OF THE CONTINENT.

[Continued from first page.] tebram said of these regions: "Every pg is in proper keeping for the dependent of the combined physical and hal energies of man. There are to be ad at once the hardinood of character h conquers difficulties, the climate which pulates exertion, and the natural advanwhich reward enterprise. Nature has ked out this country for exalted des-

SOME IDEA OF CANADA'S SIZE. he immeasurable content with which the age citizen of the United States contemes the fact that, as between the Atlantic Pacific, there are no stretches of terry that do not contribute to his greatness, equally be shared by the Uanadian. But American has limitations on the north by drawn at the St. Lawrence and the ss, and slong the forty ninth paralled, hat which his commerce beats as against imp netrable wall, and like a wave rolls k upon itself. A night's jurney from ton or New York, and the limit of his sted areas towards the north are reached. night's and a day, even from Chicago, the centre of his territory, and the and to the north covered by the trade of great city is exampted. Not so with the dian. Not only does his territory stretch hundred miles further out into the Atic, on the Nova Scotia coast, than the rage of the United States-cot only does hen stretch across a vast continent of unwealth to the Pacific, on the coast of tah Columilia, but it extends as far north he Artio Ocean. Take in the stupendous res included in these measurements. Adog the eighty-fifth degree of longtidue as tre. Canada stretches west to the one dred and thirtieth degree, and east to the

v-second degree-forty-five degrees on one and forty-three degrees on the other. fifty first degree of latitude south to the second degree, and north to the frezen George Johnson, the accomplished head statistical department of the Dominion arnment at O:tawa. whose disposition and ty to furnish the fullest information reling Canada are unequaled, makes some parisons regarding the size of the Domthat are very lastructive. He says : is difficult to afford an adequate concepof the vastness of this country. England, les and Scotland form together an area of 00 square miles; you could cut forty such son of Canada. New South Wales con-309,175 guare miles, and is larger by square miles than France, continental y and Socily. Canada would make eleven tries the rize of New South Wales. re are (in extent) three British Indias in ida, and still enough lift over to make a ensland and a Victoria. The German pire could be carved out of Canada and en more countries of the same size.

nthe light of such comparisons the state ada comprises forty per cent. of the area the entire British Empire, is not so in-lible as at first sight appears. Judged by dards of American areas the comparison ulto as interesting. Thus, the province utario, the fairest land of all the North erican continent, is larger than the six England States, with New York, New ey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, by y-five thousand square miles. Ontario, nty degrees of longitude, the single procovers an area larger by ten square than Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michicombined, larger than Iowa, Minnesota suring five hundred thousand 'quare's es, and which, according to Lord Selkirk, capable alone of supporting thirty millions ple. That he was right in this contens proved by the indications of the enorproductive forces of this region since oped; and that a European area, simirituated east of the tenth degree of situde, comprehends very nearly the ner of France, the whole of Belgium and land, and the greater part of the valley of

OUR RIVERS AND BAYS.

he vast expanse of Canada may be judged the extent of her rivers and bays. The John, in New Brunswick, the largest or on the Atlantic coast south of the St. vrence, is five hundred miles in length is navigable for two bundred and thirty es. The St. Lawrence, one of the poblesi he great rivers in the world, has a length seven hundred and fifty miles, entirely igable. The Ottaws, which is a mere sent of the St. Lawrence, joining it six dred miles from its mouth, is in itself hundred and fifty miles long. The of the Shebandowan, and Rainy lake and r, a magnificent body of water, three dred miles broad and two hundred miles The Lake of the Woods, too, is almost down outside of Oanada, yet it is a vast ton of water of marvelous beauty, especialts westernmost portion, of 80 miles, coning of land-looked channels,—a lacustrine adies. Then comes the Winnipeg River, which Lord Dufferin said : "Whose existin the heart and centre of the continent self one of the nature's most delightful acles, so beautiful and varied are its rocky ke, its tufted islands : so broad, so deep, ervid is the volume of its water, the extent heir lake-like expansion, and the tremen-is power of its rapids." Here empties the at Red River of the North, starting from northern portions of Minnesota, and the hally great Assinibolne, one five hundred es and the other four hundred and eighty es in length. Far beyond these is Lake unipeg, a freah water sea 300 es long, from the northwest angle which starts the Saskatchwan. The enter-te to this noble river has been called he Gateway of the Northwest," for here is avigable stream 1500 miles in length, flownearly due west and east, between allubanks of the richest soil. Reaching the cky Monntains by this stream, beyond this ge are the Athabason and the Mackenzie ers, the navigation of the latter alone exding 2500 miles, while the Fraser River the Thompson River to Vancouver are cams of great magnitude. This enumeron of principal streams will give some faint a of the vast areas of land through which But no better idea of magnitude can formed of the extent of Canada than by contemplation of the Hudson's Bay. This lious would seem like a projection of Provito for the good of mankind, by which is odnoed into the heart of the continent an 27 in itself, midway between the great

