stand that this country wants neither them nor their residuum.

Carada wants more than anything at this time men who have convictions of right, courage to say what they think and the will to put their ideas into execution.

All around us, while those who assume to amall beer, powers of oligarchy are growing in strength and power. Not only are the evils of the European system being transplanted to our soil, but also the worst producte thereof. Already the chains of caste are harnessing the masses to the juggernaut of an idol under whose wheels human victims are cast, on demand, every day the sun rises.

There are greater evils to be resisted than the importation of the wrecks of European rapacity. If the workers be not blind they can see their work before them, and, if they are not prepared to face it, they had better stay at home and

" Kumble and grumble o'er pipe and mug."

It is right to tell the pauper making powers of Eogland, in the homely vernacular of Canada, to akin their own skunks, regardless of perfume or musk, that Canadians don't want any of the breed, and then go to work to make all whom it may concern feel and know they are in carnest,

EVILS OF PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

A public meeting is advertised to be held on Chaboillez Square this evening to protest against pauper immigration. There can be no doubt but that an evil of incalculable proportions is being introduced into the social system of this country by the indiscriminate importation of a horde of persons drawn from the worst elements of the population of the Old Country. We have the testimony of medical gentlemen, who are members of parliament, that scarcely any of the children brought out by Miss Rys and others like her engaged in the same work are free from uteral and physical taint, and Mr. Jury, of Toronto, submitted proof before a parllamentary committee that the jails, asy lum3, prisons and reformatories of the country were filled with bad characters, who have been brought hither by the process known as assisted immigration.

It will thus be seen that competition in the labor market is the least of the evils produced by this system. With infinite care our goof diseased cattle, while it permits the landing by shipload of thieves, vagabonds, and paupers ; nay, it encourages them, pays for them and keeps up an elaborate system at great expense for accuring them. Anxious to get rid of their paupers and criminals, the poor law guardians in England cheerfully assist in philanthropic work, and every parish annually contributes its quota to the stream of human wretchedness and crime noured upon our shores.

If the conditions of life on this continent were such as to absorb and oventually eradicate the evil propensities of those immigrants there would be less reason to protest against the importation, but, unfortunately, investigation carried en for many years past has demonstrated that pauperism and crime are hereditary and united in the same familles with physical disease, for which no cure has yet been discovered. Thus, by permitting such people to come to our country we sow the seeds of vice, orime and disease broadcast among our population.

A striking illustration of this sort of heredity was given by Mr. McCulloch, of Indianapolis, at the meeting of the Conference of Charities and Correction at Buffalo the other day. He read a paper entitled "The Caildren of Ishmael; a study in Social Degradation." Mr. McCulloch had upon the stige with him an immense diagram showing the social condition of thirty families through five generations, embracing 1,692 persons.

The report goes on to state :-

The history of all these had been people followed up, covering a period of fifty years buk. That history was one of the most starling nature, and covered 7,000 pages in the records of the charity organization at Indianapolis. There had been 121 prostitutes in the lot, and the illegitimate children were very numerous. The name Ishmael was chosen, as that family was the most central. One man had a family of eleven illegitimate children. There had been several murderers in the group, and thieves without termined action in reparation of the cruel, number. They did not work, but unnatural, murderous wrong done in their they lived by begging and petry name. thleving. They are generally discased The children die young. Licentiousness characterizes all the men and women, and from this results mental weakness and general incapacity to work, and this is all met by the benevolent public with unlimited putlic and private aid, encouraging them in an idle and wandering life, and in the propaga-tion of similarly disposed children. These and other grim facts were presented and deductions drawn from them. General unchastity characterizes them, and their instincts are as low as brutes go. The speaker believed that public relief was in a large degree chargeable with the perpetuation of this stock, and what public relief fails to secomplish private benevolence supplements. The so-called charitable people wo give to begging women and children have a large sin to answer for. "It is from them," said Mr. McCulloch, "that this pauper element gets its consent to exist. Charity, so-called, covers a multitude of sins, and sends the beggar out with the benedic tior, be bountiful and multiply. Such charity has made this element; has brought children to birth and ensured them a life of misery, cold, hunger and sickness. So-called charity joins public relief in producing stillborn children, raising prostitutes and educating criminale." Out of all these 1,692 persons, Mr. McCailoch said he knew of but ore Who had risen from them and had become ar honorable man. The force of inherited parentism or pauperism drives them on with irresistable force. "What can we do?" said the speaker in conclusion. "First, we must close up official outdoor rallef; second, we must check private indiscriminate benevolence or charity, falsely so-called; third, we must get rid of the children."

