

CABLE DESPATCHES.

A FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA.

GENOA, Sept. 8.—The steamer "Vill" from Genoa for Malta, has been sunk off the coast of Sicily. The vessel was carrying a large quantity of coal, and the loss is estimated at £100,000.

A RUN ON IRISH BANKS.

CORK, September 8.—There is a heavy run on the branches of the Bank of Ireland and the provincial bank at Skibbereen.

MORE EXPULSIONS FROM PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, September 8.—The expulsion of 104 Austrian residents of Kattowitz, Prussian Silesia, has been ordered to-day.

BRIGHT AND THE LIBERAL DIVISIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Mr. John Bright has written a letter in which he expresses the opinion that at this time every one who values honesty and decency in public life should submit himself to the true interests of the Liberal party.

EARL CARNARVON ON THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

DELFAST, Sept. 8.—Lord Carnarvon, in a speech here to-day, said that since the Conservatives came into power English relations abroad had improved. The peace of Europe, which had been trembling in the balance, was now restored to an equilibrium and public confidence was re-established.

SIR MOSES MONTGOMERY'S WILL.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The reading of Sir Moses Montgomerie's will at the probate, fully disclosed the names of the legatees. These number nearly 200, and receive sums varying from £100 to £25. Accompanying the names, in many instances, are expressions of tender friendship. The personalty reaches £1,500,000, and the succession duty \$100,000.

THE ENGLISH TRADES UNIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Mr. Henry Broadhurst was the lion of the trades union congress at Southampton. Two hundred accredited delegates were present, and there was a large and thoughtful audience. Mr. Broadhurst, amid ringing cheers, began by alluding to the new suffrage: "For the first time in our history the people will hold in their hands the destinies of the empire." He demanded representation of labor on the magisterial bench, and more labor candidates for the House of Commons. All the party organs give the congress space and attention, following the example of American partisan newspapers.

A CANNIBAL FEAST.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Capetown advices state that the Congo cannibals have attacked several stations of the African association and roasted and devoured a number of whites.

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—In a speech at Warrington yesterday Mr. Chamberlain scouted the idea that Lord Hartington would accept Lord Randolph Churchill's invitation to join the Conservative party. "There is no difference," he said, "between the two parties. The Radicalism of the Liberal party is not a party, it is a policy. The Radicalism of the Conservative party is not a party, it is a policy. The Radicalism of the Liberal party is not a party, it is a policy. The Radicalism of the Conservative party is not a party, it is a policy."

THE VIEWS OF THE PRINCE.

The Standard says it is willing to forget much of Chamberlain's socialism in consideration of the moral way in which he executed Parnell in his speech at Warrington yesterday. The Daily Express says that at the present moment there is less reason than ever for the Whigs to join the Conservatives. Whether the Liberal majority will be large or small, it will consist of the advanced section of the party, and a Liberal failing to pledge himself to changes in land laws and taxation has no chance of being heard.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Sir Lyon Playfair, the president of the British association, delivered his inaugural address at Aberdeen last evening. It was a review of the facilities provided for the advancement of scientific education in Great Britain and abroad, and was a bold indictment against his own country for allowing itself to be outdistanced by so many states in the limitation of the English statutes, which permit no grant for scientific education exceeding £40,000. He humorously said: "Our treasury holds the opinion that there is a finality in science and in expanding knowledge." At a subsequent council meeting it was resolved to give a hearty welcome to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which contemplate holding its annual meeting in London either in 1887 or 1888.

A LUNATIC'S MAGIC MIRROR.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A lunatic was arrested in Buckingham palace yesterday while seeking an interview with the Queen. He had with him an ordinary glass bottle, which he insisted upon presenting to the Queen, and which he said was a magic mirror, which would enable her to see through everybody.

THE ENGLISH GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, September 11.—Lord Randolph Churchill's indisposition is due to nervous prostration, the result of overwork. A few weeks' rest will restore him to good health. A number of prominent Tories have been urging the Government to postpone the date of the election until January. Lord Salisbury consulted his colleagues and decided to name November 14. Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. for Bradford, continues in poor health. Mr. Chamberlain, prefiguring his work on the Radical programme, says Radicalism, which has hitherto been the creed of the most numerous section of the Liberal party outside the House of Commons, will henceforth be a powerful factor inside. The Radical aims, he says, are constructive, not destructive.

