

A TRIP TO VALLEYFIELD.

Aspicious opening of the New Extension of the Montreal Cotton Company's Mill.

Valleyfield to-day is about the most progressive and prosperous town in the Province of Quebec, and its prosperity is largely due to the fact that in consequence of its immense water power the Montreal Cotton Company has located there its splendid million dollar mill. The water power is created by the damming up of one of the large channels in the St. Lawrence between the islands at the head of the celebrated Coteau Cascades. When the dam was completed some years ago, it threw an immense body of water back into Lake St. Francis, and flooded miles upon miles of country forming a large inlet now known as Hungary Bay. The Dominion Government was called upon to pay thousands of dollars in compensation to land proprietors. In no other part of the Dominion has such an attempt been made to interfere with the course of the mighty St. Lawrence, but the work at Valleyfield was necessary to insure a full head of water for the Beauharnois Canal. Five mills are now located at Valleyfield, all situated there by its water power. There is the Montreal company's cotton mill, Buntin's large paper mill, Watt's woollen mill, a grist mill and a saw mill. Mayor Plante, of Valleyfield, Thursday said there are sites and sufficient water privilege for forty other mills, but we cannot be certain whether he was joking or not; he certainly was smiling very much when he made the statement. We may say, however, that everybody had reason to smile and look cheerful on Thursday last as things passed off so pleasantly.

In consequence of special invitation issued by Mr. Howard, the secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Cotton Company, about 120 Montrealers left the Bonaventure depot at 9 o'clock and arrived in Valleyfield about two hours afterwards, after a beautiful and diversified trip by rail and steamboat.

At the mill, manager Whitaker received the following gentlemen:—Messrs B. Anderson, Bergeron, M. P., E. L. Bond, H. Barbeau, G. S. Brush, M. Cote, W. Glendinning, A. C. Clark, H. A. Cross, S. Cross, G. Cross, Beaugrand, J. B. A. Charlebois, B. B. Condon, J. P. O'Leary, A. M. Crombie, E. Charbon, B. Cowan, J. Donnelly, G. W. Craig, A. Gagnon, M. H. Gault, J. A. Gault, B. L. Gault, J. O. Gravel, J. A. Greene, E. K. Greene, F. O. Charbonneau, O. A. Geoffroy, B. Globensky, Galarsne, O. Garth, F. M. David, F. N. Henev, J. A. Henev, F. W. Henshaw, J. W. Howard, W. L. Haldimand, J. Hodgson, Geo. Hague, T. W. Howard, A. S. Ewing, S. H. Ewing, E. T. King, G. Lamothé, F. Leclaire, Laurent, Lamothé, A. de Martigny, J. F. McFarlane, O. H. Letourneau, J. Letourneau, F. S. Lyman, B. H. Leatham, New York, P. P. Martin, J. McDonald, O. Metcalfe, J. S. McLaughlin, Jas. Leslie, J. Cherrier, R. S. Oliver, G. W. Plohe, J. Pringle, E. A. Parent, M. P. Ryan, A. Prevost, A. H. Plim-soll, J. Dakers, A. H. Sims, A. Swan, A. Racine, J. Stirling, J. Stewart, D. Sweetapple, G. Simpson, B. R. Stevenson, W. Tatley, W. B. Thibodeau, J. O. Villeneuve, J. White, J. H. Whitehead, Manager of the Hudson Mills; W. Wilson, Manager Kingston Cotton Mills; His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Aids Greater, Beau-soleil, Mooney, and J. Black and O. Clack-meyer. Many regrets were expressed at the unavoidable absence of Mr. David Morrice, who was in Toronto.

The structure is built entirely of grey limestone and looks as substantial as a castle. The architectural effect is good. The three square towers reach high above the building and are intended to hold many tons of water each, not only for emergency, but for the daily use of the buildings. No expense has been spared to make the surroundings of the mill perfect, as well as the mill itself. The main building is 450 feet long by 100 wide. The present number of employees is 800, which will shortly be increased to 1,200. There are 1,000 looms in operation, and 45,000 spindles, which will be increased to, respectively, 1,650 and 73,000. It may also be mentioned that the Edison light is being put in and will be in working order next week.

