



Could Not Walk.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 1894. I couldn't walk, was perfectly helpless, had to be moved in a chair, and the doctors said I was incurable, as they had tried everything without avail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1894. We used Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic for the last four years, and the following cases were cured by it.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Free of charge.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle or \$2 for Six. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 2605 Notre Dame Street, and by B. E. McGRATH, 2122 Notre Dame Street.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

An enthusiastic Nationalist meeting was held in Milltown, in the East Kerry division, last week. Mr. John Dowd, P.L.G. presided, and delegates attended from all the surrounding districts.

At the last monthly meeting of the governors of the Clonmel asylum, Dr. Garner, R.M.S., reported that the large number of 707 patients were in the asylum during the past month. This is an increase of over fifty in twelve months, and over thirty since the beginning of this year.

At a recent meeting of the grand jury of county Carlow. Mr. Quilton, county surveyor, brought under the notice of the grand jury the question of by-laws for the regulation of the traffic of traction engines over the bridges in the county.

The good men and true of Slieverne, some five miles from Waterford, have just wonderfully celebrated the restoration to his farm, after five years on the roadside, of Simon Denne, whose dauntless courage, unselfish patriotism and sturdy perseverance achieved a victory that ought to be an object lesson for the tenantry of Ireland.

Justice Gibson, in addressing the grand jury at the opening of the Carlow assizes, said: "There is only one bill to go before you at the assizes, but it is a little more important than usual. I have to congratulate you on the state of the county, which, like the other counties at the assizes, is characterized by great freedom from crime."

The new president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Sir William MacCormack, is an Irishman. He first came to the front as a surgeon during the Franco-Prussian war when he served in the Irish Contingent at Metz, and subsequently in Paris during the siege, when he wrote his "Notes and Recollections of an Ambulance Surgeon," which have been translated into almost every European language.

At the monthly meeting of board of governors of the Clare lunatic asylum in Ennis, the following memorial to the Lord Lieutenant was unanimously adopted: "We complain of the manner in which we are hampered by the board of control, and how, what we consider vast and needless and unjustifiable expense is incurred, not so much in the execution of new, and, no doubt, needed extension of our buildings, but rather in the great want of care and foresight in arranging the plans so as to ensure their being carried out without expensive changes and alterations which add immensely to the cost of the works and needlessly overtax the already heavily burdened cess payers."

Very Rev. Dean O'Regan, P.P., V.G., the venerable and patriotic pastor of Mitchelstown, has convened a public meeting of the people of the district in support of the great national convention to be held in Dublin in September. Dean O'Regan, who has been a prominent leader in every Nationalist movement since 1829, is anxious that Mitchelstown should have an adequate and influential representation at the convention. His timely and spirited action will be widely followed throughout the south. Dean O'Regan, who has been for sixty-five years a prominent and influential factor in Irish politics, is confident that the forthcoming great convention will be productive of much good for the Irish national cause.

The "strike" in the Dublin building trade has, unfortunately, entered on a new lease of life, owing to the rejection of the Masters' terms at the hands of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Association. It was hoped that a settlement might have been arrived at on the basis of these terms, but the attitude taken by the Carpenters' Association is, apparently, uncompromising; and the outlook seems gloomier than ever. It is worthy of note that it is the large employers almost alone who are holding out against the men. The employers of the majority of the men have conceded the terms and no less than 650 are in employment,

and these have consented to a levy of 3s. a week per man in order to increase the strike pay of the men still out, who number 448. The society is at present supporting, in addition to its members, sixty-five apprentice boys who went out at the time of the strike, and also seventy-two men who were non-union workers when the dispute arose, but are now members of the society.

We regret to have to announce the death of Christopher Dowling, one of the Irish state prisoners, who some time since was released after serving twelve years' penal servitude. He was arrested on the occasion of the shooting of Constable Cox, in Dublin, on the 25th of November, 1882, and was convicted in February, 1883. He was released in February, 1895. He suffered severely while in confinement, and lost an eye while engaged in prison work at 8 Margaret place, North Circular road, Dublin. Mr. Dowling was almost continually in bad health since his release from prison.

Mr. Justice Holmes, addressing the grand jury at the opening of the assizes at Cork, said: "You will be called on to investigate seventeen cases, and I am glad to say there is none of these cases, except, perhaps, one, of a serious character. The one case to which I have referred is a case of moonlighting, and judging by the information it seems to be a serious case. Your county may be congratulated, for your county, as I have said, is large and populous, and some crimes must always be found in a population such as that. But it is always a subject of congratulation to those who are inhabitants of that county, and whose lot is cast there, to find that those crimes are so few and so free from serious element."

