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CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Flying Scotchman has been beaten by the West Coast Flyer. When the London and North Western or the West Coast express ran into Edinboro' station at eight minutes to six late evening, it broke all previous records of high railroad speed-not only for England, but for the world. This was the first day of the great four hundred mile race between two of the biggest English companies, and the faster train of the two traversed the greater part of that distance at a speed of a while a minute. The engine which made this remarkable run had a single pair of driving which seven feet six inches in diameter, and weighed twenty-seven tons. It burned twentyfour pounds of coal per mile during the run. The tender, loaded, weighed twenty five tone, and b hind it were four coaches filled with passengers, making a weight of twenty tons each. That part of the road lying between Tring and Bletchely was covered at the rate of 72 miles an hour, the run from London to Crewe, a distance of 158 miles, was made in 2 hours 58 minutes without a halt. The engines were changed thr times. The entire distance covered was 400 miles, and the actual time, including stops, seven hours and twenty-five minutes; averaging 53-53-89 miles per hour. This has never been approached before for so long a run.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BADEN DENIED.

The rumor that the Queen intended paying a visit to Baden in September to meet Emperor William was clearly untrue. It would be impossible for the Queen to forego the pleasure of being at Balmoral at the time when the weather breaks up and the first signs of winter appear. The colder the weather the more the Queen likes it. She is indeed always better in cold than in warm weather. As the dowager Empress Victoria will be with her shortly afterward, it is not likely that Her Majesty will leave Scotland until she comes to Windsor for the winter. If Emperor William desires to take of course, propose to visit Her Majesty at Window, as it would scarcely be in accordance with etiquette or ordinary propriety for the Emperor to take the trouble and undergoa journey to Germany for the purpose of having an interview with her grandeon. There has probably even a confusion of persons, and this about disport has arisen out of the Emperor's intention to visit Baden Baden with Emp is and her children at the end of in order to be there to spend the 30th with d Dowager Empress Augusta, that day being her seventy-seventh birthday.

FRENCH JOURNALISM.

To publication of State documents of a conficultial character through bostile channels always excues widespread interest. That German state papers had first obtained publicity in French periodicals makes the effect still more It is not surprising, therefore, that the publication in the Nouvelle Revue, of what purports 10 be a confidential communication, addressed by Prince Bismarck to Emperor Frederick. should have attracted much attention in all the capitals of Europe. An analysis of the paper itself does not, however, justify the excitement which has been aroused. There is nothing in it which was not a matter of common report in Berlin at the time of the projected Battenberg marriage. An official character has, however, been given to the common gossip of the day by the dignified tone of the lauguage and the formal style in writing. When the wife of the most popular feuilletonist in Berlin eloped a few weeks ago with a portly Adonis, who re-presents a highly sensational French journal, revelations of a startling character, in which the use of the imagination was neglected, were expected. It is only a matter of surprise that

LONDON, Aug. 8.-The Parnell Chamberlain duel is becoming interesting, the more so as it now seems likely to be fought out by the Times. Most people who opened that paper and saw a long letter in hig type, signed "Your obedient servant, Charles Stewart Parnell," thought the paper had been heaxed, but this letter at all events was genuine. One object of it is to chal-lenge Chamberlain to produce the documents referred to by O'Shea in his letter. The most important of these are Parnell's draft of the National Council's scheme and the Coercion bill altered by Paraell's own hand into the form in which, according to O'Shen, he proposed it should be passed, with just enough show of opposition from him to savisfy those concerned.
"I think," says Parnell, "if Chamberlain possesses these alleged proofs he is bound to pub lish them, and I call upon him to do so." To day there appears the following tour-line letter from Chamberlain: "I accept Parnell's challenge, and will forward you in the course of a few days a full statement of the communications initiated by him which passed between us in 1884 and 1885." This is, in fact, accepting Mr. Paruell's challenge and something more. Once more Chamberlain assumes the offensive, which, like other warlike personages, he almost always regards as better than defensive tactics.

