REVIEW OF BOOKS MAGAZINES, &c.

Says the New York Sun, in its obituary notice of Lord Beaconsfield: "In 'Lothair' and Eadymion, while we detect the propensity of an Oriental mind to theatric posturing and gorgeous coloring, we cannot but acknowledge that the picture, viewed as a transcript of society and of the arts by which the forces are controlled, attests the hand of one whose knowledge bears the stamp of conquest and authority, whose commerce with mankind has been prolonged, multiform and masterful."

THE COMPANION VOLUME TO THE REVISED NEW

TESTAMENT. The following item is going the newspaper member of the American Committee, who has to call to her busband, 'Harry been prominently identified with the work Brigands!' with all the facts. The former book is owned prices are to be uniform. The Companion Volume, in its combined shape, will be a history of the revision, and also an exhaustive Boards of Revisers to make the thousands of changes from the old version. It ought always to accompany the Revised Testament, and hence its name, Companion Volume. These works can be had from I. K. Funk, Dey street, New York.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE NORTH IN THE AGITATION-NO CONFIDENCE IN THE LAND BILL -MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

London, May 8 .- The New York Herald's Dublin correspondent says:-

It is impossible to define Mr. Parnell's attitude toward the bill. Undoubtedly he has receded considerably from his first injudicious declaration of approval at Cork'a fortnight ago, and he may yet be found among the most bitter opponents of the bill in the House of Commons. A great deal has been staked on the reception the bill would meet with in the Province of Ulster, where the great tenant right battle was fought only ten years ago. It may be of interest to know that had the bill been put to the vote in the recent Land League Convention not a single representative from the North of Ireland would have approved of it. Every delegate, in fact, was prepared to vote against it, and it is only because they see that they will yet have an opportunity of doing so at the second convention that they refrained from bringing forward at once a vote of condemnation. Not a single meeting in Ulster has passed resolutions expressing full confidence in the bill to redress grievances. On the contrary, the proposed amendments are on the most vital portions, and sufficiently indicate that those most interested regard the bill with suspicion and distrust, feelings intensified by the absence of any distinct declaration of disapproval from the landlord party. Mr. Parnell must cast about in the House of Commons for some means of bringing himself into harmony with the opinion of the country, which is distinctly against the bill, and in favor of going on with the land war. The honorable gentleman cannot afford to split the Land League party. The people are not yet tired of the land war, although they must fight under very much more disadvantageous circumstances than during any period of the past two years of agitation. The time has passed when the name of the Land League uld terrorize a district and cause a brigade of British troops to turn out to defend a "Boycotted" Boycott. The Orange Emergency Committee and the Property Defence Association have done much, in conjunction with the Coercion Act, to allay fear among the farmers and to give confidence to the The agents of these associations are almost ubiquitous. They turn up at all times and in all places in the most unexpected manner. They serve writs, they execute decrees, they buy up cattle at sheriffs' sales for rent and

try gatherings as the Royal Irish Constabulary. Curiously enough, they have hitherto been allowed to carry out their operations almost unmolested. Not a single serious attempt has been made to injure one of these agents or impede him in the discharge of the entered into negotiations for the ransom, and disagreeable duty he has undertaken. "Boy- forced Mr. Sater to write a letter to the Concotting" in Ireland now is almost a thing of the past. For good or evil the immense sad parting from her husband she made the power wielded by the Land League in the closing months of last year is slowly parsing away, and the men who decline to follow the popular voice on the Land Bill, no matter who they may be, will find themselves and their influence passing away with the devices by which the Land League became famous. It is quite evident from some recent movements that the government does not trust the present suspicious calm which has settled down over the country. A large number of warrants which were issued for the arrest of persons suspected of "treasonable practices" have not been executed for the all sufficient reason that the men are not forthcoming, and it is well known that many of them have not left the country. The strict military precautions which have been observed during the winter are not relaxed, except to the extent of granting a few days' leave to officers. The order for the recall of the Scots Guards, who are most uncomfortably housed in Ship Street Barracks, was expected fully two months ago, but still it does not come, and the colonel was startled a few days ago by a request from the commanding efficer to state the sbortest possible notice on which he could make his battalion ready for removal to Cork. The reply was "Twenty-four hours," but I am sure the gallant corps would pack up and take steamer for London in twelve. A curious precaution was recently taken. In all the military barracks and public places large deposits of fine sand, the only extinguisher for Greek fire and petroleum, have been made. these proceedings, assaulted the agent. It is It has rather a curious effect to see large heaps of sand lying in every convenient corner of the soldiers' quarters, banked up by arms, chests and spare baggage. None of the extra sentries have been removed, and there appears a disposition to increase rather than diminish the vigilance so rigidly enforced during the last seven or eight months. Time will show whether this extreme caution is justified or not.

purchase tenants' interests in farms.