The Dublin Independent says: "The wife of a steward named Williams, in the employment of Sir Henry Cochrane, of Woodbrook, Bray, may be, presumably, happy in the reflection of the prosperity which, it is stated, has overtaken her sister. One Bernard Earle, it is said, died lately in Queen's County, Long Island, and bequeathed to his nephew, John Benn, a sum of over ten million dollars, together with a lot of valuable real estate, bonds and mortgages. The latter assets, the enumerators, in view of the ten millions, do not appear to have thought worthy of notice. Other nephews and nieces, it is stated, are also provided for. A Mrs. Thomas Wood and a Mrs. McGunigle getting \$50,000 each. Mrs. Benn is a sister of Mrs. Williams. The legatee and his wife are, it is said, meditating the purchase of a County Wicklow estate, so that they can settle down among their relatives." All of which reads so like the story of "Aladdin" that we would strongly advise prospective beneficiaries in the "Earle estate" to consult the books of the County Clerk of Queen's County, in the State of New York, and find out whether there is any such property registered there, before they waste any time or money in hunting after legacies that may exist only in the imaginations of wake-room dreamers, or legal cranks, on the lookout for a fee. In this practical end of the nineteenth century, properties worth millions do not go round begging for "owners" to pick them up.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The Movement of Population in Country and City Life.

In the course of a recent address, at Boston, the Rev. A. D. Mayo gave the following interesting array of figures to illustrate his opinions regarding city and country life in the neighboring republic.

In the year 1790 there were in round numbers 3,930,000 people in the 13 United States, of whom 132,000 were found in six places of 8000 people and upward, being 3.35 per cent. of the entire population. In 1890, in the 45 states and territories, were found 62,622,000, of whom 18,285,000, 29.20 per cent. were residing in 455 communities of 8000 each; the standard of city population adopted by the census. It is, however, to be observed that during the past six years the drift of population to the cities has probably increased in ascending ratio. These have also been the years most notable in human history for bringing men together through the development of the geni of modern life, electricity. To-day there are hundreds of communities, not exceeding 1000 (possibly 500), which, through the agency of the various forms of rapid transit, the telegraph, telephone, post office, express and the new journalism, are living substantially under the conditions and ideals of city life.

More than one-third of the people of the entire Union are now a city population. More than one-half the people in the North Atlantic and North Central States (including New England, the old Middle and the Northwestern states to the mountains) are now gathered in cities, of which three contain a population exceeding 1,000,000 each; while the greater New York, with the one exception of London, is now the most populous city on the globe. Six of these states have an average of 57 per cent. of their people in cities. Little Rhode Island leading, with nearly 79 per cent., and Massachusetts a good second, with 70 per cent. of urban population. The South Atlantic and South Central, including all the old slave states, save Missouri, contain, respectively, 16 and 10.45 per cent., while the new West, including the mountain and Pacific states, scarcely a generation old, have already one-third of their people living in these great families.

There are two important considerations that emphasize this fact of the drift to city life. First, the movement has gone on during the past 100 years with steadily increasing velocity. During the first 30 years, till 1820, the cities did not contain over 5 per cent., and until 1850 less than 9 per cent., of the people. At the close of the civil war and reconstruction the percentage had risen to 21 per cent., and by 1890 perhaps one-third of the American people were living under city conditions. In fact, in 10 leading states of the Union and in less degree in others, it may be said that the old-time country life of the grandfathers is a reminiscence

and the people on the farms and in the villages are living according to the ideas and under the conditions of city life.

Second, even more important is the fact that the portions of the country thus distinguished are, beyond comparison, the most powerful in wealth and all the higher elements of modern civilization. Of the \$65,000,000,000 of the national estimated wealth, in 1890, the North Atlantic states contained one-third and the North Central 5-18; the South Atlantic 1-13, the South Central and the new West each 1-11. In other words, the people of the states where the larger half of the population is living under city conditions, represent a valuation of 9-18 of the entire national wealth; the 11 states whose valuation each exceeds \$2,000,000,000 containing 40 of the \$65,000,000,000.

The State of New York alone exceeds the Southern Atlantic by 3 and the Southern Central by \$6,000,000,000. New York and Pennsylvania will "foot up" more than all the old southern states. New York and Massachusetts could buy them all out, except Missouri. And this excess of wealth is paralleled by the superiority of this great financial centre in all the higher elements of modern civilization, especially in drawing the most valuable immigration, including more than a million of superior white youth from the southern states within the past 20 years.

THE CRETAN SITUATION.

LORD SALISBURY'S ACTION MEETS WITH THE APPROVAL OF ALL ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford, in his special cable to the Tribune, says:—England has declined with dignity to do police duty for the Sultan in Crete. The proposal for international action there, like the project for a concert of the powers on the Armenian question, came from Vienna, but the proud nation which was duped then is now on the alert. Lord Salisbury, in refusing to commit England to the senseless and immoral policy of taking part in a blockade of Crete, has the moral sense of the nation behind him. Public opinion is well expressed by that staid, Conservative journal, the Standard, which tells the Sultan with the utmost plainness that a series of amputations is necessary for the treatment of the malady from which his empire is suffering, and that it will be a clear gain to civilization and peace if the Cretan Christians establish their independence. This line of comment, which is clearly inspired by the Foreign Office, is worthy of the best traditions of English diplomacy. The German press declares against it as a betrayal of the European concert, but the diplomatic burlesque to which international action regarding the Armenian outrages was reduced, disclosed how valueless and powerless concerted diplomacy really was. England has ceased to be a good European in Tallyrand's sense, and is again completely isolated in continental diplomacy, but her decision is exercising an effective veto upon the immoral action of the remaining European powers. There has been nothing in the recent diplomatic actions of England more creditable than her dignified and emphatic refusal to take part in the fantastic game of blind-man's buff in the East. It is a logical sequence to England's decisive defeat on the Armenian question, when the Foreign office was baffled by the treachery and indifference of its European allies. It now stands alone, but on the highest possible moral ground.

THE CZAR VERY NERVOUS.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—Despite the strenuous efforts to conceal the real condition of the Czar's health it is generally believed that Prof. Mendel, the insanity specialist, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. The Czar is reported to be very nervous and in hourly dread of his life. Hundreds of arrests have been made during the fortnight at St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Kiel and Moscow.

WELL DIRECTED ASSISTANCE.

We often listen to appeals for help, and in many instances turn a deaf ear to them. The following interesting account of aid rendered by a G.T.R. ticket agent was given in a recent issue of the Daily Witness: "It must be depressing to the cynic or the pessimist to read occasionally that gratitude and the remembrance of a kindness is not one of the lost virtues. A case in point is the following story related to a Witness reporter by the ticket agent at the Grand Trunk station one morning. He said: 'About twenty years ago, and that's a pretty long time, I was approached by a man who said that he wanted a ticket for a western point in the United States. He was poorly clad, weary-looking, and appeared as though fortune and he had been in odds for some time and that he had been having considerably the worst of it. He told me that he hadn't a cent, but that if he could only get to his destination he would be all right and would remit me the value of the ticket if I would only trust him for one. I sized the man up. Many times I had accommodated people with similar stories and never heard of nor from them again. But I thought I could trust him with a ticket. At the expiration of a short time I received from him a remittance of the full value of the ticket and many thanks for having helped him out of a desperate plight. Yesterday morning a well-dressed, fine-looking man peered through the ticket-office window and after a long scrutiny of my face threw down a business card and holding out his hand asked how I was and shook my hand very warmly. The card read: 'J. A. & Son, Swine Breeders, Centre street, Vermillion, Clay Co., South Dakota.' I told him I did not recognize him or his name. 'You may not remember me,' he said, 'but I recollect you very well, for I have had good occasion to do so, and I have come all the way from the Eastern Townships to Montreal to thank you personally for trusting me for that railway ticket to twenty years ago when I was broke. Do you remember me, now?' 'I remembered him then. He went on to tell me that after getting to his des-

tinuation he got employment and that everything had prospered' with him since. Recently he had visited Canada and could not resist the impulse to call and thank me for the little favor I had done him. One never knows what a single action may lead to. That man is rich to-day. Had he not been trusted for that railway ticket the current of his life might have gone the other way and he might have become—who knows what? 'But that is a very exceptional case, concluded the agent,' 'time and again, people are trusted and they never remember it.'

NATIONAL DAIRIES.

IS THE LATEST SCHEME PROPOUNDED BY PROF. ROBERTSON OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Prof. James Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, has returned from a tour of the North-West, with some new ideas as to methods for encouraging its development. In regard to dairying, he suggested that the Dominion Government should loan \$2,500 to any company of farmers subscribing themselves \$500 to enable them to build and equip a first-class creamery, which is to be managed by the Government, and four cents a pound charged for expenses to cover the cost of manufacturing the butter. He proposes to retain one cent per pound, also as a sinking fund to repay the loan. With its large acreage of pasture, he thinks butter making should be a staple industry in the west, and by shipping the product to the Old Country, it would be a great advertisement for the Territories. Prof. Robertson has also a scheme for tree planting on a large scale. Trials would at least, he says, demonstrate the effect of forest areas on the rainfall. He proposes that forest strips, at least 50 yards wide and ten miles long, should be planted a mile apart at right angles to the railway track. He thinks the railway companies, the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion Government should unite to carry out this plan, the cost of which, including planting and five years of supervision, would not be more than 50 cents an acre of the land enclosed without their forest belts.

