POOR COPY

Dept. Public Works

"The policy of every man in business, and who must live by the public, should be to let the public hear of him. His best speaking-trumpet is the Newspaper advertisement. In a populous community, and a rapid age like this, every trader must make himself heard and known, otherwise he will fall behind the progress of his neighbors.

The Gleaner.

"In no department of business is there probably so much money wasted as in advertising, and in no department are good judgment and experience more requisite. Twenty-five years' experience has clearly demonstrated the superior advantages and economy of Newspaper advertising over all other mediums offered for that purpose.

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888. No. 38

Professional Cards

C. D. CARTER, Dentist.
EXTRACTION AND PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY A SPECIALTY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
DENTAL ROOMS OVER F. J. McCAUSLAND'S JEWELRY STORE, 250 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, July 17th, 1888.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, Barrister, Notary, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888—1yr

DR. H. D. CURRIE, Surgeon Dentist,
164 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct 6th. 1887

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

GEO. F. GREGORY,
(OF LATE FIRM OF GREGORY & BLAIR,)
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE: NEXT BELOW QUEEN HOTEL, LATELY OCCUPIED BY GREGORY & BLAIR.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D. Dentist,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, Oct 6th. 1887

DR. CROCKET,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURCH;
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURCH;
LICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, COR. PHŒNIX SQUARE.
RESIDENCE, 109 BRUNSWICK STREET.
Fredericton, Oct 6th. 1887

GREGORY & GREGORY, Barristers and Notaries.
OFFICES: CARLETON ST., FREDERICTON
ALBERT J. GREGORY, FRANK B. GREGORY, Registrar of Probates.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

C. E. DUFFY,
Barristers and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Etc.
SEC'Y-TREASURER OF SUNBURY
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, AND MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
Offices: West Side of Carleton Street, Second Door from Queen.
Fredericton, Nov 1st, 1887

Livery Stables

BARKER HOUSE STABLES.
COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all Possible Despatch:
HORSES BOARDED AT MODERATE TERMS
JOHN B. ORR, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

GEORGE I. GUNTER,
HACK AND LIVERY STABLE,
Queen Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.
COACH ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Telephone Communication.
Fredericton, Oct 6th. 1887

Auctioneers

E. H. ALLEN
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
REGENT STREET NEXT TO CAPITAL OFFICE
Goods of all descriptions received and Sold on Commission. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns Guaranteed.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

H. C. C. WETMORE
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LaForest, Tin Smith, where he is prepared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private Sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.
Terms moderate. Returns, prompt. All business confidential.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Insurance

The North American
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y, OF TORONTO
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE PRES'T.
Guaranteed Capital, - - $300,000.00
Full Government Deposit.
New business for 1886 over - - $2,500,000.00
THE various popular plans of the "NORTH AMERICAN," embracing Life, Return Premium, Endowment, Tontene, Semi-Tontene, and Commercial Plan, have proved so acceptable to the insuring public, that the Company can to-day present a showing unequalled by any other home Company at the same period of its existence, and its progressive record and sound financial standing, coupled with its prompt and satisfactory settlement of death claims, are the recommendations which this Company offers for public patronage.
The Company's rates are according to their various plans so arranged as to suit the convenience of all, as by the commercial plan insurance is given at the actual cost, while by the endowment and tontene the attractive investment feature is combined with insurance.
All information given and applications received by
C. E. DUFFY, Agent, Fredericton
Oct. 29, 1887—y tw—1vr.

THE ATLAS FIRE ASSURANCE CO'Y, Of London, Eng.
Established in the Year 1808.
CAPITAL, - - $6,000,000.00
Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Unsurpassed security gives to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
C. E. DUFFY, Agent.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Undertaking

JACKSON ADAMS, Principal Undertaker,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE
(OPP. QUEEN HOTEL)
FREDERICTON, - - - - N. B.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Hotels

BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET, - - - FREDERICTON.
NEWLY REFITTED, AND NOW ONE OF THE LEADING HOTELS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
SAMPLE ROOM AND LIVERY STABLE.
Modern Improvements constantly being made.
F. B. COLEMAN, - Proprietor.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

QUEEN HOTEL
FREDERICTON N.B.
J. A. EDWARDS, - Proprietor.
FINE SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO,—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