After an inspection of the mill the visitors adjourned to the new offices, where a fine lunch, prepared by Hall & Scott, was enjoyed. Mr. A. F. Gault presided, supported by Hon. B. Thibodeau, Vice President, His Worship Mayor Beaudry and Mr. George Hague, General manager of the Merchants Bank. The toast of "Our Noble Queen" having been honored.

Mr. A. F. Gault, in his capacity of President of the company, extended a hearty welcome to the guests. The mills which they had just seen were considered second to none in the United States, and their manager, Mr. Whitaker, was a man equal to any emergency. Much had been said and written about the trade being overdone, and though this might be true in some respects, his brother directors had been unanimous in their determination to increase the capacity of their mills in the assurance that a ready market would be found for all their goods, as new lines would be entered into not before made here. Their water privileges, plant and land made this one of the most valuable properties in the Dominion, and they were enabled to manufacture goods at prices which could not be reached by importation. (Loud applause.)

Hon. J. B. Thibodeau, Vice-President of the Company, gave a brief history of the institution. It had been started at a time of great depression, and had encountered great difficulties; their present success was due to the pluck of the directors, the change of local policy (cheers), and the efficiency of their manager, Mr. Whitaker, whose toast he then proposed.

Mr. Whitaker replied briefly, thanking the assemblage for their reception of the toast, and mentioned some facts of interest in the conduct of the mills. There were but three holidays in the year, New Year's, Christmas and Dominion Day; and during six years there has not been a single interruption to business through any accident or other cause. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Grelier then rose to give the toast of the Mayor and Corporation of Valleyfield, which having been duly drunk.

Mr. Thos. Plante, Mayor, replied in French. He referred to the strike some years ago, and spoke of the better feeling among the villagers and operatives and the more cordial understanding of their relations to their employers. He concluded by giving the toast of the Mayor and Corporation of Montreal, to which.

His Worship J. L. Beaudry replied in a neat and pleasing speech. He spoke of the troubles of '37-'38, in which he had taken some part, but though others had suffered therefor, the mill had not been cast with which he would be shot. (Laughter and applause.) He rejoiced that their country now enjoyed the greatest liberty in the world, and that their people were among the most prosperous. He would ask them to drink to the "Bankers and Merchants of the Province."

Mr. Geo. Hague responded in a clear and happy speech. The great industry they had

come to inspect was the result of British pluck and French perseverance (applause), a combination which he thought could effect anything. He spoke humorously of the banks as the backers of it all, however, and had no doubt that the "Jolly good fellows" which accompanied the toast was intended for the bankers, especially [laughter].

Mr. F. W. Henshaw also replied to the toast, but did not wholly agree with the last speaker; for he knew many who approached bankers more like Grand Moguls than Jolly Good Fellows (laughter and applause). He complimented the directors and shareholders of the Montreal Cotton Company, and expressed the opinion that the capitalist who invested money in such industries and provided a livelihood for thousands was truly worthy of the name of patriot. (Cheers.)

In response to the toast of the "President and Directors" the Chairman spoke briefly and was followed by

Mr. E. K. Greene, who expressed the belief that when the cotton factories had supplied the Canadian market, it would be possible to look to foreign markets with the great shipping advantages possessed by this country. (Applause.) He was followed by Mr. W. Glendinning, in a stirring speech. He would have all to be Canadians at heart, of whatever nationality originally. Canada was great in industries, great in progress and possibilities. The big Brooklyn bridge had been lauded to the skies, but he remembered some twenty odd years ago, when he was a boy (laughter), seeing the Victoria Bridge begun and completed, and the world's commerce now come to its very abutments. He spoke of protection as undoubtedly the making of Canada and her industries, and drew a humorous picture of free trade principles, which excited great applause.

Mr. E. K. Greene then proposed the "N.P. and the Press," and

Mr. James Stewart, in reply, stated that he would like on the present occasion to avoid the first part of the toast and deal less fiercely with it than he had done on some former occasions (laughter). In one point at least he would do it the justice to compare it in intention and aim with the press, viz, that both had the welfare of the country at heart. (Applause.)