the land. What would remain of the fairest part of the United States? Yet this is the preportion of the Hudson's Bay, say 1000 miles long and 600 miles wide, running from the north into the heart of Canada, carrying

ONTARIO RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.

Having almost exhausted the space allotted by a description of the climate and of extent of Canada, the reader must be carried rapidly forward to a consideration of the marvelous resources which this northern half the con-tinent contains. Incidentally, in describing the climate of the northwestern portions of Canada, aliusion has been made to the agricultural possibilities of that region. There comparatively few portions of Canada, however, but possess great possibilities in this direction. The Province of Ontario, which will be recalled as covering so vast an area, is peculiarly rich in this respect. The excellent statistician of the Ontario Government, Mr. Archibald Bius, at Toronto, says of his native

But Ontario has something more to boast of than broad expanse. It has a fertile soil, an invigorating climate, vast forests, of merchantable timber, treasures of minoral wealth and water power of limitless capacity. It has extensive areas which grow a better sample and a larger yield of the staple cereals than any other portion of the continent and it has more extensive areas not yet brought under cultivation which may be converted into grezing fields of unsurpassed richness, suitable for the production of the best qualities of butter and checse.

In a report on the trade between United States and the British Possessions in North America. made by J. R. Lerned, the United States Treasury Department, ...

1871, it was observed that Ontario possesses a fertility with which no part of New England can at all compare, and that particular section of it around which the circle of the great lake is swept, forces itself upon the notice of any student of the American map as one of the most favored spots of the whole Continent. Where population ought to bread with almost Balgian fecundity.

Another American, whose worthy eminence none will dispute, has also described Outario. The Hon. David A. Wells, in the stately pages of the North American Review of many years ago, wr. s as fellows:

North of Lai , Erle and Ontorio and the River St. Lav rence, east of Lake Huron, south of the forty-fifth parallel, and included mainly within the Dominion Province of Optario, there is as fair a country as exists on the North American continent, nearly as large in area as Naw York, Pennsylvania and Obio combined, and equal if not superior to those States as a whole in its agricultural capacity. It is the natural habitat on this nent of the coming wool sheep. Without a full, chear, and reliable supply of the wool of which species the great worsted manufactur-ing industries of the country cannot presper, or, we should rather say, exist. It is the land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interests of the United States must have if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its present annual export of over eleven made in a previous sentence, that million dollars worth of malt products. It raises and grazes the finest of cattle, with qualities especially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and its climatic conditions, created by an almost encirclement of the great lakes, especially fit it to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the human race, better than bonanzas of silver, from seams thirty feet thick, lying directly on or rivers whose sands contain gold.

THE OTHER PROVINCES. It is unnecessary to go into detail as to the advantages which the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island claim, because space will not permit, except to say that no country Wisconsin by eleven thousand square in the world possesses a more favorable The basis of the Hudson's Bay com-two million square miles, in which are or a more industrious people than these profertile plains of the Saskatchewan Valley, suring five hundred thousand square graphical advantages. This is especially the suring five hundred thousand square graphical advantages. This is especially the industrious nec case with Nova Scotia. This province projects out from the mainland into the Atlantic Osean like an immense wharf, being almost surrounded by tidal waters, no portion of the interior being at a greater distance than thirty miles from the coast. All of her coasts are indented and provided with fine harbors, accessible at all seasons of the year. Its extrems southerly extension is about one hundred miles further south than any other part of British America. Its position in this respect causes a variation of the climate of the country of great advantage, and as a source of supply in fruit, oats, potatoes, and numerous other agricultural products, should be of the greatest value to the densely propulated manufacturing contries of New England.