New Advertisements

WEST END
SAW MILL AND LUMBER YARD
SEASON 1887.
THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAIL LUMBER BUSINESS than for the last few seasons, begs to inform the public generally that besides the usual stocks of SPRUCE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand or sawn to order, will keep constantly on hand
DRY SPRUCE FLOORING AND SHEATHING,
PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK
SPRUCE AND PINE BOARDS, AND PLANK PLANED ON ONE SIDE.
Also intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS constantly on hand,
and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assorted.
☞ Office on QUEEN STREET, directly opposite mill
R. A. ESTEY.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

IMPORTANT.
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY,
MARKED DOWN TO SUIT ALL.
GOODS ALL NEW.
A FINE LINE OF
SILK CHAINS
AT
F. J. McCAUSLAND'S
Fredericton, Dec. 15th, 1887

In store and in transit:
3 CARLOADS OF
SUGAR!
Consisting of Granulated, Extra C. and Yellow Extra C.
Morton's Pickles, Colman's Starch, a full line of
BRUSHES,
Shoe, Stove and Scrubs.
Paper Bags, Wrapping Paper, "Pure Gold" Essences and Blacking, Pure Spices.
A large and complete Stock of FLOUR. For Sale low by
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, June 14, 1888.

New Advertisements

THE CELEBRATED
Rixford Scythe
HAS NO EQUAL.
Notwithstanding the large number of these Scythes that have been sold, no complaints have been made, but all attest to their excellent quality.
Come one, come all, and try them. Wholesale or Retail.
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, July 11, 1888

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.
Furniture Repaired.
Jobbing in Carpentry
Attended to by
W. S. HIMELMAN
192 GEORGE STREET
All work guaranteed so far as possible. Orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.
Fredericton, Oct 10th, 1887

WE WANT POTATOES.
WE HANDLED 60,000 BUSHELS POTATOES LAST SPRING.
And made money for our Shippers. Having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers Write us and ship to
HATHEWAY & CO.
General Commission Merchants,
22 CENTRAL WHARF BOSTON, MASS
Members Chambers of Commerce, Established 183
Boston, Oct 4th, 1887

G. W. DYKEMAN & CO.
AGENTS,
DOMINION ORGAN
—AND—
PIANOS,
Sewing Machines
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET,
Next Door Below Z. R. Everett.
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888.

A. LIMERICK & CO.
York street, Fredericton.
GASFITTING & PLUMBING
Attended to in all its branches.
HOT AIR FURNACES PUT UP IN LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,
With Dumb Register for ventilation. Hot and Cold Air.
Creamers, Milk Pans, and Strainers.
A. LIMERICK & CO.
Desires to inform the public that he has a Large Stock of the above articles, which he will sell Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than ever offered in the market before. Remember these Goods are of our own manufacture, and are of the very best material. Parties wanting Creamers or Milk Pans would do well by calling and examining before purchasing elsewhere.
Fredericton, April 12, 1888.

JOHN HARVEY, Photo Artist,
STUDIO: 104 QUEEN ST
FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Feb. 11th, 1888.

MEN!
Our Specific No. 23 permanently restores EXHAUSTED VITALITY, LOST MANHOOD and GENERAL DEBILITY when other treatment fails. Send 6 cts. in stamps for our TREATISE and DIRECTIONS for home cure. TORONTO MEDICINE CO., 343 Spadina Ave. Toronto, Ont.

New Store
The Subscriber has commenced Business near the Old Stand, opposite the Barracks, and three doors below Wilmot's Alley, where he intends keeping a full line of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
The stock is all new and well selected, and prices will be sufficiently low to induce a return of all his old customers, and all other.
D. LUCY.
Fredericton, June 9th, 1888.

2 | 2 !
Girdles, Gimps Ornaments, Muslins, Lawns, India Linen, White Robes, Colored Robes, Dress Goods in Plaids and Stripes.
CASHMERE IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, April 28th, 1888

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE,
TAPLEY'S REMEDY
WILL RELIEVE AND CURE.
Persons who have been troubled with the above Distressing Complaints, and never Anticipated a Cure, have found it in using this Remedy, and scores of cures from one to twenty year's standing, are vouched for by most reliable persons in various sections of the country.
For Sale by all Druggists.
Fredericton March 6th, 1888

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.
HONESDALE, PA., Aug. 11, 1887.
MR. C. P. ELDRED, Jeweler, Honesdale, Penn.
DEAR SIR:—In August, 1883, I purchased of you a Rockford eleven jewel nickel S. W. movement, No. 81,785, and since that time the watch has performed perfectly satisfactory. It has never stopped and could always depend on it. During the past nine months, the actual variation has been less than sixty seconds, using it every day on my engine, compared by the time received each day at the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Depot.
GEO. P. SLOCUM, Engineer N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R.
Call and get one of the Record Books which contains many more such proofs that the Rockford is the Best.
S. F. SHUTE, Sole Agent,
302 Queen Street, Opp. Off. Sq.
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888.