Mr. E. Beaugrand, of La Patrie, also replied to the toast, and wished the Company continued and increased prosperity. The toast of the Dominion Parliament brought to his feet

Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., who spoke of the great benefits derived from the National Policy, among others the numbers of immigrants now remaining in the country who formerly went to the States, and the yearly increasing number of Canadians returning home from the Republic. The Mayor of Boston, recently, at the opening of the latter City there, had declared the French Canadian to be the foundation of New England's manufactures, and it was a great thing that this cotton mill and others at Cornwall, Hochelaga and elsewhere had brought more than three-quarters of their operatives from the United States. (Great cheering.)

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., also replied to the toast in a forcible speech. He compared the present Government to a ship under full sail, in a clear channel with no rocks ahead, waited along by the voice of the people. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then read a telegram from Sir Leonard Tilley regretting his inability to be present. He then proposed the toast of "Other Cotton Mills," to which

Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Manager of the Hudson Cotton Factory, responded. Though inclined to think no place like Hochelaga he could not but express the highest opinion of the Valleyfield Mills, and he was always ready to take notes from Mr. Whitaker's book. He was followed briefly by Messrs. J. P. O'Leary and J. Hodgson, after which Mr. J. Grelier proposed the health of the "Over-seers," which was replied to by Mr. Peers.

The party then visited the club-house, and cottages, which excited much interest by reason of their neatness and tasty appearance. At half-past five the return journey was commenced and Montreal reached shortly after eight o'clock.

EARLY RIVER.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuritic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

THE JAIL OF KILMAINHAM. A few words about Kilmainham, where the Dublin prisoners are confined, may be interesting to some of our readers. In 696 an abbey was built by St. Magnan on the spot where the prison now stands, and called Kilmainham, or Magan's Church. On the ruins of this abbey Strongbow founded in 1174 a military monastery, whose priors were Peers of the Irish Parliament, and were often Lord Chancellors, Lord Justices, and sometimes even Lord Deputies of Ireland. The institution was more military than monastic, and though the vows of the dwellers in the monastery of the Kilmainham Templars only allowed them to fight the Saracens and Moors, they yet straddled a point to turn their swords against the Christian Irish. They did their work in the Holy Land too, however, making the first crusade with Baldwin and Tancred and William of Normandy. In the "Gerasalem Liberators" Tasso mentions the Kilmainham Knights, and from Fuller we hear that "all the consent of Europe in the Crusades would have made no music if the Irish harp had been wanting there." Hugh de Clabul was the first Prior, and Gerald, son of Marlow, Lord of Kerry, was the last Prior of the Kilmainham Templars. The parish of Kilmainham, with its 1200 acres, and the lands for miles around, formed the Kilmainham Templars' broad estate. They wanted the stag and the wild boar in the woods called the Ptoleix in later days, which then extended along the southern as well as the northern banks of the Liffey. The suburbs of Dublin on this side were formerly very woody. A Leinster King furnished very William II. from these woods the oak roof of Westminster Hall, in which, says Staufner, writing in the latest part of the sixteenth century, "no English timber webbed to this day." The Order of Kilmainham Templars was suppressed in Ireland by Edward I., in 1209, the Knights imprisoned in Dublin Castle, and their property made over to the Knights of St. John. Later on we hear of Thomas Butcher, Prior of the New Order, coming out of Ireland with a great quantity of Irish "mail with darts and spears to assist Henry V. at the siege of Rouen" and that they "did do their devot, as that none were more praised, nor did more damage to their enemies." In 1890, the Duke of Ormond built a new hospital on the site of the ancient priory, where old soldiers might and their days in religious repose. —Weekly Register.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Balaakho Plasters.

MISSIONS OF LABRADOR.