We give the whole of this extract because ment and local authorities have had long and "If never fails to oure or relieve."

they are a part. Let them be given to under intimate knowledge of these evils, hope of reforming such people has been abandoned, The moral leprosy that runs in their blood is incurable. All the more reason therefore that we should absolutely refuse to allow them to land on our shores. The social arstem of England has made them what they are. Begotten]by idleness on want and horn to a be leaders are nursing fools and chronicling heritage of crime, let those who are responsible for their existence take care of them. Let the aristocrate of England, who have robbad the nation of the soil from which it springs, support the paupers they have made. the thieves and prostitutes they have created. Let the sore rankle where it belongs and permit it not to inoculate our people with its deadly virus.

> THE DEATH OF MR. MANDEVILLE In the history of persecution no blacker tale of vindictive devilry was ever made known than that which relates how Ma-Mandeville was done to death in prison under the orders of Balfour the Bloody. The charge is brought home directly to the Chief Secretary, because he admitted not long ago in the House of Commons that he had a personal share in the internal management of Irish prisons and the treatment of political prison-

> Here was a man absolutely innocent of the slightest taint of crime subjected to a system of infernal torture, which ended in a most agonizing death. A glant in frame and constitution, the sufferings to which he was exnosed destroyed both in a few weeks and stretched him a corpse in the dungeon where he was cast for what the British law concedes as every man's right.

Such is the Tory idea of administering British justice in Ireland !

We will not insult the people of England by supposing that they look upon this hideous tragedy with indifference, or that they condone it as the natural result of the operation of the law.

Murder most foul it is, and always will be regarded, and when the history of these dark days comes to be written in cold sincerity the man and the ministry responsible for it will take rank with the most detestible and infamous of mankind,

What a shame that a nation which boasts, act without reasor, of being in the van of civilization should have to endure the disgrace of having treated political priconers worse than the moreters of the dark ages treated ! vernment strives to prevent the introduction their captives when torture was a legalized process of punishment.

> In the full blaze of mineteenth century enlightenment, in an age of freedom, in a nation pre-eminently Christian, philanthropic and boastful of its love of fair play, an innocent man is murdered by starvation and violence under orders from a minister of the British Crown. Let English writers cease boseting till this deep, damning disgrace has been wiped out in retribution on the murderers.

We well remember what a howl of virtuous indignation went up in England when certain persons violated the laws of Spain and were cast into prison, yet from their own stories published afterwards, their treatment was luxurious comfort to that which Irish political prisoners are now enduring and by which Mr. Mandeville has been done to death. Ontraged humanity then found a voice in England which rang throughout the world. It is also within our memory how the British public was stirred by the reports of King Bomba's crueity at Naples, Mr. Gladatone bomba's crueity at Naples, Mr. Gladatone tain ferry over the Yamaska River, in the himself having been a witness who helped parish of Saint Michel d'Yamaska, in the to rouse the English people to the practical sympathy of supplying men and money to aid he Garibalaian revolution.

More recently we saw the storm raised by the Bulgarian atrocities and how British sympathy was awakened so far as to aid materially in catablishing the independence of the Danubiau Principalities. But now within the British Isles, in the shadow of the throne, with all the virtue, freedom, love of justice, humanity and Coristianity of England challenged to the spectacle, we see crucities as brutal, outrages as vile, tyranny as gross. murder as foul, all perpetrated by the govern ment of England, on men guiltless of offenc . save patriotic devotion to their country !