R. COLWELL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs and Pungs built to order in the latest and most durable styles. Material and workmanship of the best. Particular attention given to painting, trimming and repairing Carriages, etc. Terms, etc., to give satisfaction.
FACTORY
KING STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct 6th

THE MILLS TARIFF BILL.

The Scope, Nature and Effect of the Measure.

Comparison with the Present Tariff.

A Tariff Move in the Interests of the Working Man.

New York Herald.

The Mills Bill has been changed in some details in the course of the long debate, but these changes have not affected its general plan. The more closely it is examined, now that it is completed, the more clearly will it be seen by workingmen that its plan is sound and that their interests have been carefully looked after; that the changes it makes are extremely moderate, with a view to the determination to affect injuriously no established and legitimate industry employing many workpeople.

Its fundamental idea is to increase the prosperity of the people at large, and especially of those engaged in the manufactures where labor forms a large part of the cost of the product by making important raw materials duty free, and at the same time keeping up the protective duty on the manufactured products.

IN THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

Thus, wool is made duty free, and that part of the duty on woollen goods which was laid to counter-balance the wool duty is stricken off; but the duty on all manufactures of woollens is placed so high that the actual protection to this branch of industry, which employs large numbers of people, is in every case somewhat higher than under the present tariff. If the bill becomes a law it will result that the woollen manufacturers and their workmen will be better able to command the home market than under the present tariff, and they will be able with their raw material free, to export largely. The Mills bill will, therefore—as all woollen manufacturers know who have candidly examined its wool schedule—gave a great impetus to the woollen business. It will immensely benefit the workpeople in the woollen industry.

The same is true of many other industries. For instance lumber is made duty free. It pays twenty per cent. under the present tariff, and this duty on a prime necessary of life has created a set of lumber kings in this country. At the same time cabinet and house furnature and the whole line of manufactures of wood or wood and iron combined, such as cars and carriages, sashes, doors and blinds, boat, &c., are reduced five per cent. from the rates in the present tariff. Such a reduction in raw material, in fact gives the workmen in these industries higher protection than the present tariff, and should give them, as should the woolen operatives, better wages and more steady employment.

So, again, copper ore is made free in the Mills bill. It now bears a duty of seventy per cent. a monstrous duty, which has enriched a number of copper lords in the Michigan mines. Mr. Browne, a republican and protectionist member of Congress from Indiana, said in his tariff speech that he would make copper ore free "as quickly as lightning." But manufactures of brass, in which the labor is a large part of the cost of the product, are reduced only five per cent. and the ingenious workmen in that industry will, under the Mills bill, get larger wages and steadier employment—unless their employers are selfish enough to grab the whole advantage. Manufactures of copper are unchanged.

NO FREE TRADE.

The cry of "free trade" which the Republicans have set up against the Mills bill is seen in these instances and could be shown in others to have not the least ground. It is just like the cry of "Abolitionist" which the pro slavery Democrats thirty years ago used to set up against the Republicans. But every workingman in the projected industries can decide for himself on this question whether the Mills bill is a free trade measure by looking at the following table.

WHERE NO CHANGE IS MADE.

The first list is of industries now protected in the present tariff, which the Mills bill does not touch. No change is made by it in the duty on any of the products in these industries. They stand precisely in the Mills bill as they stand in the tariff now in force:

Basket makers.
Bookbinders and finishers.
Bone and ivory workers.
Boot and shoemakers.
Brewers and malsters.
Britannia ware makers.
Button factory operators.
Candle makers.
Cigar makers.
Clock and watchmakers and repairers.
Coopers.
Copper workers.
Corset makers.
Cutlery makers.
Distillers and rectifiers.
Fishermen.
Flax dressers.
Fur workers.
Gloves, cotton and woollen, cotton, gilloon, gimp and tassel makers.
Gold and silver workers and jewellers.
Gunsmiths and locksmiths.
Harness and saddle makers.
Hat and cap makers.
Hosiery and knitting mill operators.
Lace makers.
Leather case and pocketbook makers.
Leather curriers, dressers, finishers and tanners.
Miners.
Mirror and picture frame makers.
Organ makers.
Paper mill operators.
Pianoforte makers and tuners.
Preserved meats.
Rubber goods makers.
Scale and rule makers.
Screw makers.
Shirt, cuffs and collar makers.
Shooks.
Silk mill operators.
Straw workers.
Tiles, common and fire brick makers.
Trunk, valise and carpet bag makers.
Tobacco factory operators.
Umbrella and parasol makers.
Stove, furnace and grate makers.
Various farm products, hay hoops, barley, cattle, sheep and hogs, &c.