To the Benefactors of the Prefecture Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1. In last September I left Quebec with the very onerous title of "Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence;" onerous because, in that quality, I was accountable to God and man for the evangelization and organization of an immense territory. With a fatherly heart did the venerated Primate of Quebec bless me; his assistants did multiply their prayers; his devotees did multiply their prayers; his devotees did promise their prayers and joined in precious gifts; the faithful of St. Roch's and St. Patrick's generously assisted me; our Canadian Bishops encouraged and succored me; and the Bishop of Montreal, seconded by his Vicar-General, his Seminary and Bishops of Charity, spared no information, advice and help to insure the success of my difficult and painful mission. Oh, Lord, do richly reward so many benefactors, quorum nomina scripsit in libro vita.

It was understood on all sides that my mission was important, since religion was concerned in it most closely, consequently that I must be strengthened and supplied. I then bound myself to our benefactors to make them a report about the progress of my mission, and I come to-day to fulfil that promise, pro colatis donis gratias agens.

The St. Lawrence Steamers Company, through its worthy manager, Mr. Julien Chabot, granted free passage on its vessels to me and my priests and seminarists. Thanks to His Lordship of Rimouski's recommendation, Sir Hector Langevin favored me with a Federal steamer to bring me with my people and baggage from Gaspé to my present residence, a twenty-four hours' trip.

The 19th of October I landed at St. Peter of Esquimaux Point, the only parish in all my prefecture, and my residence. Overjoyed were the people in possessing their first Pastor, then, long and painful absences of the past, unavoidable absences during two and three consecutive months, and to express that joy there was an incredible display of flags and burning of powder.

2. Once settled, my first pastoral letter issued, my missionaries installed, twenty-two christenings performed here and twelve graves blessed, I caused school No. 2 to be immediately opened by a teacher whom I had brought over from Gaspé. I then distributed over 100 prayer books, also a great number of chaplets, medals, images &c., purposely given to me by the communities of Quebec, Rimouski, Cacouna, by Madam Justice Lamontagne of Montreal, by G. Gravel of St. Hyacinthe, and many other generous benefactors of Quebec; and I enabled the missionaries of Maypoint and of Nataskewan to make respectively the same distributions.

At the feast of the Immaculate Conception were installed in our church three beautiful colored statues, given by the Bance Society of Tabernacles and the Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. Joseph and St. Ann, also a "Taking down from the Cross," oil painting, by F. Hamel, measuring 8 x 5 feet, the precious gift of the Quebec Good Shepherd. My poor parishioners had never seen anything so beautiful; how many burning embraces of love were impressed on the feet of that statue of the Sacred Heart! how many tears of devotion were shed!

The Church, which measures 75 x 45 feet, is completely finished. The inside is elegant, with abundance of mouldings and three galleries. The vestry is spacious and neat. The priests' house is comfortable, but with no ceiling whatever yet; that prevents me from keeping either a cow or poultry.

This parish was begun in 1857, by five Acadian families from Magdalen Islands; since that date many other families have joined them, also some who came from Quebec or its whereabouts. The increase has been incredible. Judge by this record in-

Table with 3 columns: Families, Souls, cents. Rows for years 1857, 1861, 1867, 1874, 1881, 1883.

not taking into account many families who left after staying some time. Out of these 196 families, two come directly from France, three from Jersey, four from Ireland, twenty from Quebec, four from St. Agatha, Magdalen Islands, and two from Montserrat, St. Pierre, and adult boys generally absent from March till October. They first leave, on their schooner, for seal hunting, then for cod fishing, and lastly herding fishing. Women are the over-burden; besides, these women are naturally very industrious; almost every one of them can weave beautiful cloth, which they manufacture into petticoats and gowns for themselves and their girls, and clothes for their husbands and sons; besides they are beautiful knitters, making even large frocks much better than those bought at the store.

Cultivation is not advanced here, partly because good land is scarce, and partly for want of time on the part of the men. They grow, nevertheless, much summer cabbage and some potatoes, which they manure with seaweed. They resort to distant islands for hay. Here there are five or six inferior horses and as many milk-cows; many of them use dogs to haul their fire-wood, and those dogs, being mixed with the Esquimaux dogs, are sworn enemies of the sheep and poultry, which cannot be kept here, so that all the wool wanted must be bought at Quebec, likewise pork, beef, straw, butter, flour, &c. Since some years fishing has failed, general poverty is the consequence. It is doubly to be regretted because, being so very generous to their church and pastor, they would have soon enlarged their church (that is a pressing want) and erected all the needed out-buildings, but, besides fire-wood, all other building materials must be bought and at a great distance.

