JUBILEE DAY.

THE GRAND CELEBRATION IN LON-

The Queen's Trip to Westminster Abbey-She is Accorded an Enthustastic Res ception all along the Route, and Returns Thanks to Her Poo-Royal Procession 2 h 7 3 391 tare

LONDON, June 21.-The first day of the lifty LONDON, June 21.—The hear day of the inty-first year of the reign of Queen Mictail over Great Britain and her extensive empire opened, with perfect summer weather in Tolkron. A lovelier day could not have been desired for the celebration of Her Majatty's Jubilee. The sun shone bright, the sir was clear, and not very warm, and a gentle breeze blew steadily. The crowds scattered over the city are unprecedented in numbers and size. Thousands of people who in numbers and size. Thousands of people, who yesterday selected locations along the route of to-day's procession in order to retain them occupied them all the night, and many used camp stools or improvised rests to enable them to withstand the long and tiresome occupation. to withstand the long and thresome occupation. A steady stream of carriages and pedestrians poured constantly all night until dawn through the city from all directions towards the west end. At 5 o'clock this morning every point of vantage along the streets composing the royal procession's route was secured. A 9 o'clock the line of route was on each side a compact mass of people. Everybody, despite the discomfort of the crowding, manufested the utmost good humor. IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The scene at Westminster abbey was most brilliant. Every seat was filled and every person present was a distinguished person. When their identities were enumerated, it seemed as if every locality the world over had sent one or more of its representative persons to do honor to England's Queen on Britain's greatest holiday. There never probably in greatest holiday. There never probably in modern times assembled under one roof an audience so well and so brilliantly arrayed. Every man present entitled to wear a uniform or decoration had such on. When this audience was all seated the scene psesented was incomparable. When the sun shone bright y through the noble stained glass windows of the Abbey its rays fell upon a magnificent sight, and the picture was indescribble. The audience, banked up as it was in the church, was anything but sombre. For a while when all was seated there was quiet, but this was only temporary and lasted only long enough to enable the people to locate one another. Then there was the life of recognition and of gossip, and was the fite of recognition and of gessip, and it graduated rapidly into a noisy hum. This was startling to a person who entered suddenly, considering the place and who were buried there, but the stranger was soon fascinated and soon became all dead to what had struck him as desecration. Busy and interested as were the people making this irreverent con-gregation some personages entered the Abbey eminent enough to compel general attention and recognition. When the Marquis of Salis-bury, the Queen's Prime Minister, entered and proceeded to the place set apart for him, he was cheered. When Mr. Gladstone was observed quietly edging his way to his seat he was also cheered. THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

The line of the procession from Buckingham palace to Westminster Abbey was as follows: From the Palace portals along Constitution hill, Piccadilly, Regent street, Waterloo place, Pall Mall East, Cockspur street, Northumberland avenue, Thames embankment, Bridge treet the Abbert The line of parts street to the Abbey. The line of route was kept by nearly 10,000 troops, representing all branches of the service, and in addition six hundred boys from the naval training ships were drawn up at the base of the Nelson monument. In addition to the military, many thousands of police, mounted and on foot, were on duty, under the command of Sir Charles Warren. The military force was under the command of Gen, Gipps and Col. Stirling, of the Coldstream Guards. The particular feature at the Buckinghom palace was that the two services was ingham palace was that the two services were equally honored, the Guards lining one side of the roadway of Buckingham palace gates, and on the other side the blue jackets were posted. The same services were also represented in like manner at the entrance to Westminster Abbey. The first of the royal procession was composed of the Indian princes and a few minor German

THE QUEEN'S WELCOME.