TRADES' UNION ELECTION PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Trades' Union congress at Southampton had a stirring meeting yesterday. It is evident that the compactly organized but immense labor unions represented in this congress intend to take united action in the coming elections—not as a separate party, but as one which will impress its views on both the political parties of the country. The congress is now considering an address to workmen, with a view to canvassing them to support such Parliamentary candidates as will pledge themselves to new bills in the interests of labor. The bill advocated by the congress is to amend the Employers' Liability act, so that workmen may bring suits against their employers for injuries caused by ordinary negligence. Other bills are suggested for increasing the number of factory, workshop and mine inspectors; for making the shipping laws stringent enough to prevent the present great loss of life at sea; for the extension of the

Employers' Liability act to the shipping trade; for the better regulation of railways by compelling the issue of certificates of competency in the case of engineers, and requiring the same certificates for engineers of steamships; for the removal of the unnecessary obstacles to the appointment of workmen in the civil and magisterial services; for the abolition of all property qualifications in the system of local government; for the reform of the land laws, and for the restitution of the educational and other endowments to the service of those for whom they were originally intended.

CARNARVON ON IRELAND'S RESOURCES.

DELFAST, Sept. 10.—The Harbor Commissioners gave a banquet last evening to the Earl of Carnarvon. The Earl said it was time to reject sentiment and institute an impartial and searching inquiry into the relative values of free trade and protection. He had been struck with the vast natural resources of the West of Ireland which remained undeveloped owing to the absence of railways and markets. It was a question whether or not the Government should aid in the development of these resources, but the circumstances where such aid could be given with advantage.

UNITED STATES.

HEAVY RAIN IN KANSAS.

PARNSON, Kan., Sept. 8.—This section is again visited by a disastrous rain storm. The city is surrounded by water, which in some places is several miles wide. Many people living in the suburbs have been forced to vacate their houses. Crops on the bottom lands are a total loss.

A GEORGIA ASSASSINATION.

SWAINSBORO, Ga., Sept. 8.—J. E. Warren was assassinated as he was about to enter the gate of his garden on Sunday night. Four shots were fired; every shot and even the gun was entered his heart.

ANOTHER JOCKEY KILLED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Sheephead Bay was to-day the scene of another fatal accident similar to that at Brighton Beach last week. Ford, the jockey, being killed in the sixth race, which was over the steepchase course. Bourke Cochrane won the race, with Major Pickett second and Senator third. At the fourth leap Revenge missed his distance and fell over heavily, breaking his neck and crushing Ford, his rider, so badly that he died on the track where he fell.

A SCHOONER'S CREW DROWNED IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 8.—The schooner Advance, of Chicago, waterlogged and capsized in a gale of wind and blinding rain to-night nine miles south of Sheboygan. Capt. Paulsen with his son and the crew made for the shore in a small boat. When the breakers the yawl struck the bar, capsized, and all were drowned except a sailor named Jacob Raun.

DECEASED HIGHLANDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Caroline M. Cress and her wife Harriet and their five children, aged between three and ten years, and John M. Cress, his wife Margaret and five children, ranging from one to eleven years old, passed through here to-day for Philadelphia on their way back to Scotland. The party are Highlanders. The men stated that about six months ago a female immigration agent went through the Highlands of Scotland depicting in glowing colors the climate and opportunities and extraordinary cheapness of land in North Carolina. The McCrees and McCloids elders decided to emigrate and took with their wives and little ones their united savings, amounting to about \$400. They discovered, so they claim, on reaching North Carolina, that they had been woefully deceived, and that the land was worthless and the inhabitants of the roughest and most shiftless type. Having lost all their money, they decided to return to Scotland, and through the kindness of railroad and municipal officials in various places, were able to reach Philadelphia. [Instead of going home these poor people should be induced to go to the Canadian Northwest, where they would soon find themselves well off.]