A singular consolation for me is to witness their religious disposition. This parish numbers 603 communicants. Well, at all Saints we counted 234 communicants, and some besides each other day of November. At Midnight Mass 400 received the Blessed Eucharist; in February all made the Novena of St. Francis Xavier, and at Easter's solemn Mass there was a general communion of all the old and young men, starting soon after for seal hunting;—242 in number. Give any office in the day or evening, the church is always crowded; there is a numerous attendance also at the weekly masses and at catechism, and there is no distinction here in favor of the devoto femine sex, because old and young men and boys fully equal the others in their eagerness for offices, in piety and reception of the sacrament. Unhappily, osteisms and chaplets are still wanted by many poor, vestra abundantia illorum inopiam supplet.

4. We have more than ten good choir-boys who would grow an old parish. Oh! now for an harmonium that the dear people would believe themselves in heaven, so delighted are they with the accompaniment of one fiddle. The choir boys are over 40 in number. I had to refuse others who craved to go in; every nook was filled up. "We have two schools, but that we means four should be opened, because we count 308 children between five and sixteen years of age. Our School Commissioners were forced to pass a law forbidding any family to send more than two children each. Nowhere else must children have been turned out of their own school by a law made for that purpose. Antipodes to obligatory school; even under the rigor of that law, school is crammed with 50 children, who attend, very regularly and learn with extreme eagerness. To try it there was really talent among them I opened a general competing for Latin prayers, and promised nice rewards to those who would recite the whole of them without any inter-ference (exciting from the pulpit daily between the two schools on that point.) One week was not over when more than 20, some only 7 or 8 years old, came to claim the reward, proving their right to it. Some more came every day. In a few weeks we shall have another general and public competition in small and large ostiches; a nice reward will be given to any one answering faultlessly, the three hardest questions. Parents and teachers urge the children unceasingly, and there is great expectation; but I am out of prizes,—a warning to any liberal friend of education. A great number can read in this parish, and are extremely fond of reading. They have also plenty leisure in winter. I must then organize, very soon, a public library; it will be well patronized. Any gift in that line would bear precious fruit.

Concerning those two insufficient schools, I cannot accept nor bear such a state of things. So many children, alas! urgently ask for intellectual bread and cannot get it; their own school is closed to them, that they stately and systematically be condemned to ignorance—any sensible heart bleeds at that here-fore. Besides, in many places of this prefecture are found isolated families, even Protestants, who can pay to provide their children with some instruction, but cannot send them far away, nor get them through a whole course of studies. Lastly, I know ten or twelve groups of fishermen who want elementary teachers, and can pay but little. It is impossible to obtain a stranger for them. By all means, then, I am bound to have here, at the centre of this prefecture, a convent for girls and an academy for boys. Here would be prepared elementary teachers who could be easily transferred from one place to the other; here would be brought up excellent heads of families, who will, later, spread around them piety and religious instruction; here, also, without making a complete course of studies, our young men would be enabled to transact all ordinary business, and would no more be tools in the hands of any designing trader; here would be found out precious dispositions towards the sanctuary or the nursery. These two establishments would take some boarders and a number of day scholars, and our two present schools shall then suffice for all the rest of our children.

Continued on 8th Page.

The expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellows' Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in such cases. 140 ws

THE LONDON DYNAMITE TRIALS. Four of the Prisoners Found Guilty and Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life.—The Police Escort Hissed by the Mob.—Strengthening the Military Guard.

LONDON, June 14.—The trial of the dynamite was resumed. The Court stated that it considered the evidence against Bernard Gallagher and Anenburg was sufficient to be submitted to the jury. Justice Grove concurred in the decision, but without expressing an opinion as to the ultimate result, he thought there was grave doubt as to the sufficiency of the evidence against Anenburg. Mr. Clarke, counsel for the defence, challenged the Crown to point to a single syllable of evidence, outside of that of the informer Lynch, which showed that the intention of the prisoners was to assassinate the authority of the Crown or overawe the Parliament. He declared that Bernard Gallagher's statement contained no evidence against anybody but himself. Whitehead expressed his desire to address the jury himself, and his counsel retired.