Punctually at 11,45 a.m. the Queen, in an open carriage, emerged from the palace gates. At the sight of her, thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers, the applause being accom-At the sight of her, thousands of voices were lifted up in cheers, the applause being accompanied by the music of the many military bands stationed in front of the palace. The Queen did not wear her state robes, but was dressed in black. Her carriage was drawn by eight ponies. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, her sons, the Crown Prince Imperial of Germany, the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Henry of Battenberg, her sons-in-law, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, Prince Albert of Edinburgh and Prince William of Prussia, her grandsons, all rode in full uniform beside the Queen's coach as a body guard. When the people at the palace gates had shouted themselves hearse, cheering for the Queen, they continued to cry out "Long life to the Prince and Princess of Wales." The Queen, as she left the palace, seemed to be in excellent spirits, and she uniled and bowed graciously to the people on every side. The Queen's carriage was a large one of chocolate color, wheels of red, and the royal arms in gold emblazened upon the panels. Red morocco harness was used for the horses, which were otherwise decorated with royal blue rib bons. All the servants were state liveries of scarlet and gold. The other carr ages containing members of the royal family were of a gorgeous character, horsed with four bays each and all open. The procession proceeded at a smart walking pace into Constitution Hill and then slowly made its way until the Wellington arch was reached where the first introduction to the London streets ensued. Emerging from Wellington arch the first to great the Queen were the convalescent patients and others at the hospital which was packed from base to roof seets. tal, which was packed from base to roof, seats having been erected for many thousands over the rooms of the hospital. 'On reaching Piccadily the Queen was seen to look up at Apsley House as she passed the mansions of her intimate friends, she glanced somewhat hastily at their abodes, more especially when passing the Duke of Cambridge's. Baron Rothschild's, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and John Bright's old apart-It was not until Devonshire house was ments. It was not until Devonsoire nouse was reached that the Queen began to realize the grand preparations that had been made to greet her. Here the Marquis of Hartington has a spacious gallery erected, from which many hundreds of gaily dressed ladies waved their hand-kerchiefs and cheered the Queen. Facing Devonshire house, at the Bath hotel, another gigantic beath had been areated, and from this point to booth had been erected, and from this point to Westminster abbey every point of vantage had been seized by contractors for seats. Shop fronts and first floors rented at from £20 to £60, and in and first noors rented at from £20 to £60, and in some cases even more. The front of the Burlington arcade, the Royal Academy, the Egyptian hall, St. James parish church, where 1,000 children were seated and sang "God Save the Queen," and the Museum of Geology, were all packed with humanity. A MEMORABLE SIGHT.

On reaching Regent Circus, where six main streets converge, the sight was a memorable one, the streets being all splendidly decorated with flowers, flags, evergreess, etc. The imposing building of Swan & Edgar's great drapers store, the County Fire office, the Cafe Monico, the London Pavilion, and the world-famed Criterion restaurant were one sea of heads, Many of the shops hereabouts had their fronts removed and elegant boudoirs formed in their places. The procession, as seen from the Duke of York's column, passing down the hill from the circus to Pall Mall East, was a remarks ble sight. The shouts of the mob-were loudy heard from the top of the column as one yest roar. Many American ladies and gentlemen had secured seats at

the palatial establishment of Howell & James in Waterloo place and joined the enthusiasm as keenly as the Britishers. Passing around Pall Mall. East a large gallery was erected in the colonnade of Her Majesty's Opera house, where 1,500 chairs, let at from 8 to 5 guineas each, were rall filled at the Waterloo House in Cockaput atreet. Tratifalgar Square was now reached, and everywhere one looked nothing but heads were to be viewed. The crowd was tremendous, and completely eclipsed anything that has assembled at political gatherings of recent years. The steps and the palatial establishment of Howell & James The crowd was trementure at political gatherings of recent years. The steps and lions of the Nelson column were packed with people, whilst the roofs and steps of St. Martin's church and the steps of the National tin's church and the steps of the National trees are packed with a dense mob. After crossing Trafalgar Square, where the police had great difficulty in keeping the people back, at the procession gradually approached Northumberland Avenue, which, on its south west side, is mainly covered with two gigantic hotels, viz., the Hotel Victoria and the Hotel Metropole. These, as well as the newly crected Constitutional club, were packed. On reaching the Thames embankment the procession had to make a sharp detour. From the New National Liberal club to St. Stephens' club the enthusiasm was indescribable. The mob clambered up the Liberal club to St. Stephens' club the enthusiasm was indescribable. The mob clambered up the trees, some of which got badly injured. All along the embankment, where not occupied by public gardens, seats had been erected. On turning into Bridge street, around St. Stephen's club, Her Majesty obtained a full view of the Abbey and the preparations which had been made in Parliament square. The ground floor of the Abbey was concealed which had been made in Pavliament square. The ground floor of the Abbey was concealed by the lofty grand stand called St. Margaret's, the seats of which were sold for five guiness each. Another bluck of seats accommodated 1,400 people. All around the square, and even across the river at St. Thomas Hospital windows were crowded with a living mass. On the procession nearing the Abbey, the troops saluted, guns fired, the bells of the churches rang out merry peals, and flags were run up, the cheering being continued until the Queen had passed into the west door. After passing had passed into the west door. After passing through the vestibule Her Majesty was con-ducted to the grand dais under the lantern tower.