Here is the blot upon British honor and fair fame which Englishmen must blush to see, while shame and indignation urge them to de-

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to associate to the Commis sion of the Peace, the gentlemen whose names follow:

District of Jolietta-Messrs. Horace H. Ethier, Charlemagne Laurier, Romeo Vaillan-court and Jean Banti-te Forest, all of the town of Laurentides, and James H. Loyd and Theo dule Corbeille, of the parish of St. Lin, county

of Joliette.

District of Beauharnois—Messrs. Agenard L'Orange and Jelasse Breault, of the parish of Saint Louis de Gonzague, county of Beauhar-

District of Terrebonne-Mr. P. H. Madden, of the parish of St. Columban, county of Two Mountains.

WHEN THEY WERE FAMOUS. When George Eliot began her career as a

novelist she was 37 years old. Thackersy achieved eminence by writing

the novel, "Vanity Fair," at the age of 35. Trollope and Charles Reade, both now recognized writers, didn't attain note till almost in the noon-day of life.

The beautiful writer, Hawthorne, was 46 years old when he became famous as the author of the novel "Scarlet Letter."

Dickens, an exception to the rule, was a noted novelist at the age of 22, but he was reared in the heart of London's poverty and bitterness, and he wrote from real life.

BE PREPARED.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and colle come suddealy in the night and the most speedy and We give the whole of this extract because prompt means must be used against them, it shows how the evils we would combat are. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is Propogated. In England where the Govern- the remedy. Keep is at hand for emergencies.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Proregation of the Session Yesterday L'st of Bills Assented to by the Governor.

Quenzo. July 12.—The House met this morning at 11 o'clock, and suspended proceedings until the Council had debated and passed the Conversion of the Debt Bill. Tais took all the morning, from noon until 315 pm., and it looked as if the House could not prorogue before a late hour, so bitterly did some of the councillers oppose the fifth and sixth clauses. It was only after repeated explanations that a forced conversion by the Government was not intended that Hor. Messrs. Starnes and Champagne came to the aid of the Government, and on a rote being called, the bill passed by 10 to 8. Some of the opposition contend that it will be vetoed by the Governor-General as u'tra

At 4 o'clock this afternoon His Honor the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council in the Legislative buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled. His Honor was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, viz :--

Providing for the replacing of destroyed originals of statutes.
To incorporate the "Philipsburg Junction

Railway and Quarry Company. To enable the trustees of the congregation of St. Andrew's church, Levis, in the Province of Quebec, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, to lease or sell a certain lo:

To incorporate the Richmond County Electric Company.

To allow the Honorable Henri Gustave J.ly

to add the following words to his name : Lathinierre.

To amend article 1080 of the municipal code. To incorporate the Orford Railway Company. To extend the judicial limits of the Civil Courts of the district of Quebec and to give hem concurrent jurisdiction.

To amend the Act 41 Vic., chap 48, incorporating the Saint Lawrence, Lower Laurentine and Saguenay Railway Company.

The authorize the Magog Textile and Print

Company to borrow money and issue deben-To smend the Act 50 Vic., chap 41, intituled "an act respecting the incorporation of associa-

tions for literary purposes and for purposes of amusement.' Respecting assessments for the construction of churches in the parish of Ste. Marie de Notre Dame du ben Conseil.

To amend certain articles of the Municipal To declare that the territories cricted into parishes in view of the Act 84 Vic., chap. 8, form school municipalities, and to remove all

doubts on the subject. Respecting procedure in certain commercial and other matters requiring despatch. To amend the laws respecting public in

struction. To amend the Act 48 Vic., chap. 7 respecting agriculture, respecting public health, respecting certain officers of justice.

To amend and consolate the laws relating to To provide for the settlement of certain questions in dispute between the provinces of Quebre and Ontario by means of arbitration.

To amend the law respecting district magis trates, respecting public lands and woods and forests, respecting the appointment of president of the Executive Council, respecting the revised statues of the Province of Quebec. To amend the charter of the Windsor & Brompton Bridge Company.

amend the charter of the Oxford Coppe and Sulphur Cempany.
To extend the powers of the Sherbrook

Marble Company and the Deadlime & Marble Company,
To consolidate the act of incorporation of "La Societe St. Jean Baptiste de la Ville de St.

