Our reply to this extract may be brief. 1st—Nobody ever "abused" Mr. Gro. Brown as hearthy as he abused every-2nd—Nobody ever had occasion to "denounce" him for any irreligious rubbish, or socialistic rant, or dynamitish diabolm. He was at least above all that. His uccessors have not seen fit to imitate him n this one good quality, 3rd—The convention has not been ridi-

culed in any way. On the contrary, we have pointed out that the convention acted uncommonly like honest. God-fearing men who refused to be tricked into ratifying a devil's compact for the sale of their fealty,

faith, and franchise.
So much for the immediate extract we lave made. But there is more to be said Brouge Brown's name is not often mentioned in the Globe's columns nowadays. That is because Gronge Brown's views on Disallowance, on Independence, on the Senate, on the Pacific Railway, and other topics of that kind were vastly different from the views of the paltry people who have succeeded him.
GEORGE BROWN'S policy having been

abandoned by his successors in the course of their development as traitors to the Crown and enemies of the Confederation, Georg Brown's brother was dismissed by George Brown's brother was dismissed by means of an intrigue from the Globe news-paper. In that intrigue Mr. Blake, and Mr. Edgar, and Mr. Mowar had their Share. We will leave the Grits of West Ontario to judge between us and the new Globe on the merits of the old Globe and George Brown, as compared with the peasent organ and Mr. Brown's successors in

the establishment.

It is for the benefit of the new organ, the new managers, the new leaders, and the new "principles" that the old Grits of West Ontario have been sold, by agreement between Mr. WHELER and Mr. MOWAT. We await with some degree of curiosity the decision of the people as to the merits of the bargain.

REFORM AND INDEPENDENCE THE gyrations of the Reform "exponents of public opinion" on the subject of ependence are amusing in the extreme. The party leaders, through their press, wish at present to be understood as being oth loyal and disloyal. To the two or aree gentlemen who have followed Sir CHARD CARTWRIGHT on to the Independce platform, they offer their encouragent. To the great mass of the people ey pretend, in the words of the motto of they pretend, in the words of the motto of a once influential Canadian paper, to be truly loyal to the Chief Magistrata." The following summary of a Reform editorial on the subject will show how they wink at both sides of the question:

1. The hideous Tories are opposed to Independence and regard its discussion as treason of the degrees dya. Thay should ason of the deepest dya. They should

2. The few persons who favour Independence wish the subject to be thoroughy discussed by public men. They are un

3. It is not true that many Canadians favour Independence.
4. There are among the thinking people of Canada many who think the Dominion should be independent.
5. Those who favour Independence de not say how it will benefit us.
6. Those who are opposed to Independence should be ashamed of themselves. Their views should be resisted by all who may what freedom is.

This is a very clumsy straddla. Funny hough it is, it has its serious side. It ooks as if an old political party had been out up at auction by its leaders. Upon he question of loyalty or disloyalty these nen of course have no views. Their political opinions are summed up in one word, "Office." Outside of that they are presented to entertain any convictions which will bring them votes. Annexation! Interpendence!! Loyalty!!! Whichever me of you offers the largest number of otes can have the Reform party with its tes can have the Reform party with its aders, its newspapers, its mud-throwers,

THE FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

THE opening on the 18th inst., at Edinurgh, of the Forestry Exhibition will tend direct public attention to the imporace of forest wealth the world over. he show contains specimens of woods om all parts of the globe, excepting Onrio. As every one knows, the control of e forests is under the Previncial Govnn ents. It was only through those vernments that an exhibit could prorly be made. Unfortunately the Ontario vernment did not make provision for a splay. As a result one great lumber dustry has not in the exhibition the

ominence it deserves.
Canada, however, is not altogether necanada, nowever, is not anogener ne-ected. There is a large exhibit from New runswick and Manitoba; the Prairie rovince has an admirable showing. The ading feature of the Manitoba exhibit is se model North-West farm which it conins. The farm is an exact representa-on of a settler's cabin, with all the uten-is necessary to pioneer life. It is calcu-ted to instruct the intending emigrant in mysteries of the life he is about to er upon, and to induce those who have t yet thought of making a home in a to think favourably of prairie