They are as prominent figures in all coun-

As a houlth renewer Burdock Blood Bittees acts like a charm. In Malaria, Bilious Complaints, Scrofula and all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, this great combination of Vegetable medicines proves a certain specific. A few doses regulate the equal. Trial Bottles 10 Cents.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS.

CAPTURE OF THE SUIER FAMILY—A CLASSIC LOT OF CUT-THROATS-A NIGHT OF TERROR.

A despatch from Constantinople announces that the British Consul continues to negotiate with the brigands for the liberation of Mr. Suter without regard to the rumor that he was on board the bark supposed to have been manned by brigands, which was recently sunk by a Turkish gunboat.

The exciting narrative of Mr. Suter's capture is told by Mr. Stuart Glennie in a letter to the London Times, and is a curious commentary on the condition of the new borderland of Turkey and Greece. "On Thursday evening, the 7th of April, at about halfpast ten," says Mr. Glennie, "Mr. and Mrs. rounds: "The Companion Volume to the Suter having retired to their sleeping apart-Revised New Testament is the work published ment, Mr. Suter being already asleep, but by Cassel', Petter, Galpin & Co., they having some of the servants still up in their room, sold an edition to I. K Funk & Co." This Mrs. Suter's attention was attracted by hearis an error. The book, as it will be issued in | ing the dogs round the house bark furiously. America, is a combination of two books, one | Suddenly a dreadful scream from one of the prepared by Dr. Alex. Roberts, of the Eng- servants convinced her that brigands lish Company of Revisers, and the other by a were in the house, and prompted her

Mr. Suter then sprang out of from the beginning, and is well acquainted bed, seized his rifle and rushed to the door, which he opened, but seeing the gallery full by the Messra Cassell, the latter owned by us. of armed men instantly tried to close it The Messrs. Cassell and ourselves have again. The brigands pushed it from the agreed to issue the two books as one-they outside, trying to keen it open, but the united printing their edition, and we ours. The efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Suter were successful in shutting and locking it. Thus they stood for a moment in their nightdresses. The knocks then redoubled and blows were explanation of the reasons which led the two struck at the door with an axe. Mr. Suter then went to the window and called to the troops, when the brigands fired a volley from the balcony of the house. This was evidently done to show that they were masters of the situation and that an attack by the soldiers would be perfectly uspless. The soldiers responded with another volley directed at the nouse and the firing became general, the bullets penetrating the walls and passing into the rooms. It was a perfect miracle that no one was killed. Mrs. Suter and her chi'd lay flat on the ground under a thick quilted covering, while Mr. Suter, rifle in hand, stood in readiness to receive the first comer. Seeing, hewever, that the door was giving way, Mr. Suter pursued the wisest and only course left left to him—threw open the door and welcomed the brigands with 'Kallos oriesti' (welcome) and extending his hand bide them enter. He then quietly asked them what they wanted of him. They replied, 'Your money or your life.' He replied, "Do what you like with me, but spare my wife and child. 1 implore you frighten her not, for she is enciente, and the result will be fatal to her." One of the number, rougher than the rest, apprached Mrs. Suter, who was at the further end of the room, and, drawing his sword, placed its point to her breast and said, 'Give me your money or