ALASKAN EXPLORATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Lieut. George M. Sweeney, commanding the Alaska exploring expedition, reports to the Navy department from St. Michael's, Alaska, June 30, that after leaving Unalaska, June 30, he visited the new volcano on Bogoslof Island, and found the only changes since last year's visit to be a less discharge of smoke and steam and a small point making off from the northwest end of the new volcano. The party reached St. Michael's June 20, after encountering heavy ice to the westward of St. Lawrence island. At St. Michael's, Lieutenant Sweeney secured nearly all the fur clothing required; also, eighteen good dogs and three good teams. The dogs cost about \$150 each in exchange for trade goods. An interpreter was also engaged, and shipped as an ordinary seaman. Lieut. Sweeney intended taking with him two natives as drivers and the wife of one of them. He expected to leave at once for St. Lawrence Bay, and thence to proceed to Hotham inlet. All on board the schooner Viking were well, and showed great interest in the work ahead of them.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Reports from various parts of Ohio and Indiana show that the storm which lately passed over this territory was much more destructive in its effects than was at first supposed. Many of the smaller towns in the track of the storm have been almost totally demolished and in many instances attended with great loss of life. As yet it is impossible to form any thing like a definite estimate of the damage done. The town of Washington was nearly wiped out of existence, not a single store in the central square being left intact. About 200 residents were destroyed and the streets are so filled with debris that it is impossible to pass through them. The number of persons known to be killed is five, and about fifty are seriously hurt. A relief committee is now at work and all houses not destroyed are thrown open to the homeless. Farmers are coming in by dozens bringing food and bedding. Every hotel, bank, church and business place in the town is ruined. The utmost desolation prevails.

THE SLUGGER TURNS MINSTREL.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—There is every reason to believe that the fight between Sullivan and Ryan on the 25th will not take place. Sullivan is under 20 weeks' engagement with Lester & Allen's Minstrels, beginning Sept. 21. He cannot make a match with any one during that time without Lester & Allen's consent.

PUNISHING MISCEGENATION.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 11.—A full account is published of the recent doings of white regulators in Fairfield county, showing that the motive is a determination to abolish miscegenation. Last July the regulators, composed of the "first young men" of the county, visited a farm near Ridgeway, where lived a white family named Boyle, one of the

daughters living openly with a negro man, while two others kept a disreputable house for negroes. The regulators whipped Boyle, his wife and two daughters, and warned them to leave the county in ten days. Boyle begged to be allowed to harvest his crop, and on account of his poverty, he was given leave to do so, but in the meantime, the original order being disobeyed, the regulators gave the family another whipping. Next the regulators visited parties between Ridgeway and Wadsworth, and whipped them badly. Lloyd Davis, who has a negro mistress, was next visited. He got away, but his household furniture was badly broken up, and his colored family warned to quit. Tom Davis, the richest merchant in Ridgeway, was given ten days to quit, because he had a negro mistress and family. He left his business in the hands of clerks, and left for Mississippi. Ross Williams, living with a negro woman, was visited, and showed fight, but was severely whipped, as was his mistress, and ordered to leave. About ten families, all mixed, have felt the power of the regulators so far. The excuse the regulators give is that the grand jury don't take cognizance of those living in open adultery, because it is so hard to prove the existence of such a fact. The people could not be reached by law, and so it was determined to reach them outside of the law.

ANOTHER TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—There is a new Tichborne claimant. He lives in California, served in the Federal army and navy during the late war, and has filed an application in the pension office for a pension on account of wounds received while in the army. With the money which he hopes to obtain as arrears of pension, if he should be granted a pension—some \$2,000 or \$2,500—he hopes to establish the fact that he is Sir Roger Tichborne. The story the claimant tells is that, on his way to Australia after he had been shipwrecked on an island, from which a mail ship took him and his companions to San Francisco. Thence he drifted to New York, but did not attempt to go to England, being half-unwilling, half-ashamed, to go home. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted, under the assumed name, in the navy. As a man of intelligence and unusual refinement he was well regarded by all the officers except, for some reason, the captain of his ship. The latter treated him so badly that he deserted. He then married, in New York city, a respectable but uneducated girl of the lower class. Feeling still more estranged from his home he again enlisted, this time in the army, and under another assumed name, which he still bears. He was twice wounded. All the fingers of his left hand were shot away, and he was also shot in the body. The result of his wounds was a temporary aberration of mind, during which he wandered back to New York, and the war was over before he could return to his regiment. So he stands a technical deserter from the army. After the war he took his wife and went to California. There he hired out as day laborer on ranches in Southern California, and there he has been ever since. He is now a skilled laborer and has charge of the work on a certain ranch. He told nobody his story. He had given up all idea of ever returning to England. His health was shaken, his habits had changed, his wife and his poverty were obstacles. But a few months ago a lady visiting at the ranch learned his secret, and urged him to go to England and try to establish his identity. He said that, even if no other reason prevented him, his poverty was a bar. Then she asked whether he had ever procured a pension, and when she learned that he had not, urged him to do so, and to use the money to establish his claims to the Tichborne title. This he said he would do.