But the exhibition in its wider signifince should have a more important re-lt for Canada than this. It should ouse people to a consideration of the ra-dity with which the forests are disap-aring, and to the necessity to replant. aring, and to the necessity to replant, many countries, our own among them, are has been a constant drain upon the mber resources, and no thorough effort is been made to replace the wealth which as been practically destroyed. Germany, orway, and Sweden are teaching us an aportant lesson in this particular. These rtant lesson in this particular. untries keep up their timber supply by tificial means, and by a stringent enforce-ent of protective legislation. If we are t to lose our pre-eminence as a lumber oducing country the various Legislatures ould deal with the forestry question.

A CASE OF DESPOTISM. THERE are some Reformers in the Northst. These patriots have settled on the ns for the double purpose of growing with the country and squeezing the al settler. Unfortunately they are als in trouble. At one time the land plations interfere with their land-grabpropensities; at another time the law aires them to vacate the property of er men upon which they have squat-Whenever their little schemes, deed with the view to getting rich quickly, are frustrated they howl, and their ismentations are schood through the papers which are friendly to their business from one end of the country to the union. The North-West Reformer is dearly the victim of Caradian despotism. His freedom to seize other men's property is curtailed. His liberty to impose upon the honest settler is wickedly denied him. Outrageous as this despotism has been, it is unhappilly only a preliminary to the severer oppression of which the Tory Government is now guilty. There is a prohibitory liquor haw for the North-West, and, in addition, a law against gambling. The Government has been base enough to enforces these laws; and saveral persons, for bringing liquor into the country and for gambling, have been fined. The enforcement of the laws has been as embarrassing to the Reformers of the North-West, that one of the politicians there writes to a Reform paper, protesting bitterly against the despotism of a Government which, through its officers, fines persons for merely violating the prohibitory law and for gambling," no matter how small or quiet "the game may be." Except the province of the North-West, that one of the politicians there writes to a Reform paper, protesting bitterly against the despotism of a Government which, through its officers, fines persons for merely violating the prohibitory law and for gambling," no matter how small or quiet "the game may be." Except laws and for gambling, no matter how many Reform politicians have there writes to a Reform paper, protesting bitterly against the despotism of a Government which, through its officers, fines persons for merely riolating the prohibitory law and for gambling," no matter how small or quiet "the game may be." Exiled from thair favourite salcons and from the retreats in which games of chance can be indulged in without fear of molestation, the Reformers of the North-West, who complain, deserve the sympathy of Mr. Parcee, and of the rest of the party. At the same time the law must be enforced, no matter how many Reform politicians have to go thirsty.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

CANADIANS should not alarm themselves

originated in Egypt, and, as was reported,

nent in a very short time. Others went so

far as to trace the movements of the disease

and to predict the precise date upon which

it would commence operations on this side

of the Atlantic. But the scare blew over

and people might have forgotten that it

It is generally admitted that fear of con-

enist direction.

This is one of the ways in which Free

Trade is making progress in France after a quarter of a century of Free Trade propa-gasdism by English and French writers. The success is not encouraging to Free-

THE FRANCHISE BILL IN THE

THE action of the House of Lords in re-

matter of surprise to very few well-informed

ersons. A conflict between the two House

of Parliament is always undesirable; but

so long as both continue to be free and

independent in their action, occasions will now and then arise when conflicting action

will be unavoidable. And in this particu-

unts to be regretted, will probably be

epidemie in France. There is a

A COMPARISON.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT should be satisfied by this time that when he compared the finances of Canada with those of the United States, to the disadvantage of the unnecessarily at the breaking out of a Dominion, he did au unfair thing. If he cholers panic every year. Last year it is not, the Appropriation bills just passed originated in Egypt, and, as was reported, by the American Congress will open his threatened the entire world. Some people expected it to reach the American contieyes. Though the population of the United States is, roughly speaking, but ten times that of Canada, the Federal Government, which has not to deal with half the services for which our Federal Government is responsible, spends fully twelve times as much as our Federal Government spends. had ever existed had it not been for the outbreak reported from Roulon, and for the alarm of those who know nothing of the disease lest it should emigrate to

