THE MEASURE AMENDED

The Committee of Congress on Foreign Affairs after Cleveland's Retaliation Programme—The Debate in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 —The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, Mr. Belmont presiding, received the report of the sub-committee on the Retaliation Bill. The chairman said that in these questions the committee had always acted without regard to partisanship, and he hoped it would continue to be so. He referred to the fact that a bill, introduced by himself two years ago, containing a restrictive railroad provision had been adopted by the house almost unanimously, though the railroad section was subsequently stricken out in the Senate. The committee unanimously adopted the amended bill reported by the sub-committee. Mr. Belmont having been absent when the consideration of the subject was begun, expressed the opinion that it would be proper for Mr. McCreary to report the bill to the House. It is understood to be the intention to call it up for action on Saturday.

THE SUBSTITUTE BILL.

The following is the text of the substitut bill :—

A bill to empower the President to carry out the purposes of an act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1887.

Be it enacted, etc., that whenever the President may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, it shall be lawful for the president in his discretion by proclamation to that effect to suspend in whole or in part the transportation across the territory of the United States in bond and without the payment of duty of goods, wares and merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country from or to the British dominions in North America.

Section 2.—That whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence river canals, the Chambly canal or either of them, whether by tolls, drawbacks, refund of tolls or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the President in his direction to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of twenty cents a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through either the Sault Ste. Marie canal or the Saint Clair Flats canal, and the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize and direct any of the Customs officers to collect the tolls levied under this act, or the President may, in his discretion, when he is satisfied there is any such discrimination, prohibit the use of said canals to any such foreign vessel. The President when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased may issue his proclamation to that effect, in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected and said prohibition, if ordered, shall cease.

Section 3.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect.

PARTY FEELING APPEARS.

At only one point was there anything like a difference between the Democratic and Republican members. This was upon a proposition coming from Republicans that courtesy to Great Britain required that it should be notified that article 29 of the treaty of Washington has been practically nullified and abrogated upon the refusal or denial of the rights of American citizens in Canadian ports. Upon this position there was a division on party lines resulting in its defeat by a vote of 566. When the question came on ordering a favorable report on the Substitute bill, however, there was not a negative vote. The Republican members do not expect that the bill will meet with any opposition from their side of the house when it is called up, although the proposition which was rejected to-day may be renewed and serve as the basis of some speeches, in which the position will be taken that the President already has sufficient power to do what he desires in the way of retaliation.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day Mr. George resumed his speech on the President's message. In reply to the assertion made by Mr. Edmunds in his speech last week that the President had a right to suspend the operation of section 3,006 of the revised statutes, (which allows the transit of goods between the United States and Canada without payment of duty,) Mr. George argued that if the President were to undertake to suspend the operation of that section he would be assuming autocratic power, possessed only by some potentates in Europe and Asia. The President could not abrogate a solemn enactment of Congress, absolute in its terms, without any contingency whatever.

Mr. Cullom addressed the Senate on the same subject. In his opening remarks he spoke of the United States being destined to dominate the American continent, and expressed the opinion that in the not far distant future the Canadian provinces would become part of the United States. The rejection of the fisheries treaty by the Senate had met, he said, the approval of a large majority of the people of the country. The retaliation message might be fairly taken as evidence that even the President had become satisfied that the treaty was a mistake. To retrieve what he had lost by that mistake the President had launched out into a broader sea and would find himself in deeper water than before and with greater dangers.

Mr. Cullom then addressed himself to the details of the subject, going extensively into the question as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury had not the power to prohibit shipment from Canada to the United States ports for exportation. He argued that the Secretary of the Treasury had the power practically to prohibit such transit by establishing such rules and regulations as would make it inconvenient. As to the discrimination against American vessels on Canadian canals that difficulty, if it existed, might have been removed by a remonstrance addressed to the British Government. It would be time enough, when such remonstrance proved unavailing, for the President to apply to Congress for additional legislation.