NO TROUBLE TO SWALLOW.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "Little Liver Pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and laxative the system and bowels. 25 cents a box.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH COMMISSION ON THE HOUSING OF THE POOR.

The Royal English Commission on the housing of the poor says that, with all the poverty and overcrowding, the standard of morality is high.

JACOB SNOW, GUNNING COVE, N.S., WRITES:

"I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I procured another, and so forth it was used. I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild-fire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

A NEW ACTION MONG OCEANISTS IS THAT MEN'S EYES ARE ATTRACTED TO THE COLOR OF WOMEN TO THE COLOR RED, YELLOW AND GREEN.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes: "Having used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders. I have also used it in cases of cramp in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

INDISCRETIONS IN DIET BRING ON DYSPEPSIA AND IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS.

Let only wholesome food, and if the trouble has become permanent—as it is very prone to do—try a course of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects asthenia and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

IN SIAM THE CATS HAVE THEIR TAILS BANGED AND ARE DYED YELLOW.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Constipation, etc., it is the best medicine known.

THE "TENCLOPS" IS A NEW WHITE DABILA WITH PURPLE TIPPED PETALS.

There are a number of varieties of corns, Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them.

FLORIDA IS THREE TIMES AS LARGE AS MASSACHUSETTS.

Holloway's Pills.—Health or Wealth.—No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which lodge, foul vapors, and variable temperatures engender during winter; this medicine also acts most vigorously upon the skin by discharging the liver of its accumulated bile, and by extending the kidneys to more energetic action; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, with which most disorders originate, are fully under the control of these regenerative Pills, which act very kindly yet more efficiently on the tenderest bowels.

MR. PARNELL ENDORSER D.

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS AT INDIANAPOLIS—THE DUTY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—A large meeting was held to-night to endorse Mr. Parnell in his political career respecting Ireland. Speeches were made by Vice-President Hendricks and Mayor McMaster, of this city, the latter a Republican. Resolutions were adopted of sympathy and encouragement for Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. Mr. Hendricks said during his speech that Ireland and from the days of Henry I. has not had fair play from Great Britain. On the contrary, she has been denied the rights of equal citizenship and has been despoiled of her lands. Forty-five years ago her population was 9,000,000; to-day that population is only 5,000,000, a loss in less than half a century of 4,000,000—almost an entire half. The famine of 1843 had much to do with this, but bad government and cruelties by landlords have done more than these to depopulate Ireland. It cannot remain always this way. The landlord must have part in the fortunes of the people or quit. There are still all one hundred members of Parliament to be elected from Ireland, and Mr. Parnell expects that of this number his cause will carry eighty or eighty-five. They will go to Parliament for the purpose of asserting the right of local self-government for Ireland. The great trouble in Ireland to-day is the land. Much has been done in Ireland to improve the condition of the tenant, but the land trouble still exists, and it must be regulated. It must be regulated as we regulate such matters in Indiana—by legislation from the soil. It is not reasonable that the relation of the landlord and tenant in Ireland shall be fixed in London. When the new law is elected come to Parliament it will be well to say as one man: "Local self-government in Ireland." You are asked to help in this election. There are to be no mistakes made at this election. There will be no shams, no frauds. Ireland is tremendously in earnest. The friends of America in Ireland rely upon the differences between the two great English parties, the Whig and Tory or the Radical and Liberal, and if Ireland is thoroughly united she will be placed where she ought to be in her political relations with the world. Each party, seeking strength from the Irish vote, will help to place Ireland where she has the right to stand.

ENGLAND SURPRISED.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Considerable surprise and regret has been considered here at the tone of Vice-President Hendricks' speech at Indianapolis last night in riding with Mr. Parnell in the latter's issue with England. It is urged by British politicians that, owing to his position, he ought to have taken a neutral ground.

CATHOLICS IN CONVENTION.