It is generally admitted that fear of contracting a disease is one of the most potent influences in the direction of bringing it on. Everybody knows the story of the criminal who was persuaded that he was bleeding to death, and who, though he lost not a drop of blood, died exhibiting all the symptoms of physical exhaustion. He succumbed to his own imagination. People should not permit themselves to be alarmed. They should, however, not neglect precautions. And the best they can take are to be cleanly, to be moderate at table, to be careful of their diet, and to keep themselves cool. Meanwhile, the Government with its quarantine regulations will do what it can to keep out the scourge, and uities and towns will have a general cleaning up. returns :--

\$225,954,000 \$7,128,511 It will be noticed that, for a population-five times the size of that of Canada, the five times the size of that of Canada, the river and harbour expenditure is twenty-five times ours, that the postal expenditure is twenty-three times ours, that the military expenditure is more than thirty times ours, and that the legislative and judicial and executive expenditure is twenty times ours. In addition to this the United States has a consular expenditure for which we have no parallel, and a pension list—but of the legislate of the There are few things more pathetic in their way than the touching confidence which English Free-traders profess in the progress of Free Trade beliefs. In one of Mr. Payn's admirable novels we have a

bicture of an ald gentleman whe celebrates alone, in solitary state, the anniversary dinner of a once full and vivacious company of friends. One by one the shadows have closed on the old friends of youth, and as last the old man finds himself alone at the board spread for a score. But he the old toasts and has the glasses filled

at the board spread for a score. But he gives the old toasts and has the glasses filled for all, for the good fellows gone before him into silence and the night. In like manner the fast diminishing forces of the Cobder. Club continue to celebrate their anniversary; to proclaim the merits of their hero, who has been eternally ridiculed, unconsciously, by John Morley; and to profess that Free Trade is progressing, though it is Protection that is on the move.

In late English papers we get news of the "progress" of Free Trade in France. The Times tells us that the Under Secretary for the Colonies of France, who, though Deputy for Havre, seems to be a violent Protectionist, recently issued an invitation to the Colonial Governments to reconsider their Customs regulations, with a view to imposing preferential duties in favour of French manufactures. This invitation was only addressed to the minor colonies, the Algerian tariff being governed, in this respect, by a special law. It is now proposed to repeal this law, and to impose preferential duties also in Algeria. The Customs authorities were examined before the Parliamentary Committee on the subject; and considering the Protectionist tendencies in France, it is probable that something will be done in a Protectionist direction.

This is one of the ways in which Free One of the most interesting parts of the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention was the discussion and action which took place touching what is called the unit rule. According to this rule each State delegation acts as a unit. Whoever the majority of delegates determine the vote of the State shall be cast for receives the entire vote, even though a very considerable number of them may be entirely opposed to him. According to this rule the vote of WILLIAM GEORGE CUETTS the vote of William George Cuerts would be east in favour of Ma. Blains, even though his hostility to him is so strong that he will do all in his power to prevent his election. The unit rule not only disfranchises the minority in each State delegation, so far as the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency is concerned, but it actually enslaves them, and compels them to do what both their judgment and conscience, it may be, forbids them to do.

The oddest thing about the action which was taken in the Chicago Democratic Convention is that the attempt to secure the

The oddest thing about the action which was taken in the Chicago Democratic Convention is that the attempt to secure the abrogation was made at the instance of Boss Kelly by ex-Senator Grady, one of his lieutenants. If Tammany Hall had only had a majority of the New York delegation at its back, none probably would have stood up more firmly than the "boss." But, it happening to be in the minority, the unit rule reduces both him and his following to less than nothing—makes them do, in fact, what the majority decrees whether they will or not. There is something almost pathetic in the abject position to which this veteran operator of the machine finds himself reduced by the operation of the instrument by which he had on so many different occasions subjected better men probably than himself to his will, and made them, whether they would or not, to assist in furthering his designs and interests. It was really too bad. The old gentleman was, in a sense, hoist by his own petard.