Jean" (31 Vic., Chap. 50). To revise the charter of the United Courties Railway Company and to extend the delays for the comment ment and completion of its works. To consolidate and amend the act 12 Vic.

Chap. 149, incorporating "L'Association Saint Jean Bapriste de Montreal." Permitting the keeping and making of a cer-County of Yamaska.
To regularize the clark-hips of Theophile

Alexandrie, alias Alexandre Archambault, physicien, in the parish of St. Paul Lermite, in the County of L'Assomption.

To authorize the Bar of the Province of Que-

bec to admit Edouard Tellier among its menbers after examination. To authorize Felix Laroche to practice the

profession of medicine and surgery.
To incorpocate "L'Umen Saint Joseph de Saint Henri.

To regularize the clerkships of Aime Pro pe Aquila Pichette and permit the Privinca' Medical board to admit him amongst its mem-

To incorparate "L'Union Saint Joseph de Saint Hyacinthe." To incorporate the Forest and Stream Club. To amend the act 46 Victoria, Chap 88, intituled "An act to amend and consolidate the

various acts respecting the Quebec & Like St. John Railway Company." To amend the act incorporating the town of

St. Henri. To incorporate "The Shamrock Amaleu Athletic Association." To authorize the municipal council of the

township of Dundee to contract a loan or to issue debentures for the extinguishment of the Indian title to a portion of the lands of the said township and for other purposes.

To amend the act 23 Vin., Chap 136, of the

statutos of the former Province of Canada, respecting "La Communauté des Filles de

To incorporate the Portage du Fort & Bristol Branch of the Railway Campany. To regularize the clerkship of Prosper Ocezime Lauzon.

To incorporate the Napierville Junction Rail way Company. To incorporate incorporate "L'Union des Tailleurs de Cuir de Quebec.

To smend the Act 46 Vic., chap. 82, incorporating the town of Hochelaga, now the town of To incorporate Le Cercle de la Salle.

To ratify and confirm certain resolutions of the Municipal Council of the village of Cote St. Antoine granting a commutation of the St. Antoine granting a commutation of the ordinary municipal taxes payable by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association on its athletic grounds at Cote St. Antoine.

To further amend the act incorporating the town of Levis, consolidated by the act 36 Vic., chap. 60, and the acts amending the same. To incorporate the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital.

To amend the act 44-45 Vic, chap. 75, incorporating the town of Longueuil.

To amend the Act 47 Vic., chap. 90, incorporating the town of St. Cunegonde, and the Act amending the same, 49-50 Vic., chap. 51.

To amend certain articles of the Civil Code.

To amend certain articles of the Code of Civil Procedure. To amend the Act of this Province, 44.45 Vic., chap. 17, intituled "An Act to secure the

pay of builders and workmen."

To incorporate "La Congregation des Freres
del'Instruction Chretienne." To increase the capital of the Canadian Rub-

ber Company of Montreal.

To grant a remuneration to the testamentary executors of the estate of the late John Pratt.
To further amend the act of the former Province of Canada, 12 Vic., chap. 143, respecting

the Oblate Fathers.
To authorize the Standard Life Assurance .. Company to sue and be sued, and to acquire

nd hold real estate under the name of "The Standard Life Assurance Company,"
To amend and consolidate the acts incorpor-

ating the town and city of St. Hyacinthe to the amending the same.

To confer further powers upon the Mayor and Council of the city of St. Hyacinthe.

To erect the town of Costicooke into a town with a special charter.

To amend the Act 18 Vic., Chapter 72, respecting the Evangencal Society of "La

Grande Ligne."
To incorporate the St. Lawrence and Northwestern Railway Company.
To amend the Municipal Code.

To Amend Act 49 and 50 Vic. Chapter 74, respecting the employment of combustible gases in this province.