Parnell's other point, which he argues at length, is of great historical interest but less exciting for the moment. "True," he ays, "in effect I have favored a national coun-scil scheme, but it was only for administrativ and not for legislative purposes; only a step towards Home Rule and not a substitute for it. When I found you meant it to be adopted as a finality instead of an Irish parliament we parted company. You accuse us of double-dealing because we first proposed and then opposed this scheme. Here is my explanation: We accepted it as a means; we rejected it as an end." need not say Chamberlain's promised publication is awaited with extreme interest. Glad stone's dectrine on nationalities is beginning to be preached by others than its author. Scottish abers were leard complaining on the bank holiday, perhaps because it was a bank holiday of neglect of Scottish business. Bryce's voice was among those left to appeal to the Government to arrange for more Scottish legislation. Во жав Самирон Вицовины в perial Parliament will not do our business for us we shall want a parliament of our own. Such is the burden of these lamentations. But this new Home Links on is not yet why former

able. Parliament would do all its business well enough if it would do it by committees. as the American Congress does. Some of it is done so. Thry call it "Devolution," and Gladstone is acclaimed as the inventor of it, but t is in fact an imperfect adaptation of the

American system. The authorities of Scotland Yard do not be-neve that the madman who jumped from the Hungerford bridge at Charing Cross yesterday was Larry Donovan, the New York bridge jumper. The body has not been found. Whoever the man was, it was evident he contemplated writing plated suicide.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Parnell Commission Act has been passed by a large majority after a signal exhibition of unfairness by those who have dictated the scheme.

Parnell had charged the London Times with purchasing and circulating forgeries. He desired to force that journal to the sources of its information, and accordingly moved an amendment rendering any person liable to punishment by a high court of justice who should refuse to make a full disclosure of information.

make a full disclosure of information.

The Government, supported by the Unionist majority, preferred to leave this power of discretion in the court. If the letters can be proved orgeries out of the mouth of the men who have been dealing in them, the bottom will fall out of the "Parnellism and Crime" conspiracy. The subsequent proceedings of the commission would be of httle consequence.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mr. Labouchere has received from Patrick Egan, the American, a large bundle containing all the letters received by him from James Carey during his stay in France, to be used before the Commission. Egan also promises to attend the commission's sitting whenever summoned, and to submit to the fullest examination.

The Parnell bill having finally passed the House of Commons, it was read the first time in the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Salisbury said it would be read the second time on Saturday and the third time on Monday, if there was no objection. There will not be any, so the measure may be looked upon as done with so far as Parliament is concerned. An adjournment will take place next week. With regard to an extra session, Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said that it will be improvible for the Fronz to complete its

was firmly convinced that he had been taken to Tuliamore jail to be buried alive there and murdered. There was some cross-examination about O'Brien's famous suit of clothes, but how they should be applied impartially, and that it was were smuggled into the prison remains a mystery. O'Brien's evidence as a whole was to the

pail and the other prison officials were all in terror of the Prison Bo rd of Dublin.

Navai operations are beginning to arouse the British public, now that the blockade has been broken both at Bereliaven and Lough Swilly and the British coasts are being harried. ish commerce is in danger, and the fact that the enquiv. The Government had offered Mr. capturing fleet is British this time only modifies Parnell the alternative of accepting such com-

such or to enter into a conflict with the press. Still it was desirable that means be provided to dissipate the scandal. Ordinarily people ac-cused of complicity tried to clear themselves cused of complicity tried to clear themselves legally, but the gentleman incriminated refused to take that course, although the Government effect them every assistance in its power. The matter was allowed to rest until the O'Donnell trial, which changed the scandal from resting merely on a newspaper's statement to a statement made by responsible counsel in a court of justice. Still the gentlemen incriminated did not seek redress, alleging that they distrusted British juries. If they thought they could not obtain justice in they thought they could not obtain justice in England, they could have sued in Irelard, but instead of adopting that course, they reiterated their demand for a committee of the House of Commons. The Government considered the house incapable of furnishing an impartial ir-banal where so much personal and political feelng was involved, and thought it better to again re or: to an enquiry by a commission, a course which had proved successful in the cases of the Board of Works, the Sheffield outrages and the Board of Works, the Sheffield outrages and the charges of corruption. The commission would do good by ending controversies of the most dangerous kind. The Government had full confidence that justice would be done, as it had nominated three of the ablest and most impartial judges. Men who should have known better had impugned the partiality of the judges selected. Those charges had not left the lighter than the abstractory of the distinguished. slightest stain on the characters of the distinguished men against whom they were directed, but they had covered with dishonour the lips which uttered them. It was not well that members of the House of Commons should be accused in the most solemn manner of having tampered with murder. The truth should be known whatever neight be the issue. The Government was can inced that it had done goo service in driving from the arena of political discussion this toul and scandalous controversy. Baron Herachell (Liberal) indignantly re-pudiated Lord Salisbury's insinuation upon his