It was, perhaps, fortunate for the rule that it was attacked in the interests of Mr. John Kelly. If it had been anybody else but Kelly that had desired to get rid of the tyranny of the rule, or if it was in any other interest but the interest of the Tammany organization that its abrogation had been invoked, the probability is that it would have stood a poor chance of escape. But there was a sort of poetic justice in Kelly being harnessed by the will of the majority, and like Samson in his blindness, compelled to grind with common slaves in the Democrat, recognizing the fitness of things therein, rather enjoyed seeing him in that plight for once. Well, they will have their day, and Mr. Kelly will have his. When he gets back to New York city he will be cock-of-the-walk again. His outery against "Machine polities" in Chicago will not, however, soon be forgotten will be unavoidable. And in this particular instance it is not easy to see what other course the House of Lords could have taken, consistently with its duty to the country, and especially to those Conservative interests which it is supposed to represent. To have passed this bill, without the complementary measure for the redistribution of seats, would have been to put the party in power in possession of an advantage which it had no right to ask, and which it would have been the height of unwisdom in the Opposition to have given. It is not for the defeat, but for the postponement of the measure, that the Lords have voted. They have no objection to the assimilation of the franchise in the counties to that in the boroughs, but they desire to have it delayed until the scheme for the redistribution of acats is completed. What they want, what the Conservative party wants, and what is Dr. 1-1-1 desired by a great many fair-minded and moderate Liberals, is that the whole measure should be brought down together. Of course Radical and Revolutionary Demagogues will be sure to misrepresent this action of the Lords, and make them appear as opposed to the liberties of the people; but there is nothing in the attitude which they have assumed toward this measure, in its present incomplete and dangerous form, to warrant any such imputation.

It is true that Mr. Gladstown has pro-

DBATHOFMR. ROB, M. P. P. Wz regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Ros. M. P. P. for Lennoz. The deceased gentleman has not been in good health for some time. During the lags

THE NEW KIND OF "CHRISTIAN." Propagity not many of our readers closely

examined the despatch from Assouan on Saturday; yet it was worth attention:

"Assouan, July 11.—The treachery of the Mudir of Dongola is confirmed. The Christians are imprisoned, and have been compelled to turn Mohammedan to escape his yenge-

Martyrs are over. It would be very interesting to know what kind of Christian they were who turned Mohammedans and

they were who turned Mohammedans and deserted Christ for the Prophet to save themselves the risk of death. The world has for agos been paying its lavish tribute of veneration to these saints and martyrs who, in pagan times of old or in pagan er savage lands in modern times, have died for the faith. But the "Christians" of Dongola are a different set.

Is that event a specimen of the decay of Christian faith and feeling in these materialistic days? What tests will the Christianity of these semi-barbarous, or wholly barbarous, lands stand in our time. Is the Martyr spirit dead? We do not think so. The number of people who will risk death for a merely political idea is still enormous. And no doubt the Christianity of our time could supply its Martyrs still. These Christians of Dongola were probably the half-taught, and wholly unconverted, nominal, native Christians who are never to be fully depended on in a crisis.

CLEVERAND AND THE BOLTERS. much as our Federal Government spends.
The difference in the character of the expenditures of the two Governments can probably be best emphasized by mentioning a few of the services for which provision has to be made, and the amounts which are spent upon them by the United States and Canada. The following table gives the amount voted by Congress for the purposes named, and the sume spent under the same heads by Canada in 1883, which is the last fiscal year for which we have full returns:—

CLEVELAND AND THE BOLTERS.

THE Democrats in their nomination have had the good fortune to please the Bolters from the Republican ranks Mr. G. W. CURTES intimates that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration to the good fortune to please the Bolters from the Republican ranks Mr. G. W. CURTES intimates that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor the manual provided his hearty support and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor the manual provided his hearty suppo

Republicans at their coming convention ratify the nomination. That the Bolters will accept CLEVELAND there seems toem little doubt, as their conversation tends by that direction.