THE SERVICE IN THE ABBEY.

Inside the Abbey the picture was one of sur-assing beauty. The lords and ladies had passing beauty. The lords and ladies had arrived early. Many of them confessed that they had not breakfasted and exchanged sandwiches and wines. On the entrance of the Queen the scene was simply dazzling. The ladies displayed their jewels, which flashed and reflashed as they reflected the rays of the sunbeams. When the Queen reached the dais she looked very pale and somewhat fatigued, but she soon recovered and wore a bright and composed countenance throughout the sermon in her honor. She was surrounded by thirty members of the Royal family. In the Abbey three tier of galleries with seats were erected, seating about 10,000 persons. The peers and their wives were seated in the seath transport the ambases dors and in the south transept, the ambassadors and diplomatic corps right and left of the peers, members of the House of Commons in the north transept, while the seats for members of the reigning families of Europe, etc., were within the communion rails. All the great learned so-cieties and corporations were represented, whilst the notables of law, science, art and agriculture and workingmen's representatives from all parts of the kingdom had seats duly allotted to them. When the services, which were conducted according to the programme, were completed, the Queen's sons knelt and kissed completed, the Queen's sons knelt and kissed her hand. Then, on their arising, she kissed their cheeks in return. The princesses were the next to go through this ceremony. The Queen kissed some of the latter twice, especially the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice. This was followed by a general hand shaking among the royalties and the nobility. The Queen bestowed two resounding smacks upon the lips of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The princesses all wore bright dresses. One of the features of the services was the performances of the choir and organ which was very fine. The effect of the music was enchanting and at times most thrilling.

AFTER THE SERVICE.

During the performance of "Athalie," the Queen took her departure, returning to Buckingham palace by the same route as she took just half a century ago. The return was by the following route: Via Parliament street, Whitehall, Cockspur street, Pall Mall, St. James street, Piccadily, Constitution hill awaited the return of the cortege and repeated the demonstrations which greeted the pageant on its way to the Abbey. The Queen on her arrival at the palace seemed fairly overcome by the loyalty displayed by her subjects. As the day wore on the breeze died cut, and the afternoon was hot and stifling. There were several cases of suns roke, and a number of persons were crushed and injured in the throng, among them several of the police. With these exceptions, however, everything passed off without a hitch.

LORD LORNE'S MISHAF.

While the procession was on its way to the Abbey, just as the escort of princes about the royal carriage was ascending Constitution hill, the horse on which the Marquis of Lorne rode became restive and reared so that the Marquis was thrown to the ground. The Queen stopped her carriage to enquire about him, and when she found he was unhurt she continued her journey. The marquis procured another horse and pro-seeded by a shorter route to the Abbey.

IN CANADA.

BROCKUILLE, Ont., June 20.—The Counties Council for Leeds and Grenville met here this afternoon (the date could not be changed be cause action had to be taken on a certain bylaw.) Immediately after organizing, the council passed the following resolution: Mr. Richardson moved, seconded by Mr. Saunders,
That this council hall with joy the jubilee of the accession to power of our b-loved Queen; that we, with all her loyal subjects throughout the globe, again renew our fealty and devotion to her Crown and person, and trust that she may be long spared to rule over us.

This resolution was carried by a standing

vote, immediately after which the whole council joined in singing the national anthem.

IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Halifax, N.S., June 21.—The Jubilee cele-bration here was not the success anticipated. Elaborate arragements were originally male by the Citizens' Committee on the basis of \$5,000 expenditure. A row ensued with the City Council about finances and the Citizens' Com-City mittee resigned and threw the whole thing upon the council. This broke the back of interest in the celebration and one half of the community evinced a masterly want of interest. The festival was inangurated last night by a grand ball in aid of the Art school, which was a grent success. This morning opened gloriously. Business was entirely suspended. The business centre of the city was decorated. There were early morning salutes. The British vectors was availed in the salutes. The British veterons marched in pro-cession. Five thousand school children and ten thousand adult spectators gathered on the citadel hill, bearing gorgeous banners, flags, etc., sang patriotic songs and were addressed by Flov. Richey. About 11 o'clock the news spread like wildfire that Monsignor Power had dropped dead and cast a groom over the entire population, as Father Power was as well known and as popular among Protestants as Catholics. At noon there was a review of the Imperial troops and militia by General Lord Alexander Russell. Five thousand people attended the horse races this afternoon, which was keenly contested. About 3 o'clock dense fog began to envelope the harbor and city and continued all the afternoon and evening. The heavy mist was as bad as a rain storm, but notwithstanding this nearly 5,000 people flocked to the public gardens, which were gorgeously illuminated with thousands of colored lamps, electric lights, etc. Two bands discoursed choice music. The log prevented a successful display of fireworks. The illumination of the men-slaver works. The illumination of the men-of-war ships was postponed till to-morrow night for the same reason. Royal salutes were fired

