Market Style Land Comments

ENGLISH POLITICS.

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LONDON, July 27.—Long before the sime appointed for the meeting of Conservative of the meeting of Conservative appointed for the meeting of Conservative appeared. Lard Indicately, Lard Indicately enthusiastic. The Right Hon. W. H Smith, who was chief secretary for Ireland for a fortunal the applause which greeted the Marquis of Salisbury amounted to an ovation. The new Premier was even more heartily received by the meeting inside. Lord Salisbury having formally announced that he accepted the office of Frime Minister, said he had, on behalf of the Conservative party, offered the premierable to Lord Hartington, however, asw fit to decline the task of forming the Government, but he promised for himself and his colleagues that the yould leyally support the Government formed by the Conservatives. Lord Hartington, however, asw fit to decline the task of forming the Government, but he promised for himself and his colleagues that they would leyally support the Government formed by the Conservatives. Lord Hartington, however, asw fit to decline the task of forming the Government, but he promised for himself and his colleagues that they would leyally support the Government formed by the Conservatives. Lord Hartington had given assurances that the Liberal Unionlats would anyport the Government formed by the Conservatives on every question concerning the maintenance and in his absence the Opposition will be led by Sir William Harcourt.

Harting the Administry of the Remire of the stand of the time of the time of the stand of the time of servative Government on every ques-tion concerning the maintenance and integrity of the Empire. So far as the Irish policy of the Government was con-cerned, Lord Hartington had promised that the "Liberal Unionists would give any meanure proposed by the Covernment for the re-dress of Irish grievances most careful considdram of Irish grievances most careful consideration." "Concerning this subject," said the Framier, "I would inform the meeting that in any scheme of reform contemplated in the machinery of the Irish question, I will do my best to obtain the co-operation of the Marquis of Hartington. (Cheers.) The Liberal Unionists," continued Lord Salisbury, " have re-served to themselves freedom of action outside these limits, but I need scarcely say that we can reckon on their support against vexations and fractions opposition or obstruction without the giving of distinct pledges."
Reverting to the Irish question at the conclusion of his speech, the Marquis said:—
"I might say also that the Ministry will forthwith prepare a bill to grapple with the Irish difficulty, in the direction of extended local self-government." Mr. Arthur Loftus Tottenham, Tory member for Winchester, asked what protection would in the mean-time be afforded to "the Loyalists in Ireland whose lives were becoming a burden to them." The Marquis of Salisbury replied that the Government meant to "rigorously enforce the existing laws and apply for additional powers, if necessary." "But," he added, "it is unwise to discuss these matters before the estimates are finished." Parliament would be at once summoned, Lord Salisbury announced, and would sit continnously during August for the purpose of passing the estimates. He then asked those present to preserve absolute secrecy concerning all the statements of the Government he had made, and requested the meeting to approve the action taken by himself and colleagues respecting the line of proposed mutual action between the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists. The request was received with deafening applaure. The Earl of Iddes-leigh, the Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, member for Cambridge, the Right Hon. Sir John Mowbray, Sir Henry Thurston Halland and others followed Lord Suliabury, all warmly prairing and endorsing his efforts to effect a condition with the Liberal-Unionists and speaking with enthusiasm of the new Government's prospects. Lerd Iddesleigh was accorded an ovation when he arose to address the meeting. Over four hundred Tory peers and Conservative members of the new House of Commons were present at the meet-

The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had ported that Lord Salisbury is having great difficulty in the work of filling the post of chief secretary for Ireland, no suitable man desiring to take the office. Lord Hartington had been consulted about the Irish secretaryship before to-day's conference, and the hitch which has occurred over the question may necessitate his return from Goodwood, whither he has gone to attend races.

London, July 27.—Mr. Goschen has finally

declined to coalesce with the Conservatives on any terms. A report is current in the Army and Navy club that the Government's first measure will be the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges of corruption that have been brought against

the War department.