The Republican journals which objected so furiously to BLAINE, are also falling into line on CLEVELAND'S side. The New York Times says fit will aid him to the full extent of its nower for he is a man of machine and Times says it will aid him to the full extent of its power, for he is a man of probity and intelligence, and as such he "ought to be "the next President of the United States." The Boston Advertiser regards CLEVELAND with favour, and says his nomination will, for the Republicans who oppose BLANS, materially sumplify the political problem. All this means, of course, that the Bolters will unlite upon CLEVELAND.

But while the Democrats will gain attength from this circumstance they may lose by the defection of Tammany and of the Labour party. John Kelly has stated that he will not lift a finger to help CLEVELAND, and the New York Sum has indicated that the nomination dooms the Democratic organization and disaculation.

THE AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT. "A CLOUDLESS sky" may figure very

pleasantly in poetry; but, as our Australian relatives will admit, it is one of those "cheap" system of our neighbours, he For more than a year New South Wales will eclipse his previous performances in has been without a drop of rain. Not a extravagance and deficit lines. of the colony; not a drop of water has fallen from a heavy sky upon the thirsty land The result has been a terriffic drought and immense loss both in cattle and in crops.

A letter from New South Wales to a Scotch paper describes the condition of affairs. It says that for some two hundred miles on each side of the railway the country, which was previously a good agricultural region, has been turned into a desert destitute of any green herbage, or of water worthy of the name. The sheep or cattle in the paddocks are dead, or dying. The sun's scorehing rays fall on fields as hard as iron. The leaves of the trees are, in wide regions, motionless as death itself, being unstirred by a breash of wind. In the fields, all along the hills, are to be seen numerous sheep lying dead, and the skeletons of others bleached by exposure to the sun. From other parts of the colony a similar story of havoc and desolation comes. It is stated that there are thousands of square miles of land baked and cracked and without a vestige of vegetation upon them. The entire crops for the past season have, of course, been lost. An attempt was made to save the sheep and cattle by worthy of the name. The sheep or cattle son have, of course; been jost. An attempt was made to save the sheep and cattle by conveying them to the coast, but the animals died on the way. One man, it is alleged, has lost 20,000 sheep, another, 50,000, and another, 120,000. Altogether the colony has lost millions of animals, and many colonists who were, last year, rich and prosperous, are to-day reduced to poverty.

poverty.

A disaster to agriculture, such as this, must be far-reaching, indeed, in its consequences. Reducing the farmers to destitution, it must make itself felt upon al utution, it must make itself felt upon all branches of trade, upon every industry, and upon the revenue of the colony. The drought is to Australia what the cyclone is to the Western States, and what the earthquake is to South America. It comes at regular and far too frequent intervals, leaving in its wake desolation, if not despair. The drought of 1883-4 has been the most disastrous the people of New South Wales have experienced. Were it not for the great recuperative powers of the colony the future of New South Wales would be dark indeed.

cal meetings very attractive. Mr. Hardy's vulgarity at Clinton, in the presence of ladies, is well known. At Harriston they appear to have Been considered a nuisance; a friend of the Grit paper in that place has burst into song, and immortalizes the picnic in twenty-six stantas. He carols forth his lay in the fol-lowing fashion:

The folk were thrangin' roon the stan'. While seate that had been set apairt, To hand the ladies o' the lan'. Were crammed wi' loons frae ilks airt

It gars me groe whene'er I see, Sic loons, an' some grown grey wi' years, Sae yold of o' sense an' chivalrie, Neglect ah' slicht the bonny dears,

A kintrs carle whase drouthy crap Had craved an extra dram or twa, Had ouddlet doon to take a nap, An' didna' hear a word awa. health for some time. During the last words" and contenses his inability to st them in verse. BDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Langelier's return for Megantic was thirtly due to his personal popularity, and to the fact that it is a Grit constitutory. When Mr. Turgeon run against Dr. Olivier, n Megantic, 1876; he was defeated by 310. his majority he has now reduced to 31.

An American exchange says that the lates ews from Chicago is: The streets are full or rowds, and the crowds are full of whickey.

