

DAVITT'S LETTER

Continued from 1st Page.

are making. The Liberals are afraid to con-

- 1. Abolition of the House of Lords.
2. Universal adult (male and female) suffrage.
3. Equalization of electoral power.

This is by far the most radical programme that has been put forward in England by an English reformer since the Chartist movement in 1848; and whether Dr. Pankhurst goes to the poll, or retires from the contest before nomination day, the mere adoption of such a revolutionary platform, for a city of the commercial magnitude and political importance of Manchester is a most significant sign of the times, which is full of cheering promise, alike for the future social welfare of the laboring masses of England and Scotland, and for the national aspirations of Ireland.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Confederation of Great Britain has just issued the following manifesto as a

COUNTER-PROPOSAL TO SCHEMES of State-directed emigration for unemployed British workmen:

- 1. That no Government servant be employed at his or her present wages for a longer period than eight hours in each day. This alone would give room for many now out of work, seeing that the ordinary hours of work in the post office and other State establishments are from ten to twelve hours or more in the day.
2. That all uncultivated crown, or other lands, or lands now in pasture which, in the opinion of skilled agriculturists, would best pay to cultivate, be at once worked with improved machinery by such of the unemployed as are accustomed to or would prefer agricultural occupation. The laborers to be paid the rates of wages which, in the judgment of the board of assessors, shall be sufficient to keep them and their families in health and comfort, or that such necessary food be supplied at cost, at a general meal, lodging being provided on the spot. An equitable portion of the profits, if any, derived from such farming operations, to be divided from time to time among the people employed.

- 3. That any public works of importance in or near any industrial centre—such as artesian dwellings, embankment of rivers, construction of canals or aqueducts—should be begun at once instead of being deferred; and that the same rates of wages be paid, in proportion to cost of living, to the workers employed that is paid to the agricultural laborers, or that their feeding be conducted on wholesale principles as above. That if, on valuation of works completed, any profit should be shown above what such works would have cost at rates of wages for similar work, averaged for the last five years, an equitable portion of such profit be divided among the laborers.

- 4. That, where possible, light relief works on similar principles should be commenced for those women or men who are incapable of heavy labor; or that they be engaged on clothing or other work which they could exchange through the State with the products of those who are not upon the land.
5. That the cost of the initial proceedings and the payment of wages be met by the rate-payers and the State in equal portions, in such proportions as may be determined upon. The advantage to the rate-payers is that able-bodied persons would be engaged upon beneficial remunerative labor instead of upon useless workhouse tasks; the advantage to the State would be that no permanent pauperism would result from the prevailing depression. Therefore, the municipalities and the State should at once organize the unemployed labor, and thereby save expense later. As the State has organized and admirably worked the post office, telegraphs, arsenals, dockyards and many factories, no difficulty need arise with regard to organization or management.

This is a thorough Socialist programme, far in advance of either the Land Nationalization Society, with which Dr. Russell Wallace and Professor Newman are associated, or the Land Reform Union, which has Professor Joynt and Miss Helen Taylor (daughter of John Stewart Mill) as representative members; but the Democratic Confederation is more or less avowedly Collectivist in its propaganda, and its organizer, Dr. Hyndman, is an enthusiastic disciple of the late Karl Marx, the author of "Das Kapital." The one striking feature, however, in the platforms of these respective organizations is the prominence given

TO THE LAND QUESTION

as it affects the masses of the English people, and this decidedly social complexion of this form of English Radicalism is born of the Irish Land League movement, and is as pregnant with danger to English landlords and aristocratic supremacy in Great Britain as was the originating Irish movement to the abolition of our now defeated landlordry. The land of England, like its political power, has long been in the hands of the proud and most influential of modern aristocrats; but just as the descendants of the haughty barons of Runnymede have had political ascendancy wrested from their class by the Reform Bill of 1832 and subsequent amending measures, so will they be also compelled to part with the absolute ownership of England's soil in obedience to the social wants and the political mandate of an enfranchised and progressive English democracy. The landmarks of the British Constitution are in the way of becoming rapidly effaced; or, as a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette recently observed, that embodiment of English laws and institutions is in process of democratic evolution only. As yet there is no tendency to assail the monarchy. The present occupant of the throne is certainly popular among the people of Great Britain, and as all power formerly appertaining to the kings and queens of England has long ago been vested in the popular assembly of the Commons there is nothing left in the possession of the monarch, except the annual allowance of 2,000,000 dollars, that is worth struggling for. It can scarcely be reckoned a factor in the contest between

the aristocracy and democracy of England, as it is already dependent upon the people's sympathy for bare subsistence. Still, its sympathies lie with the "Upper Ten" order, as a matter of course; but the present occupant of the throne is far too sensible and calculating a sovereign to openly participate in a struggle that would involve herself and her dynasty in a contest with the masses of her subjects in Great Britain.