LONDON, July 27. — Truth (Labouchere's paper) to day says:—The Marquis' followers seem to have settled our affairs to their satisfaction. While the conservative Marquis is to be Prime Minister, the liberal Marquis is to sit opposite him, but to support him; thus the triumph of the "classes" is secured for the moment. Let us be thankful that Providence has vouchsafed to us marquises and such like august beings to take care of us. I return thanks humbly and gratefully for these kindred mercies. How long is the regime of marquises likely to last? The Conservative marquis has a minority of his own direct followers in the House of Commons, and can only hope to remain in office if the Liberal

marquis finds a sufficient number of Liberals ready to support the Conservative Government. Their sole bond of union is a determination to decline assent to those concessions to Irish aspirations that the vast majority of the Liberals of the United Kingdom have declared to be wise and legitimate. The Marquis of Salisbury proposes that the alliance should last twenty years. I am inclined to think twenty weeks is nearer the duration. The outcome of the election, so far, is that a government is to be installed in office whose general principles do not command the majority. In consideration of Ireland not being governed as she wishes we are not to be governed as we wish. Almost the entire Irish representation has declared for Home Rule. The majority of the latter of Cart Princip and Ireland have defeated the state and Ireland have defeated to the state and Ireland have defeated the state and Ireland have defeated the state and Ireland have defeated the state and Ireland have defeated.

electors of Great Britain and Ireland have de-clared for a Liberal government so they are to have a Conservative government. Why do Ithink this beneficent arrangement will not last long is probably that Hartington does not desire office, as in a parliamentary sense he is older than Gladstone. In the course of nature his translation to the House of Lords cannot be translation to the House of Lords cannot be very far distant, but I doubt whether many Unionists ever contemplated falling between two stools, still more, whether, now that this has been their fate, they will not sit quietly on the ground for a long time. I estimate Hartington's present following at about 10, that of Chamberlain about 6. The rest of the Unionists are licelated atoms, who have drifted into an abourd

isolated atoms, who have drifted into an absurd position and will be glad to go out of it. At the next general election it is not likely that they will be supported by Conservatives, to whose votes they owe their present return, while unless they make peace with the Liberal party they will not obtain the support of the Liberals. These

on other grounds I hold that it is our duty to

be led by Bir William Harcourt.

BIGGAR AND DILLOW ON THE SITUATION. Brogar and Dillow on the situation.

Dublin, July 28.—At a meeting of the National League here, yesterday, Joseph Biggar, M.P., made a speech in which he said there was no reason to feel despondent over anything the Conservatives might attempt. The Parnellites, he said, had already unmade two governments and it was not unlikely that they would unmake a third one. He hoped in any case they would never assist Chamberlain, whom he characterized as the most dishonest politician of the age.

John Dillon said if coercion should be introduced in Ireland the landlords would have the duced in Ireland the landlords would have the most cause to regret its introduction. If Home rule were offered, Ireland would accept the boon, remembering, however, that it was Gladatone who first offered it.

PARNELL'S PARLIAMENTARY PHA-LANX.

The following is a complete list of the Parnellites who will be members of the next House of Commons. The party will number eighty-five, one less than last year. One seat, however, will probably have to be recontested, namely, that of Londonderry City, the Nationalists having petitioned on behalf of Mr. Justin McCarthy for a new election, on the ground that Mr. Lewis, the Conservative candidate, was elected unfairly by absent Orange voters being impersonated at the polls and by many of those who voted for Mr. Lewis being minors. Justin McCarthy was, it will be remembered, defeated by only 3 votes in a total poll of 3,500. It the re-election should result in a victory for Mr. McCarthy the Parnellites will count 86 in the next Parliament, the same number as in the last. There are, however, two prominent Parnellites left without seats, Mr. T. M. Healy, who was defeated at South Londonderry by the Unionist candidate, and Mr. William O'Brien, defeated at South Tyrone. Mr. Healy's deafeat was counter balanced by Mr. Sexton's brilliant victory at West Belfast. It is yet possible that O'Brien's repulse at South Tyrone may be made good by Justin McCarthy securing the seat for Londonderry. As Mr. Sexton has been elected for two constituencies—South Sligo and West Beliast-one of them, South Sligo, probably, will be given to one of the two scatless Parnellites, presumably to Mr. Healey, so as to enable him to appear in his place in the House of Commons in August. For Mr. William U'Brien, John O'Connor, T. Harrington, Dr. Kenny and others have offered to vacate their seats.