from the Citadel, forts and warships, at various hours of the day, and the hooming of cannon,

together with the rumbling rattle of muskerry, gave things a decidedly warlike appearance,

The theatres and places of amusement were crowded. To morrow there will be a naval It is not true, as stated in a local paper on attack of the harbor by a supposed hostile Saturday, that fresh ejectments have been fleet and defence by torpedoes, together with sports, military tournament, set. Picton celebrated the day in grand style with a gathering of children, sports, torchlight procession, etc.

IN GOTHAM

New York, June 21.—The celebration of the Queen's Jubilee by the British residents of this city and vicinity to-day was an immense success. from every point of view. The Metropolitan Opera house was packed with enthusiastic Opera house was packed with enthusiastic observers, of the nestival, including delegates from Philadelphia, Paterson, N.J., and Ansonia, Conn. Erastus Wiman presided, and after prayer made an address, indulging in the most loyal sentiments from a British point of view, and putting in a good word for his commercial union agitation.

After a time musical resformance, he a choir of good word for his commercial union agitation.
After a fine musical performance, by a choir of 300 voices, Hon. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, made an enthuiastic speech, and pointed out the great regard felt for the Queen by the great mass of the American people. An address of congratulation to Her Majesty was moved by Mr. H. W. O. Edge, president of the St. George's Society, and seconded by Mr. James R. Cuming, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who pronounced himself an Irishman and a strong home ruler, but nevertheless paid the highest compliments to Her Majesty, and deemed it an honor to be presentlon an occasion so glorious in her carrer. Mayor Hewitt, of New York, also made a speech. The Jubilee ode by Robert C. Winthrop was then read by F. Hopkinson Smith, both author and reader Hopkinson Smith, both author and reader being direct descendants of signers of the Declaration of American Independence. The proceedings closed with Weber's splendid Jubilee overture, at the conclusion of which was "God Save the Queen," the whole audience rising en masse and joining in the singing. At the close three tremendous cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen. It is estimated that at least 8,000 people were present. In the afternoon a mammoth pic-nic, with British and American sports and games, at Erastina, Staten Island, was attended by 18,000 people, ten thousand of whom were given a free The celebration concluded with one of the finest displays of fireworks ever seen in this vicinity, and the whole may be put down as an unqualified success.

IN TEXAS. On Sunday the Jubilee was celebrated in Dallas, Texas, by a service in the First Congregational Church, when the Rev. C. I. Schofield delivered a sermon on "The Year of Jubilee has Come," to which all British residents were invited, the concluding hymn being "God Save the Queen." A special programme was prepared for the occasion, upon which British and American emblems held equal place.

Where there is yot shame there may in time be amendment. A very little thief of occasion will rob you of

a great deal of patience.

A PROFESSIONAL OPINION.

Rev. F. Gunner, M.D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding B. B. B. : "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry.'

THE LUGGACURRAN TENANTS.

THE AGENT DISCOMFITTED.

The chief topic in Luggacurran at present is Mr. Townsend Trench's visit to the village last Thursday. Starting on a bicycle from Cosby Hall, he arrived at the rent office about noon. But what must have been his disgust and disappointment at finding but one tenant—a boy-

cott from Boley—awaiting him.

"Eh, Hutchins," he asks, "where are the tenants? Where are the Barrow House men? Have they, too, joined the wicked conspiracy?" Did I not authorise, and in fact command. to announce to tenants willing to pay that I should be prepared to take anything at present, and give plenty of time to pay the rest? "I apprehend you must not have discharged your duty properly. I must go and see some of those tenants myself. Come along with me, Hutchins."

so saying t nearest tenant who happened to be at home. Mr. Trench, all smiles, saluted him, makes many kind inquiries after the other members of the household, denounces and compassionates in turn the unfortunate Campaigners, and finally

turn the untortunate Campa:gners, and finally introduces the question of rent.