What the ultimate outcome of this new movement in England will be to England's institutions or England's people the future alone can determine; but the fact that the English people are no longer a unit in the fight against the national and social demands of Ireland, and are themselves rapidly separating into opposite camps and preparing for a deadly struggle for the possession of the land of England, is the brightest and widest rift that has yet appeared in the dark cloud of Ireland's social and political subjection.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Holloway's Pills.—Prevalence.—An autumn treads on winter, slender, delicate, and paler-faced youths become listless, languid and debilitated, unless an alternative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their feeble organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them be read with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicinal acts gently, though surely, as a purifier, regulator, alternative, tonic and mild aperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little perseverance only is demanded for its completion.

CONFIRMATION IN CAMDEN.

The first official visit of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, to the Parish of Camden on the 22nd ult. was the occasion of the largest gathering ever seen at the Parish Church, testifying to the high esteem in which his Lordship is held in that portion of his Diocese.

The Bishop accompanied by the Rev. Father McDonagh of Napanee and the Bishop's Secretary, on their drive out were met at Newburgh by the Rev. Father Hogan, parish priest of Sheffield, and the Rev. Father Twomey, P.P. of Camden, accompanied by a large number of parishioners, where a procession was formed, headed by Fathers Twomey and Kelly, and proceeded to the church. Upon their arrival his Lordship was presented with the following address elegantly illuminated:—

To the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Canada:

May it please your Lordship: We, on behalf of the congregation of the parish of Camden, take this the occasion of your first visit here, as the opportunity of expressing those feelings of affection and deep devotion, due to you as our Bishop, and to extend that hearty welcome which you so richly deserve from every congregation in your Diocese.

Since your advent to Canada our Diocese has prospered in many ways, which prosperity is mainly due to the untiring exertions of your Lordship.

We cannot refrain from referring to the many sacrifices necessarily made by you in accepting the Bishopric of Kingston, the many strong ties which had to be severed and the advantages of which your deep learning and extended abilities had and would have secured to you elsewhere.

As an Irishman we welcome you, being of the same nationality as a majority of us, feeling proud that our native land has sent forth to us one so full of zeal, piety, and learning.

And the parishioners of Camden do not wish to allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing to your Lordship the high esteem in which the present pastor is held by them for his exertions towards the advancement of their parish.

In conclusion, we here express the sincere wish of each member of this congregation, that your Lordship may long live to give to our Church the benefit of your extraordinary abilities, and that we may long be favored with your guidance as our beloved Bishop, at the same time asking your Lordship's blessing.

On behalf of the congregation,

W. WHELAN, N. McNEIL, M. HAN.

CAMDEN, Sept. 22nd, 1883.

His Lordship made a suitable reply, after which 210 candidates for admission to the holy rite of Confirmation were examined by the Bishop.

The following day (Sunday) the candidates were confirmed and addressed in a plain and forcible manner by his Lordship on their duties as members of Christ's Church.

Occasion was taken by the Bishop to express himself highly pleased with the condition of the parish under the present pastor, due no doubt greatly to the exertions of the latter. From what he had heard and saw, there was an absence of that ill-feeling between the Catholics and their Protestant neighbors which unfortunately did not always exist. The address was read by William Whelan Esq., one of the oldest pillars of the church in the parish.

During Mass the Solo "Salve Maria" was beautifully rendered by Miss Twomey.

The church and grounds were handsomely decorated, the weather was all that could be desired, in fact everything seemed to lend its aid in making the first visit of his Lordship one to be long remembered in the parish.