The fortnightly revolution at Panama took place last Monday. A new president has been named, and the Panamese look forward to at least two weeks of peace. Mr. Dill evidently expects to ride into the

Legislature over the Muskoka colonization roads. The Mowat Government wants a "return "for its expenditure. A New York comic paper says the song of

the defaulting American cashier is "My Cana-da, my Canada." It is appty our Reform fellow countrymen cannot be got to look at it in that light. The Commissioners appointed to arrange for the establishing of an International park at Niagara Falls have made their first discovery. It is that the Geat Island property will cost about \$400,000.

Dr. Wild delivered a speech at Ottawa, on Saturday, on Orangeish. He advocated the incorporation of the Orange Order, and has in comequence incurred the abuse and slander of Mr. Blake's mud-slingers.

Immediately that the death of Mr. Roe,

The Italian Minister of Justice having expressed his doubt as to the right of woman to practise at the bar, soill is to be introduced to secure them that privilege. Sweet girl barristers may yet flourish in sonny Italy.

ing an account of the collision between the Aiberts and the Pacific at the foot of Nebish Rapids, "Collision in Manitoba". This is after the style of some English journals that we have heard of.

The member for South Wentworth is to take the stump in Maskoka. It is expected that his audiences will treat him with more courtesy than he displays towards Opposition speakers in the House. It will not be difficult It would be interesting to know what the

"office of emolument" is which Mr. Wheler has accepted. We have been told that it is not Inspector of Supplies for Public Institutions. Probably it is that of Regulator of the Grit press.

The Grits delight in "moral victories"in the place of something better. They evidently realize the fact that the few real victories which they have been known to ebtain have been "immoral" ones, obtained by "immoral" means. If there were any object in silencing the

howh of the Grits concerning the Senate, it could be very easily done. The appointment of two or three dozen hangry Grits to seats in that body would work a marvellous change. The much abust d Senate would then be lauded to the skies by its present Cetractors.

A Muskoka Grit journal says that Mr. McEachern was nominated to prevent a "walk-over," and because no one class appeared anxious for the position. In another column It alleges that he was given the homination because he bad a large acquaintance, and would, it was thought, poll a large vote.

In seconding Clevelandle nomination Gen. Brang said: "We love him most for the enemies he has made." This bids fair to be one of the campaign cries. It struck the popular vein in the convention, and infurated the Tammany men, for whom it was intended. It is not by any means, inapplicable to Sir John Macdonaid.

Hay fever, a complaint which has figured very prominently in Canadian politics, is the result of hypersensitiveness of the mucous membrane of the nose. When Mr. Blake contracted the disease Mr. Cauchon was his colleague in the Cabinet. This is a warning to people whose nasal mucous membrane is hypersensitive not to frateraise with in-dividuals who smell to heaven.

Mr. John Kelly achieved a "moral victory" at the Democratic Convention. He declared the night before the closing day that Cleveland had not a ghost of a chance; he was beaten out of his boots the next day; and he left the hall to avoid acknowledging his defeat. This was a "moral victory," accord-ing to the notions of our Grit friends.

Mr. Mercier is another Grit "hero," not unlike McKim. The latter was aching to be bought, so was Mr. Merciez. It came out in evidence recently, in the Mousseau case, that Mr. Beausoliel, the law partner of the latter, offered to abandon his charges for the sum of \$3,500. In case of a refusal he threatened to bring them before the House. The offer was refused, and he carried out his threat, but he was singularly unwilling to let anything come out in the examination about the above facts.

Among the Canadian visitors to London Among the Canadian visitors to London recently appeared the names of "Hon. David Mills, M. O., London." "Some of our contemporaries have been puzzling their brains over the signification of the letters "M. O." The Hamilton Spectator auggested that they stand for the old French title "Mugge Oump." We hasten to say that there is not the alightest ground for snapicion that the hon, gentleman meant "MAIL Office." The Palmer house is the headquarters o

the Democrats in Chicago. An exchange says that in order to accommodate all the delega-

that in order to accommodate all the delegations the enterprising proprietor srected a
half storey of corrugated iron on the top of the
hotel, which he calls the "entreso." Several
of the less important delegations have been
stowed away in the cupols. The probabilities
are that before the convention ends the refriggrator will be found necessary to cool off
some of the more heated brains.

