisch. The entire house of Isembourg-Birstein have gone over to Rome; while there have been numerous conversions in the family of the Counts of Stolberg. The same may be said of the families of Hahn-Pfeil, Scherr-Thoss, Schenberg, and a con siderable number of others. In Germany, as in other countries, the conversions of recent years have mainly been among the upper :lasses.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

The Hamilton Powder Company's Mill Blown up—Loss of Life Feared.

HAMILTON, Oct. 9.-To-day about noon a shock as of a terrific explosion at some distance was felt in this city. Soon after the news reached here that the Hamilton Powder Company's mill, between Kilbride and Cum-Nickerson on May 11 for Sierra Leone, on minsville, about nine miles north of here, had blown up. Rumors of terrible loss of life created great excitement, but no particulars have been received up to the present, as the Cumminsville telegraph office is not working It is said Cumminsville is in flames. Mr. Watson, president of the company in this city, has gone to the scene of the disaster.

[LATER.]

Cumminsville, Ont., Oct. 9.—The Hamilton powder mills were blown up at 12.45, namely, the crackers', gelaize and press buildings. Four men were killed and two wounded.

CUMMINSVILLE, Oct. 19.—The names of those killed are Wm. Murray, who leaves a wife and seven small children; Hy. Tibbles, who leaves a wife and two small children Geo, Mathews, who leaves a wife and five small children, and Wm. Hetherington, a single man. The names of the wounded are Albert Culp, badly burned about the face and legs, and Daniel Dougherty, badly burned and some limbs broken. The cause of the explo-sion is unknown and the damage cannot now be estimated, though it will be considerable. The sight after the accident was a sickening one and it was with difficulty that some of the bodies were found, and when found the remains were stripped naked and lay a long distance off in the bushes, burned black, and with legs and arms broken so that they could CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—In the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions to day the legislative committee made a report declaring that strikes, when based on justice and conducted time loss of life has resulted. The excitential and the strikes are conducted and conducted time loss of life has resulted. The excitential areas and although the strike and conducted time loss of life has resulted. ment in town and surrounding country is intense. Spectators were present from long distances in an incredibly short time. Glass windows were broken more than a quarter of a mile distant. The shock was felt at Hamil ton, nine miles away, where much excitement was created. Mr. Watson, president of the company, immediately started for the scene. the committee say the desired result can only be obtained by a' thorough organization the buildings, and he was unable to say what amount of stock was on hand. There are seven small one-story wooden buildings, about two hundred yards apart, in a row, where the manufacture of powder was carried on. The machinery was the most valuable part of the mills, in each of which a separate part of the process of manufacture is

BLAINE AND THE MULLIGAN LET-

TERS.
Canton, O., Oct 9.—Blaine said yesterday that the assertion of Warren Fisher that he had offered money for the Mulligan letters was utterly untrue. It was a mere malicious invention. There was never a time when he would have paid a penny for the letters, though he always maintained it was a gross invasion of his private rights that the letters should be hawked about and published.

George Sand carnod more than \$200,000 by her pen; but her possessions were scarcely worth \$5,000 when she died.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1634. Dame Elodie Gregoire, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Paradis, of the same place, proprietor of tow boats, duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted against ther said husband an action for separation as to

property,

J. B. LAFLEUR,

Attorney for Plaintiff. Congress; for putting into effect by all trades | Montreal, Sed Cotober, 1884.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a sale, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three

1st. To provent falling out of the bair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.

3d. As a dressing.

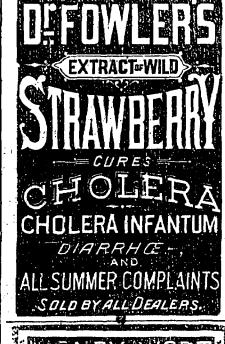
desirable dressing,

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAREY CRANEL

AVER'S HAIR VIGOR is ontroly free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, curer dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and

PREPARED BY

Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES. LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. "Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cared my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had falled. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but

but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS AUXION, but harmless in all cares.

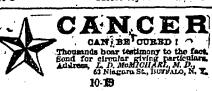
1371t cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the syntam. from the syntom. PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, EGLD BY DRUGGIOTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Surlington Vt. NIDNEY-WORT

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 1621.
Dama Cezilia Newman, of the City of Montreal, wife of Isaac Davis, of the same place, trader, duly authorized à ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF A STATE OF THE STA

Montreal, 2nd October, 1884.
T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
10-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff



NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS! A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.



Campbell's Cathartic Compound is adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appe-tite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels.

Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited. Wholesale Agents, Montreal

CHEAP FARMS

NEAR MARKETS. PEAR MARKETS.

f The State of Michigan has more than 4,600 miles railroad and 1,600 miles, of Lake transportation, school and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its solliand climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest. Several million acress of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a PAMPHIET containing a map, als desoriptions of the soil, crops and general resource which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMMER OF ISMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH.