RANDY'S CRITICISM.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE BANKRUPTCY AND OTHER CLAUSES OF THE LAND BILL.

Vernon Harcourt Administers some Caustic Congratulations—Goschen Declares the Government Unwilling to Make Any Concessions—Speeches by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone—The Bill goes to Committee.

LONDON, July 14.—Lord Randolph Churchill, criticising the Land Bill, said he shuddered to think what would have been the state of Ireland if this bill had been in operation last winter. He did not doubt that from one quarter to one half of the tenantry would have been in a state of tumult and disorder appalling to contemplate. It was not within the limit of physical possibilities to deal with the eviction clause this season. The bill must be lightened by throwing it over. The bankruptcy clauses were equally objectionable, inasmuch as they would tend to lower the moral tone of the tenantry, besides producing an unmeasurable mass of litigation. The Government, in view of the large number of tenants who, it was expected, would be forced into bankruptcy, seemed to be trying to build up a system of national credit on a widespread foundation of national insolvency. If the Government, with the Irish members, would agree to deal with arrears and a revision of the judicial rents, instead of the bankruptcy clauses, the bill would be deprived of its worst features, and would become acceptable to the country. (Cheers.)

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt congratulated Lord Randolph Churchill on his clear exposition of the defects of the bill. If Lord Randolph's speech led to a new development of the bill, the House would have no difficulty in passing it. Lord Randolph had performed a capital operation under chloroform upon the measure, transforming its nature and leaving the mere skeleton of the bill. If the Government assented, the House would now try to put some decent clothing on the skeleton. Let the Government throw overboard the clauses that both the Tories and Liberals both opposed and the bill going without delay into committee would find an easy passage.

Mr. Goschen, speaking in behalf of the Government, said that, while they would not attempt to disguise the difficulty of their task, they must refuse to buy a single vote by making any concession against their convictions. Dwelling upon the temporary character of the bill, he said the Government would do their best to meet the views of the gentlemen on the other side with regard to the leaseholders clauses, but he boldly defended the eviction clause. He defended the bankruptcy clauses and denied Lord Churchill's assertion that the Government was trying to found a system of national credit. He opposed the plan for a revision of rents advised by the Cowper Commission as fatal to the coming land purchase measure

Mr. Parnell said he thought Mr. Goschen was looking rather to the enhanced value of property under his future land purchase bill than to the interests of the Irish tenants. The Government proposed to abolish evictions by executing them under another name, with the object of getting rid of the record of such transactions as evictions. The attempt to bolster up the judicial rents as the basis for purchase would defeat its own end, because the land would not be purchased on the judicial basis. The present measure would simply be regarded as a movement of stupidity and inaptitude. A speedy revision of rents was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Gladstone thought the debate had been conducted with great ability. Presuming that the Government maintained an open mind with regard to the suggestions made, he thought it needless to press the amendment to a division, but that the House should be left at liberty to amend and improve the bill. The committee understood substantially that if pressed to do so the Government were willing to drop the bankruptcy clauses. He reminded the House that those clauses constituted what the Government had always put forward as a prominent part of the bill and that no substitute was proposed. Assuming that Mr. Chamberlain intended to press his amendments, Mr. Gladstone called attention to and hailed his speech with great satisfaction. There was no reason to compel the Government to reject the suggestion with regard to the revision of judicial rents, and there was no apparent disposition on the part of the House to sustain the Government in rejecting the proposals of the Cowper Commission. The Opposition had obtained a vantage ground which they could not have anticipated a week ago, and with the prospect of a still further improvement in the views with which the measure was regarded by the other side of the House, he hoped the amendment would not be pressed.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government had intimated their readiness to consider and give effect to the suggestions that had been made, but they considered the bankruptcy clauses advantageous to the tenants, and if the House insisted upon eliminating those clauses, on the House would rest the responsibility.

The amendment was then negatived and the bill read a second time without division.

It was decided to consider the bill in committee on Thursday next.

THE CRIMES BILL.

SECOND READING WITHOUT DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Baron Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland, moved the second reading of the Crimes Bill. In making the motion he described the bill as a measure that was intended to counteract the criminal demoralizing system of intimidation now reigning in Ireland, a system that coerced loyal people and interfered with every relation of life. Neither sex nor age was spared from this odious, ferocious, cowardly tyranny. It was slander upon the trades unions to compare them with the National League, and it was absolutely startling to hear Mr. Gladstone cloak the abominable system of boycotting under the euphemism of "exclusive dealing." The bill was called a coercion bill, but what liberty existed in a country where a man was not allowed to take grazing, build a house, or supply goods to his neighbor without exposing himself to outrage and murder; where people could not buy, sell, employ or be employed without being subjected to the direst tyranny. In submitting a measure that was necessary for the protection of honest subjects, the ministers had a right to rely upon the loyal co-operation of the Opposition instead of resolute obstruction. A weak bill would be worthless, and this measure, while strong enough to be a terror to evil doers, could not jeopardize the liberty of a single innocent man. (Cheers.)

EARL GRANVILLE SAID

he would not deny that the Government, finding itself unable to maintain law and order by the existing machinery, had the right to apply to Parliament for further powers, but when restrictions were proposed suspending common personal rights, the clearest proof was required to justify an exceptional law. The state of Ireland was as peaceable now as it was in 1885, when the ordinary law was found to be sufficient. Everybody now knew that the real aim of the bill was to suppress combinations that interfered with the policy of the Government and to brand them as illegal. It was the undoubted right of every man to deal with his neighbors or not as he saw fit. The measure was of a deplorably dangerous character and would certainly lead to grave evils in Ireland. The Opposition having done its utmost to resist the passage of the bill must leave upon the Government the responsibility for the results. The Duke of Argyll, Lord Carnarvon and others spoke and the bill was then read a second time. The measure will be discussed in committee tomorrow.

DYEING IS PRACTISED

in thousands of the best families of the country. Any woman is glad to avail herself of the help of Diamond Dyes in restoring and renovating old or faded articles. 10 cents each. 32 Colors.

AN AWFUL HOLOCAUST.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company's Great Buildings in Ruins.

A MAN KILLED.

Dreadful Scenes—Louis Moore Falls From the Fire Escape on the Sixth Storey and Breaks His Neck—His Body Removed to his Home—Several Parties Missing Yet—Many Workingmen Have a Narrow Escape—The Cause of the Fire Unknown—Women Looking For Their Husbands and Sons—Over Three Hundred and Fifty Employees Thrown Out of Work—The Fire Brigade's Work.

Montreal has been free from fires of a very serious character for some time past, but Friday last the ringing of the fire bells several times announced that what promised to be a dreadful and most destructive conflagration had commenced. The fire is one which resulted fatally for one poor individual, as far as can be ascertained, and probably several others have met with a horrible death in the ruins. The hour was ten minutes past six this morning, when Constable Kennedy of No. 7 station was patrolling Wellington street and all was peaceful and tranquil. He reached the corner of King street, when looking down towards William street he was horrified to see smoke issuing from the windows of the new wing of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery. The gush of smoke was followed quickly by a flame of fire, and for the few subsequent seconds that the officer investigated, smoke and red flames of fire issued from the window alternately in rapid succession A loud cry of "Fire! fire!" arose on the still morning air, and for the next five minutes half clad workingmen came surging out on the street through the principal entrance to the new wing. Meanwhile Officer Kennedy had gone hastily to box 42 and pulled the alarm; but, from what can be ascertained, the box was out of order, and the alarm would not ring. Some person had previously hastened to No. 3 fire station on Wellington street, and called out the firemen, who, before starting, rung an alarm from box 37 in the station. This called out the central division of the brigade and salvage corps, and on their arrival, finding that the whole factory was on fire, a general alarm was sent in. But, horrors! what has transpired before the arrival of the firemen. The St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, it is known, extends from King to Queen streets, and from near Wellington to about 200 feet back towards William. This is the refining department proper, the building comprising one refinery, two char kilns, two boiling houses, two filter rooms, carpenter shop, engine house, and numerous other shops. The buildings were seven storeys high, and the new structure on King street was supposed to be fire proof. The boiling rooms were near Queen street and in them were employed about thirty men. Three of these men noticed the fire coming towards them from the boiler room and they notified the remainder, and then all hands made an attempt to escape. Six of the men, namely, Jos. Brisson, Cyril Briere, Alphonse Bertrand, Jos. Hamelin, Jos. McCafferty and John Henderson, were headed off by the dense smoke, which very rapidly filled the whole building, and their only means of escape was by the enclosed bridge leading from the factory across Queen street to the offices on the opposite side. They crawled through the smoke carefully and every now and again a gush of fire would overtake them, and before they got safely in the offices the bridge had taken fire. Meanwhile three other men crept out on the window sill on the sixth storey of the building and attempted to get on the fire escape which ran down the wall close by. Two had succeeded, and the last man to leave the window, through which the flames and smoke were issuing, was Louis Moore, a boiler, aged 38 years. He had just commenced to descend after his two fellow employés, when

A SHEET OF FIRE ENVELOPED HIS BODY

and burned him terribly. A large crowd had collected on the street and all eyes were directed on the unfortunate man, who tried to escape the flames, but suddenly another tongue of fire caught him and a heartrending shriek escaped the poor individual. His two hands relaxed their unsteady hold and were thrown above his head, while the semi-unconscious man toppled backwards and struck the ground with a dull thud, and when surrounded by some of those close by life was found to be extinct. The body was carefully carried across the street and laid at the corner of Ottawa and Queen streets, where many viewed it and turned away sickened at the sight. The remains were there over an hour before the ambulance arrived and took them to his late residence on Notre Dame st., corner of Brooks. Here another heartrending scene transpired. The poor man's wife, who had been awaiting his return from work, became distracted when she witnessed her husband's remains and heard the story of his death. She bore up well under the circumstances, which were most terrible in the extreme. The unfortunate victim Moore met his death before the firemen arrived, and before any stream was laid on the building the whole place was one roaring mass of flames. While streams were being played in through the windows a loud crash was heard in the interior of the refinery, and following this was a dense column of smoke and flame which rose high heavenward. The different sections of the brigade had streams on, some playing from Ives' building, others from the adjoining house on Queen street and still others on Queen and King street, while the engines were all put to work. The Clapp and Jones and Shand and Mason, of Point St. Charles, did very effective service, but it was evident that any amount of water could not prevent a total destruction of the premises. Shortly before seven o'clock the bridge leading across from the main building to the offices gave away at the factory side, on account of being burned, and fell on to the street, barely escaping wounding several parties. The firemen were working hard, and the flames were not so fierce, but when the bridge fell the western factory wall on Queen street also came down with a loud crash, and for a few moments nothing could be seen on account of the density of the smoke in the air. The brave firemen rushed forward, hose in hand, and put themselves to work with more energy now, as they had a large opening and could play on the fire more successfully. Two minutes later the southern wall fell in with a terrible crash, and once again the firemen were obliged to beat a retreat, only to return to work with more vigor when the road was cleared sufficiently for them to see what they were doing. The streets by this time were crowded, and the police had all they could do to keep the crowd from surging in close to the remaining three walls which were in danger of falling. The fire was got well under control in one part, when with a tremendous noise the large filters on the King street side crashed in and taking the floor and wall with them, the whole debris, filters and all, fell into the street, raising a thick dust, and many close by had a narrow escape of being injured. By this time the flames managed to extend to the dwelling houses on Queen street, and the occupants who were attempting to save their furniture and clothing were driven from their premises, and a minute later the

DWELLINGS WERE INVADED BY THE FLAMES,

but these were quickly extinguished by a couple of streams. The buildings were badly gutted, however, and the contents destroyed. The buildings front on Queen street, and the numbers are 89 and 91. The upper part of the premises is occupied by two families named Kirby and Flynn, and the lower part by two other families named Jones and O'Brien. These families are almost destitute now, they having saved nothing and the premises being uninsured. At half-past nine o'clock all danger was over, and part of the brigade went home. The Skinner or Hayes ladders were not used, but all the small ladders were brought into use. During the whole morning women and children were around the ruins enquiring after their sons, husbands, brothers and fathers, and no one seemed capable of giving any explanation of their whereabouts. In the factory there are close on to 400 employés, and only 80 of this number were on the "night-shift," as it is termed. One of these men, who worked in the machine department, stated that they were all working away, and were about to get ready to go home, when some one screamed fire, and all hands looked in the direction of the boiler room, where a red flare could be noticed. No delay was made in rushing for the stairs. The young man said he forgot his coat and went back again into the machine shop, but in the meantime all hands had safely got down stairs and he was the last to leave. He was certain that nobody was left in that part of the building, which was the new wing, but he could not say anything regarding the safety of the men in the other part. Mr. Scott, foreman, stated that the fire originated in the boiler room, but the cause is unknown and will always remain a mystery. He notified the men who made their escape safely, he being among them at the time. He ran out and notified parties who sounded an alarm from the fire station. Several other men, who were working in the building, told the same story, and it is certain that no person has lost his life in that part of the building. As regards the factory on the Queen street side, there may be many who could not escape, and who have met with a horrible death in the flames and ruins. All the employés have not yet turned up, although the foremen are working and making a vigorous search for them with a view of ascertaining if really there are many who have fallen victims. The women were found going around the streets with a sorrowful look on their face and tears in their eyes and many of them fear the worst. There are about eight new hands who cannot be accounted for, but they may have escaped. One named Beaumont is believed by everybody to be in the ruins, while it is said that one Henderson and a young Frenchman, another new employé, were headed off by the fire and fell victims to the flames.

WHAT GUARDIAN GILBERT SAW.

Guardian Gilbert is certain that there are several parties in the ruins, as he tells the following story. He was proceeding along William street shortly after six o'clock with his little daughter and had met Watchman Gillen, to whom he was speaking. His attention was suddenly attracted by hearing box 37 struck on the church bells, and a moment later he saw parties running towards Queen street. He followed, after having sent his daughter home, and on turning into Queen street he noticed smoke and flames issuing from the windows of the sugar refinery. At the same time three men came to windows and looked out, apparently looking for some mode of escape. There being none, they seemed to fall back among the flames and were not again seen. There is every reason to believe from this that they perished in the flames. This transpired after Louis Moore fell from the fire escape. No idea can be given by any person how many men, who were employed during the night, were seen this morning, and it will be some time before it is found whether any parties are really missing. Workmen are willing to go to work immediately after the bricks have sufficiently cooled and search for the bodies, if there are any. This task will not be an easy one, and some days may transpire before the debris is cleared away sufficiently to satisfy all parties, and either find all the bodies or be convinced that there are none. The fire that came through the cross bridge on Queen street extended into the company's office, and although rapidly extinguished, the premises, were considerably damaged by water and the furniture and fixtures broken. The gas pipes in the main premises are broken in several places and a continued blaze all along the pipes was noticed. A large quantity of gas is being wasted, and it seems there is no way of turning it off. All that remains standing of the once majestic building is a portion of the side wall, a small corner on Queen street and a chimney of thirty feet in height. The firemen did great work and saved the buildings of Messrs. H. & R. Ives and others in the vicinity from taking fire.

THE PROBABLE LOSSES.

There was not a large stock in the building, all the raw material being kept in other buildings across from the main works on King street. Consequently there was only the machinery and building destroyed; and, indeed, that was quite sufficient, as the loss is very extensive. Mr. Labatt, manager of the company, stated that at the present moment he could not say or give a near estimate of the loss, as the books were all in the vault in the office, but he thought it would be between $500,000 and $600,000. The new building facing on King street was just completed about a year ago. The old char house was completely destroyed on January 22nd, 1884, and the new building was immediately erected instead at a cost of about $120,000. The company were insured in about fifty insurance companies, and will not lose heavily. A meeting of the insurance agents interested was called for one o'clock this afternoon to give an account of the exact insurances. It is said that the daughter of Mr. Moore, the dead man, went to see him this morning at six o'clock, and that she was in the building when the fire started. It is stated that she has not been seen since and the worst is feared. The firemen are still working at the building, five streams being kept continually playing on the ruins. The engine room adjoining the old refinery was damaged considerably, but the machinery is fit for use again. The carpenter shop is completely gutted. Moore, Maguire and Henderson were the three men who came out on the fire escape and Henderson was almost naked. Before Moore toppled over Henderson thought he had ample time to reenter the building and secure his clothes. He was seen to get in by one of the windows, but was never seen afterwards. He has been an employé for three weeks only. From what can be ascertained at a late hour, there are about six men missing, and there is not the least doubt as regards there being in the ruins.

This great conflagration has caused no little excitement among residents in the vicinity, as most of the employés lived near the factory, and now they are thrown out of work, as it will be impossible to recommence for many months.

THE INSURANCE.

The total insurance on the building and contents is $430,000, and the company have policies on the following companies doing business here, the remainder of the insurance being in companies without agencies in Montreal:—Connecticut $5,000, Scotland Union $7,500, Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $50,000, Lancashire $10,000, Liverpool and London and Globe $10,000, Commercial Union $10,000, City of London $10,000, North British Mercantile $10,000, Royal $10,000, Queen's $7,500, Citizens' $10,000, London Assurance $5,000, Norwich Union $4,000, Royal Canadian $10,000, Quebec Fire $5,000, Western Assurance $7,500, Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000, Hartford $2,500, Fire Association, $10,000; London & Lancashire, $5,000; Northern Association, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; National of Ireland, $5,000; Glasgow & London, $10,000; British American, $5,000; Phœnix of London, $15,000. Total, $239,000. The total loss is estimated at $550,000.

NOTES.

This has been the most fatal fire experienced in Montreal for many years.

The police had no ropes, nevertheless they kept the crowd back and no accidents occurred.

The Clapp & Jones with the Shand & Mason engines of No. 9 did the best service at the fire.

Mr. McNally, who is in the employ of the company, has all the books and papers of value safe in the office vault.

No 4 Station fire engine while returning home from the fire along St. James street met with a mishap. The rear axle broke and the engine had to be taken to the Central Fire Station for repairs.

The Merryweather seemed to work well during the morning, there being a very good stream on the building.

The company have a large quantity of sugar in stock, but they will not be able to supply the wants of their customers before getting into operation again.

As soon as the fire commenced the principal members of the company were notified, and they arrived on the scene and witnessed the destruction of the buildings.

The Salvage Corps spread numerous covers and did effective service. Several covers were spread in the office. The chief and sub-chiefs were at the fire from the start and worked vigorously.

A little boy was run over by a reel at the corner of Wellington and King streets early this morning and sustained a fracture of the leg. He was removed in the ambulance to the General Hospital about 1 o'clock.

People are still looking for parties who were employed on the night shift and who have not yet put in an appearance. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of the fire, and the general enquiries are:—"Is there anybody in the ruins?" Some remark that over eighty men never escaped from the building, as the flames did not take five minutes to spread all over the works, consequently in that time the above number of men could not possibly dress and crawl through the smoke and flames down the staircase to the street from the sixth and seventh flats. There is not the least doubt but some one has perished besides the unfortunate Moore, but this will only be ascertained when the debris is cleared away.

A JUBILEE ODE.

(Modified by Irish Circumstances.)

I dedicate this Ode to—

"Our Race—The Celtic race remains
Limbs of a life once so gigantic,
Proscribed upon their native plains,
Far parted by the deep Atlantic."

Dear gracious Queen we're loyal too
And full of love and kindly part,
Our tears have trickled to the ground
When famine reigned in Erin's heart;
We know the age and watch its plans,
Its deeds of fame, its brilliant glory,—
And love you true as England's Queen—
But not in Erin's tear-clad story.

On every field, where valor led,
Our swords have leapt, our hearts have panted
To smite the foe with deadly blow,
To rout the foe with hearts undaunted;
On Afric's coast, through burning sands,
The Arab fled in wild commotion,
Nor dared to meet the waves so wild
That heaved round Ireland's brave devotion.

Dear gracious Queen we're loyal too—
And faithful to the land that bore us—
Through weal and woe, through smiles and tears,
Our hearts have sung an Irish chorus;
Across the years that bind your reign
We catch a glimpse of England's glory,
And love you true—as England's Queen—
But not through Erin's tear-clad story.

The arts have flourished in your reign—
(What art so dear as Irish freedom?)
Than wealth of Ind a little love,
Will better cheer our hearts and lead them.
In every land we built a cairn
With pebbles stained with heart-bled sorrow,
That you our Queen we hail to-day—
And hail not Ireland's peace to-morrow!

Dear gracious Queen we're loyal too—
But not to power that strikes our kinsmen;
For Justice loves a kindly deed
And through the heart she always wins men:
Look to the land of ivied tower—
Of ruined castle old and hoary,
And say great Queen of Britain's realm,
Have you a pride in Ireland's story?

O mighty voices of the past
Long hushed in death in Ireland's pleading!
O'Connell, Davis, Mitchel, Butt,
Join hearts with those who now are leading!
And tell us what have fifty years
Brought to a land 'neath cruel oppression,
From every mound and patriot grave
Come forth in one heav'n-swept procession!

Dear gracious Queen we're loyal too—
In cabin, cot and stately mansion,
And love you true as England's Queen,—
Your wealth of power and cash expansion;
But blame us not if in our cot
We mourn because the crowbar stings us,—
And crying for bread you reach a stone—
The gift each tyrant landlord brings us.

Dear gracious Queen we're loyal too—
And faithful to the land that bore us,
Though darkest hour beset our way
Our hearts will sing an Irish chorus;
For ten-fold fifty years have we
Knelt at the shrine of Ireland's glory—
We love you true as England's Queen,
But not through Erin's tear-clad story!

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

Queen's Jubilee, June 21, 1887.

C-H-O-O! C-H-O-O!! C-H-O-O!!!

Don't sneeze, sneeze, hawk, hawk, spit, blow, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath. If you have acrid, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, throat disease, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in head, splitting headache and other symptoms of nasal catarrh, remember that the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

A NEW SWEDISH INDUSTRY.

A new industry has lately sprung up in Sweden, and promises shortly to become a most important one. Oil for illuminating purposes is now manufactured in that country from the stumps and roots that remain in the forests after the timber has been cut. These are subjected to a process of dry distillation, and besides wood oil many other products are obtained, amongst them turpentine, creosote, acetic acid, wood charcoal, tar oils, etc. This oil cannot be used in ordinary lamps, as, containing a large proportion of carbon, it gives off a great deal of smoke during combustion. When mixed with benzine, however, it may be used in ordinary benzine lamps; but when burnt alone a special lamp must be adopted. The trees that furnish the greatest amount of oil are the pine and the fir. There are about forty establishments engaged in this manufacture in Sweden.—*Boston Budget.*

THE SWEETEST GIRL IN SCHOOL.

"She's the sweetest girl in school!" enthusiastically exclaimed one young girl to another, as they passed down the street together. "Edith is so kind, and gentle, and unselfish, every one likes her. And she has lovely golden hair and pretty eyes. Isn't it a pity her complexion is so bad; it spoils her looks. And then she has such dreadful headaches!" The girls skipped along, but it happened Edith's mother had heard what they said. It set her thinking. What could be done for those headaches and the rough, muddy complexion, that was such a trial to her gentle daughter. She recalled what she had read of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and on the spur of the moment she slipped into a drug store and bought a supply. Edith took it faithfully, with the result that it cleared her disordered blood, relieved her headaches, made her skin soft, fair and rosy, and now she is not only the "sweetest girl in school," but the most beautiful.

Some men are so lazy that the "spur of the moment" cannot quicken them into activity.

ALL DISORDERS CAUSED by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?

Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emergency.

Red is the natural color of a young baby, but afterwards it becomes a yeller.

A SOURCE OF DANGER.

The frequent source of danger attending bowel complaints during the summer and fall is the liability to check the diarrhœa too suddenly. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will not do this. Inflammation of the bowels does not follow its use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astringents. It cures promptly and in a natural manner.

I can easier (says a philosopher) teach twenty what were good to be done than be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching.

IN GOOD REPUTE.

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says:—"B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

Why was a man made with wide-spreading arms, except, as Dryden beautifully supposes, "to satisfy a wide embrace?"

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

IRISH NOTES.

The tenants on the property of E. H. Woods, Milverton Hall, Skerries, have been granted an unsolicited abatement of 15 per cent. on their March rents paid on June 1st. A similar reduction was allowed upon the March and September payments of last year (1886.)

Through the exertions of Father Mockler, Annacarthy, county Tipperary, an evicted tenant named Patrick Dwyer, Carhue, on the Earl de Montalt's property, is about being restored to his home. He was evicted about four years ago, and his place has since been occupied by emergency-men. It is said all arrears are to be wiped out, and the former rent considerably reduced.