When a workman in any of these industries is told by a Republican orator that the Mills bill is a free trade measure he has a right to reply and may confidently answer that it is not true, because the duty is unchanged so far as he and all in the above list are concerned—and they make up not only a very large proportion of the "protected" industries, but compose to a great extent those in which the labor cost of the finished product, and in which, therefore, the workman has the greatest interest.

WHERE RAW MATERIALS ARE FREE.

The list below gives those employments in which the Mills bill does slightly lower the duties, but in almost every one of these cases it will be seen that the raw material is on the free list, while the duty on the product is lowered much less than the equivalent of the raw material made free.

On all manufactures of wood—as blinds, doors, sashes, cars, wagons, carriages, boats, pumps, staves, wooden ware and wooden turnings—there is a reduction of five per cent., and the twenty per cent. lumber duty is abolished, and the raw materials of this industry made free.

Brass work, with free copper ore, is reduced to five per cent.; carpets, with free wool, five per cent.; confectionery, with a twenty per cent. reduction on sugar, is reduced ten per cent.; woollen galloons, gimps and tassels, with free wool, sixteen per cent.; woollen hosiery and knitting, with free wool, twenty-three per cent.; cotton umbrellas and parasols, with frames duty free, ten per cent.; cotton goods (imported dyestuffs free), five per cent. Woollen goods in general, with thirty-five per cent. wool duty struck off, are reduced twenty seven per cent. leaving the workers in wool with a larger protection than they have now; leather gloves, ten per cent.; brooms and brushes, with free raw materials, ten per cent.

WHERE TANGIBLE REDUCTION IS MADE.

There remain industries on which in some cases considerable reductions have been made, where the present duties were very high, and where the articles are of universal use and consumption.

In glass generally the reductions are slight, except common window glass.

Curled hair for mattresses has been made free—it bears now a duty of 25 per cent.

The average reduction on steel and iron manufactures is from fifty-two per cent., the present rate, to forty-three per cent. in the Mills bill—but this is only for those included in the Mills bill, and it leaves a number, such as cutlery, untouched. Steel rails are cut down in duty, as they ought to be.

Lead ores are reduced one half. They are a raw material. Manufactures of lead are reduced from the present rate, sixty-eight per cent. to forty-four per cent.

Dressed stone remains at twenty per cent. Dressed marble is reduced from fifty-two per cent., but rough or block marble is reduced from fifty-three to thirty-two per cent.

Cotton cloths, which now bear an average duty of forty-six per cent., are reduced to forty per cent., but the cotton men have free dyestuffs and chemicals.

A great outcry has been made about the pottery business, but the Mills bill makes an average reduction on pottery from fifty-eight per cent. the present rate, to forty per cent., and the greater part of this is on the high grades and china.

Flaxseed and linseed oil, present duty fifty-five per cent., are reduced to twenty-two per cent., at which a hundred thousand painters and several million house owners and occupiers will rejoice.

Horseshoe nails, present duty seventy-six per cent., are reduced to forty-eight per cent., whereat all the blacksmiths in the country will rejoice.

Salt is made free. Shingles and laths also.

Starch, which in the present tariff bears the monstrous duty of eighty-two per cent. is righteously cut down to forty-one per cent. just half, to the benefit of the poor washerwomen of the country.

Common tools in universal use are reduced. Hammers, now at sixteen per cent. to ten per cent; saws, now at forty per cent. to thirty per cent; anvils, now at thirty-four per cent. to twenty-five per cent.

Cotton thread, used by every woman in the land, is now at fifty per cent. and is reduced to thirty-five and forty. Linen thread, now at forty per cent. is now down to twenty-five. Cables and cordage now at thirty per cent. are reduced to fifteen.

NO INDUSTRY TO BE DESTROYED.

It is impossible to go through the whole tariff item by item, because the protectionists have made the high tariff so extrordinarily complex that it is impossible for a common intelligence to understand more that a single schedule. But it is the general plan of the bill to reduce the very high duties on the common articles of daily use, and thus relieve the great mass of the people from a part of the burden which they have been forced by the extreme protectionists to bear. No one can examine the present tariff without seeing that it is ingeniously contrived so as to lay the highest duties on those articles which are of universal use, and the lowest duties on articles which only the wealthier classes use.