McLEAN, ROGER & CO. AND THE GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—The case of McLean, Roger & Co. against the Government for damages caused by part of the Departmental printing, which they claimed should have been done by them, being given to other printers, has been decided and an award given against the Government for \$60,781. This claim arose under the contract entered into with McLean, Roger & Co. by the Mackenzie Government, as well as under the contract made since the present Government came into power. Both Governments conceived that certain kinds of printing were not covered by the contract, and gave it to other printers. McLean, Roger & Co. claimed that they were entitled to all printing, both parliamentary and departmental. The present Government denied the claim, but a petition of right was allowed in the Exchequer Court, petitioners claiming \$200,000. The Exchequer Court gave judgment in their favor when the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided that petitioners were entitled to damages for loss on the departmental printing given to other parties, but not on parliamentary printing so given, and the case was referred back to Exchequer Court to amend the award. Messrs. Robert Oselle, Registrar of the Court, and Brown Chamberlin, Queen's Printers, were appointed to examine the items of the claim and fix the amount of damage, and after a long and careful investigation, they have given an award for the sum named above.

FROM SCHOOL TO THE ALTAR

A ROMANTIC WEDDING.

A YOUNG LADY UNDERGRADUATE MARRIES HER SCHOOLMATE'S FATHER ON THE SLY.

The Couple Spend their Honeymoon in Montreal.

New York, Oct. 4.—Mr. Henry Arthur, the head of the large leather firm of Henry & Co., 84 and 86 Gold street, has an elegant summer residence on the north shore of Long Island, eight miles from Roslyn. The house is on Sand's Point, between the houses of Justice Richard O'Gorman and Mr. John W. Harper. Mr. Arthur has a fine city house in Oxford street and De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. Since the death of his wife, about two years ago, he has lived in rather lonely state at one of these houses. He has four children, of whom the eldest, Miss Florence Arthur, aged 16, is a student at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city. Two of the children are boys. The dearest friend of Miss Arthur at the convent was Miss Cecelia Murray, aged 17, a bright and beautiful brunette, the daughter of Police Justice Henry Murray of 451 West Forti-seventh street. The two families had been very intimate, and last summer they were together for a long time at Long Branch and Saratoga. Part of the summer was spent at Sand's Point, and Miss Arthur took Miss Murray there with her.

Mr. Arthur is about 40 years of age, has iron-gray hair and monstache and a florid complexion. He was thrown a great deal in the company of Miss Murray, and a mutual attachment arose. They became engaged, and the only obstacle to an immediate marriage was found in Mrs. Murray, who insisted that her daughter was too young and that the marriage should be postponed until her graduation next June. Mr. Arthur apparently assented to this arrangement. Miss Florence returned to the convent, and on Monday, Sept. 17, the trunk of Miss Murray was packed ready for her return.

In the mean time Mr. Arthur had seduced with the aid of a young lover and had perjured Miss Murray to consent to a private marriage. It was arranged that she should go to Sand's Point with a lady friend, and that he would come out in the evening with a priest who would marry them. Both of the families are Catholics. Miss Murray left her home quietly on Monday September 17, and went to the house of Mrs. Massey, the wife of Police Justice Frederick S. Massey, of 133 Schenckhorst street, Brooklyn. That afternoon the two ladies took the steamboat Idlewild for Roslyn, and were there met by Mr. Arthur's coachman, who drove them out to Sand's Point. Mr. Arthur went out to Roslyn the same afternoon by a late train. He procured a horse and buggy and drove to the residence of the Rev. Father M. C. Brennan, pastor of St. Mary's at Roslyn, and the Manassett church, which Mr. Arthur was in the habit of attending. After some persuasion Father Brennan was induced to accompany Mr. Arthur to Sand's Point. On the way Mr. Arthur explained that he desired to be married to Miss Murray at once, and that he had stopped for the priest before going to his home in order that there might be no misconception. It is necessary to procure a dispensation in order to solemnize a Catholic marriage outside of a church. Father Brennan said last evening that there are exceptional cases where a dispensation is not necessary, and this was one of them.

When they arrived at Mr. Arthur's house they went into the parlor and sent up word to the ladies that they were there. Miss Murray and Mrs. Massey came down, and Father Brennan says that their dress suggested to him that they had anticipated a wedding ceremony. After a very short delay Father Brennan put on his robes and the couple stood before him. Mrs. Massey and the servants were witnesses. When the ceremony was ended and the health of the bride had been drunk, Father Brennan returned to Roslyn. In the mean time Justice and Mrs. Murray were distressed at the disappearance of their daughter. They could not find her at the convent where they supposed she had gone, and finally they traced her to Mrs. Massey's house, and learned that she was away with her. This quieted their fears, but the next morning they were greatly excited by the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Arthur announcing that he had married Miss Cecelia. Justice Murray sent for Miss Florence Arthur, and then, with his wife and eldest daughter, took the 1 o'clock train for Roslyn. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur were equally anxious for a meeting in order to explain matters, and they with Mrs. Massey, took the 12.50 train from Roslyn for New York. The result was that the two parties passed by each other on the railroad.