I will cut your throat.' Mrs. Suter neither screamed nor fainted, but looking steadily at him said, 'I have only four liras in the house. They are in that box; take them if you wish.' He replied, 'It is a lie; I will kill you.' She responded, you and I believe in the same Christ, and in His name I tell you I have no more money, and (laying bare her throat) cut my throat if you will; I can do

no more. He then said, It is a lie. What Englishman lives without money in his house? We have been told that your household expenses amount to £20 a day; how can you have only four liras in the house?' He again held his sword toward Mrs. Suter and ordered her and her husband to dress themselves and their child and accompany them to the mountain. Poor Mrs. Suter followed these instructions to the best of her

ability. Her little girl, a pretty child of four years of age, who had been lying half hidden by a Turkish quilt, with big, wide open blue eyes, quietly surveying the scene, now came out of her refuge and asked to be dressed to go. With much difficulty they put on their clothes, and, after an arduous march, reached the top of the mountain. There they found

surrounded by bushes and trees. The moon had now set and the scene was illuminated only by the torches of the brigands. The servants were then landlords in dealing with refractory tenants. or the originals. The original landlords in dealing with refractory tenants. prisoners were told to sit down, while the brigands formed a large circle round them, some sitting and some standing, while others seemed posted all over the mountain, signalling and whistling to each other. The brigands appeared to be mostly young men, having no covering on their heads but their ample locks, wearing fustanellas or kilts, re-

a grassy platform of considerable size

gularly black, and armed with swords and The three captains, Aristidi, Ghiorrifles. ghio Katzaro and Nicola Dondonka, wore also a quantity of silver ornaments. Having sul-General, they let his wife go, and after a

Burdock Blood Bitters is not a Whiskey Stimulant or fancy drink to pander to the depraved appetite of the intemperate, but a pure vegetable life-giving Tonic and regulator of the Secretions. It acts promptly on the Bowels, the Liver, the Blood and the Kidneys, purifying and giving tone to the entire Try a Sample Bottle which costs only 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.00. 40-2

A NEW PHASE OF THE STRIKE FEVER.

THE CAUGHNAWAGA INDIANS DEMAND AN IN-CREASE OF WAGES.

best of her way to Salonica."

Important news arrived from the village of Canghnawaga last Wednesday. It was reported that the Indians there, employed during the summer in pileting rafts through the rapids, had struck for an increase of wages from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. And not only

do they demand an increase of wages, but also that no white men be hereafter employed in the business which they consider peculiarly their own. Yesterday the agent for Messrs. Calvin & Son, Garden Island, opposite Kingstor, arrived at Caughnawaga with a raft. He found all the Indians on strike with the exception of Chief Joseph Delisle and his pilots, who brought down the raft in the afternoon. Later on French Canadian pilots brought down three drams of timber, and the Indians to mark their hostility of scarcely possible that the Indians will benefit by their action, as the business of piloting rafts through the rapids is not sufficiently

extensive as to make their services imperctively necessary. While acknowledging their right to strike for higher pay, those interested strongly cousure the demand which desires to exclude white men from acting as pilots, and think that a successful termination would have been more probable had the strikers sought a union with their " pale-face" brethren engaged in the same business. Six more drams were brought through the rapids

The Cape Ministry has received no conbowels, and as a restorative Tonic it has no firmation of the report that the Basutos have moving or seconding the resolution to which an afterdinner drink, and when taken without 40.2 | refused the award of Sir Hercules Robinson. | you called my attention to day.

Wedgesday morning.

THE WAR IN NORTH AFBICA.

THE STUBBORN BEY-THE MOHAMEDANS ALARMED AT THE CLOSE PROXIMITY OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, May 12.—Abdelader, once the bitterest enemy of France, has just shown her, according to the Figure to-day, a signal proof of the loyal friendship which for many years past he has professed for her. He has sent the French Government a warning that a most serious insurrection is about to break out in Algeria. Many people who know the country well have maintained all along that the expedition has a double purpose and that its chief object was to overcome and crush the Mutselman malcontents who are known to be fermenting trouble in the Algerian Provinces.

A despatch to the Gaulois this morning states that telegraphic communication was cut yesterday near Medfelbab, Ali Bri's headquarters. It is suspected Ali Bri had a band

in the matter. The Ministerial statement, which is to be made on the re-opening of the Chambers, is awaited here with no little anxiety. The turn things are taking in Tunis begins to alarm the people, and serious diplomatic difficulties are anticipated. The leading articles of the Paris papers have for the last two days fairly reflected the nervous and uncertain state of public opinion. It is generally felt that the war, if by any stretch of courtesy it can be called a war, ought to be brought to an end without delay. The sympathies of Europe, Italy alone excepted, were at the outset with France. They would at once cease to be so if the French occupied Tunis. No large body of Kroumirs has yet been discovered. The correspondent of the Figuro telegraphed late to-night from Lacalle that the bodies of two French soldiers, horribly mutilated, have been picked up outside of the camp at Elmana. Of course the Kroumirs are credited with the atrocity. The Figuro correspondent somewhat naively waxes indignant at the enemey's cowardice and barbarity. He is apparently of opinion, like many of his countrymen, that it was the duty of the Kroumirs to await the onset of the French army and submit quietly to ex-