Clare—East, J. R. Fox; West, J. Jordan, Cork City—C. S. Parnell; M. Healy, Cork—Mid, C. K. Tanner; North, J. C. Flynn; North East, E. Leamy; South East, J. Hooper; East, W. J. Lane; South, J. E. Kenny; West, J. Gilhooly.

Donegal-East, A. O'Connor; West P. O'Hes, North, J. E. O'Doherty; South, B.

Down-South, M. McCartan. Dublin-Col. G'n. T. D. Sullivan ; Harbor, T. Harrington; St. Patricks, W. Murphy St. Stephen's Green, E. D. Gray. Dublin County-North, J. J. Clancy; South, Sir T. Esmonde.

Fermanagh-South, H. Campbell : North W. H. K. Redmend.
Galway Borough, J. Pinkerton.
Galway County—Connemara, P. J. Foley
North, Colonel Nolan; South, D. Sheehy

West, M. Harris. Kerry-North, J. Stack; South, J. O'Conner; East, J. Sheehan; West, E. Harring

Kilkenny City-T. Quinn; Kilkenny County, North, E. M. Marum; South, P. A.

Kildare-North, J. L. Carew; South, J. Leahy. King's County-Tullamore Division, J. P. Fox; Birr Division, B. C. Molloy.
Leitrim—North, M. Conway; South, L. P.

Hayden. Limerick-East, John Finucane; West, W. Abraham. Longford-North, J. McCarthy; South. L.

Connelly. Louth-North, J. Nolan; South, T. P. Limerick City—H. J. Gill.

Mayo - North, D. Crilly; South, J. F. X.

OBrien; East, J. Dillon; West, John

Deasy.

Meath-North Pierce, Mahoney; South, E. Shiel. Menaghan-North, P. O'Brien; South, Sir

J. McKenna. Newry-Justin H. McCarthy. Queen's County-Ossory, W. A. McDonald; Leix, R. Lalor.

Roscommon-North, J. O'Kelly; South, A. Commine. Sligo-North, P. McDonald; South, T.

Tipperary-Mid, T. Mayne; North, P. J. O'Brien; South, J. O'Connor; East, T. J. Condon. Tyrone-Mid, M. Kenny; East, W. J. Reynolds.

Waterford City—R. Power. Waterford—East, P. J. Power; West, J. D. Pavne. Westmeath-North, James Tuite; South,

D. Sullivan. Wexford-North, J. E. Redmond ; South, J. Barry. Wicklow-East, W. J. Corbett; West, G.

M. Byrne. Liverpool—West, T. P. O'Connor.
Of the above all have been members of the

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

BRILLIANT PICTURE OF WHAT DILKE COULD HAVE BEEN.

Life-Long Training for a Statesman-A Worthy Successor to Gladstone in Ability -Salisbury's Probable Policy.

London, July 27.—Following is Justin Mo-Carthy's review of the week:—A star has fallen from the sky of Ruglish politics. Sir Charles Dilks, condemned by the verdict of a jury, has published an address announcing his determination to withdraw from public life. He still protests that he is absolutely innocent of the charges made, but that after the decision of the jury he believed there is nothing left for him but to give up public life. I am deeply sorry for this on personal and public grounds. Sir Charles Dilke was always a friend of the Irish cause. He lately broke away from his friend and colleague, Mr. Chamberlain, to support Mr. Gladstone and vote for Home Rule. I have known him personally for twenty years. He was a LONDON, July 27 .- Following is Justin Mopersonally for twenty years. He was a slender, fair-faced youth when I first came to know him. Sir Charles himself said yesterday after the verdict had been given that he did not see how a jury could avoid finding him guilty of the charges made with such evidence against him. It was simply a question of "Doyou believe the statements of these several persons or the denial of this one man?" Well, I know most or all the people were more conspicuous in the case, and I make my personal choice as to a belief. 1 went to visit Sir Charles Dilke yesterday immediately after the verdict, and had a long telk with him, and endeavored to induce him to give up one at least of his resolves concerning his connection with English pub-lic life. His fall is like that of a tower. He