OUR UNRIVALLED FISHERIES. But, great as may be the agricultural possibilities of the Dominion of Canada, and the wealth in her vast wheat-producing areas that these may produce at the bidding of man, it is in the natural resource of the country that a still grater promis is found. In the matter of the fisheries alone, Canada stands unrival in of great lakes is familiar to ed. Very low rounds and controls the who look at the map, but not so to the coast line along which Canada controls the th. in an almost unknown land, are the greatest fisheries in the world. Bounded as Very few roalize the vast stretches of the Dominion is by three oceans, it has besides numerous inland sease over five thousand five hundred miles of seasoast, washed by waters abounding in the most valuable fishes of all kinds. The older province of the confedration have two thousand five hundred miles of seacoast and inland seas, while the sea coast of British Columbia alone is over three thousand miles in extent! It is impossible to take these figures in and all that they imply without realizing at once the enormous magnitude of this interest. But it is not alone in the matter of extent of seaccast line that Canada has a surplus in fish wealth; but, in the extreme northern location which she occupies she possesses an advantage which is of im-mense value, and this is that the fish are not only batter and firmer in northern climates than in southern climates, but that the supply of fish food, owing to the extreme northern location, is inexhaustible. As has been truly said by Mr. Harvey, "the Arctic currents which wash the ceast of Labrador, Newfoundland, and Canada, chilling the atmosphere and bearing on its besom huge ice argosles, is the source of the vast fish wealth which has been drawn on for ages, and which promises to continue for ages to come." Wanting this cold river of the ocean, the fishwhich now crowd the northern seas would be entirely absent. Professor Hind says: "The two or three years, an output was realized Arotic seas and the great rivers which they send forth swarm with minute forms of life, constituting in many places a living mass, a vast ocean of living slime. The all-pervading life which exists here affords the true solution of the problem which has so often presented itself to those, investigating deep sen fisheries, the source of food which gives sustenance to the countless mil-lions of fish." The harvest of thoses has not yet been glesned to the same extent as the harvest of the land; but this fact may be taken for granted, that of all the countries in the world, and of all the riches of

lakes, projected like a huge tongue of sea into | wealth of the fisheries of Canada. They are practically inexhaustible, because the cold current of the north brings with it the food on which these fish thrive, and the supply is one that can naver fail. The seaseousts of the At-lantic and the St. Lawrence on the east, the are in themselves a great possession, while the fresh water fish of the great lakes of the Northwest especially in the supply of the prairie States, should be relatively as great a contribution to the sustentation of human life as are the supplies of cattle upon the plains. TIMBER WRALTH.

In timber, Canada possesses a wealth of very great importance to the United States. When the wide stretches of treeless prairies which this country contains are recalled, and the rapidly disappearing forests within the United States, it is with a sense of satisfaction that one turns to the northern half of the continent, containing as it does the finest forests and the greatest supply of this most essential element of human protection and comfort. Within the catalogue of the woods of Canada, there are ninety-five species of forest trees, including mineteen of the pine family, while the space covered by timbor within the Dominion is something enormous. Excepting the great triangular priorie east of the Rocky Mountains, lying between the United States boundary and a line drawn from the Red River to the apper Peace River, the whole of Canada, up to the northern limit of the growth of troes, presents one vast forest area, except where it has been cleared by the hand of man. I: a needless to further dilate upon the enormous value which this area is to the country to the south. It is sufficient to ear that the source of supply for the next bundred years for the progress of the United Scates lies largely within the Dominion; and that no estimate of wealth, on the one hand. or of advantge and possible convenience on the other, is possible, so far as the United States is concerned. Fully one half of he lumber consumed in the west is now derived from the Canadian forest, climbing as it does a wall in the shape of a duty of twenty per cent. The protection thus offorded parctically operates as a stimulant for the destruction f American forests. The white woods in Ontario, almost within sight of the border, are of inestimable value in the manufacture of furniture; and there are enormous oupplies hird's eye maple, black hirch, oak, basswood, black ash, a dother highly ornamental woods, which, in this country, are of great value for the highest grade of furniture and interior decortion.