termination. Panis, May 12.—According to a Galatz telegram, published in La Republique Francaise this morning, the Porte, on Monday, gave orders for the despatch of five Turkish ironclads to Tunis. The order was only countermanded after a vigorous protest from the French Ambassador.

No confirmation of the report of the Bey's assassination, which was current here yesterday, has so far been received.

The same journal calls attention to-day to a serious inaccuracy in the summary of the Bey's circular to the Caids, telegraphed to the French papers. There is no mention of Germany or Italy in the circular, although they are referred to as the "friendly powers." The Tunisian tribes were, it appears, induced to give up their intended resistance to the French occupation of Mateur by Mr. Smith, an English resident, whom they consulted.

The Ministerial declaration read in the Chamber to-day, was loudly applauded, and has made an excellent impression. The emphasis with which M. Jules Ferry declares that the quarrel concerned only France and the Bey was much remarked.

General Breard was expected to reach the Bardo to-day, unless the Bey proves much more stubborn than he is likely to be. It is not thought the troops will enter Tunis.

Mohammed Elsadon and his henchman, Mustapha, are depicted by the correspondent of the Temps in a telegram published to-night as horror struck by their proximity to the French. Mustapha is said to spend hours at a time in consultation with a wizard trying to reed the future.

Tunis, May 13.—The Bey has signed a treaty with France. The French troops will not enter Tunis.

MEETING OF CITIZENS

A meeting of citizens, to appoint a Citizens' Exhibition Committee for 1881, was held in the Long-Room of the Mechanics' Institute at four o'clock p m. Tuesday week. The attendance was large and influential.

On motion of Mr. A. McGibbon, Mayor Beaudry took the Chair, and Mr. Richard White was appointed Secretary.
Mr. M. H. GAULT, M.P., said that

last year's committee were now prepared to hand over to their successors the handsome sum of \$3,000, which had been left over after all expenses had been paid. Sir Hugh Allan moved that all attractions

be made a special object for consideration. Mr. David Morrice then moved that, with view to carry out the previous resolution. the following gentlemen be named a com-

bition Committee for 1881:-

Robt Benny, A W Ogilvie, S Greenshields. J Coghlin, M P Ryan, M P, Wm Weir, Hon L Braubien, R P Presontaine, M P P, Peter Redpath, Geo Hague, Andrew Allan, F W Henshaw, P P Martin, J L McLachlan, E K Greene, W R Elmenhorst, Jas A Contlie, A A Trottier, John McLean, (Jno McLean & Co), James Benning, John Crawford, Gilman Cheney, G W Moss, C F Smithers, O McGarvey, H A Nelson, Henry Morgan, J C Mc-Laren, Alex Murray, S H Ewing, J O'Brien, J H Mooney, Wm Donahue, David Morrice, Victor Hudon, Chas S Watson, Jas Mc-Shane, M P P; Jonathan Hodgson, D Macmaster, M P P; W W Ogilvie, Alf Perry, L O Loranger, M P P; John McDougall, Richard White, Thomas White, M P; W D Strond, Hon M Laviolette, J O Turgeon, B Tansey, G R Fabre, G W Stephons, Angus Grant, S C. Stevenson, Thomas Costen, Richard Holland, Alexander Murray, H R Ives, CO Perrault, C J Baird, A Desjardins, M P; LO David, Hon J R Thibaudeau, Thomas Thibadeau, James Stewart, Robt Brown, J Coristine, Richard Thomas, Thomas Robins, E A White head, Jos Gould, John Ritchie, Hugh Graham, Lt-Col Stevenson, A M Perkins, Ald Grenier. Hood, Proctor, Gilman, Wilson, Robert, Hagar, Laurent, Donovan, Allard, Watson, Thomas Wilson, Gauthier, McCord, Kennedy, Thibault, J C Wilson, Beauchamp, Jeannotte, Fairbairn, Armand, Prevest, Farrell, David, Brown Laberge, Mooney, Stephens. Mr. M. P. RYAN, M. P., suggested that

they should have a permanent exhibition for for the Province of Quebec in the city of Montreal.