When he (Mr. Cullom) applied the message to the situation and saw how little excuse there was for it, it became more and more apparent that it had been inspired by political necessity. It might be regarded as Mr. Cleveland's long delayed letter of acceptance, because it betrayed clearly his anxiety for another term of office and his fear that he would not be elected. His change of front in the fisheries question showed that Mr. Cleveland and his party were in desperate straits politically. They saw defeat staring them in the face, and were seeking to divert attention. The whole movement was a political movement. At the close of Mr. Cullom's speech the subject was laid aside without action.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution, which was laid over, desiring the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the transit in bond over or across the territory of the United States without payment of duties on goods, etc., coming from Canadian points has been permitted since July 1, 1885, as article 29 of the treaty of 1812, and section 3 of the act of March, 1873, are said to have ceased to be in force. If so, by what authority of law?

DISCUSSED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The President's recent message to Congress recommending retaliation in the matter of the Canadian fishery dispute received a big boom at the meeting under the auspices of the New York county Democracy at Cooper Union to-night. More than 3,000 people crowded into the hall. Senator Gray, of Delaware, was the principal speaker.

LIMERICK IS BEAUTIUL.

By Michael Scanlan.

Oh, Limerick is beautiful, as everybody knows;
And by that city of my heart how proud the Shannon flows!
It sweeps down by the brave old town, as clear in depth and tone
As when Sarsfield swept the Saxon from the walls of Garryowen.

'Tis not for Limerick that I sigh—tho' I love her in my soul—
That times will change, and friends will die, and man will not control;
No, not for friends long passed away, nor days forever flown.
But that the maiden I adore is sad in Garryowen.

Oh, she I love is beautiful, and world-wide is her fame;
She dwells down by the flowing tide, and Eire is her name;
And dearer than my very life her glances are to me—
The light that cheers my weary soul across life's stormy sea.

'Tis true, she wears no coronet nor gems these latter days;
She has no fleet upon the deep—no ships within her bays—
No flocks upon the mountain side—no herds upon the plain—
No gardens rich with summer bloom—no fields of waving grain.

The fetters of the tyrant are on her limbs—oh, shame!
That we but whine who should avenge the insult to her fame;
And crowned with woe, she walks the earth—the sad amid the gay—
Because she would not sell her love for gems that fade away.

Yet see her in her sorrow, beneath the summer skies;
What is the diamond's brightness to the lustre of her eyes?
And what are earthly diadems to the glories that entwine
Her brow, upon whose front the gems of Truth and Virtue shine?

The Saxon loard, by force and fraud, has wooed her heart for years,
She's pined within his dungeon keep—she's wept hot, bitter tears;
But tho' he crucify her soul, and scourge her thro' the land,
She'll not forsake her old true love to take his bloody hand.

I loved thee in my boyhood, and now, in manhood's noon,
The vision of my life is still to dry thy tears *aroon!*
I'd sing unto the tomb and dance beneath the gallows tree,
To see thee on the hills once more, proud, passionate and free.

THE RIGHT KIND OF GIRL.

A pretty talented girl, who has just completed her school course with credit, and by reason of rather special talents has received more attention and admiration than falls to the lot of most girls, was asked the other day how she was enjoying her vacation. "Oh, I'm enjoying it very much," she answered brightly. "I'm doing the housework now and letting mother have a little rest." "Your mother is away on a vacation, then?" was the natural question. "Oh, no, she's at home, but I'm giving her a chance to rest in the morning and to dress up and sit out on the piazza when she feels like it. I think it will do her good to have a little change."—Springfield Homestead.

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WORM POWDERS
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HENRY MARDO.
St. Henry of Montreal, 7th February, 1884.
A. E LACROIX, successor to MME DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignonne street, corner St. Elizabeth, Montreal. 53-e,w

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A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

The public is occasionally horrified at the sad calamity of a little child being scalded to death in its own home, by falling into hot water. There can be nothing more heart-rending than such an accident as this. And the fact that it is always the result of the thoughtlessness or carelessness on the part of older persons makes it seem worse. There is nothing else in life so uncertain as the actions of a little child from the time it first walks until it is old enough to understand the nature of things. In its ignorance and innocence all things are alike to it. A loaded revolver and a little stick are of equal importance in its eyes. It knows no difference between boiling water and cold water, or between a chair and a hot stove. As it knows nothing of the danger that often lies in things that are so simple to older persons, there are many ways in which it can bring suffering and death upon itself right in its home. So the safety of the little life lies in the hands of the one who cares for it. And every mother who has watched the quick motions of the active little feet, and the mischievous works of the tiny hands, ought to know that a most vigilant guard is needed to keep the little one from harm.