stood high above every other rising English statesman, and but for what has happened he must have been Prime Minister after Gladetone. He would have had hardly even competitor for the position. He had made his whole life one of training for political success. He had sought experience of the most varied kind, had travelled all over the world, and knew most European countries as well as he knew his owr. He had worn the Geneva Cross on many a battlefield in order to see something of battle and campaign. He was intimately acquainted with the political men of Europe, America, Australia, and the East. He knew Russia as well as Turkey, India, and China, and was to all appearances actually cut out for the part of a Prime Minister who was also Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He is still what we English politicians consider a young man-only in his forty-third year, and now, as Evelyn says of Charles the Second, is all in the dust. The whole story of English public life contains no other example of such a career thus cut

short; of so splendid a rise and so sudden

and terrible a fail. the club rooms and drawing-rooms are beginning to talk very big about the things he is to do, so as to form a very strong Govern-ment and get rid of all the old foglis of former Tory Administrations, and infuse a vast quantity of new blood. Generally speaking, he will make us, his opponents. "ait up," as the London slang phrase would put it. No doubt he will get rid of some of the old fogies. Sir Richard Cross will be shot like rubbish into the House of Lords possibly. Dignified, stately, and honest old Lord John Manners

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

until the following season they will by that

time, by educating the party, be ready to go

in for Home Rule,

fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps, and other summer com-plaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

A NEW CATHOLIC INSTITUTION.

Montreal is about to have a new Catholic institution, as we are informed that, through the efforts of Archbishop Fabre and the Oblate Eathers, the Rev. Brothers Mariates. of Europe, are to arrive in this city early in August, to take postession of the new "Maitrise St. Pierre," on Visitation street, where they will devote themselves to teaching. A few members of their order are at present established at St. Athanese, in the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, where they give entire satisfaction.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Sick Headache. Dr. N. S. READ, Chicago, says: "I think it is a remedy of the highest value in many torms of mental and nervons exhaustion, at tended by sick headache, dyspepsia and diminished vitality.

Mrs. Mutzler, of Perham, f celing ill the other morning, told her children to make the kitchen fire. After a little time, not hearing them, she went to the kitchen. The children were not there, and with an unreasoning fear that something swful had happoned to them. she run out into the yard screaming and fell dead. The children had gone to milk the

IN BAD HUMOR.

"A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also, and spread even until the backs of my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure, I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N.B. ..

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- Diseases of Women.-Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation. was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special discases. He make peace with the Liberal party they will not obtain the support of the Liberals. These reeds shaken by the wind will probably soon bow to the orthodox wind. If the country be Tory, by all means let the Government be Tory; if not, let it be Liberal. I object to a small band of men calling themselves elected by Conservative votes being absolute masters of both Tories and Liberals, This is government of the minority with a vengeance. The country has not declared its confidence in Hartington, why then should he be the arbiter of our destinies; but has, after vast research, succeeded in com-pounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment,

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

me Interesting Facts About the Famous and Witty Editor of Lendon "Truth."