To amend the Chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statu stor Lower Canada
To authorize the Michanics Institute of

Mentacal to horrow there eyon mortgage.
To incorporate "La Petitis Sours des Pauvres.' To a corporate the dollette and St. Jean de

Metha Railway company.

To authorize the Grey Nuns of the general Hospital of Montreas to sell a lot of land in the parish of S: J seph of Chambly.
For the better regulation of interments and di-interments. To smend the Act 43 and 44 Vic. Chapter 62,

entitled "an Act to amend and consolidate the Act of incorporation of the town of St. Johns and the several Acts amending the same," and the Act 44 and 45 Vic., Chapter 74, entitled "an Act to amend the charter of the town of St. John," 43 and 44 Vic. Chapter 62.

To incorporate the Drummondville Industrial Coy.
To authorize the Sun Life Assurance company of Casada to possess immoveable property in he Province to an extent further than that present

ly allowed it.

To sme id the charter of the town of Terre bonne and the act amending the same.
To amend church assessments in the Roman Catholic pa i-hes in Montreal in reference to the nati inal parishes.

To incorporate the Town of Drummondville

To authorize the sale of certain immoveables substituted in favor of the children of Louis Arthur Zonque Pouliot.

To incorporate the Quebec Oriental Railway company.

To detach the township of Hereford and part of the township of Chiton from the County of Compton to annex it to the County of Stan stead for judicial purposer, and to the registration division of Coaticooke for registration pur

PSECA! To amend and consolidate the acts relating to the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of Montreal.

To incorporate the Sunday School Union of

the Province of Quebec.
To authorize the Royal Electric Company of Montreal to berrow money and issue deben

To incorporate the St. Clothilde de Horton Bridge Company. To change the limits of the village of Arthaba kavillle. To incorporate the St. Maurice Railway Com-

To authorize Jeseph Octave Antoine Lalonde to sell and dispose of certain property.

To suchocize the sale of immoveable property

belonging to the substitution created by the will of the late John Monk and the investment and cinvestment of the proceeds of such sale. To amend an act passed in the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign intituled "an act to amend To assend acticle 376 of the Code of Civil

Procedure. To amend chapter 39 of the Consolidated ta ut a for Lower Canada respecting letters int-ut issued before the 22nd of August, 1851. To further amend the acts incorporating the Corporation of the city of Quebec.

To increporate the Chambly Manufacturing

To authorize the consolidation of the debt of the city of Montreal and for other purposes, amend the Act. To incorporate the Dominion Lime Com-

pany. Confirming a certain deed of lease made by the city of Montreal to the Royal Victoria To renfor alid certain non-contentious pro-

cadings on which the stamps required by law were not efficied by the late P. J. U. Beaudry, l'rothogo ary of the district of Beauhamois. To incorporate the Oxford Mountain Pailway Company.

To amend the charter of the Lachine and Hochrlaga Railway Company, 46 Vic., chap

To amend the various Acts respecting the incorporation of the city of Three Rivers.

To incorporate the St. Chrysostome Railway Company.

To amen ! Article 81 of the Notarial Code. To amend the Act 47 Vic., chap. 8, respecting the holding of the Superior Court and the Circuit Court and the Code of Civil Procedure. To amen ' the Act 36 Vic., chap. 25, respectng certain j dut stock companies.

To amend the Quebec Consolidated Railway Act, 1880, providing for the appointment of commissioners to receive affidavits in foreign countries and amending the Code of Civil Proce 'urs to that effect.

To erect the townships of Guiguez, Duhamel and Laverlochere, in the County of Poutiac, into one municipality, with the powers of a

To reduce the quorum of the Legislative Asmbly to 15 members in place of 20. To amend the act 48 Vic., chap. 32, respecting the protection of life and health of persons

imployed in factories.
To amend the act 43-44 Vic, chap, 43, respecting railways,
To amend the act 49-50 Vic., chap 33, respecting those candidates for the study and practice of the liberal professions who took part

in the Northwest expedition of 1885.