At this juncture the Secretary read the following letter from Mr. Joseph Hickson:-.Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, General Manager's Office,

MONTREAL, May 9th, 1881. DEAR SIR,—I am very sorry that it is not possible for me to attend the meeting to be held to-morrow. Had it been otherwise I should have had great pleasure in either with an egg. Filtered coffee is very nice for

The Exhibition held last year in Montreal was a complete success, and I am satisfied if such an Exhibition is held annually, each year's gathering will prove more successful than preceding ones, and the industrial and agricultural interests of the Province will be

thereby greatly promoted. In the past the uncertainty as to whether there would be an Exhibition or not, and the still further uncertainty as to where it would be held, if it should be determined to hold one at all, has militated greatly against the success of former efforts.

I sincerely hope that the project of holding an annual Exhibition will be so warmly endorsed by the citizens at the meeting tomorrow as to render success certain. Yours truly,

J. HICKSON.

Mr. Henry Lyman, Montreal. It was moved by Mr. A. W. Ocilvin, seconded by Mr. John J. Arnton, that the following gentlemen be named an intermediary committee between the Uitizens' and Permanent Committees —A A Trottier, M P Ryan, M P, Hugh Graham, J P Cleghorn, A McGibbon, D Morrice.

Mr. A. McGibbon moved, seconded by Mr. STEWART, that special efforts be made to have distinguished personages visit the city at Exhibition time.

Rev. Mr. Bray would ask that all the newspapers receive an equal share of advertising, so that visitors would know that Montreal had more than one newspaper.

Mr. H. BEAUGRAND informed the Rev. Mr. Bray that all the newspapers gave their advertising free last year.

Rev. Mr. BRAY said he was misunderstood. He referred to the advertising on the grounds. Mr. J. J. ARNTON said that this advertising was given to the highest bidder.

On motion of Sir Hugh Allan, it was resolved that the \$3,000 be left in the hands of Messrs. A. Robertson, H. Lyman and M. H. Gault, as they had taken such good care of it last year.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Francis Eufoe, a veteran of the war of 1812-14, has died at his home in the Township of Elziver, Ont., aged 93 years.

The late Bishop Wilberforce meutions in one of his letters that Mrs. Norton, meeting him at Sir Sterling Maxwell's, afterward her husband, she told him that she once asked the Duke of Wellington to allow her to dedicate to him some military verses. The reply was eminently characteristic: "Very sorry to be obliged to refuse, but have made it a rule to have nothing dedicated to me, and have kept it in every instance, though as Chancellor of the University of Oxford and in other situations much exposed to authors."

A curious document was presented to Prince Bismarck the other afternoon in the shape of anti-Semitic petition, which has been about the empire for signatures for the last six months, and which aims at imposing restric tions on the immigration of Jews into Germany, at excluding them from certain walks of activity altogether, and, and in fact, at undoing much of the legislation of the past in their favor. Silesia, which has been most assiduously worked upon by the anti-Semitics as being the channel through which the westward stream of Jewish immigration mostly pours, has alone contributed a fifth of the total number of signatures, Brandenburg follows 38,000, including 12,000 from Berlin; Westphalia, with 27,000; the Rhine province, with 20,000; while south Germany has made but a poor show of intolerance. Baden, with Hohenzollern, sending only 7,000, and Bavaria 9. 000. The King of Bavaria, it may be remembered, issued an order strictly forbidding Goverument officials to in any way the movement, which had begun to show signs of spreading in his territory. The Catholic district of the empire have, as a rule, refrained from joining in the agitation against the Jews.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