Whatever methods may govern a childless home, the advent of children in it makes it incumbent upon the parents to adopt ways looking to the welfare of their offspring. The care of bodies is a sacred duty. Where there are little ones around, vessels of scalding water should *never, never*, be placed on the floor. If floors cannot be cleansed without endangering the lives of the helpless little innocent of the home, in the name of mercy let them go dirty! In our own home since the first child could walk, not a drop of scalding water has been used in cleaning floors. The use of it for that purpose is wholly interdicted, warm suds being employed.

Many mothers can recall occasions when their little ones have tumbled into vessels of water. A number of times in our home they have gracefully backed into pails. One time a large pail of new milk had been set down by the milker for an instant only, but in that brief time a little girl took a soft seat in the locteal fluid. It would have resulted in more than a fright had it been scalding water.

All such things as poisons, acids, medicines, and concentrated lye, should be kept in a safe place, far beyond the reach of meddling fingers. And every one employed in the home should have strict instructions *never* for an instant to place anything of a dangerous nature where a little one may suffer harm from it.

A work-girl in the home of one of my neighbors was recently removing some bottles from a shelf. Among them was a bottle of strychnine. It was plainly marked "poison;" yet she placed it with the others on a chair. A few minutes later the mother happening along, found her little two and a half year old darling with the strychnine in her hand, having pulled the cork out with her teeth! To use the mother's words, she "turned cold' at the sight. NELLIE BURNS.

OUTWITTED BY A BOY.

The following incident is narrated as a redoubtable fact: In Ireland potatoes go by a variety of names. When the writer was a boy, over twenty summers ago, the name "Protestants" was given to potatoes with a bluish rind, being oblong in shape. A lad named Johnny Downing carried a "kish" full of them on his back one day. "Kish" is an arrangment made of wicker work and almost square in form, used generally for carrying turf or potatoes. Johnny, while carrying his load, happened to meet a Protestant minister. It was among the mountains of the South of Ireland.

"Say, young lad, what's that you got on your back?" asked the minister.

"Potatoes, yer reverence," responded Johnny.

"What kind of potatoes are they that you have got there?" continued the minister.

"'Protestants,' yer reverence."

"And are you a Protestant, Johnny?"

"No, sir, I'm a Catholic."

"Then 'tis a great wonder that you would carry 'Protestants' on your back."

"Nothin' wonderful at all about it, sir, because you see we like to return good for evil, and do you know also when I go home my mother will boil these 'Protestants' I've got on my back and take the harm out of them!"

The minister indulged in a very hearty laugh, and like a liberal gentleman as he was, he generously threw Johnny a crown piece, British money; whereupon the latter burst out in an exclamation: "O, sir, may the Mother of God pray to the Divine Son to convert you and may you wan day get a crown of glory in Heaven for that crown piece you gev me."

The minister thanked the boy for his prayer and did some thinking as he walked pensively along the road, musing on the intimate connection there necessarily must be between a mother and a son, and especially such a Mother and such a Son.

A MARTYR'S ANSWER.—Among the martyrs of Cochin China, in there last years, was a simple catechumen. The heathen scorned him for his ignorance; and mocked him for his inability to answer their objections against the nature of God, and for his obstinacy in dying for a God about whom he could give no account. He answered; "In a family of many children some are grown to mature intelligence, some are grown to youth, some are infants; all love their father, but all do not know him equally. The elder can give an account of him, of his character, infants know neither his character nor his name. All that they know is that he is their father, and that he loves them; and this is their reason for loving him in return, and trusting him with all their hearts." Such is the true, child-like love of God, the basis and the crown of our preserverance —"Four Great Evils of the Day," Cardinal Manning.