UNTOLD MINERAL WEALTH.

Perhaps of all the surprises which the average American encounters in discussive the wealth of Canada, nothing will startles ; im to a greater degree than this statement: That no country in the world possesses so much iron as Canada, in no land is it so easily mined, and nowhere is it quite so accessible to manufacturing centres. This is a statement which no doubt will challenge contradiction, and it is to be regetted that the space is too small to to describe at length the location and precise advantage which the iron supply of this greater half of the continent would afford to the United States, Take the instance at New Glesgow, in Nova Scotia; where, within a radius of six miles, there are found deposits of iron ore of the highest quality, equal to that of any other portion of the world, side by side with limestone, chemically pure, in the immediate presence of coke in abundant quantities, a railway within six miles of the Atlantic Ocean i Could there by any possibility be a combination more fortuitous than this? Throughout Nova Scotla there are deposits of ore of the greatest possible value, but in Quebec, and especially in Ontario, the value of the iron deposits is something enormous. Near the city of Ottawa there is a hill of iron called the Haycock mine, which would yield exhausted. On the line of the Ottaws, on the St. Lawrence, in the Eastern townships, on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, on the Central Cutarlo Railway, through Lake Nipissing, in 1 ske Winnipeg, on Big Island, and on Vancouver's Island, there are enormons deposits of ore, all possessing this singular advantage of almost a freedom from phosphorue. It has been truly said that "what the devil is to religion, that phosophorus is to iron." The peculiar advantages of the Canadlan ore in this respect is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that, in the face of a duty of seventy-five cents per ton, this iron is being steadily paid for its introduction, for the purpose of mixing with other ores, at Joliet, Ill. at Pitteburg, Pa., and at other points. A market such as the United States would afford if it were free and the introduction of entorprise and capital, would create for these deposits the same development and the same value that have followed the activity in the Vermillion. Menominee and Gegebic regions. These latter deposits are almost within sight of Canada, and are but the edge of the great Laurentlan range or belt of minerals which starting on the Labrador coast, covers the vast area of Canada, paralleling the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, till they find an ending in the Aigoma district—a locality that has been aptly described as a great treasure house of minerals, waiting only the touch of American enterprise and stimulated by an American, demand to yield results far exceeding those o

any mineral development on the continent. Coincident with the presence of these great deposits of iron ore, are discoveries of even greater importance in copper and nickle, and in other metals hitherto absolutely nameless but of surprising value. The copper development at Bruce mines, and especially and recently at Sudbury Junction, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is likely to be even more positable than that of the famous Calumet and Hecla mines on the south shore of the same lake, whose payment of thirty millions of dividends on a capitalization of two and : half millions of dollars, is a realization beyond the dreams of avarice. Already Ohio capitalists have invested over a million of dollars on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in these deposits. The developement of nickle of which there are only two or three known deposits in the world, is of great significance; while in gold and in silver, especi ally the latter, very excellent success has rewarded the efforts of the prospectors. Perhaps the most marvelous yield of silver that the world has ever seen was at Silver Islet, within the Canadian border, on the Lake Superior shore, where, for a space of that enriched the owners with a rapidity equaled only by dreams in the "Arabian Nights." In British Columbia immense quantities of gold are known to exist, and the fact that over fifty million dollars worth has been mined from only a dezan localities. in that distant region to reward the adventurous effort of the denizans of this continent.

ces. In phosphates, she possesses, enormous quantities of the purest character. No counwile and Pad fie consers. Fancy a bay so these countries, nothing can be made more try in the world needs fertilizers more than large portions of the United States, and no de as to extend from Washington to the life, or to a greater extent, than the wast country is better able to supply them than fastival of the dead was calabrated.

