

FRESHWATER FISHING.

"Freshwater fishing is apt to be a bit off this month, but many a hard-worked man has to take his holiday now or not at all. If one wants trout, he must bear in mind that the best places during the heated term, are where cold springs run into large streams, or where they bubble up from the bottom of pond or lake. Big fish congregate wherever they can find the coolest water. At such times bait is deadliest, but flies will sometimes prove useful. The temperature is apt to be most comfortable at early morning and late evening, and the trout are then on the feed. Useful flies for the month are: August, dun, coachman, governor, flaggon, shad, orange fly, land fly, green camlet, goslin and royal coachman. Tempting baits are: White grubs, found in decaying logs, worms, fat pork, grasshoppers and other insects which may be found about the water. If one happens to find a field, or woodmouse's nest containing young, one of the youngsters placed upon the hook may achieve an astonishing result, for a big, old trout loves a juicy young mouse. Bass may be taken with many baits. I have had great sport with a number of the artificial lures and have always had faith in the efficiency of small frogs, crayfish, shiners and big white grubs. The best sport is with the fly, while bait is usually the surest."—*Outing*.

ON A GRIZZLY'S TRAIL.

The grizzly is not going to be exterminated in a hurry. In 1886 we found his fresh tracks quite plentiful as far east as the lower Musselshell River (longitude 108° west), and also saw the freshly picked bones of three beef-steers that Ephraim had killed and eaten.

And it was right there, also, that for the first time in my life I left a trail because I was afraid to follow it farther. While hunting elk all alone in ground that was loose and perfectly bare, save for a clumpy growth of stunted cedar and juniper, I saw the fresh tracks of a huge grizzly. The clean-cut print of his hind foot measured exactly nine by five and a half inches. I said to myself, "Here, at last, is my long-lost grizzly!" and I joyously hied me along his trail.

Presently up came two more sets of grizzly tracks, and joined those of my bear. They were not nearly so large as the first set, but for all that it would have been fairer to me if the two assistant grizzlies had stayed away. As the brush grew denser the perspiration came out upon me more plentifully, and if my partner had only been with me, I would willingly have shared with him the prospective glory of bagging three grizzlies in one day. But I was obliged to take my chances by myself.

I skulked silently along the trail for an hour, peering, listening, sniffing the air (my friend Huffman assured me from experience it is sometimes possible to smell a grizzly in brushy ground before seeing him), hunting for those bears, but actually afraid of finding them. Finally the trail jumped down into the head of a deep and dark ravine that was steep-sided and choked with brush, a perfect man-trap, in fact. And right there I drew the line and quit the trail for that day. The next morning my partner and I took it up at that point, followed it through that ravine and for miles beyond, until it struck some hard ground covered with pine-needles and was lost.—*St. Nicholas*.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Ottawa Citizen: The Gooderidge-Morine Government of Newfoundland is credited with a strong desire to achieve confederation with Canada. The magnificent fisheries of the island are an attraction, but the finances of the colony are not flourishing and the French shore difficulty, which England has treated in a singularly weak and vacillating manner, are drawbacks to the bargain.

Montreal Witness: Four or five Democratic senators who were under the control of the United States sugar trust, backed by the protectionist Republicans, have prevented the House of Representatives and a moiety of the Senate from carrying out the mandate of the people and giving the country a fair measure of tariff reform. The sugar trust is composed of a few wealthy men who insist upon the taxation of the people of the United States being so levied as to put millions of the hard earnings of the working classes into their pockets. The representatives of the people have been driven to a compromise by the representatives of the trusts and the robbery of the people is to go on but is not to be as great as the trusts intended.

The Halifax Chronicle: The stubborn fight which is taking place in the United States Congress over the Reform Tariff Bill leads the Boston Post to recall the fact that the tariff of 1846 escaped defeat at one stage in the Senate only by the casting vote of the Vice-President, and was finally passed by a majority of only one. The Post further says that this majority of one in the Senate was obtained only by the voice of the people, speaking through their legislatures, directing protectionist senators to vote for the bill. The United States tariff of 1846 was a tariff for revenue only, and the commercial and industrial history of that country clearly demonstrates the fact that it was a tariff under which the United States developed most rapidly and grandly in all departments of industry and enterprise under which wages rose and manufactures thrived; under which the commerce of the United States covered all the seas with the white sails of American-built clippers. This is the testimony borne by the Boston Post and many other American papers.

The Brockville Times: One contention of the Grit speakers and the Grit newspapers is that under the tariff as at present in force, prices are kept up to the consumer because of combines being formed. In view of this statement it is well to note one fact brought out by Mr. Hague, general manager of the Merchants Bank, who is perhaps the keenest business observer in Canada and one of the ablest bank managers on the continent. In his report of the 15th of June, Mr. Hague states as follows: "Competition is steadily increasing and beating down prices in every line of business. Indeed so much is this the case that it is very seriously felt in the leading branches of the wholesale trade." This is just the effect which the advocates of the National Policy declared it would have, to establish industries in such numbers that keen competition would be caused and prices reduced to a minimum. Mr. Hague's opinion is worth more because it is an honest political business opinion, and comes from a man who is more thoroughly posted upon what he talks, than all the political stump speeches which Laurier, Cartwright, Charlton, and others of their ilk may deliver.

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Gentlemen—We cannot sufficiently thank you for the great amount of benefit my wife received from the use of your medicine. My wife had a bad case of leucorrhoea, and she used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for it. I cannot praise it above its value. I have a daughter who has been poorly over a year; she is taking the "Favorite Prescription" and is already feeling better, after taking two bottles. Yours, GEO. W. SWEENEY.

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antees a **CURE**
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PUFF-BALLS AS FOOD.

It will surprise many to know that the plebeian puff-ball of our pastures is good for something besides old-fashioned stytic, smoke, and the kick of the small boy.

There are a number of species of the puff-ball, varying in shape and size from the small white globular variety of an inch in diameter, and the pear-shaped, to the giant pasture species which may attain the dimensions of a football. All are edible, if gathered at the white stage, those of yellow or darker fracture being excluded. Of the esculent qualities of the larger species, *lycoperdon giganteum*, we may judge from the statement of a connoisseur. "Sliced and seasoned in butter and salt, and fried in the pan, no French omelet is half as good in richness and delicacy of flavor." M. C. Cooke, the British authority, says of it, "In its young and pulpy condition it is excellent eating, and indeed has but few competitors for the place of honor at the table."—*W. Hamilton Gibson, in Harper's Magazine*.

KASSALA.

Italy's new acquisition in Africa has apparently whetted the appetite of the Italian military authorities for further conquest. It has been calculated that in order to hold Kassala a permanent garrison of 2,000 men would be required in that city, and the suggestion has been made that in order to guard the place against continued exposure from attacks by the Mahdists it would be more advisable to subdue the whole country as far as Khartoum. The subjection of the Eastern Soudan to Italian rule would certainly be a gain to commerce and civilization. The conquest would not be a phenomenally rich one, but a large and tolerably fertile colony in Africa would afford substantial relief to the congested population of the agricultural districts of Southern Italy. Here the landless Sicilian peasantry could find room to expand, and many generations of them might grow prosperous in developing the new country.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad,—a person less imposing,—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.—*Brougham*.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.