To amend article 1,325 of the Code of Civil

Procedure, respecting winter vehicles.
To amend the act 47 Vic., Chap. 23, respecting industrial schools. Respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' es

To amend the act 49.50 Vic., chap. 34, respecting the Bar of the Province of Puebec. Au act to impose certain direct taxes on certain commercial corporations. To amend the act passed during the present session under the No. 5 and intituled "An Act

to amend the Laws respecting Public Instruc-... To smend the laws respecting public instruction in this province,

To provide for the replacing of the Speaker of Leg slative Assembly in certain cases. Respecting the legislative allowance.

To declare indemnified certain members of

To declare indemnined certain members of the Legislative Assembly.

Respecting railway subsidies.

To amend the Quebec license law.

Respecting the redemption of provincial debentures and the conversion of the debt.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly ad-

dressed His Honor, and presented for his ac ceptance a bill intituled "Act granting to Her Mojesty moneys required for expenses of govremment for financial years ending 30th June, 1888, and 30th June, 1889, and for other purposes connected with the public service."

To this bill assent was signified in the follow-

ing words:"In Her Majesty's name the Lieutenant-Governor thanks her loyal subjects and accepts their benevolence, and assents to this bill." The Speaker of the Legislative Council said : Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : It is His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that this Provincial Legisla-ture be prorogued until Wednesday, the 22nd day of August next, to be here held, and the Provincial Legislature is accordingly prorogued until the 18th day of August next."

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Your legislative labors are completed, and cossin of the village. Mr. Smith returned to you may now return to your homes, where, I Halifax with his daughter, but she managed Your legislative labors are completed, and

trust, you may enjoy the repose you have so well earned. You have fulfilled your official duties with intelligence and patriotism, and the courtesy which characterized your debates is sufficient to enhance our Provincial institutions and to command for them greater respect. I congratulate you upon the unanimity with which you have passed certain important measures, and particularly those for the settlement of the question of the Jesuita' estates and the granting of new railway subsidies. easen to hope that the conversion of the debt which you have authorized will be effected under conditions advantageous to the Pro-vince and equitable to the holders of our bonds.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I thank you for the supplies which you have voted to Her Majesty for the public services and especially for those intended to encourage agriculture, colonization and our educational insti-tutions. My Government intends to take the steps necessary for the most rconomical expenditure of the supplies so voted.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: In thanking you for your attention in the xecution of your important labors. I pray

Heaven to bless you, your families and the people of this Province.

The gathering then dispersed, and the members scampered off for the boats and trains for The House stands prorogued pro forma until

the 22nd of August. The Premier leaves in a few days for a short

holiday to the Lower Provinces.

This session has been prolific of heavy work; a very large number of bills have been passed.

FOOD TESTS IN NEW YORK. OFFICIAL ANALYSIS OF BAKING POWDERS-ADUL

TERATIONS IN CREAM OF TARTAK. Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powder, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, a member of the State Board and President of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Prof. Edward G. Love, the well-known United States Government

chemist. The official report show that a large number of the powders examined were found to concain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionabl for use

in the preparation of human food. Alum was found in twenty-nine sampler.
This drug is employed in baking powders to
cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tarter was also analyzed and found to contain ime and other impurities; in some samples t ble extent of 93 per cent, of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with
the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alumand phosphate powders, which have no the virtue of even an impure cream of tartar) are made from the adulterated cream of tertar of e mmerce, and consequently centain lime to a

corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and atsolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tar tare of lime and other impurities. The cost of the aim of increaration of the Ottawa and third time and other impurities. The cost in Gatineau Velley Radway Company." greater than any otner, and on account of this greater cost is used in no baking powde but the ' Royal.

Prof. Love, who made the analysis of bak ing powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government, says of the purity and wholesomeness of the "Royal "I and the Royal Baking Powder compose of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit and does not contain either alum or phosphate

or other injurious substance.

E. G. Love, Ph. D." It is highly satisfactory to housekeepers of this vicinity, where the Royal Baking Powder is in general use, that the investigations by the analysis in Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio the only State that have thus far taken action upon this important subject, agree in classing as the purest and most efficient baking powder in the market.