But nowhere is any duty so cut down as to "destroy" an established and legitimate industry as has been pretended by the opponents of the bill.

Any workingman who will read over the list above given of industries on which the duty has not been lowered or changed from the present and of others which have been reduced only because their raw material has been made free, will see how carefully the real interests of working men would have been regarded in the Mills bill and how absurd and false is the cry of "free trade" raised against it by those who want to maintain needlessly high duties.

SHE WALKED FOR DEAR LIFE.

A Chelsea Woman Who Took Poison Forced to Tramp all Night.

Laudanum caused a unique and sensational occurrence on Medford street, Chelsea, Tuesday night, and nobody in the 50 houses on that thoroughfare slept any on account of it. Mrs. Alexander Simpson lives at No. 15, having recently returned with her husband, who is captain of a schooner, from a voyage down the coast. It was said that during the voyage, she made an effort to sever her connection with this sphere, and that the execution of the project was still among her intentions when she arrived home. This statement Mrs. Simpson denies. She says that on Tuesday night she had cramps very badly, and in order to deaden the pain, she made up her mind to take some laudanum. She claimed to know all about the drug's effects, having taken it before on similar cases. On one occasion she bought 20 cents worth and drank it all, and it had no more effect upon her than a glass of water. In this instance she sent a neighbor's child to a neighboring drug store to get a quantity of the drug. The child soon returned with the intelligence that the druggist wanted to know who wanted the laudanum. Then Mrs. Simpson wrote her name on a slip of paper and sent it to the druggist's, who at once filled the order. Mrs. Simpson drank a large quantity of it, and a little while afterward the street was in a wild state of excitement. Four physicians were trying to get the drug out of the lady's stomach, and a score of sympathetic neighbors exchanged opinions and calls like bees going in and out of a hive. When it became apparent that the only hope of recovery lay in making Mrs. Simpson do some tall walking, she was hustled out on to the street and made, by main force, to use her muscles. Everybody who could do anything towards keeping her awake was busy, and everybody else on the street watched the procession as it marched up and down. It was a ludicrous sight, but the serious question of life or death was involved. The march was not ended until about six o'clock yesterday morning, when 20 miles had been covered, and Mrs. Simpson was out of danger. She was reported as much better last evening.—Thursday's Boston Herald.

MACKENZIE'S REPUTATION.

He Will Not Shrink From Legal Measures to Vindicate It.

LONDON, July, 27. A prominent publisher having recently received the offer of a translation of the German doctors' pamphlet on Emperor Frederick, asked Dr. Mackenzie if there is any objection to its being published. Dr. Mackenzie, in his reply, after thanking the publisher for his courtesy, says: "I do not think that any respectable publisher will jump at the offer. Shall, however, one be found emulous enough of the fame of Carnach to swallow the detestable bait, I shall not shrink from a prompt legal vindication of my reputation."

PARNELL AND THE TIMES.

Rumor that the Irish Leader will Bring a Libel Suit.

LONDON, July 27. The Parnellite committee have completed the drafting of proposed amendments to the Parnell commission bill. They will demand that the names of the accused and charges against them be specified, and if this is not granted they will demand that the words "other persons" be defined.

NEW YORK, July 27. G. W. Smalley telegraphs from London to the Tribune as follows:—A report which may almost be called startling was current last night. It is nothing less than the probability that Parnell may, after all, bring an action for libel against the Times. It is certain he was seriously considering it yesterday. One or two friends said he had made up his mind. This was not so last night and is not known to be so this morning, nor was it settled whether he would issue the writ in London or Dublin. It is needless to say what a momentous resolution this would be if really taken. I believe that most of his Gladstonian counsellors who hold a conclave to-day counsel him against it. They urge all the old arguments—the probability of a prejudiced judge and of a disagreeing jury, the expense, the peril of cross-examination which cannot be limited to the direct issue, the extreme difficulty of proving the letters to be forgeries and so on. Parnell's answer I understand to be substantially this: That his position before the special commission would be worse than in a court of law as plaintiff. This commission, supposing all limitations rejected by the government, will go into matters which might be excluded from a court and the delay, expense and difficulties of all sorts will be greater. Parnell assumes that if he sues the Times the commission will be dropped. Nobody likes it, except perhaps its inventor, Mr. Chamberlain. The debate, which ended in the second reading of the bill unanimously, was very hot. The apparent unanimity is apparent only. No two men agree about the details of the scheme. The personalities imported into the discussion are exceedingly bitter. The attacks on the attorney general have broken down, but will be resumed. Chamberlain, in the character of a candid friend, exasperated the Irish party beyond all others. In spite of his declaration of his own belief in Mr. Parnell's integrity they say all his honeyed sentences were only meant to smooth the way to an open commission which should seem to be strictly limited and really have a free hand. All these things, however, become of secondary importance should Parnell resolve to proceed with his action against the Times. If the commission sits, Sir James Hannen will practically be the commission—certainly one of the strongest and one of the fairest judges on the bench