The Ottawa Grit paper welcomes Mr.
Langelier to the ranks of the party as "a
practical man," who does not "belong to the
school of dreaming doctrinaires." It further says that "deeds and not words seems
to be his guiding motto." He will feel lonely
in the company into which he enters, especially that of Mr Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright. The Attraction Committee of the
Western Fair at London should secure him
as a first-class Grit cariosity.

Galucha Grow, of Pennsylvanis, has the

Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, has the, Free-Traders in a corner. The Free Trade claim is that the price of an article is always

the amount of the duty, the cost of the rails to the producers must have been only \$7 a ton—a ridioulous figure. Some able Canadian Pree-Trader should explain.

the Aresent year have been less in number than in any year of the Mackenzie Adminis-tration, except 1877. The amount of the liabilities is much less than in any of those

Now that the Hon. Mr. Lynch has gone out of the Quebec Government, the Halifax Grit organ has discovered that "he has the reputation of being an honest man." It seems a little strange that it should not have found this out before.

At last a paper has come to hand which takes that the now celebrated meteor burst "near the horizon." Previous accounts made it break up in so many different places in Outario that it began to look as if it must have left us in a very dilapidated condition. "Near the horizon" is sufficiently accurate. It will suit any locality.

An insufficient lookout was the cause of the colliding of the State of Florida with the Pomena. The Florida sank so rapidly because her after hold filled. So many lives were lost because the vessel was going at a great rate of speed when the boats were lowered and the passengers hesitated about taking to them. This is the decision arrived at by the Board of Trade after careful investigation.

Board of Trade after careful investigation.

The electric light wires are not so innocent and harmless as gas pipes. Some weeks age a boy was killed at Bridgeport, Conn, while playing with one of these wires. Later a number of people in the same city were heavily shocked by tonehing, "for fun," an iron pipe connecting with the wires. A Boston wire fell into the efreet and people fooled with it in the same ignorant way. A reporter who would not believe the stories of injuries told him touched it and got knocked out for his folly. When the police were summoned they gravely set to work to lift the terror over a fence with sticks. They anceeded, but a policeman was tumbled over in the operation. Then they left the wire touching a wooden fence while they went to notify the owner.

HEALY.—In Barrie, on Wednesday, 8th inst., the wife of Peter Healy, of a daughter.
CHILLAS.—On the 8th inst, as 8 Rexhere atrect the wife of George Chillas, of a son.
COLE.—At St. Catharines, on Tuesday July 8th, the wife of Francis Cole, of a son. Cossy-On Thursday, July 10th, 1884, at "Me blehyrn," Toronto, the wife of A. M. Oseby, Esq of a daughter.

At 69 Drummond street, Montreal, on the 16th MISTELE.—At Rodney, on the 11th July, the wife of J. J. Mistele, merchant, of twins—a gir WRATHERILL. At Brandon, on the 20th ult. KIRLY.—At 43 Charles street, on 12th inst., the wife of Maurice Kiely of a son.

Bainess—On the 7th inst, the wife of C. C. Baines of a daughter. CRAWFORD—At Collingwood, on Saturday, July 12, 1881, the wife of T. J. Crawford, of MOMASTER—At the Moorings, West Point land, on the 14th inst. the wife of Mr. S. F oMaster, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

EDWARDS — REID — At 133 Bloor Street East, on the 5th inst., by the father of the bride assisted by the Rev. W. Gregg, D. D., E. Barrin Edwards, M. A., L. L. B. Barrieter-a-Law, son of James Edwards, Esq., Peterborough, to M. A. Harriett, second daughter of the Hev. W. Reid,