Clark maintained that Lynch's evidence was not the voluntary confession of an honest man, who had been inadvertently led into the plot. It was a calculated revelation increasing in scope as necessity grew, of incriminating his friends to save himself. There was nothing to support his statement relative to the existence of a conspiracy. His statements were not in the least degree creditable. The manner in which they were prepared rendered them untrustworthy. He particularly noticed that Lynch, since his examination at the Police Court, had unaccountably remembered that the oath he took in New York contained reference to the "Irish Republic." Clark appealed to the jury to resist popular prejudice. His speech was most impressive.

Whitehead, speaking on his own behalf, said there was no evidence to show that the nitro-glycerine found in his factory was intended for an illegal purpose. It was meant for mining purposes, like thousands of tons of the same article made in England every year. The press exaggerated his case. He exhorted the jury to deal with it as impartially as they would with any other case.

Anenburg declared he was as innocent as God Almighty of the charge preferred against him. He merely met Dr. Gallagher accidentally on the steamer "Partis," and again accidentally met him in the Strand.

LONDON, June 14.—In the trial of the dynamite Mr. B. Ward, Q.C., on behalf of O'Connell, declared that his client had been innocently seeking work and Dr. Gallagher gave him an introduction to an old friend in Glasgow. It was not likely that he would recommend a stranger to an intimate friend for connection with it. O'Connell's acts could only be declared guilty on the assumption that a plot existed, but of this no proof had been adduced.

Wilson announced that as far as he was concerned he left the case where it stood. Mr. Mattinson, on behalf of Bernard Gallagher, argued that there was no case against his client, as he acted while under the influence of liquor. There was nothing suspicious in an older brother, who was better off than a younger one, sending him money. He confidently asked for the discharge of the prisoner. Mr. Mattinson admitted that Bernard had a general knowledge of the hostile designs of the dynamiters, but it must be remembered that he was a resident of Brooklyn and could not be judged by the same standard as an Englishman. It was a matter of common knowledge that plots existed in America for the manufacture of dynamite for use against England, almost with the connivance of the American Government.

Messrs. Clark and Bowland protested, against this language, and declared there was no proof such was the case. "Justice Brett" declared that counsel had no right to make such remarks. He said there

was no proof of the existence in America of plots or connivance thereto on the part of the Government of that country.

The Chief Justice also rebuked Mr. Mattinson. He said:—I think it is only due to our friendly relations with the Government of that country that you unreservedly withdraw your statement.

Mr. Mattinson said he would gladly accede to the ruling of the court.

The case for the defence was closed, and Sir Farrer Bessell, Solicitor-General, replied on the part of the prosecution.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge then began his charge to the jury. He said the case against Dr. Gallagher, Whitehead and Wilson was much stronger than against the others, and declared that the assertion that the nitro-glycerine found in their possession was intended for legitimate purposes was not credible. No legitimate trader would have carried it about London as it was carried by the prisoners.

The jury retired at 5.35 o'clock, and shortly after returned with a verdict of guilty against Dr. Gallagher, Wilson, Whitehead and O'Connell, and a verdict of not guilty in the case of Anenburg and Bernard Gallagher. The four men found guilty were then sentenced to penal servitude for life.

"The finding of the jury in the case of the four convicts men was 'guilty on all the counts of the indictment.'" Dr. Gallagher protested his innocence. He said the time would come when the matter would be put right before the world. Dr. Gallagher kissed and shook hands with his brother and Anenburg. Whitehead, Wilson and O'Connell each shook hands with Bernard Gallagher, and kissed Anenburg fondly. The convicted were conveyed to Millbank Prison in a van. The mob hissed the police escort on route. The military guard at the prison has been strengthened in order to prevent any attempt at rescue, and the sentinels have been furnished with ball cartridges.