Canada. Analysis shows that Canadian phosphates contain phosphoric acid up to forty-seven and forty-nine per cent., equivalent to eighty to eighty-eight per cent, of phosphate of lime. No centribution to the wealth of the continent is of greater value with it enormous riches in sea wealth for the long stretches of the Hudson's Bay coast in than the development of the Canadian phossupply of fish food so greatly benefiting, if permitted, the prairie States to the south. philtes, plumbago, gypaum, white quartz for potter's use, siliceous sandatones for glass, emery and numerous other products. Canada possesses enormous quantities awaiting the touch of man. In the matter of lead, it is found in almost every province, especially in British Columbia, the lead ore there containing it subject to tue rules and regulations preas much as fifteen and a half cunces of silver to the ton. The deposits of salt are the to the ton. The deposits of salt are the trol the cemetery. He finds that the enly largest and purest on the continent. In the question at issue is whether John McGuire matter of coal it is another startling fact that Canada possesses the only sources of supply on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, and that holds, is a question not for the courts, but between these two there are stretches of coal for the church itself to decide. John Mcdeposits amounting to 97,000 square Guire died suddenly last February, while at-miles. The magnitude of the interests involved in this question of the supply of coal, volved in this question of the supply of coal, its contiguity and economy of handling, are of vast importance to the United States. It is significant sestimony to the important posi- When an attempt was made to bury him in tion which Canada holds on the question of Calvary cometery the trustees of St. Patcoal supply, when it is recalled that away rick's cathedral, who control the cometery, down on the Atlantic the manufacturing coal objected on the ground that he had not died of Nova Scotia should without doubt sup. in full communion with the Roman Cathoply the manufacturing centres of New lie church. The body was temporarily de-England, at a minimum of cost; while posited in a vault at Greenwood cemetery, midway across the continent, in wide and McGuire's son, Philip McGuire, as adstretches of territory of the lowest tempera- ministrator of his father's estate brought ture, supplies should be drawn from the suit against the trustees. Besides asking sources which Providence has placed within for an injunction restraining the trustees the Canadian border, and, still further, that, from interefering with the proposed burial on the distant shores of the Pacific. San in Calvary cemetery he claimed \$1,000 for Francisco and contiguous cities should at this | damages. time be drawing their supply of artificial heat from the mines of British Columbia, and paying a tax to the overcurdence treasury of the United States of seventy-five cents a ton.