The Murray party were at once driven to Sand's Point. Mrs. Murray was much excited, but Justice Murray was cool and collected. They found that their daughter and new son-in-law were gone, and they only waited long enough to gather the particulars of the marriage. They were driven to Great Neck, where they took a train for Brooklyn. There they found Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, and explanations followed.

Mr. Murray's anger was appeased, and the reunited family sat down to a marriage feast at the Pierpont house. The next day Mr. and Mrs. Arthur started for Canada on a wedding tour. They are now in Montreal, but will return shortly, and will sail for Europe on Oct. 10.

TENNYSON'S "MAY QUEEN."

Who knows that if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another bright May-day. The "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable. By druggists.

COWHIDE BY YOUNG MEN.

A COLORED WOMAN SERIOUSLY CHASTISED. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—A few days ago Lovington, Nelson County, Va., was treated with a sensation seldom in its results. For a long time Robert E. Shefield, white, and Mrs. Lou Shefield, colored, have maintained a close intimacy. Shefield has a wife and several children. Mrs. Shefield has a husband and two children. It was reported that the negro had abused Shefield's wife in her own home. This so incensed some of the young men that they determined to put a stop to the scandal if possible. Soon after midnight they proceeded to Shefield's home in the jail building and called him out, imprisoned him and threatened him with punishment if he did not mend his ways. They then returned to their homes. They took Mrs. Shefield out and gave her a severe, if not a fatal, whipping. Then the mob returned to Shefield's and took him out, and under their direction he was severely whipped by a colored boy. This affair has created a great deal of excitement.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE LEADS CONVENTION.

LEADS, Sept. 29.—The Irish National League Convention met in the town hall to-day, and sat with closed doors, about a hundred delegates being present. It is understood that Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor presided, and was heartily greeted upon taking the chair. Messrs. Parnell, Biggar and O'Kelly participated in the proceedings. The programme, which it is understood was of a moderate nature, was not made public. It is stated that the main object of the convention is to take measures for the more complete and efficient organization of the party. A heated discussion took place upon the demands of the London delegates that there should be a revision of the rules for the election of the executive. They asked a larger representation. Parnell, Sexton and O'Connor took part in the debate. The convention finally voted that the executive should consist of seven members, with the following officers:—President, Thomas Power O'Connor; vice-president, Joseph Biggar; secretary, J. Richmond; treasurer, James O'Kelly. Healy, Justin McCarthy and Sexton were appointed members of the executive. The galleries were cleared of the few spectators because a reporter was discovered there. The conference was enthusiastic throughout. Parnell's appearance was received with an outburst of cheers. The rumor that delegates from America would attend the convention is unfounded. The next convention will be held in Dublin. A public meeting was held in Albert Hall to-night, when Thomas Power O'Connor presided. Sexton said the immense gathering before him proved the truth of the saying that there was a greater Ireland beyond the sea. It seemed as if Irishmen had taken peaceable possession of the British Isles. The speaker reminded his hearers that they were children of emigrants who left Ireland in tears. He solemnly asserted that the day had come when the elect of the Irish race assembled on College Green. The convention had given fresh proof of confidence in Parnell by committing the fortunes of the federation to seven of his followers. Sexton declared that he cared nothing for the contempt of Englishmen. Biggar said Irishmen were not afraid of a Tory Government. In some respects Tory rule would profit the Irish well; for instance, they would profit from a foreign war. The meeting passed resolutions unanimously expressing confidence in the Irish leaders, pledging itself to the policy of local and parliamentary elections, and should be to promote the Irish cause, promising support to the Executive, and congratulating Ouster on its campaign against landlordism and bigotry. A resolution was also unanimously adopted, denouncing mob violence and reproaching several journals for hounding on Protestants to outrages. Parnell started for Cork this evening.

OMAHA, Sept. 29.—Three thousand Orangemen paraded to-day, held a meeting and passed a resolution denouncing the Irish National League as a body of treasonable conspirators. The resolution also condemns the inaction of the Government and announces the determination of the Orangemen to oppose the designs of the Irish agitators, who are trying to excite discontent and outrage for selfish purposes.

A CURIOUS GAME.