A POSSIBLE FAIR ATTRACTION.

It is possible that among the attractions at the coming Montreal Exposition will be the finest display of minerals from British Columbia ever seen in Eastern Canada.

When Mr. R. H. Pope, M. P., and his colleagues in mining development were in Rossland, the suggestion was made that a collection of specimens from the various mines should be made, and forwarded to the Toronto Fair. The idea was quickly taken up by the principal mining men in the Trail Creek District, and a very fine number of specimens, weighing in all about a ton, have been gathered together, and are now on their way to Toronto. The suggestion has been made to the directors of the Montreal Exposition Company, that an endeavor should be made to secure the collection for their fair after the Toronto show is over. Negotiations have been begun to that end, and many believers in the development of Western Canada will hope that they will be successful.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The first lighthouse of which there is any record in history was built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 300 B.C. It was a tower on which wood fires were kept blazing at night. It was built on Pharos, a small island in the bay of Alexandria, and was one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It is an interesting fact that the modern French and Spanish names for lighthouse—the one being phare, the other faro—still preserve the memory of the island where the first attempt at sea-coast illumination was located. The ruined tower in Dover Castle, England, erected about A.D. 44, is claimed by some authorities to have been built for a lighthouse, upon which an enormous wood fire was kept burning.

The lighthouse on the southern end of the Island of Conanicut, at the mouth of Narragansett Bay, is said to be the oldest in the United States. The present structure is comparatively modern, but the first one was erected in 1740, and for nearly 100 years previous a watch-tower with a beacon fire had existed at the same point.

The lighthouse bears the odd name of Beaver Tail. The southern portion of Conanicut Island is shaped something like a beaver, with its tail pointing southward, and in early times it was known by that name, the two extremities being called head and tail. Previous to 1789 the few lighthouses existing in the United States were maintained by the states in which they were situated, but from that date the expense was assumed by the general government, and in 1791 the first lighthouse under the new law was erected at Cape Henry. There are now some 650 lighthouses, lighted beacons and lightships on the coast and waters of the United States.

HIS SPECIALTY.

FARMER HAYRAKE—Did your son learn anything at college? FARMER OAKSTRAW—Yes; I gave him a hammer to mend the barn with, and he threw it so far I haven't been able to find it.

The state of Iowa is responsible for the mental impairment of one of its citizens. The passage of an anti-cigarette law made it difficult for Joseph Gerki, a confirmed victim of the habit, to get his favorite form of narcotic. Striving to adapt himself to the new order of things, he became ill and delirious—a condition which the attending physician attributed to the sudden cessation of cigarette smoking. Gerki is in a hospital suffering from a serious mental affection which may prove permanent. There is a moral lingering about this incident somewhere, but whether it is for the cigarette victim or the makers of laws the discriminating reader must determine for himself.

A bicycle is the latest item of the wheelwoman's dress to receive her rare consideration.

The Live Stock Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—The cattle trade was weaker, and prices declined 3c per lb., as compared with last week's figures. This was due to warm weather and the supply being larger than anticipated. Choice States sold at 11c, Canadians at 11c and Argentines at 10c. The market for sheep was again weak, and prices show a decline of 1 1/2 to 2c since this day two weeks. Trade was worse, and the top price realized was 10c.

A private cable received from London says: Supplies of cattle light. Choice Canadian 11c, and sheep 10c.

Another private cable received from London reported sales of Canadian cattle at prices ranging from £14 15s to £17 per head.

Messrs. John Olde & Son, of London, Eng., write Wm. Cunningham, live stock agent, of the Board of Trade Building, as follows:—The number of cattle put on the market to-day was smaller as 947 head from the States ex Virginian and Manitoba were not offered for sale. Stiffer rates were held for and prices ruled a little dearer, good States cattle making 4 1/2 to 5d, exceptionally 5 1/2, and South American cattle which were a better selection than on Monday last, 4d to 4 1/2. The demand for sheep was weak and the tendency against sellers, for sale were 1,320 Canadian sheep and 874 from South America, which both realized from 5d to 5 1/2d.