Herschell's) late colleagues for having taken n the House of Commons a course which, holding the views they did, they were bound to take. He maintained that his friends were in no way deserving of censure. The commission bill was unfortunate in its origin, scope and obwirk before the lat of January.

The Ridley inquest has brought Mr. O'Brien once more to the front. He told Dr. Ridley he was firmly convinced that he had been taken to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was a simply convinced that he had been taken to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was a simply convinced that he had been taken to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was a simply convinced that he had been taken to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. The measure formed a novel precedent, and was marked to passage through the House of Commons. brought charges against a public man the ac-cused must be guilty if he did not sue for libel. If that doctrine was to be applied it not so applied was furnished by the fact that two members of the Government had gone to effect that Dr. Ridley treated him as kindly as his support, before his constituents of a Conserbe dared, but that Ridley, the governor of the jail and the other prison officials were all in terror of the Prison Board of Dublin.

The speaker which he had never sued for libel. The speaker

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

force have failed to seal up the fleets that they of are blockading. Their argument is that they of arges against the Irish members. But, on would equally fail in preventing the escape of the contrary, their understanding was that the the French fleets in time of war. Greenock, enquiry had been extended to others involving

D'KELLY'S CONVICTION. DUBLIN, Aug. 10.—Jas. O'Kelly, member of the House of Commons, who was arrested in

London under the Crimes Act and brought to Ireland for trial, has been convicted and sen tenced to four months' imprisonment without hard labor.

LONDON, August 13.—Parnell has at last THE CORSET NOT AT ALL NECESSARY TO MAKE A brought suit against the Times. It has now become quite evident that during all the time the government have been forcing through the commission bill in the way best suited to serve their own political desires, Parnell has been Times, these being formally placed under £20 penalty each, according to Scotch custom, to appear when called for in the suit of Charles Appear when cannot do in the same Wicklow, Ireland against John Walter, proprietor of the Times newspaper, London, and George Edward Wright, printer and publisher of the same. The suit is for libel, the damage not yet being the day of the same in the suit is for libel, the damage not yet being the same in the suit is for libel. stated. It will excite great attention, as it is pretty certain that Parnell has made a careful and successful move. The law of Scotland permits such a suit to be brought there, and Parnell has retained two of the best liberal practitioners in Scottish Law, Balfour and Asher. They were law officers in the late Liberal Government there. His junior counsel is Strachan, also recommended for his ability. The suit is limited strictly to the letters said be forged and will not be permitted to go be-youd the questions they raise. The prospects of the suit are very favorable to the plaintiff. During all the latter part of the discussion upon the Commission Bill it has become apparent that neither the Government nor the Times has that confidence in the authenticity of the letters they once had. It is also certain hat Parnell has a pretty clear idea where the letters came from and knows much more about the authorship than he has hitherto chosen to something more astonishing has not been reveal. The extraueous evidence which has fabricated. to the gross mistake of the letter he was said to ave received from Byrne in Paris, has much din-mished the value of the letters in the public view. Furthermore, to bring the suit to Scotland, a neutral ground, makes it well nigh impossible that the jury shall con-sist of Tories, as the great bulk of Edinburgh's citizens are Liberals and a fanatical Tory is unknown. The reverence with which the Times is looked upon here is absent there, and it has no more influence upon Scotchmen than American papers have in London. The suit is certain to have a result one way or the other, as in Scotland a majority of nine to three suffices to decide a case. One thing is certain, and that is Paraell brought the suit in the nick of time. Another day would have been too late as the commission bill has passed its third reading and receives the royal assent to day. This would have harred Parnell's private suit, as it indemnifies the Times explicitly and completely against any other proceedings either civil or criminal, the quest of which was long and ccrimoniously debated last week. Parnell has checkmated Government, as the commission cannot investigate the matter while it is under consideration