During the past year successful emigrants from Ireland to Canada and the United States sent presents in money to their friends and relatives in the old country amounting in all to £1,276,035. The remittances from Australia amounted to only £51,531; but it has to be remembered that of the 932 persons who emigrate on an average from this country daily, 700 go to Canada or the United States.—*United Ireland.*

On Wednesday a writ was issued by Mr O'C. Miley, solicitor, at the suit of Mr. William Murphy, M. P., against Captain Blackburn, R. N., to recover £1,000 for trespass and trover. The cause of action arose on June 21, when the defendant, who is the officer in command of the gunboat Shannon, caused, it is alleged, a green flag which was flying on board the plaintiff's yacht, Hirondelle, in Bantry Bay, to be pulled down and purloined by a party of sailors. Mr. D. B. Sullivan is the counsel who signs the writ.

The Cork *Herald* says:—The Marquis of Waterford has always been a tickler for honesty (in print), and he is one of those who denounce the Irish members as robbers, confiscators, &c. The decisions of the Chief Land Commission in Waterford are a curious commentary on his action in lecturing honest men. He sought to get the rents of twenty-nine tenants increased from £233 to £379, and the land commission has answered his appeal by reducing them to £215. These decisions are not calculated to make commonsense people believe that the Irish leaders are the robbers.

At the conclusion of the business at Dungannon petty sessions on Monday, Mr. John Hoy, assistant to Mr. Reynolds, M.P., solicitor, served Mr. Charles E. B. Mayne, R.M., with a notice informing him that Mr. William Moffatt, of Dungannon House, the chairman of the late Home Rule meeting at Dungannon, and on whose grounds the meeting was held on 19th May last, was proceeding in the Court of Queen's Bench against him and Mr. W. B. Kelly, District-Inspector R.I.C., Omagh, for unlawful entry and trespass upon the grounds attached to Dungannon House on that date, and for assault at the same time and place. The damages are laid at £5,000.

A Parliamentary return, issued last Friday evening, headed "Evictions in Ireland," gives the number of persons evicted in each province and county during the quarter ended March 31 last for non-payment of rent. The number of persons evicted was—In Ulster, 619, of whom 18 were admitted as tenants and 364 as caretakers. In Leinster—Evicted, 590; re-admitted as tenant, 1; as caretakers, 298. In Connaught—Evicted, 953; re-admitted as tenants, 45; as caretakers, 542. In Munster—Evicted, 2,880; re-admitted as tenants, 159; as caretakers, 2,094. Total for Ireland—Evicted, 5,042; re-admitted, 223, and as caretakers, 3,321. There were also evicted from agricultural holdings for other causes than non-payment of rent or breach of covenant, 148 persons throughout Ireland, of whom 56 in Ulster were re-admitted.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increase, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Kidney ailments, and for Blood Impurity is decided.

A lot of unclaimed freight was recently sold at Boston. Among the goods there turned out to be 200 manuscript sermons, written by a Connecticut clergyman. The purchaser discovered curious notes on the margins, such as the following:—"Deliver this passage in solemn tone;" "Scornful smile after the word 'never;'" "Close Bible with violent slam after this passage;" "Contemplate ceiling in attitude of adoration at this point;" "Sarcastic wave of hand;" "Rapid gesture."

ALL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

Agree that catarrh is no more nor less than an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal air passages.

Nasal catarrh and all catarrhal affections of the head are not diseases of the blood, and it is a serious mistake to treat them as such. No conscientious physician ever attempts to do so.

It is held by eminent medical men that sooner or later a specific will be found for every disease from which humanity suffers. The facts justify us in assuming that for catarrh at least a positive cure already exists in Ely's Cream Balm.

A distinguished diplomatist from the United States of America, a very genial and sociable being, soon after his arrival in London made the round of the sights—Madame Tussaud's among the number. "And what do you think of our waxwork exhibitions?" asked a friend. "Well," replied the General, "it struck me as being very like an ordinary English evening party."—*English Exchange.*

Perhaps one reason why the road of transgressors is so hard, is because it is so much travelled.

NATIONAL LOTTERY
OF
COLONIZATION.

The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WEDNESDAY of each month.

The Value of the Prizes, which will be drawn on

WEDNESDAY, July 20th, '87
WILL BE
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WE CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN THIS SOAP HAS NO EQUAL. MOST SCALY ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT.

ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. TRADE MARK

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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New York City.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you?
USE PERRY DAVIS'
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
25 Cts. Per Bottle.

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Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 cts. in stamps by J. A. POZZONI, St. Louis, Mo.
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