CRIME IN HIGH CIRCLES. ONCE RESPECTABLE TORONTONIAN DESERTS HIS YOUNG WIFE FOR A PRETTY MIL-

LINERY SHOP GIRL. Toronto, July 16 .- Some facts regarding the elopement and subsequent adventures of George Jarvia, of this sity, now in trouble in Cleveland for too intimate connection with a Toronto ludy, may be given. It would appear that while the young man's father, Sheriff Jarvis, was alive George kept very straight. He married Miss Langmuir, daugh ter of the ex-inspector of prisons and now manager of the Toronto General Trust Company. She was said to be one of the hand-

somest women in the city. The young wife soon found she had been united to a faithless husband, but George was good apparently till his father died and left him in wealth. Then he went adrift from al his friends, and was soon seen in company of a Misa Noville, who worked in a fashionable King street glove store. She left that occupation and came as a type-writer to George's office, though the story goes that she knew 2% much about type-writing as she know about Greek. The pair created a sensation one day by eloping, and the wife and two children were left wholly neglected.

The runaway couple went to Buffalo, thence after some time to Buston where they lived together. In Buston Miss Naville and Allan Campbell became intimate and after a short courtship she left George. Mrs. Campbell and George consoled each other and the affile got dredfully mixed up. Campbell employed a detective to shadow his wife, and now he is sulug for a divorce. Miss Neville is au old soldier's daughter, who lived in Toronto. She was regarded as very pretty.

INDISPENSABLE.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints and have given it to my friends. It gives instant relief when all other remdies fail. I would not be without it in my house." Mrs T. Boil, Weldman, Ont.

WOOL TO BE FREE.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The committee of the whole of the House has refused by a vote of 102 to 120 to strike wool from the free list of the Mills bill. The discussion ended more quickly than was anticipated, as at least another day's debate on the clause was looked for. The cotton ties, imported tobacco, pottory and internal revenue paragraphs remain to be acted upon. Mr. Mills is well pleased with the unexpected progress made to-day. He now believes that the bill's consideration can be finished within the next two days, but as many members who wish to go on record are absent, it is the present intention to defer taking a vote on the final passing of the bill until Saturday.

A BAPTIST MINISTER ELOPES. HALIFAX, N.S., July 16 .- A great sensa-

tion has been caused here by the supposed elopement of Gertie Smith, aged twenty-one, a Halifax society belle, daughter of Mr. Henry Smith, an Irish landlord, and Rev. J. R. Hutchinson, a returned Baptist missionary from India. Hutchinson met Gertle at Wolfville s few weeks ago. They fell in love at first sight and their conduct was soon the

to correspondwith Hutchinson and on Saturday morning she left the city, is believed o have met Hutchinson at Annapolis or Yar-menth, and escaped to Boston. Mr. Smith this morning received an unsigned telegram from Boston, saying "We have arrived here all well." The news of the elopement has caused great sensation. Hutchinson deser an accomplished wife, and leaves a child.

BRITISH COLUMBIA UPRISING.

General Dissatisfaction at the Government's Neglect.

The Plan of Campaign Prepared—The Troops on the March To-day,

Full Particulars of Our Latest Insur rection.

VICTORIA, B C., July 16.

The steamer Cariboo Fly arrived here from Port Essington this morning with a small freight list consisting of furs and salmon. Edward Dickensor, the purser, states that a rumor is in circulation at Port Essington and is generally believed that Mr. Clifford, of the Hudson Bay post at Hazelton, and one of the constables sent north to arrest the murder, Jim, whose killing of H. B. caused this outbreak, had been murdered by Indians. News was brought to Essington by an Indian over the trail from Forks and from Skeens. The Indians all along the coast are in a terrible state of excitement. It is believed there are over 3,000 hostile indians at Forks. The Kit-ma-cool tribe reside about twenty miles below the