"Cuts."—The best thing we know of to heal a cut or wound is to bind up the injured part with a cloth saturated in Perry Davis' Pain-Exterminator. 140 6

The California fruit crop, except in the foothills, promises to be from an average to an unusually heavy yield. The crop in the foothills will probably be greater than was anticipated.

NO TROUBLE TO SWALLOW. Dr. Hecox's "Pilllets" (the original "Little Liver Pills") do not pain or griping. Care sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vial. 140 ws

The average cost of every school-house in Illinois was \$1,338; in Ohio, \$1,800; in New York, \$2,584; in Tennessee, \$262; in Virginia, \$401; in North Carolina, \$130, and in South Carolina, \$47.

A LADY'S ENDORSEMENT. Madam E., the acknowledged leader of the most refined and fashionable society in the city of New York, speaks of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER in the following highly complimentary manner, viz: "It has a fragrance as fresh as the odor from blooming flowers, and imparts to the bath a delightful buoyancy. I use it on the toilet table and the handkerchief, to the exclusion of all other perfumes." 140 ws

Since the passage of the Bland Silver bill in 1878, 140,000,000 silver dollars have been coined of which 34,000,000 are in actual circulation, 72,000,000 are represented by certificates, and that amount with the balance of the total issue, making 108,000,000, lies in the Treasury. Coinage goes on at the rate of twenty-four millions a year. How much longer can this increase be carried on and still keep silver dollars at par is a question that will soon rise to plague the statesman and for the politician to trade on according to his interests.

THE WORD "ELECTRICITY." How the Jealous Makers of an "Electric" Oil Endeavored to Suppress Briggs' Electric Oil.

THE LATER TRIUMPHANT IN THE CONTEST. Electricity is recognized as a powerful agent in modern medicine, and the great success which has attended the use of Briggs' Electric Oil has naturally created for its jealous enemies among the makers of medicines alleged to be cures for diseases of a similar nature to those which it has so successfully combated by Briggs' Electric Oil. The most prominent and active among these enemies has been Messrs. Knorr & Lyman, makers of a medicine called "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil." The jealous persons sought to prevent us from using the word "electric" on our label, and to this end they were not without success. They trade mark, being similar to the word "electric." It will be observed that the word "electric" means something, and it is used in connection with our oil because the use of it is electricity by a powerful battery, as set forth in the sworn evidence of the maker before the Board of Health, and to the effect that the oil is combined with electricity, and that a large number of formidable thunderbolts are radiating. The statement is also made that the oil is combined with electricity, and that a large number of formidable thunderbolts are radiating. The statement is also made that the oil is combined with electricity, and that a large number of formidable thunderbolts are radiating.

THE QUESTION. The question is often asked: Can fluids be charged with electricity? And if so, will they retain it? We find by experience that all or nearly all mineral, gum, and vegetable essences, in their crude state, are capable of receiving and retaining electricity, we also find that any electric fluid is a sufficient cause of being held in solution by chemical or other means. As for example, one of the strongest electric fluids when held in solution by chemical means, is capable of being charged with electricity, and so are all other electric fluids. We also find that rock sand and glass, containing no minerals, are not electric, and that the same substances, if they are capable of being charged to any extent with electricity; but all mineral gums and vegetable essences are capable of being charged with and retaining electricity to a greater or less extent. Bone, blood, muscles and sinews are not composed of rock sand or glass, but of water and vegetable substances, and are naturally combined, rendering them capable of being acted upon by electricity. The system of man, as well as animals, is a capable of receiving and retaining electricity. It is a part of our being without which we could not exist. Briggs' Electric Oil contains an animal grease, rock sand or glass, and is highly charged with electricity; hence its great success in the treatment of diseases such as rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous diseases. It stimulates to action the muscles of the body, and all other organs, assists nature to overcome disease. The want of proper action of the liver and kidneys in the case of many of our patients, is cured by the use of Briggs' Electric Oil. Electricity strengthens and acts on the liver and kidneys. It acts directly on the digestive and urinary organs, destroying or softening the morbid substances, and driving out of the system the uric acid, and other deadly poisons from the organs above named, which is dispersed through the system by the medium of the life fluid, the blood. 14 6



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