> SALISBURY HAS A SAY. HE DISCUSSES THE PARNELL COMMISSION BILL

in a regularly constituted court. Nevertheless,

it is rather a close shave.

AND RECEIVES A WARM REPLY FROM LORD HERSCHELL. Aug. 10 .- In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury moved the second reading of the Parnell commission bill. In recent years he said the agitation in Ireland had gone on two parallel lines. One party professed to act constitutionally. The other party was connected with crime, intimidation, mutilation and murder. These organizations had been profess edly apart, but they worked for the same ends they had the same friends and ensures. the same friends and enemies and injured the same persons. An impression had arisen that they were really not so far apar as they seemed to be, and that there was complicity or connection between them. The Times had published that opinion and supported it by an array of apparent facts. This excited a scandal as a breach of privilege of the House of commons, which body refused to treat it as a Magazine for August.

the alarm. The point is that fleets of a superior i mission or incurring reproach. In Justice the French fleets in time of war. Greenock, Aberdeen, Hartlepool and a dozen other towns have fallen. London itself is supposed to be in peril. Meantime a part of the pursuing fleet has arrived at Plymouth and is in part disabled. The manceuvering by which Admiral Tryon broke the blockade is thought by naval arrows to be exceedingly clever. have been chosen who was in political sym-pathy with the accused, or it should have been ascertained that no objection could be taken to any of the judges.

AGAINST CORSETS.

GOOD FIGURE.

No mother should allow her daughter to wear stays while she is under her charge. If a girl never begins to wear corsets, I promise her she will not require them. But wee if she once d this dubtless would not have brought had the commission been satisfactory to him. The preliminary papers of the suit were served at Edinburgh nor papers of the suit were served at Edinburgh nor Saturday on three news agents who sell the long depended weaken the support it has long depended were them. But were if she once begins to wear them, for they be able to do without them, for they weaken the spine, and once weakened it can not dispense with the false support it has long depended upon. Believe me, the most beautiful and graceful figures are those which have never been in steel or whalebone. I will risk all I possess in a wager that if you never put stays on a little girl she will not require them when she becomes a woman, and she will have a figure that every one will admire and covet. A young girl with a slight, supple, yet firm figure, certainly useds no corset; and a woman, however stout she may be, will always look fleshier and stiffer in stays than without them. Loose jackets and flowing draperies are far more becoming to a stout figure than tight stays; and as for young, slim girls and women, all they need is a band round

the waist to mark its natural curve. I, who write these lines, am a stayless being, and I need not blush if I tell you at this distance that my dressmakers used to say that among all their ladies, there was not one had a more perfect figure. To use their ex-pression, I was "moulee." You see, I speak in the past tense; years have changed the once matronly figure to more matronly proportions, but I can still exercise, touching the ground without bending the kneer, and perform other gymnastic feats above men-

I have proven by experience that the corset is not necessary, and urge all to do without it. An elastic, tight-fitting jersey will support your figure quite enough if it needs support.-Ninon in Dress.

THE NEW POETIC FAITH.