WHAT THEN IS CANADA'S FUTURE? And now, having most inadequately set forth some of the plainly marked features of the greatest half of the North American Continent, it remeins to be asked: What destiny awaits it all! It is true that the statements made herein are nearly all in the naturs of surprises, but they take on this form mostly because of the hitherto good-natured indifference of the people of the United States in all that relates to Canada. But a change in this respect impends. The Canadian questien forces itself upon the public mind for sjustment; and, aside from serious comolications involving the relations with European power, whose navy is the only menace this country may fear the circumstances of the hour make it imperative that at last a policy must be decided upon, continental in its character, and continental in its consequences The ctrange sense of limitation that thus early in the history of the United States is felt, when there is no more new territory to occupy; the necessity that exists for the widest field for supply of wants that brook no refusal, as in lumber, non phosphorus iron ores, coal, fresh water fish in the Northwest, phosphates, barloy, and other products, either poculiar to Canada or geographically essential to local progress and local convenience; the serious unsettled railway transportation problem, involving the possible discontinuance of the Inter-state Commerce laws, or the destruction of profit to American railway systems running east and west, the future destination of immigration so as not to completely politically extinguish the American: the wornout fishery dispute, the canal discrimnation; a free St. Lawrence to supplement afree Mississippi,—all these are questions too important to remain in chaos. But, in additional to all these, is the necessity that raises up of the recent triumph of the Republican party, that a policy should acquate is leaders, commensurate with its greatness; that its return to power should be signalized by achievements that will make its claim to continued confidence less insecure than it has hitherto been. The bitter lesson of defeat an output of one hundred tons per day of ore four years ago, and of narrow majorities in local option exists—each town or district befor one hundred a fifty years without being significant localities since, will not be unheed log permitted, by means of its elected yearry ed, especially if, in manufactering centres, it can be made to appear that opening up a market, continental in extent, an outlet is offered for the over-production which the stimulant of protec-tion has created, I this market can be secured at the expense of that hated rival, the British manufacturer, so much the better of the anti-British vote will unfortunately still be necessary to political party existence. Still another motive may be found for vast expenditures, justified by the acquirement of territory, in order to beget a reduction of the surplus without the disturbanco of the equilibrium of taxation. All this catalogue of essentials in the present political situation revolve around a policy which may have a Continental Unity for its aim, and which, narrowed down to practical politics, involves an attempt to shape the future destiny of Canada. The considerations that surround this whole question are of a character most comprehensive, and they will, doubtless, be discussed in this country with frankness and liberality. It is submitted, however, that the almost universal conclusion reached in the public mind, that Canada should form part of the Union, should be revised.
Usually there are two parties to a bargain; in this case the parties number three-the United States, Canada and Great Britain. Whether the latter is quite ready for an extension over the entire continent, comprising 60 per cent. of her empire, of the principles the Declaration of Independence which in former years she struggled so vainly defeat may well be doubted. Whether the people of Canada themselves, treated by the mother country with all the affectionate consideration born of experience with the elder wayward daughter, are ready to sever the slender ties the bind them to British connection, even for the material advantages, is by no means certain. Indeed, to many it would appear that no revolution in sentiment could possibly be greater than the change which would be necessary to bring about a willingness on the part of the Canadians to forfelt their loyalty and the many advantages which in their form of government they possess. A political union, te those best informed, seems most difficult and distant, To these, however, a commercial union which, so far as trade and commerce is concerned, would be inst as advantageous, is among the early attainable possibilities.

ERASTUS WIMAN,

A COLDWATER MAN-F. M. LOCKE

IS HAPPY. Mr. Looke stated-I bought ticket No. 46, 755 threngh Mr. Tom Sloan, who is keeping books for Goodbar, Love & Oo., Memphis, Tenn. I weighed the matter carefully, thought of it in all its different bearings and relations, before I ever invested a single hardly yet developed, is full of the deepest dollar in The Louisana State Lottery. Finsignificance, as indicating what yet remains ally, I have invested, from time to time, an aggregate of not more than ten to twelve dollars, I struck the lucky number in the But it is not alone in these prominent October drawing, and have the money for the metals that Canada is rich in natural resour prize, one-twentieth of \$300,000, being \$15. 000.—Coldwater [Miss.] Farmer, Nov. 1.

> Unwards of 300,000 wreaths were placed on graves in a Vienna cometery recently when a

THE CHURCH MUST DECIDE

One of Dr. McGlynn's Followers Refused Catholic Burial.

NEW YORK, January 8-The suit brought by Philip McGuire against the trustees of St. Patrick's cathedral to restrain them from interiering with the burial of his father's remains in Calvary cometery, in which he owned a lot, was decided yesterday by Judge Beach in favor of the trustees, dismissing the complaint with costs,. He holds that when a man buys a burial lot he buys scribed by the religious authorities who conat the time of his death was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and that, he

EUROPEAN SMALL TALK. PARAGRAPHS FULL OF INFORMATION ABOUT

THANSATIANTIC COUNTRIES. The total acreage under hope in England is

stated at 58,490 acres. The flower growing trade of London is estimated at £5 000 a day.

There are 136,000 drink-sellers in Belgium, or one for every ten families. The Emperor of Germany during his stay

in Rome received 5,000 begging letters There are 13,995 public houses in the London police district and only 259 coffee stalls. Denmark is an immense dairy. The expert of butter last year ammaunted to 45,000,000

The annual Incom of the population of the United Kingdom is estimated at about £1,200,000 000.