The following short sketch of Henry Labounders, the versatile editor of London Truth, and one of the staunchest friends of home rule, will doubtless prove interesting to home rule, will doubsess prove interesting or our readers: Heavy Labouchers is one of the phenomenal facts of Raglish current politics, writes a London correspondent. I believe it is scarcely too much to say that, next to Mr. Coloriers and downless, and the expenditure of public classes. Gladstone, Mr. Labouchere is about the most money on royal palaces and yachta. By taking this attitude he has gained mitted that his popularity is deserved, has been fairly won, and rests upon a solid foundation. He has much more to do with the control of Excited popularity with the House of Lords, and Excited popularity with the multitude. He may be said to have taken the lead in the movement against the House of Lords, and thus more than a said the may be said to have taken the lead in the movement against the House of Lords. trol of English politics than you might imagine, for he and Mr. Cowen, who are both in the confidence of the Irish members, have been acting as go-betweens recently in thehalf of the government; Mr. Cowen with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Labouchers with Mr. Chamberlain. That Mr. Labouchere should carry on negotiations between two prominent public men is, in more than one sense, quite fitting : for in his youth he was in the diplomatic service, and was for some time an attaché of the British legation at Washington. There is a story told of him at this period of his career which indicates his nonchalance and disposition for a joke. A visitor called one day at the legation to see the British minister. "He is not in," said Labouchere. "Never mind: I'll take a seat and wait till he comes." The visitor was handed a chair, on which he sat for about an hour, when he became rather restive and consulted his watch. "Look here," said he. "I can't wait forever; how much longer will he be?" "Well," said the impudent attache,
"he left for Canada this afternoon, and I
expect him back in about six weeks." During his diplomatic career Labouchere saw men and cities, and doubtless had many opportuni ties for observing the shadier side of human character. No man of our time has hed more varied knowledge of the world, and it is no wonder he became somewhat of a cynic. But there is no bitterness in his cynicism; it is of a gay and light order. Under the ontward garb of cynicism and light raillery, there is, if I mistake not, a large fund of genuine human feeling. Mr. Labouchere's constant exposure of abuses and injustice, especially in the administration of the law, is beyond all praise. Every faithless public officer, every stupid or vindictive magistrate, every unfair judge, will be subjected to his merciless criticism; and his pen is always ready to support the cause of the injured and the weak. He is especially severe on gluttonous aldermen and on the forces of bumbledom; and never a week goes by without some fresh exposure of these people in the columns of Truis. Mr. Labouchere's intellectual power and his progressive views may possibly be traced to

HIS HUGUENOT DESCENT; for he belongs to a French Protestant family Meanwhile Lord Salisbury is engaged in which came to England after the revocation forming an Administration. His friends in of the Edict of Nantes. His uncle was Lord Taunton, a prominent member of the Liberal party some thirty or forty years ago, and a member of a Liberal government. So that Mr. Labouchere, a democrat leader, is a member of an aristocratic family. Thus, member of an aristocratic lamily. Inus, while sympathizing fully with the aspirations of the people, he is sufficiently in touch with the aristocracy to know exactly what resistance will be made by any proposed reforms, and how that resistance can best be overcome. Though Mr. Labouchers was in Parliament for a two seatless Parnellites, presumably to Mr.
Healey, so as to enable him to appear in his place in the House of Commons in August.
For Mr. William U'Brien, John O'Connor, T. Harrington, Dr. Kenny and others have offered to vacate their seats.

Armagh—South, Alex. Blaine.
Beltant—West, Thos. Sexton.
Carlow County—West, J. A. Blake.
Cavan—East, T. O'Hanlon; West, J. Big-sainst coercion as the Gladstonians, or for time many years ago, his real parliament for a short time many years ago, his real parliament f selves. A Salisbury Ministry would be pitched out at once, if they tried any policy of coercion in Ireland. They would not try anything of the kind. They will endeavor to tide over the next session with some sort of land scheme, and if they remain in office until the following season than will be that afterward founded Truth, an organ which now enjoys an immense circulation, brings its proprietor a large annual income and is distinctly the most readable paper in England. A good part of this is written every week by Mr. Labouchere himself, and NONE BETTER.