To rejoice in another's property is to give content to your own lot; to mitigate another's grief is to alleviate or diminish your own.

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Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c.
CHILDREN LIKE IT! MOTHERS LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion Nausea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses. In liquid form. Large bottles, 25 cents each.
Note.—This favorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.

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This new Boarding School, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will open MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. The Institution occupies a picturesque site on the elevation known as MOUNT ST LOUIS.
The buildings are commodious and contain all improvements tending to promote the health and comfort of the students.
The programme embraces a complete course of Business and Scientific studies.
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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
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1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
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100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
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100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
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Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath
Assyrian	3,970	" John Bentey.
Austrian	2,458	"
Buenos Ayrean	4 005	" James Scott.
Canadian	2,906	" John Kerr.
Carthaginian	3,214	" A. Macnicol.
Caspian	2,728	" Alex. McDougall
Circassian	3,724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R
Corean	3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3,613	" C. E. LeGallais.
Hibernian	2,997	" John Brown.
Lucerne	1,925	" Nunan.
Manitoban	2,975	" Dunlop.
Monte Videan	3,500	" W. S. Main.
Nestorian	2,689	" John France
Newfoundland	919	" C. J. Mylius.
Norwegian	3,523	" R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotian	3,305	" R. H. Hughes.
Parisian	5,359	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Peruvian	3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Phœnician	2,425	"
Polynesian	3,983	" Hugh Wylie.
Pomeranian	4,364	" W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3,030	" James Ambury
Rosarian	3,500	" D. McKillop.
Sardinian	4,376	" J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian	3,647	" W. Richardson.
Scandinavian	3,068	" John Park.
Siberian	3,904	" R. P. Moore.
Waldensian	2,256	" D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as under:

Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Sarmatian	May 16	May 17
Parisian	" 23	" 24
Sardinian	June 6	June 7
Sarmatian	" 20	" 21
Parisian	" 27	" 28
Sardinian	July 11	July 12
Sarmatian	" 25	" 26
Parisian	Aug. 1	Aug. 2
Sardinian	" 15	" 16
Sarmatian	" 29	" 30
Parisian	Sept. 5	Sept. 6
Sardinian	" 19	" 20
Sarmatian	Oct. 3	Oct. 4
Parisian	" 10	" 11
Sardinian	" 24	" 25
Sarmatian	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Parisian	" 14	" 15

Rates of passage by steamers of Liverpool Mail Line from Montreal or Quebec:—Cabin, $60, $70 and $80, (according to accommodation). Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

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Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Circassian	May 10	May 11
Polynesian	" 31	June 1
Circassian	June 14	" 15
Polynesian	July 5	July 6
Circassian	" 19	" 20
Polynesian	Aug. 9	Aug. 10
Circassian	" 23	" 24
Polynesian	Sept. 13	Sept. 14
Circassian	" 27	" 28
Polynesian	Oct. 18	Oct. 19
Circassian	Nov. 1	Nov. 2

Rates of passage by Liverpool Extra Steamers from Montreal or Quebec are:—Cabin, $50, $60 and $70. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.—From Halifax via St. John's, Nfld., to Liverpool:

Nova Scotian	May 14
Peruvian	" 28
Caspian	June 11
Nova Scotian	" 25

Rates of passage from Halifax to St. John's, Nfld., and vice versa, are:—Cabin $20.00; Intermediate, $15. Steerage $8.00.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.—From Montreal to Glasgow on or about:

Norwegian	May 8
Buenos Ayrean	" 15
Carthaginian	" 22
Grecian	" 29
Siberian	June 5

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.—From Montreal to London on or about:

Nestorian	May 4
Assyrian	" 18
Pomeranian	June 1
Nestorian	" 15

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage Europe.

Glasgow and Boston Service.—From Boston on about:

Manitoban	May
Scandinavian	"
Phœnician	June

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage Europe.

Glasgow and Philadelphia Service.—From Philadelphia about:

Hibernian	May 12
Prussian	" 26
Corean	June 8

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

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