The tenant expresses himself unable at present to pay his rent. "You would not take it, sir, when we were all able and willing to pay you. Now, it is in the 'war chest' beyond our reach." "Well, then," sa'd Mr. Trench, "promise to pay me a little when you cap, and that will do southly well."

equally well."
"No, replied the tenant, I don't like making a promise which I could neither honestly nor honorably fulfil. The times are very dull. My land is nearly all a mountain. I'd be just as well, if not better off, to be evicted; for then I'd be receiving a decent allowance out of the war chest' to live on." "Really, Hutchins, this is too bad; it is truly provoking. This man has evidently been

led astray. There is, I fancy, no use in my going to see any more of these stubborn, stiffnecked tenants. '
Mr. Trench, forthwith, returns to the village:

meets there a very old man, an evicted cam-paigner, whom, much to the surprise and disgust of the brave veteran, he grasps warmly by the hand. He protests before high Heaven that he (Mr. Trench) is in no way accountable for this unhappy state of things, and fervently prays that an era of peace may soon dawn over the village. The pious hypocrite then takes his exit, not,

however, until he had paid his best respects to the priests.
"Why don't you shoot me?" said Trench to

another of the evicted tenants.
"Well," said the tenant, "I never dreamed of doing that. I have no gun, and even if I had, it wouldn't be fashionable now to do anything of the kind.

Two of Lord Lansdowne's Luggacurran ten ants who have lately distinguished themselves in the eyes of their landlord, by their manly and independent conduct, have been presented, I am informed on the best authority, by Hutchins, on the part of the agent, with a few pots of evergreens, a symbol of love and esteem entertained for them by his Lordship.—Leinster Leader, June 11th.

THE LUGGACURRAN TENANTS.

The evicted tenants and laborers on the Lansdowne property at Luggacurran are now in receipt of weekly grants out of the Anti-Eviction Fund that has been collected. It is stated that some of the tenants not yet evicted, and who up to this wavered about joining the Plan of Campaign adopted on the estate, have since paid their rents into the war chest. The non-evicted paign adopted on the estate, have since paid their rents into the war chest. The non-evicted tensuits were noticed to attend at the estate office on the 2nd June to pay their rents. On Thurs-day Mr. Townsend Trench, the agent, attended, but, it is needless to say, the tenants did not pay, asking a reduction of 30 per cent on lease-hold, and 20 per cent. on judicial holdings, and stipulating for the re-admission into possession of all the evicted, and the extension of the same reductions to them, which conditions were refused by the agent, who stated he had no power to accept them, and the tenants left in a body. On Friday 120 head of cattle arrived at Luggaon reliay 120 head of cattle arrived as Lugga-curran from Killayney, and are grazing on the evicted farms, where there are now over 700 head of cattle. Mr. J. W. Dunne, one of the first of the tenants evicted, has been served with a writ for possession of the lands of Guileen, and Miss Kilbride, who has for some time past been living in a house on the Guileen farm, has also been served with a writ. These, it will be remembered, are the lands in respect of which it was sought to make Mr. Dunne a bankrupt. The police who are on protection duty have been boycotted for, as alleged, "sharing with the boycotted emergency men, or selling to them

Old John Bull, when he used to go to school. Many a licking from the master he got; He wasn't very bright, but tried to do what's

right, For the small boys 'gainst the big he always fought.

At length he graduated and was fairly edu-

cated, Erstwhile a famous merchant he became; His ships ploughed every ceean, which caused much commotion

'Mongst fellows who'd not prospered quite the

His younger brother Pat, who was never worth

As every one in the country round there knows; a rap, But Pat is rather bright, ever ready for a fight,

No matter whether with a friend or foe. Pat is augry, nevertheless, at his brother John's

success,
Very much to the surprise of you and me,
And wants to leave the firm, quite reckless of

Such a step as that would surely prove to be.

Pat, me boy, be aisy, or folks 'ill think you crazy, Stick to your brother John as long as ye can; He] has faults, no doubt, like others, remember ye are brothers,
Give up your foolish moonlight tricks and

campaign plan. The firm, you know, besides, has connections world wide, Australia, India, China, Afric and Canada, I

So you better stop your fun, sow your wild oats and be done,
Sing "God save Ireland," but don't forget
"God save the Queen."