But a new generation of poets had been born some of whom were already trying their hands at prize poems and college odes. These tender plants, rooted in the fresh mould lately thrown over their buried predecessors, were fated to bear a new kind of fruit, less luxuriant but more indigenous than the rich harvest which had just been gathered in. These men were to be English, moral and conservative— in the best sense—where those before them had been tropical, sceptical and insurrectionary. They were to indulge in no tremendous bursts of emotion, little gloom and small affectation. Their law was to be a gentle optimism and a rational acceptance of the conditions of life as they found it. They were to hurl no curses at kings, and to do no battle for Utopian regeneration. Ex stence was to be to them an unalterable fact; a day of was to se to them an unaterative set; a day of sunshine and shower, to be enjoyed or endured with equal composure. Not in any sense stoical, they were to be philosophers, discovering a balance of good in life for which it is worth while to bear the ill. To possess too little passion, they were to avoid extravagance; speaking in even tones more effective to commend them explaine eloquence. These command than explosive eloquence. These geniuses were, in fact, to bring poetry back from Asia, Italy and the clouds, and to make it a cheerful home among the hills of England. They were generally to be men of larger scope, more learning and wide experience than those before them. Regarded from the artistic standpoint, excepting Shelley, they were to be truer point, excepting Shelley, they were to be truer artists; and, excepting no one, to follow cleaver aims and to earn better rewards. They were destined, too, to reach a greater length of years, with more social happiness and more general recognition. While their predecessors had wasted their short lives in tunulbuous warfare with the governing classes, there men were to find themselves in happy accord with all orders. The poets of the preceding generation had been soldiers, or rather guerrillas; their successors were to be apostles

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Interesting Notes Relating to the Parm.

CANADIAN DAIBYMEN.

A dairy farmers' conference will be held in the dairy tent on the Provincial Exhibition grounds at Kingeto 2 Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 12 and 13, for two hours each day, commencing at 2 p. m. Hon. Charles Drury will preside. A number of 15 minute talks by practical men are on the programme. Further information from James Cheesman, Ontario Creameries Association,

AN ONION FARM.

The Warwick (N.Y.) Advertiser describes the onion farm of Messrs. Swayza & Bulgin in Warren County, New Jersey. They own 1,600 acres of the reclaimed meadow lands, of which 500 are under cultivation. Their onion crop will reach 700,000 bushels; last year they sold 10,000 bushels at \$1.53 per bushel. [There is a possible error in these figurestoo much in the first amount, or too little in the second.] The bill for onion seed was S1.382. They have also set out 400,000 celery plants, cut 250 tons of hay, and have a small asparagus bed of 50 acres. Constant work is given 25 men, and in the busy season 100 hands are employed. About \$25,000 has been expended in improvements, and it is intended to erect houses for hired help, stores, and establish a post office. The farm is said to be valued at half a million dollars. -Country Gentleman.

LE CONTE PEAR. This variety, remarkable for its rampant growth and productiveness at the South, and for the worthless quality of its fruit at the North, is found by Samuel Miller of Missouri to be quite liable to the blight. Shoots that are fruiting this season, he states, are blighting badly. However popular, therefore, it may be in the Southern States, it will be hardly worth while for cultivators at the North to take much trouble to procure it. It ripens at midsummer there, and in October here.

FLOWERS AT RAILWAY STATIONS. Some of the railroads in this country have encouraged or adopted the practice of ornamenting with flowers the grounds at the stations—a practice coating little or nothing a money, and requiring some pleasing attention by way of thought. Such railways thus become more attractive to travelers, who would choose such roads in preference to the more repulsive ones, and many persons would naturally feel safer from accidents on a road whose managers were actuated by such sentiments of civilization. These remarks are suggested by an account in a late number of the London Garden, of the rich floral display at the Bakewell station on the Midland Railroad. On approaching the station, the steep banks of the cutting, 60 feet deep and upwards and 12 rods long, are inide out in borders of neat and tasteful design, terrace above terrace, with narrow paths between. Handsome evergreen and coniferous plants occupy prominent positions on the banks. A low limestone wall was covered with masses and dense sheets of enowy blossoms. Beds and borders were occupied with hyacinths, tulips, squills and lilies, others with annuals for later blooming. The Midland Company had offered prizes to the station masters for the best kept flower garden on the line, and this one had taken the first prize. Dreary slopes of earth had been transformed into beautiful grounds.