6,000 PERSONS MARCHING THROUGH WILLIAMSBURG BENEATH FLUTTERING COLORED AND TO THE CHIMING OF BELLS AND THE MUSIC OF BANDS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The thirtieth annual Convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Society of the United States began its work yesterday in Germania Hall, corner of Montrose avenue and Leonard street, Williamsburg. The society is a union of the benevolent societies attached to the German Catholic churches in this country. The Convention will be in session for five days.

Before the opening of yesterday's session the delegates, numbering over four hundred, attended High Mass in the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Montrose avenue, near Ewer street. Crowding into the church, and surging out on the street, were the members of the hundred civic, religious, and military organizations which had assembled to escort the delegates to Williamsburg. The houses along the line of march were decorated with German and American flags, fluttering among streamers of white and yellow, the Papal colors, which reached from house-top to sidewalk.

When the procession was ready to march there were over 6,000 men in line. They came from all over the country, and in a few instances were accompanied by the priests of their parishes. They were divided into fifteen divisions under the command of Grand Marshal Joseph Benziger.

First came a squad of mounted police, followed by a section of patrolmen under command of Capt. Kaiser. As they moved into Leonard street from Germania Hall the ringing of the church bells and the shouts of the persons who swarmed on the sidewalks and house-tops almost drowned the sound of the brass bands and rattle of drums. Each society was accompanied by a band of music. Making the short detour at Eighth street from South First street, the vast procession came full into view on the square fronting the Church of the Annunciation, with banners waving and flags nodding reply to the shouts of welcome from the multitude and the clanging of the bells in the church tower. The procession was over three-quarters of an hour passing this point.

When, however, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth divisions, composed of the societies of the churches of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, and east New York came into view at this point the enthusiasm of the people found vent not only in cheers, clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs, but in the throwing in air of their hats and a rush into the crowded ranks of the processionists. A noticeable feature of this parade was the heartiness of the welcome given at every point of the route. A company of horsemen and a company of Grand Army men, the latter carrying the Papal colors, flanked by the flags of America and Germany, attracted much attention and received hearty applause.

When the societies had passed over the route they returned with the delegates to Germania Hall, where the work of the convention began. H. P. Stannhorst, of St. Louis, announcing the opening of the convention, said:—

"The objects of the society is the extension of the Holy Roman Catholic Church and its charities. This society is under obligation to always stand up for that religion. I members are bound up to be good fathers to their families, and protectors of their neighbors' interests. They must not slander. It is incumbent on the members of this society to send their children to Catholic schools, and to do everything that can be done to advance the Catholic religion. This society cares for the poor immigrant, and gives him good guidance. It looks after its members if they become destitute."

After the reading of the minutes of the last convention, the reports from the officers were read and ordered printed. To-day before beginning work the delegates will attend a mass of requiem in the Church of the Annunciation, which will be offered up for the repose of the souls of deceased members.

"Blood-food" is the suggestive name often given to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because of its blood-enriching qualities.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

A NEW TRIAL FOR RIEL REFUSED AND HIS CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE REGINA COURT ESTABLISHED—RIEL DECLARED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTS.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 9.—The full Court of Queen's Bench, appeal side, comprising Chief Justice Waddell, and Justices Taylor and Killam gave judgment in the Riel appeal case at noon to-day. A seat on the bench was accorded to Judge Barrovin, of Rouen, France, a retired judge of the Court of Appeal. The French delegates were present amongst other prominent persons in the audience. His Lordship the Chief Justice first delivered judgment. He referred briefly to the facts brought before the court and the statutes by which the stipendiary magistrates are appointed in the North-West, and the powers given them for the trial of cases before them alone and to cases, including treason, which have to be tried before a magistrate with a justice of the peace and a jury of six. The court can only order a new trial or confirm the conviction. The principal part of the argument on appeal was confined to the constitutionality of the court in the North-West and the question of the insanity of the prisoner. His Lordship holds that the

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE COURT IS ESTABLISHED.

by the statutes passed, which he cited. If the act passed by the Dominion Parliament was, as claimed by the defence, *ultra vires*, it was clearly confirmed by the Imperial act subsequently passed, which made the Dominion act equal to an Imperial act. The court in the North-West Territories is the only court there is, and need not show its jurisdiction. The judge who tries a criminal case is not bound to take down the evidence unless so provided for by the statute, and the statute says nothing here as to taking down the evidence by the judge. The objections were to his mind purely technical, and, therefore, not valid. The opinion, therefore, was that