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel complaints, nausea and vomiting, from an ordinary diarrhœa to the most severe attack of Canadian cholera, can be subdued by its prompt use. It is the best remedy known for children or adults suffering from summer complaints.

ENGLISHWOMEN'S ADDRESS TO THE IRISH PARTY.

The following is the address lately presented to Mr. Parnell and the Irish party by Mrs. Josephine Butler, signed by 700 representative Englishwomen :-

We, the undersigned (1) Desire to protest in the most emphatic manner against the Coercion Act, by which the present Government aims at depriving of the safeguards of liberty and the power of combination a people constitutionally striving for the right of self-government.

(2). We believe that that Act is directed against the organizations which have been the self-government against the organizations which have been the

sole resource remaining to a suffering people, in opposing the misgovernment of which they just-ly complain, and to which they have been sub-jected since the Union of 1800, brought about without their consent.
(3) We desire to express a fervent hope that

the knowledge which the people of Ireland now have of the widely extended sympathy with them and their cause which is felt by the people

oppressed classes—especially of women— we have had an experience which greatly intensifies and deepens our sympathy with the people of Ireland; and further to attest God the weakest become strong, and that for those who strive for justice the longest and darkest conflict will as surely end in victory as day follows night.

BUSINESS MEN AND DEFAULTERS.

TORINTO, June 23.—It appears that James A. L. Wilson, the defaulting treasurer of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., Philadelphis, whose extradition is now being sought, was a partner in the firm of Clement & Cc., patent agents, Wellington street East. His arrest as a forger and defaulter was a great surprise to his fellow partners. It has come to light that Henry V. Lesley, Wilson's self-confessed partner in guilt, was a member of the paper bag manufacturing firm of Laughton, Rand & Co., which commenced business on Church street about a year ago and was considered to be, until Lesley's disappearance two weeks ago, in a flourishing condition. The firm consisted of Walter E. Laughton, a well known citizen, and Harbert Rand, who turns out to be Honer V. Herbert Rand, who turns out to be Henry Lesley, the self-confessed forger. Rand, alias Lesley, was looked upon as the moneyed member of the firm and gave out to mercantile agency reporters that he had estates in Pennsylvania and was worth \$75,000. It was not until to-day that creditors of Laughton, Rand & Co. discovered that Rand & Leslie were one and the same person. They held a meeting and de-termined to wind up the business. Liabilities are placed at \$20,000, with assets not jet known.

A BUSINESS LETTER.

Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887. T. Milburn & Co.,
Sirs,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B.
Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop.

Sold seven bottles to day. Yours truly. C. The above sample is but one of hundreds of milar expressions regarding the popularity of

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND FARMERS ON COMMERCIAL UNION.

COBOURG, Ont., June 22.—About 100 farmers attended a meeting of the Farmers' Institute of the West Riding of Northumberland, held here to-day. Mr. Justus Mallory was in the chair. It was moved by Mr. Holdsworth, seconded by

Mr. Russell,
That this institute cordially supports the resolution passed by the Central Farmers' institute at their meeting on the 29th April last in favor of unrestricted trade between Canada

and the United States Moved by Mr. Thos, Staales and seconded by Mr. Caleb Mallory, Whereas, the railroads of the Dominion have

been heavily subsidized with public money, upon which the country is now paying interest, and whereas, notwithstauding this, they carry foreign produce at much lower rates than they do our, thus reducing the value of our produce; therefore, resolved, as the railroads of the United States are now required to charge according to distance carried, to publish their tariff of rates and to allow no rebates, this institution requests the Dominion Parliament to intervene in the same manner to protect our nteresta.

On motion it was further resolved: That to remove misconception it is desirable that this institute should place on record its belief that the farmers of this riding are making more than 1 per cent, on their canital.

A WOMAN WHO IS WEAK, NERVOUS and sleep less, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pilli equalize the circulation, remove nervous-ness, and give strength and rest.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Governor-General's Speech From the Throne.

OTTAWA, June 23.—The following is the Governor General's speech from the Throne delivered this afternoon on the occasion of proro gation :-

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to convey to you my appre-ciation of the diligence and earnestness which you have shown in the performance of your important duties.

THE JUBILEE.