CALF'S LIVER BRAISED .- Wash and wipe a calt's liver; lard one side of it; cover the bot tom of the braising pan with slices of salt pork, using about a quarter of a pound; cut an onion and half a carrot to small pieces and spread over the pork; lay the liver on this and dredge thickly with salt, pepper, and flower; cover the pan and place where it will cook slowly for half an hour; then add a bouquet of sweet herbs and three pints of stock or water; put the pan in a moderate oven and Cook two hours; baste frequently with the gravy in the pan, and salt, pepper, and flour; about 20 minutes before the liver is done, add one teaspoonful of vinegar and one of lemon juice. Strain the gravy over the liver when it is dished. All kinds of meat can be braised, and it mittee, to be known as "The Citizens' Exhi- is especially a good way to cook poor pieces of meat. Braising is a cooking process be Mayor Beaudry, Sir Hugh Allan, John J tween a stewing and baking, and the meat is Arnton, M H Gault, A F Gault, Hugh Mac- made very tender by this process. A piece of kay, A Drummond, S Carsley, Andrew round beefsteak cooked in this way is very delicious. A good time to do it is washing or Hugh McLennau, Alex Buntin, Wm Angus, ironing days, when the oven is not kept very H. R. Molson, J. P. Dawes, A. M. Cassils, R. R. do to braise in. In making the bouquet of Grindley, R. B. Coulson, A. McGibbon, Henry Lyman, H. Beaugrand, G. B. Burland, B. J. will do. hot. Any deep dish that can be covered will

Boiled Coffee .- A small boiled cupful of roasted and ground coffee, one-third of Mocha and two thirds Java; a small egg, shell and all, broken into the pot with the dry coffee. Stir well with a spoon, and pour on three pints of boiling water. Let it boil from five to ten minutes, counting from the time it begins to boil. As soon as it has boiled enough pour in a cupful of cold water, and turn a little of the coffee into a cup to see that the nozzle is not filled with grounds. Turn this back, and let the coffee stand a few minutes to settle, taking care that it dose not boil again. The advantages of boiled coffee has a rich yellow look which is pleasing it also has a peculiar flavor which many people prefer to the flavor gained by any other process. The disadvantages are that the egg coats the dry coffee, and when the hot water is added the coating becomes hard, and a great deal of the best of the coffee remains in the grounds after boiling. Also in boiling much of the fine flavor is lost in the steam that escapes from the pot. The quantity given will make six cups of coffee, The most economical and easiest way of making colfee is by filtering. The French coffee-biggin is valuable for this. It consists of two cylindrical tin vessels one fitting into the other, and the bottom of the upper being a fine strainer. Another course strainer, with a rod running from the centre, is placed upon this. Then the coffee, which is finally ground is put in and another strainer is placed at the top of the rod. The boiling water is porued on and the pot set where it will keep hot, but not boil, until the water is gone through. This will make a clear, strong coffee, with a rich, smooth fluvor. The advantage of the two extra strainers it that the one coming next to the fine strainer prevents the grounds from filling up the fine holes, and so the coffee is clear and more easily made. When milk or cream is aded to filtered coffee it does not turn a rich yellow, as in the case of that boilee

milk and sugar, is said to aid digestion.

"FRITZ" EMMET IN THE LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.-Mr. Emmet was re-

leased to-day. When he was conveyed to the Workhouse Hospital yesterday afternoon in a semi-delirious state he mistook its gloomy corridors for the luxurious splendour of a hotel, and kept crying for drink. He was placed in a room by himself in the lunatic ward, an apartment devoted to the better class of patients being selected. An experienced attendant was told off to see his requirements. About two hours after his admission he became conscious of his whereabouts, and was greatly moved and shame-stricken. Dr. K. Smith, his chief medical attendant at the Washington Hotel, signed the certificate for his removal to the Hospital. This morning Mr. Emmet was much better, and demanded to be released, although Dr. Forbes, the senior House Surgeon, counselled him to remain until to-morrow. He did not feel justified in retaining him, in view of the improvement in Mr. Emmet's condition. Mr. Emmet was therefore liberated, and left the building with his friends. He returned to the Washington Hotel, and this evening took a walk with his manager, Mr. Wilson, and visited the minstrel troupe at St. James Hall. He leaves here to-morrow morning to recuperate at Llandudno, a delightful and popular watering place in the north of Wales. He will be accompanied by his friend, Mr. Allinson, Mr. Wilton, his manager, and Mr. Ready, his stage carpenter.

"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and was so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That " stuff" is Hop Bitters .- Standard.

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Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Do.
lay is dangerous.

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hvaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple
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Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air,

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Inflamed or Sore Eyes.
It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quieldy allaying all inflammation and soreness without pair. Earache, Toothache and

Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful. Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching-idly caring when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our Clinforent is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

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