Hudson's Bay post where the constables are encamped. Their emissaries were engaged working up the feelings of friendly Indians around Hazelton when Mr. Borland (the man who brought the news) left. It is believed they have combined and attacked the almost helpless whites. Another report was in circulation regarding the police commissioner and Indian agent at Metlakahtla. It is said that these agents (Messrs, Wooton and Todd) with a posse of special constables are on their way to Skeena. Mr. Clayton, of Bella-Bella, is in the city and says the only way to arrange the difficulty will be to send some one to Skeepa who is well acquainted with the habits and language of the Indians. The river is not navigable for at amers, and should "C" Battery leave for Hazelten they will find it difficult to second from Emington. The Indians at Essington will not take them up, and the only other means to reach the beleaguered party will be over the rough trail for 150 miles. The most advisable course would be to engage a number of Indians in this city to accompany thom. A party in cancer could be taken aboard the warship and no difficulty would be encountered accending the river. Times takes the Government severally to tock for their dilatoriness in sending assistance to the beleaguisd party. It says that on Wednesday last Mr. Borland brought news of the shooting of Kit and Jim and threatening attitude of Indians. Four long days have elapsed since the news was received and the Government are still considering the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co's offer to place a steamer at their disposal for first few days if a hattery of armed men were ready. Supt. Roycroft will also go with 15 special constables. The news received this morning will hurry arrangements. The warship Caroline arrived at E.quimalt last night and will leave to-morrow (Sunday) for Port Essington with the officers and mon belonging to "C" Battery. Col. Holmes will com-mand and will proceed in the following manner: A party of about ten men will proceed up the river in advance of the main forces. If everything is quiet the remainder will follow in cances. Should resistance he offered to the party in advance they will drop down he stream and rejoin the main body. The party will then disembark and follow up the banks of the river, protecting their supplies, which will be taken up in cances. The steamer Barbora Hessowitz will leave for the north on Monday evening. Mr. Borland, the gentleman who first brought the news of the shooting, will return on the steamer. He is of opinion that the flat bottom steamer could ascend the river to Hezelton. Mr. Smith, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Co., was seen this morning, but no later particulars had been received by the company. This after-noon Supt. Roycroft selected 12 specials to accompany him to the Skeena. The specials will sail to-morrow on the Caroline. "C" Battery will also leave on the Caroline, and accompany the party to the canyon some distance up the river, where they will await the return of Supt. Roycroft's party, Col. J. W. Poweil, Superintendent of Indian Affairs ol the Province, will also probably accompany the party. The greatest apprehension is felt in the city as to the fate of the whites of that region, the Indians having throatened to exto minute them. The tribe that is giving all this trouble is one of the worst on the coast and have always given trouble to the Government. It is hoped that help may arrive in

are felt.

time to save their lives, but the gravest fears

A SAD LOSS. Loss of appetite and the attendant low spirits, duliness and debility, are of very frequent occurrence. Regulate the bowels and improve circulation and digestion by using Burdock Blood Bitters whonever these

symptoms are present. A BENNINGTON MURDER.

Bennington, Vt., July 16.—This morning at 4 o'clock John Gashannan was murdered in his front yard in sight of his family. James Gashannap, a nephew of the deceased, John Keenan, James Costigan, and George Gavin, had been carousing all night, and called on John Gashannan asking for drinks. On being refused they began stoning the house. When two windows had been broken Gashannan went out, caught his nephew and war shaking him when Keenan struck him on the head with his crutch and killed him. All four are now in jail. Gashanuan leaves a widow and nine children. He was a carpenter by trade and was suspected of selling liquor.

CHINESE WHO WILL NOT GO.

TACONA, W.T., July 16 -- Chiamen are still coming over the Uanadian border illegally. Deputy Marshall Winslow captured ten on Sunday coming toward Edison, near the Whatcom county line. While bringing them along the read two of them slipped down a steep bank and disappeared. The remaining eight were brought to Seattle. When taken before U. S. Commissioner Emery the Chinamen claimed they had been on the Sound for some time. The com-missioner issued writs of deportation, which means that they will be sent to McNell island penitentiary for an indefinite period.

I Stout old ady (to clerk)-"You keep good corsets, do you, young man?" Clerk-"Yes, mn'am, our corsets are simply im-mense," Stout old lady leaves in a huff.

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