A NEW TRIAL SHOULD BE REFUSED.

and the conviction of the inferior court was therefore confirmed. Justice Taylor followed, dealing fully with the arguments brought forward by the prisoner's counsel on the question of the delegation of power to legislate given to the Dominion Parliament, and he held that the Dominion Parliament has plenipotentiary powers on all subjects committed to it. He reviewed fully all the facts relating to the admission of Rupert's Land to the Dominion, and to the statutes passed for the government of Rupert's Land and Manitoba when formed as a province. It is clear that the charge complained of in this case can be laid before a justice of the peace. It is only when the trial takes place that the stipendiary magistrate has to sit with a justice of the peace and a jury of six; otherwise, if the information has to be laid before a justice of the peace and a stipendiary magistrate, then at the same time there must be a jury of six. After a critical examination of the evidence in the case, His Lordship is unable to come to any other conclusion than that to which the jury had come. The evidence entirely fails to relieve the prisoner from responsibility for his acts. A new trial must be refused and the conviction confirmed. Justice Killam next followed at some length, concurring in the view of his brother judges.

GOULET NOT FREE.

A Regina despatch says:—Yesterday the following prisoners were brought into court and arraigned on charges of treason-felony:—Louis Goulet, Charles Bremner, James Bremner, William Frank, Henry Sayer, Baptiste Sayer, and White Blanket. Mr. T. C. Johnstone appeared for the prisoner. Goulet was charged by Captain Young as being implicated in the Frog Lake troubles. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prosecuting counsel stated that the Crown did not wish to proceed with the case. Goulet would be discharged on his own recognizance, and he behaved himself in future he would be allowed to go free.

TO THE RESCUE.

"When all other remedies fail" for Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crocker, druggist, Watford, and adds that its sales are large and increasing.

HON. JUSTICE DUBUC.

WYIE HE DID NOT SIT IN THE RIEL CASE.

The Hon. Justice Dubuc, who is in the city attending the Montreal College convention, was interviewed by a representative of the Montreal press, and made the following statement regarding his action in not sitting in court when Riel's case came up before the Manitoba court:—

"I have no objections whatever to tell you my reasons. It was on account of my private personal relations of friendship with Riel. We were companions at college in Montreal together from 1860 to 1865. We studied philosophy in the same class. We were not only schoolmates, but warm personal friends. A close intimacy existed between us for many years. When I came to Manitoba, Riel was here, and we renewed our friendship. He always attended Mass at St. Boniface, and I usually came home with me after and dined. We were attached to each other like brothers. Riel was President of the Provisional Government in 1870, when I got here, and he treated me as a personal friend. In 1873 and 1874 he was elected three times to the Commons. I always took an active part in his election, and may say that I elected him. When Riel was sent away we were always as friends in constant correspondence. Thus you can easily see that I would not like to be one of those to sit upon his case and probably be one of the judges, if the appeal were not sustained, who would send him to the gallows. I scarcely thought it a fair position to place a man in, especially as it could be avoided, there being three other judges who could constitute the court of appeal. Had it been otherwise I would have done my duty regardless of the bitterness the position would have occasioned me, as judge of my brother, or of him whom I had loved as one. I pointed out the difficulty to my fellow judges and they appreciated the delicacy of my position and understood my sentiments thoroughly. I may say just here, most emphatically, that whatever justice may have existed in the grievances of the half-breeds, I do not sympathize with, and I cannot but deplore, the taking up of arms against the Government. The constitution is broad, and grievances could have been redressed without fighting; but if they could not, then the aggrieved must suffer for a time till the means arrives by which the grievances can be redressed."

A FRUITFUL SEASON.

The fruitful season of the year is prolific with many forms of Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c. As a safe-guard and positive cure for these distressing and often sudden and dangerous attacks nothing can surpass that old and reliable medicine, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

NATIONAL PILLS will cure constipated bowels and regulate the liver.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes the back. They feel dull and sleepy, and have a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky saliva collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken; the hands and feet become cold and fast dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly; the bowels become constipated; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, and the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. McLean, Highgate, Kentish:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many gross.