LARGE NURSERY TREES. For many years we have resommended the practice of setting new orchards with small or moderate sized trees, instead of those of larger growth, for the reason that the former are checked less by removal, have a better supply of roots, are dug with less injury, and are less twisted about afterwards winds, besides costing less for rail way conveyance, and requiring less labor for netting out. We find in our exchanges occasional proofs of the correctness of these views. Tan Rural New Yorker publishes a communication trom a correspondent, giving the results of setting out in a large orchard these two classes of trace. In one instance the trees sent by the nurserymen were twice as large as ordered, with heavy freight charges, and now, after eleven years, a large number have died, and the rest are unhealthy. Two years later another portion was set with small trees, which now have a health and vigor which the others have never showr.

PICKING BERRIES.

A western grower of small fruits (H. Schnell of Missouri), furnishes the Rural World a copy of his regulations for berry pickers, of which the following is the sub stance in condensed form: 1. No pickers are employed but those who will continue through the season, and receive their pay at the close. 2 The number of boxes ricked by each is punched on his numbered card. 3. A cent and a half per quart is paid for picking strawberries and blackborries, and two cents fer raspberries. 4. Rows must be picked clean, boxes well filled, no defective berries, strawberries with half an inch of stem, no injury to the plants, and berrics as sorted into two grades. 5. Orderly behaviour required, quarrelling followed with a discharge, with no pay till the end of the season. 7. All season pickers are treated with ice cream at the end, and prizes in money given for special merit. Pickers to agree to these terms before beginning.

GREAT NATIONAL LABORATORY. Prof. H. E. Alvord, in a paper road before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, gives an estimate of the amount of fertilizing substances or plant food consumed in the United States yearly in the production of the cultivated crops, including the three chief fertilizing materials. He gives the amount as 4,000,000 tons of nitrogen, worth \$360 a ton, and amounting in the admitted market value to \$1,440,000,000: 3,000,000 tons of potash, worth \$100 a tor, \$300,000,000; 2,000,000 tons of phosphoric acid, \$120 a ton, \$240,000,000; total value, \$1,980,000,000. He regards as a matter f great importance the disposition which cultivators make of these substances, whether for home consumption or for expertation to foreign markets. Returning them to the soil on which they grew will retain the fertility of the land; exporting them will gradually impoverish it. He estimates the result as divided into three portions, one of which remains on the land in the form of wastes and residues; another in returning to the land; and third in entire loss in being wnolly removed from it. The figures, approximate given, point to the importance of agricultural science, and to the great principles of nation. al economy as connected with the condition i of the soil.

SETTING NEW ORCHARDS.

As the time is now approaching for selecting and ordering trees for orchards, a few in autumn or not till next spring. We give these suggestions in the shape of condensed

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castorial

proved varieties. If practicable select such | CARSLEY'S COLUMN and plant very few, by way of experiment of new, lauded and untried sorts, most of which

will eventually prove of little value. 2. Choose young and thirfty trees, instead of large ones, the young trees being dug with better roots coating less on the railroad, being more easy to set out, and starting sconer into vigorous growth, than large trees with mutilated roots.

3. Make it a condition with the nurseyrman that he shall give ample and uninjured roots, which will hold the tree when transplanted without bracing or staking.

4. Autumn transplanting should be per-formed only on quite hardy kinds, and in places where the trees are not exposed to sharp wintry winds. The heads of the trees should be shortened in and made lighter by outting back the season's growth, or by outting off the longer shoots at a fork. But no limbs of more than one sesson's growth should be taken off, as large wounds make the trees tenderer and more liable to injury by winter

5. Trees not entirely hardy, like the peach, should not be set out in autumn (unless under exceptionally favorable conditions), but it is well to procure them in autumn, heel thom in, and set them out in spring. The same treatment will answer well for all kinds, and they will be on hand for early setting. Butspecial care will be required to heel them in properly. Pack the fine earth solid between CHILDR the roots—mice delight to occupy such caves with roots at hand for food. A smooth ridge of earth surrounding the trees will prevent the mice from approaching them.

6. After being set out, the earth about the trees must be kept clean and mellow through the season; and the crust which forms after autumu transplanting thoroughly broken and pulverized.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Captoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Costoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them-Castoria,

RULES FOR HOME EDUCATION.