A singular game at chess has just been finished in the north of Scotland. The game was begun about twelve months ago in Brooklyn. The first player, Mr. J. B. Munoz, made a move, and then passed the scoring sheet off to post to a friend. That friend made a move in reply, and then passed the paper on to another well-known player, who made a move in continuation. In this way the document found its way to Baltimore, where Mr. Sellman, who played in the London tournament, added a move and sent the paper on to Jamaica. From Jamaica it was sent to England, and after passing through the hands of well-known players in London and other towns, who each added a move, it began a tour among the chess players of Scotland. After travelling as far north as Dalwhinton, the document was sent back to Sheriff Spens of Glasgow. That gentleman examined the position, and decided that the game was lost for white, as black could force an exchange of rooks and win with the pawns. He therefore returned the game to the first player, Mr. J. B. Munoz, who now sent it to London to be published as a curiosity in the Chess Monthly, where it has just appeared. The scoring sheet bears the signatures of seventy players, who each made a move in the game, and the document shows that it has passed from hand to hand through thirty-two towns and cities of England, Scotland, and America.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

THE COURT HOLDS CHURCH PROPERTY NOT LIABLE FOR HIS DEBTS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—The County District Court this afternoon decided the case of J. B. Mannix, assignee, vs. J. B. Purcell et al., which was an action by the assignee to obtain a judgment of the Court as to the liability of diocesan church property to pay the debts of the late Archbishop Purcell. Three hours were occupied in the delivery of the opinion, which was read by Judge Smith. One of two hundred pieces of property held by the Archbishop for all nine parishes and churches; the others were the cathedral, including the archiepiscopal residence and school, St. Mary's Seminary, Cumminsville Orphan Asylum and St. Joseph's Cemetery. The Court found that in the case of the churches, though the title was in fee simple in Archbishop Purcell, yet they were built by money raised by members of the different congregations, and the title was in the archbishop by reason of the rules of the church, which in such cases as this the court was bound to regard; that the archbishop held the title only as a trustee for the congregations, and property so held could not be subjected to the payment of the debts of the archbishop. In the case of the church the majority of the court found that the evidence showed that the archbishop had advanced some money, and the church was liable for that amount to the assignee, and as to the cathedral and the cathedral school, which was built by the archbishop directly from funds placed in his hands, except about \$60,000 raised by subscription, the court held that though the archbishop held the property in trust, as he did other churches, yet to the extent of the amount he advanced the assignee was entitled to recover, with interest, for the benefit of the creditors. The orphan asylum at Cumminsville was also decided a trust, not subject to sale, and the mortgage given by the archbishop on it to secure the creditors was declared of no binding force. The same view was taken as to St. Mary's Cemetery, with an order for reference to the master to ascertain if the archbishop had made advances on this property. As to the cemeteries, the majority of the court held that they were not dedicated to the public, that consecration did not amount to dedication, and that such portion as was not sold for burial lots could be sold for the benefit of

the creditors. Judge Johnston dissented as to referring two pieces of property to the master for account, and dissented wholly from the view that the cemeteries were not dedicated to the public and held in trust by the archbishop.

JAMES McDERMOTT.

HIS SPEEDY DEPARTURE FROM COURT AFTER THE ABANDONMENT OF THE MOOK TRIAL IN LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool Daily Post has the following comments on the discharge of James McDermott, who was accused of conspiring to murder public officials in England and Ireland and who was liberated on Tuesday:—