ALL FOUR DROWNED.

A Whole Family of Boys Lose Their Lives Together.

MONTREAL, Que., July, 25. Four boys, aged 6, 8, 10 and 12 years respectively, were jumping on logs that were floating in the L'Assomption river, near Galarneau bridge, L'Assomption to-day, when suddenly the youngest of the four fell into the water. His cries were heard by one of his brothers, who ran to rescue him, but in his effort he lost his balance, and he, too, fell in. The two other boys rushed to the spot, but their weight caused the logs upon which they were standing to turn over, and thus all four were in the water. In another moment all the logs had jammed together over the heads of the boys, making a roof, which rendered their escape from drowning impossible, and the crowd which gathered recovered only four dead bodies which were found about an hour after the accident. The father of the children, a widower, was completely distracted when he heard the sad news.

The Clergyman and the Boys.

In a Kansas town one of the churches gave an ice cream and strawberry festival, the price of admission to which was a dime; but the dime covered the privilege of a plate of ice cream in addition to the admission. The idea in charging an admission fee was to exclude certain boys who might possibly be rude, and who were not likely to have money enough in their pockets to make them large purchasers. Several boys hung around the door begging for admission without pay, but were refused. An elderly clergyman who happened to see the refusal quietly handed two of the boys a dime each, and told them to go in and be happy. Presenting their dimes at the door, the boys were surprised to be refused again. The doorkeeper gruffly remarked: "G'way, boys, g'way; we don't want no boys here." The elderly clergyman, who is fond of a bit of quiet fun, then collected all the boys he could find in the immediate neighborhood of the church. They numbered seven in all, including the two originals. Several of them were barefoot, and none wore full dress suits.

Being well known to the people of the church, the old clergyman thought he had a right to invite such guests as he pleased to the festival. So he marched the boys in and paid their fare. The doorkeeper snarled as politely as he could and said: "We don't admit boys, sir." Said the clergyman: "These boys are my guests; you will admit them if you admit me." The whole party passed in. Then the clergyman saw the boys seated at a table and supplied with ice cream. In order not to embarrass them by his presence he retired and looked at them through a window while they enjoyed the feast. Instead of raising a riot, as the church people had feared that such boys would, they behaved themselves as properly as any of the other patrons of the festival. The clergyman said that his little joke was worth all the money it cost him; and that he not only had the pleasure of seeing the youngsters enjoy their ice cream, but of teaching the cold hearted church people a useful lesson. Some day those boys may be as important and as prominent in society as any members of the church. —New York Press.

A Summer Sanitary Guide.

For the benefit of summer boarders I would suggest that the following points should be noted as a guide to the healthfulness of a given house or locality:

Are there wells and cesspools in porous soil nearer than 200 feet of each other?

If the water supply is from a stream or pond, take a stroll to its source and see if it is liable to contamination by cattle or other agencies.

If the water or milk emits an odor after standing for some time, it should be viewed with suspicion, and to test the water put a spoonful of sugar in a tumbler which keep covered in a warm place, and if it becomes turbid it is to be viewed with suspicion. So also if either the food or water causes diarrhœa.

If outhouses are foul and neglected, then other and less visible parts of the building may be assumed to be bad.

Never stay long in dark, damp or musty room. Don't occupy a ground floor if avoidable—or a house without a cellar, especially if the latter is damp or wet.

If slops or refuse are thrown on the ground near a house, they will breed disease. Too much shade is bad, and where evergreens and other shrubbery grow so low as to rot and foster damp, beware.

All outhouses should have a supply of sifted earth to throw in at intervals so as to absorb moisture and be free from odors. Distrust country plumbing of all kinds; "the trail of the serpent is over all."

Observe if there are many pale, thin, dyspeptic and worn out looking women and children in the neighborhood, and you will have a fair index as to its healthfulness. —Charles F. Wingate in Medical Classics.