NOBLE—CHRISTIE—On June 30, at St. Mark's church, Ningara, by the Rev. Wm. McMurray, D. D., L. L., Archdeacon of Nigara, Wm. T. Noble to Miss U. Christie, both of Mimito, Ont. CLARK—SNARR—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Elmore Harris, Arthur D. Clark to Ella, youngest daughter of Thos. Snarr, Esq. SHEARD—STANTON—At St. James' cathedral. on Thursday, July 10, by the Rev. R. W. E. Greene. Charles Sheard. M. D., M. R. C. S. Eng., Professor of Physiology and Pathology at Trinity Medical School, Toronto, to Virna, eldest daughter of Eldridge Stanton, Esq., Toronto,

POPHAM—TOURJE—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Cobourg, by the Rev. N. Burwanh. S. T. D., Edwin S. Popham. Esq., B. A., Principal of Brandon High School, Man., to Miss Ella G., daughter of W. Tourje, Esq.

SHEARD—STANTON.—At St. James' cathedral, on Thursday, July 10th, by the Rev. R. W. E. Greene. Charles Sheard, M. D., M. R. C. S. Eng., Professor of Physiology and Pathology at Trinity Medical School, Toronto, to Virus, eldess daugh-ter of Eldridge Stanton, Esq., Toronto.

DIED. years, second son of W.S. and F. A. Martin.

WRIGHT—At Niagara. on Saturday. July 5th, Alexander W., infant son of Mr. A. W. Wright, aged I month and 2I days.

DIOK—At 28I Jarvis street, on Sunday evening, July 6th, Joanna Jessie Carirae, the beloved wife of Capt. James Dick, Department of Marine and Fisheries, aged 59 years.

ANDERSON—At Amherstburg, County of Essex, on the 8th inst., Edmund Anderson, collector of Her Majesty's Customs, aged 69 years.

BUOHANAN.—On the 9th of July, at his residence, No. 11 Hope St.; William Buchana, in the 61st year of his age, after a long and painful illness of over 15 months borne with Christian for the Beard of Health. Funeral on Sunday, 13th July, at 230 p. m. Friends and acquaintances.

hterment.

ELLIS—On the 10th inst, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Acton, 21 James street Mary, relict of the late James Ellis, aged 8 DICKEY—At Parkdale, on Thursday, 10th inst. Caroline, beloved wife of Joseph Dickey, Inspector of Division Courts.

MCCARPHY—At St. Joseph's Convent, St. Alban's street, Toronto, on Friday morning, the lith, Maggie M., daughter of the late H. J. McCarthy, Ottawa, and granddaughter of the late John Shea, axed 19.

SINCLAIR—At Almonte, on the 9th Instant, Alexander Sinclair, in the 77th year of his age. Dixon—At her late residence, 253 Wellesley treet, on Friday morning, July 11th, Markaret Ann, widow of the late Stephen Howard Dixon, and mother of the Mesers, Dixon Bros., of this

Baking Fowders.

100,000 ANGRY

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in any human diet. Its use in food is an offence to nature Tartrate or Lime is found in all Cream of Tartar. It is a natural produet of vegetable origin, derived from the wines which produce Gream of Tarter. It is a constituent of the Grape, as well as other fruits.

The idea that Tartrate of Lime can be converted into lime at a temerature of the oven is the rankest nonsense, and could only originate in the brain of one totally devoid of chemical knowledge. The "Royal" ontains it. It has no injurious action upon the system.

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Every housekeeper can prove the truth of our statements by placing a can of the "Reyal" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover, and smell -"AMMONIA." This test will show that the "Royal" contains AMMONIA; that Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER does not contain AMMONIA. The strength of our Powder can be proven by the consumer's reliable test

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is superior to the "Royal." It contains no Ammonia. The "Royal" contains Ammonia. The use of Ammonia in articles of food I believe to be injurious.-ELIAS H. BARTLEY, B. S., M. D., Chemist of the Department of Health, Brooklin N. Y. May 20th, 1884.

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THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERNAMENTLY CURED BY IT WILL UNDER ALL CHECKETANCES ACT IN HARMONY THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

By order of Council, CHARLES W. W DALTON, tnor, July 5th, 1881. Spry P. O., Ont.

Specific Articles.

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