MONTREAL, August 10.—As was stated in our report of a week ago that there would likely be a reaction in prices in the foreign cattle markets after such a sharp advance and this was borne out to-day, as cable advices were weaker in tone and noted a decline of 4c per lb., but even at the present figures ruling Canadian shipments are doing well, as cables from London report sales at prices ranging from £14 15s to £17 per head, which show a handsome profit to the shippers, and it is to be hoped that the markets will not react any further, as our exporters can stand quite a lot of such sales as the above, after two months' declining markets such as they have had. Late mail advices state that trade at Glasgow, for the week ending August 1st, was a regular bonanza prices advancing nearly £5 per head. The run of cattle from the States, it is expected, will be lighter for some time to come, and as the supplies of frozen mutton are going to be regulated some, the prospects for trade abroad are better than they were some three weeks ago. The demand for ocean freight here has been good, and considerable space has been engaged ahead. The tone of the market is very

firm, and in sympathy with the sharp advance in prices for cattle at Glasgow, rates have advanced 5s per head to 42s 6d. Liverpool firm at 45s, and London at 42s 6d.

At the East End Abattoir Market the offerings of live stock were 450 cattle, 400 sheep, 400 lambs, 250 calves and 25 lean hogs. Owing to the extreme heat and the fact that butchers had ample supplies of beef on hand the demand for cattle was slow and trade ruled very quiet. A few shippers were present, but buying in this respect was also slow, owing to the quality of the stock not being fit for this trade. A few choice loads at the Canadian Pacific yards were picked up, for which exporters paid 3 1/2c per lb. The supply of cattle was far in excess of the requirements of the trade and a number were left over, but this fact did not seem to make any depression in values, as they were fairly well maintained. The prospects are, however, that if the receipts are heavy for Thursday, with what were left over to-day, the market will be glutted and prices will give way some. The best beefs sold to-day at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; fair to good at 2 1/2 to 3c, and common to inferior at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c per lb. live weight. The supply of sheep was not so large as on Thursday last, but notwithstanding this the market was easier and the top price paid for shipping stock was 3c per lb., and in some cases holders realized as high as 3 1/2c for picked lots of cars. Butchers' stock moved slow at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c per lb. The demand for lambs still continues good, but owing to the increased receipts prices have eased off some, sales being made freely at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each to quality. Calves sold slow at from \$2.50 to \$7 each, and lean hogs brought from \$2.50 to \$7 each, as to size and quality.

At the Montreal Stock Yards, at Point St. Charles, the receipts of cattle were 10 loads, for which the demand was exceedingly slow and not a single transaction took place, consequently the holders sent their stock to the above market. The receipts of hogs were light, there being only 150 on the market, and as the demand was slow prices declined 10c per 100 lbs. since this day week, with sales at \$3.65 to 390 per 100 lbs.

PUTTING ON AIRES.

"What makes that hen in your backyard cackle so loud?" "Oh, they've just laid a cornerstone across the street and she's trying to make the neighbors think she did it."—Union Signal.

HAMILTON'S August Cheap Sale.

- CURTAINS Special Line Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains. 3 1/2 yards long. White. Very handsome designs. \$1.87 a pair. SWI S LACE CURTAINS. Irish Point. 3 1/2 yards long. White or Ecu. Scroll patterns. Worth \$3.25 a pair. CURTAIN POLES. 5 feet by 1 1/2 inches. Oak, Mahogany or Walnut. Heavy brass trimmings. Special at 33c each. CARPET DEPT. Special Line of Extra Quality Tapestry Carpets. New designs and colorings. 56c a yard. OPAQUE WINDOW SHADES. Mounted on best spring rollers. Fringed. Extra value at 67 cents each. AXMINSTER DOOR MATS. Size 13x29. Fringed all round. Special at 24c each. Worth 40c.

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BICYCLES, SOILED AND SLIGHTLY USED.

\$25.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00. NEW—\$50.00, \$60.00, \$70.00, \$80.00. Just what others ask \$100.00 for. You can't mistake this is the place to buy.

- Family Carriages. \$75.00, \$80.00, \$90.00, \$100.00 to \$250.00. Express Waggon. \$40.00, \$50.00, \$60.00. Very Heavy, \$100.00. Carts. \$16.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00. Open Buggies. \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00. Covered. \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00. Specials. Rubber Tires and Ball Bearings, \$175.00. Beautiful Doctors Phaetons. \$100, \$110, \$120. All L. other Trimmed.

Farm Implements

- MOWERS, - - \$33.00. RAKES, - - - 16.00. REAPERS, - - - 50.00.

Every man his own agent. Send your Cash and Order and save all Discounts and Commissions.

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