Nobody was less surprised yesterday at McDermott's release, after an incarceration of six weeks, than that person himself, and no prisoner expecting his freedom was probably more anxious than he to hurry from the dock and hide his unenviable individuality in a crowded city. When placed on remand in the dock of Mr. Balfour's Court soon after the stroke of ten—half an hour before the usual time of calling on the case—McDermott, unlike his advocate (Mr. Quelch), was doubtless well aware of the determination of the authorities not to offer any evidence against him, and beneath his assumed nonchalance and jaunty bearing could be detected intense anxiety to leave the building as quickly as possible. When the statements or borns in mind that McDermott's life would not be safe in America, and that there is a very strong feeling against him amongst Irish Nationalists in England, and, in fact, in this very city, it may well be understood that his sudden dismissal very shortly after the stipendiary had taken his seat on the bench was of considerable importance to him as affecting his personal safety; indeed, from the prisoner's manner, it may not be unreasonably assumed that it was his intention to get a good start of his irate countrymen in Liverpool, who state their belief that he has filled the robes of spy and approver for the British Government. Under these circumstances the prisoner's strong desire to get the formalities of his release over, even in the absence of his solicitor, can be well imagined. Mr. Marks' reason for applying for McDermott's release was because it had been decided to offer no evidence. Why the case was abandoned is not satisfactorily clear, and the only explanation we are enabled to offer on the matter is our information that the assistant prosecuting solicitor received a briefly worded request from London to take the case he did. That one strong case at least could have been established against McDermott is almost beyond doubt, and the action taken is therefore inexplicable, unless there be any foundation in what has been oft repeated in the organs of the extreme Irish party, both in the United Kingdom and in America, that McDermott's arrest was pre-arranged by himself and the police authorities; and that the latter had obtained from him all the information they required. This conjecture is supported by the statement made upon excellent authority, that McDermott early yesterday morning received £10 "from London" presumably for his present needs. Immediately upon being discharged McDermott ran down the steps of the dock, and shortly afterwards, we were informed, left Chesapeake bridewell in a cab. His departure appears to have been very hurried, from all accounts, and his elegant portmanteau and travelling bags were left inside the bridewell for the time being, and removed by the police later on in the day. Mr. Quelch, when apprised of the release of his client, hurried to Chesapeake to see him, but was unsuccessful, as were also two reportedly attired females carrying parcels, evidently friends of McDermott, who had the same purpose in view, and appeared unable to realize that the man they had sought had taken such a hasty departure. Later on in the day a former landlady of McDermott's made inquiry as to his whereabouts, and stated that her husband would have attended the police court that morning but was afraid to do so, owing to the "Fenians in Liverpool, who were terribly down upon him." We understand that no precautions are being taken by the Irish police stationed in Liverpool, within whose jurisdiction the case came, for the safety of McDermott, and in that event it would be prudent on the part of the released man to seek safety in flight, if he has not already adopted that course and left the city.

IMPROVE THE KITCHENS.

The question is, what shall be done to the kitchen to make it bright and attractive, and the suggestions given are intended particularly for country kitchens, which seem to be very often the thoroughfare, if not the resting-place for the family. Vines, of course, would be in the way in the summer, and at that time they are not needed so much, as the kitchen doors are frequently draped with honey-suckles or morning-glories on the outside, as well as the kitchen windows. But in the winter when it is cold and cheerless outside, and the graceful vines have turned into brown, dead-looking stalks, try to have something green and fresh in the kitchen. Train a vine, if only a sweet-potato vine, on one of the windows, and besides, having saved all the empty cans from canned fruit or vegetables, paint a couple of them red; have two holes bored in each near the top, through which to run the string; by which they are to be suspended over the window. In one plant "Wandering Jew," or a "Treadscythe," so easy to grow from slips, and which will creep up on the sides, making it a thing of beauty; and in the other, which must be nearly full of water, lay an old sponge or piece of white cotton, over which sprinkle flax seeds thickly, keeping the cotton moist when they are sown. In two or three weeks these will sprout, and the cotton will be covered with a beautiful green mossy looking growth. Save the old kitchen chairs; cut off the broken backs close to the seats, also the lower part of the legs, to make them a convenient or comfortable height. Then make a bag the size of the seat, of some old ticking or other material, and stuff it with fine shavings or silverside huaka, and after nailing it securely on the seat, cover with bright cretonne or chintz. The former can be bought for twenty or twenty-five cents a yard, and would be forwarded from a city store on sending the order, and giving an idea of the ground color wanted. Two or three palm leaf fans painted a bright red would decorate the wall very prettily. If the edges are worn, they can be bound with some material of the same color. The lower part of the dresser would look well, if, instead of being covered with the usual pieces of scalloped newspapers, it were covered with a strip of crash twelling, the ends fringed out, and hanging down about a quarter of a yard or so, and the centre ornamented with a large letter in red cotton or worsted embroidery.—S.M., in American Agriculturist for October.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S MANUFACTURERS ARE EXPANENING THE EYES OF OUTTING DOWN THE FOREIGNERS.

Many factories have stopped their wheels for want of water in the streams.

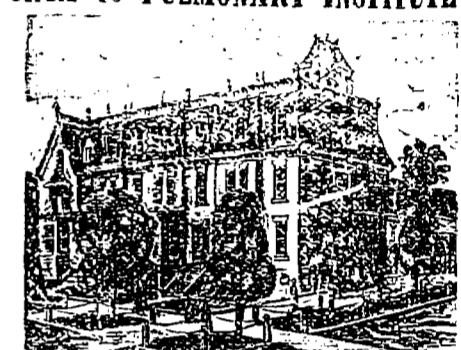


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