ប្រធន្ធបន្ទុក

The Marquis of Salisbary has granted a reduction of twenty per cent off the half year's rents of the agriculture tenunts on his Hert. fordshire state. The Queen of Sweden, who still suffers

from shattered nerves, finds ease working like a housemaid, and in weeding and digging in her garden. Lord Wolseley's Brother, who is a squatter n Australia, has invented a shearing machine

by the use of which a dexterous hand can chare 144 sheep in a day, The average expenditure for gas is [twentyone shillings per inhabitant per annum in London and ten shillings in other towns, A

ton of coal gives 9,000 cubic feet of gas. The municipal debt of England averages £6 6s. per head, but there are town: where it is three times tale amount, as in Brimingham and Manchester, while in Bradford it is

£22 16s. The National Opera in Paris enjoys an annual subsidy of £32,000; the subsidy of the Theatre Francais is £9,600, while the subsidies granted to the Opera Comique and Odson Theatres swallow up not far short of

£10,000. Under the Norwegian Liquor laws a kind of or council, to say what house, if any, shall be licensed, the hours of the day they may re

main open, the kind of drink that may be sold and what quality to any one person. The recent emancipation of all slaves in Brazil has depreciated the national property for a time. Cultivated land has decreased in value, as the old compulsory labor system for the purpose in view; for the frantic bid is destroyed and the former slaves do not yet understand voluntary work. So most industries suffer and the empire is now passing through a very trying transition period.

> THAT TIRED, LANGUID FEELING and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring. and you will find relief. They never fail to

THE HOME OF HOLINESS IS IN THE HEART.

The hidden life, which God imparts to his accepted people, may figurish in solitudes and deserts, far from the societies of men and the din and disturbance of cities. From the cave of the hermit, from the cell of the solitary recluse, the tervent prayer has often arisen, which has been acceptable in the sight of God. But it would be a strange and fatal misconception, that religion, even in its most pure and triumphant exaltations, can flourish now. here else. The home of noliness is in the heart, irrespective of outward situations and alliauces; and therefore we may expect to find it if there are hearts adapted to its reception and growth,, in the haunts of business as well as in the silence of retirement; in the princes of Rome as well as in the deserts of the Thebale. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that we cannot be hely except on the condition of situation and circumstances in life such as shall suit ourselves. It is one of the first principals of holiness to leave our time and our placer, our going out and our coming in, our wasted and our goodly heritage en-tirely with the Lord. Here, O, Lord, hast thou placed us, and we will glorify thee here, -[Selected.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINIONS.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, D. Kavanagh, postmaster, of Umfraville, Ont., "having used it for soroness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal

If you ever find a stingy Quaker make up to him; you will find him a close friend.

A SEVERE ATTACK.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious trouble use B.B.B.

How to shine in society-Wear the same dress coat year after year. A party question-"What time do you think they will have supper?"

In all the world OP WH Rabit. The Dr. J. L. Stephens there is but one OP WH Remedy never falls, and no precure for the OP WH Remedy never falls, and no year our of the world more than 10,000 cases. No other treatment year cared one case. No other treatment of the J. L. Stophens Co., Lobanon, Ohio.

ALL KINDS OF GIRLS.

There is the pretty girl And the witty girl, And the girl that bangs her hair ; The girl that's a flirt, And the girl that is part, And the girl with the baby stare.

There's the dowdy girl. And the rowdy girl,

And the gir that is always late
There's the girl of style,
And the girl of wile,
And the girl with the mincing gait.

There's the tender girl,
And the slender girl.
And the girl that says her prayers;
There's the haughty girl,
And the nearby And the naughty girl, And the girl that puts on airs.

There's the tulu girl,
And the "fool you" girl,
And the girl that bets on the races;
There's the candy girl, And the handy gir!, And the girl that has two faces,

There's the well-bred girl, And the wali-read girl, And the girl with a sense of duty There's the dainty girl, And the "fainty" girl, And the girl that has no beauty.

There's the lazy girl, And the "dainy" fiel, And the girl that's a marry joker There's the girl that's shy, And the girl that's fly, And the girl that bluffs at poker.

There are many others, O, men and brothers. That are named in this narration, There are girls and girls, And they're all of them pearls, They're the best thing in creation,



CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

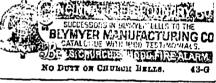
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