it is wonderful how he manages to find time
for it, as he is always cool and collected, never hurried or worried about anything. Truth is read mostly by people who detest Mr. Labouchere's political opinions. Its arrival is eagerly anticipated by well-to-do fashionable people in suburban villas, and in pleasant retreats by the seaside or in the towns affected by the wealthy and idle classes. I have actually seen a copy of the unhallowed paper inside a cathedral in a provincial town, while its owner—a well-dressed lady—was listening placidly to the afternoon anthem. I think its proprietor would have relished the incongruity of the spectacle. I was in a first-class carriage of a railway leading out of London, in which was a lady eagerly perusing Truth You should not read such a paper," said her husband, a thorough type of the English upper middle class. "Why not?"
"Because its editor is a disreputable man." "Well, it's very interesting, and I suppose it doesn't matter who wrote it," replied the lady as she read on. The stern and unbending Radicals thought that a man who was intimate with the Prince of Wales and who edited a "society" journal must be a mere flaneur, and when in 1880 Mr. Labouchere was elected for Northampton he was treated by many as such. "I can't make people believe that Labouchere is serious, said an excellent cx-Radical member to me "I always find him active and sincere, but when I mention his views to others they say, "Oh, its only Labby!" This was a very general sentiment; it was thought that "Labby" was a joke, and Matthew Arnold in an cesay CONTRASTED HIS FLIPPANCY

> with the earnestness of his "grim colleague, There are still to be found people who take this view, and, of course, I don't mean to deny that there is an element of the truth in it. Mr. Labouchere hassuch a keen scent for hum bug, such a full acquaintance with all the solemn impostures of English social and political life, such a knowledge of the foibles of his fel low men, and he is so essentially blase, that he must not be expected to take the world so seriously. Probably he does find it an amusing game. And if I except Sir Wiltrid Lawson whose honesty amounted to quixotiom, there is no man who has acted better during the last few years than Henry Labouchere. Once did he make a slip when his pecuniary interests biassed his judgment. He at first approved of the Egyption policy of the Gladstone govern-ment, even down to the bombardment of Alexandria. A few weeks later, he changed his mind, and was over after the most thorough-going opponent of nearly every thing that was done in Egypt and the Soudan, His change of front was synchronous with the selling out of some Egyptian stock which he had held; it was a curious coincidence, but let us be charitable, and give him a place with the son who refused to work in the vineyard, "but after Neiges ward repented and went." In every other years,

consistently advocated democratic principles in Parliament. He steadily opposed Irish coercion in 1881, and subjected. Forster's arguments and figures on that occasion to a search ments and neurose on take common to a searching analysis. In fact, he destroyed Forster's case, as many Liberals admitted in privace, though in public they chose to phey the cruck of the party whip. In 1884 Mr. Labouchers very nearly ancocaded in turning the Gladvers where the Forstein. atone government out of office on the Egyptian

respect Mr. Labouchere has taken up and

and three months ago he very nearly succeed-ed in getting the Commons to assent to the abolition of hereditary legislators, supporting his motion in a lively speech which excited great laughter, and which was read with great admiration all over the country.

ON THE RISE.

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallitle remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhosa and other Summer Complaints.

The latest high-life innovation in fashionable marriages in Paris is the display of the bride's outlit on dummy figures ranged on a platform, as was done at the late reception for the aigning of the marriage contract of produced the toilets attended to point out the beauties of their creation.

HOW THE SOUTHERN IMPROVE-MENTS ARE MADE.

The Louisiana State Lottery lightning struck on Madison street, Memphis, at the last June 15th drawing. Mr. J. E. Beasely and ex-Postmaster Hon. J. H. Smith, who went in a dollar apiece together, drew \$10,000, or \$5,000 each. It is reported that they will add it to the fund for protecting the South Memphis river front.—Memphis Appeal, June 18th, 1886.

In a country which hardly requires to be mentioned eggs are sometimes served on Sunday in the inns to guests who, on account of a certain act of Parliament, dare not call for "a drink." These eggs are full of whiskey, the meat having been blown out and the whiskey put in its place. Then the egg is hermetically sealed and ready for use. A Scotchman never tires of eggs.

A citizen of Peterborough. Ont., anxious that his children shall learn to swim, has made a box 30 feet long, 9 feet wide and 4 deep, and sunk it in the river near the shore. It is so arranged that the bathers can raise or lower it to suit their convenience.

At Grenada, in the West Indies, on the 29th of next month, the moon will shut off the sun's rays for four full minutes. So astronomers are sailing thither, expecting great things from the eclipse.