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculate the necessity of instant obedience. 2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise. 4 If you tell a child to do anything, show him bow to do it, and see that it is done. 5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they vex you or make you lose your self-command... 7. It they give way to petulance and tem-per, wait till they are calm and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct. 8 Remember that a little present punish-

ment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be renewed 9 Never give your children anything because they ory for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the like circumstances, at another. II. Teach them to be good.

12. Never allow tale-bearing.

ADVICE THAT IS EASY TO GIVE. Don't worry.

"Seek peace and pursue it." Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long."

Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease;" "Work like a man, but don't be worked to death. Spend less nervous energy each day than you

Don't hurry. "Too swift strives as tardy as

too Blow. Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleepis nature's enediction. Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's

passion may be fatal. Associate with healthy people. Health a con tagious as well as disease.

Don't overheat. Don't starve. "Let your anderation be known to all men.

DOMESTIC READING.

Even from the body's purity the mind received secret sympathatic aid.—Thompson. Men are not judged by their intentions, but by the results of their actions.—Chesterfield. As charity covers a multitude of sins before God, so does politeness before men.—Greville.

THE HORSE MARKET.

POINT ST. CHARLES. The receipts of horses for week ending Aug-

11th, 1888, were as follows: 197 horses; left over from previous week, 13; total for week, 210: shipped during week, 189; sales for week, 0; left for city, 8; on hand for sale and shipment, 13. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week, and imported stock at these stables for week, and shipped per G. T. R.: Ex SS. Corean—10 horses consigned to A. Johnston, of Pickering, Ont. Ex SS. Chateau Leoville—18 horses consigned to J. R. Ullrich, of Pelo III.; 14 to H. Hetc, of Lavington, Ill. Ex SS. Montreal—40 horses consigned to Blare Bros, of Aurora, Ill.; 18 to John Spurgin, of Bushnell, Ill.; 8 to Jas. Goodfellow, of Plattsburg, Ohio; 6 to E. O. Jones, of Radnor, Ohio. Ex SS. Circe—2 horses consigned to H. Boreman, of Exeter, Ont.; 3 to A. Dowd, of Exeter, Ont.; 3 to J. Webster, of Brussels, Ont.; 4 to J. Dalziel, of Bright, Ont.; 3 to J. Dalziel, of Bright, Ont.; 3 to J. Dalziel, of Bright, Ont.; 3 to J. Dalziel, Ont.; 4 to J. Dalziel, of Bright, Ont.; 3 to John Carswell, of Pekin, Ill.; 17 to N. T. Parker, of Simcoe, Ont.; 5 to W. G. Graham, of Sh. Mary's, Ont. The above lots were shipped by G.T.R. special train, Wednesday, at 12.30 a.m. and 9 a.m. Local trade during the week was The prospects for next week are better. There is some demand for heavy horses, also for drivers. We expect two carloads of horses from Ontario early in the week.

> MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of live stock for the week ending August 11th, 1888, were as follows:—2,202 cows, 1,430 hogs, 458 sheep and 39 calves. Left over from previous week, 225 cows, 483 hogs, and 32 calves. Total for week, 2,427 cows, 1,913 hogs, 458 sheep, 71 calves. Exported and sold during week, 1,879 cows, 1,288 hogs, 453 sheep, 71 calves. On hand for sale and export, 548 cows, 625 hogs, 5 sheep. Receipts previous week, 1,903 cows, 1,710 hogs, 433 sheep, 356 calves. Exported during week, 1,662 cows, 2,302 sheep; do. previous week, 2,138 cows, 1817 sheep. Trade during the week was more brisk than last, although prices remain about the same. There was a better demand for export cattle. Hogs were in fair demand and were quickly sold out. There was a good trade ing and ordering trees for orchards, a few were quickly sold out. There was a good trade practical hints on the subject may be in sea. Son for some of our readers, in connection with the management of trees, whether set in autumn or not till next spring. We give these suggestions in the shape of condensed and numbered rules.

1. The main portion of the new orchard should be planted with well tested and ap-

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MONTREAL, August 16th, 1888.

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