WHETHER OR NOT

you believe that consumption is an infectious disease, transmitted by tubercular parasites, the fact that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is capable of restoring a healthy condition of the lungs however affected, is one which does not admit of question. At the very first intimation of consumptive tendencies, whether in the form of a persistent cough, general debility, loss of appetite, night-sweats or frequent and depressing chills, you should secure a bottle of the "Golden Medical Discovery." It will purify the blood, tone up the system, and remove consumptive symptoms by removing their

MARRIED

FERGUSON-FULLERTON-At the St. Louis Chapel, by the Rev. Father Myrand, on the 12th of July, Mr. Joseph S. Ferguson, to Miss Alice Fullerton.

McCAGHEY—FRASER—At Quebec, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, W. D. McCaghey, to Helen, youngest daughter of John Fraser.

BROWN-CARLIND.—At the Bishop's Palace on Wednesday, 21st inst., by Rev. Father Donnelly, J. Brown to Annie, second daughter of Jno. Carlind, all of this city.

GORMAN—WATKINS,—In this city, on the 22nd instant, Patrick H. Gorman, Vice and Deputy Consul General U. S. A., to Mary Jane, daughter of J. A. Watkins, Esq., of H. M. Inland Revenue Department. 20-1 SMYTH-FOOTE - On July 2nd, at the British Embassy, Brussels, Belgium, by the Rev. J. O. Jenkins, M.A., Robert Newton Smyth, of London, England, to Caroline R., daughter of S. B. Foote, Montreal.

CREIGHTON-O'DONOVAN - On Monday, the 19th instant, in the St. Louis Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. Father Myrand, Mr. James Creighton, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Michael O'Donovan.

SAMUEL-McGRATH.-In this city on the 26th inst., Thomas Samuel, only son of the late Robert A. Samuel, Esq., to Mary Ethel, daughter of Timothy McGrath, Esq. No cards. Chicago papers please copy.

TURNER-RENOUF .- On the 26th inst., at St. Patrick's church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Wm. H. Turner to Margaret Renouf, daughter of the late Ed. Renorf of this city and neice of the late Judge Renouf, of Newfoundland. No cards.

HUMPHRYS-WURTELE-At the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, on Wednesday, 14th inst., by the Roy. Charles Trotman, B.A., Beauchamp Henry Humphrys, of the Civil Service, Ottawa, son of the late J. A. Humphrys, St. Asarh, Wales, to Clara Amelia, daughter of W. G. Wurtele, Esq., Quobec.

DIED

DUPUIS.-In this city, July 28th, Marie Odile Herminie, aged 14 months, daughter of J. O. Dupuis, merchant.

MADIGAN.—In this city, on the 28th inst., John Patrick, aged 3 years, 11 months and 9 days, oldest son of the late John Madigan. McGUIRE.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Michael, aged 22 years, beloved son of the late Francis McGuire.

LEAHY.-In this city on the 24th met. Thomas Daniel, aged one year, infant son of Patrick Leahy.

HANNAFIEE.—In this city, on Friday, the 23rd inst., Joseph Hannafee, aged 14 years and 2 months.

REDDY.—In this city on the 24th inst., Patrick J. Reddy, native of Quebec, in the 25th year of his age. FARMER.-In this city, on Tuesday, the

27th inst., Alicia, aged 21 days, infant daughter of James Farmer. CONNOLLY.—In this city, Thursday, 29th instant, Ellen Cauldfield, aged 39 years, beloved wife of James Connolly, and daughter of Phillip Cauldfield, of Adamstown, County Wexford, Turkovic.

Ireland.
MATHEWSON—In this city, on Tuesday, 27th inst, owing to an accident at Cote des Neiges quarries, William Mathewson, aged 40

FARM FOR SALE

300 Acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Daulting H. uses, and Saw and Gris-

CETERMS BASY. TO Particulas 349 COMMISSIONERS STREET

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Montreal, 30th June, 1886.

th June, 1886. KERR, CARTER & GOLDSTEIN. Attorneys for Plaintif.

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