I thank you in the Queen's name for the cordial and affectionate congratulations you have offered to Her Majesty on the completion of the fiftieth anniversary of Her happy reign. I have taken care to transmit your loyal address to be laid at the foot of the throne. THE TARIFF.

The readjustment of the tariff for the purpose of further developing our home industries upon the principles which have been received with such marked acceptance by the people of Canada, will, it is confidently expected, in an especial manner, encourage the working of our vast mines of iron and coal, and promote the production within our coan country of all the production within our own country of all the more important iron manufactures.

THE NEW DEPARTMENTS. The establishment of the new department of

trade and commerce, under the supervision of a responsible minister, and the measures you have passed for the better organization of the other departments of Government, will, I trust, tend to aid in the extension of our home and foreign trade, as well as to improve the efficiency of the public service.

OTHER LEGISLATION.

The numerous acts relating to railway and other industrial enterprises, to which I have given Her Majesty's assent, indicate a steady growth in the national progress of the Dominion, and your liberal appropriation for the con-struction of the Sault Sta. Marie canal ensures the completion of our great system of inland navigation at an early period. Our agricultural population will, I am sure, learn with much pleasure of the provisions you have made for the maintenance of the experimental farm in this vicinity and the establishment of auxiliary stations in the several provinces.

THE SUPPLIES. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the provision you have made for the requirements of the public service. I shall see that it is applied with due regard to economy.

FAREWELL.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I trust that under the blessing of Almighty God the present promise of an abundant harvest may be fully realized, and that when we meet again I shall be able to congratulate you on a still further increase in the general prosperity of the country. Meanwhile, I bid you farewell.

The reading concluded, a salute of artillery announced that the first session of the Sixth Parliament of Canada was ended.

SCIENCE NOTES.

GLASS PIPES.

Although glass pipes of large diameter have not been successful produced, it has been predicted by several large glass manufacturers that it will not be long before some method of cast-ing these pipes successfully and cheaply will be devised. Made similar in form to our cust-iron them and their cause which is felt by the people of England, will enable them to hold on with courage and faith, and to possess their souls in patience a little longer believing that the day is not far off when they and we will rejoice to gether over the triumphant issue of the present struggle.

(4). As women (and as yet unen ranchised), we desire to assure the leaders of the cause of justice to Ireland, that in our past and present political conflicts on behalf of certain oppressed classes—especially of women—

dicted by several large glass manufacturers that it will not be long before some method of casting these pipes successfully and cheaply will be devised. Made similar in form to our cast-iron pipes, with some suitable device for a joint, and of a malleable glass, they would form a water tion. Strong, tough, smooth and indestructible, and made of a material that is found almost everywhere, it is not without the range of probability, says a writer in the American Engincer, that whenever a large quantity of pipe is to be that whenever a large quantity of pipe is to be used in any one locality a furnace will be erected and the pipes made where they are to be used.

In a pamphlet issued lately by the U.S. Hydrographic Office, Lieutenant Underwood says that mineral oils are not so effective for use at sea as vegetable or animal. A comparatively small amount of the right kind of oil, say two quarts per hour, properly used, is sufficient, he asserts, to prevent much damage both to vessels and to small boats in heavy seas. The greatest result from oil is obtained in deep water. In a surf, or where water is breaking on a bar, the effect is not so certain; but even in this case oil may be of benefit, and its use is recommended by Lieut. Underwood. He advises that when an attempt is about to be made , to board a wreck, the approaching vessel should use the oil after running as close as possible under the lee of the wreck. The wreck will soon drift into the oil, and then a boat may be

sent alongside of her. SHOULD WE EAT SALT OR NOT? The practice of salt-eating, says Dr. Allinson in the Weekly Times and Echo, is a widespread one. No doubt, first started as an accident or peculiar taste, it spread, and is now kept up like many other evil things, because it has the sanction of usage and antiquity. The habit of eating salt is not natural, as anyone may judge for himself if he will only give it up for a time, and then try to take it again. Animals in a natural condition will not usually eat salt, nor natural condition will not usually enter sure, now will the untutored savage. Civilized man has accustomed himself to eating salt, but he is no better for so doing, but, on the contrary, is injured by it. My objections contrary, is injured by it. My objections to salt are that it is a mineral, and therefore should never be used. Man is not fitted for absorbing mineral matter, and if he takes such material, either as salt or in the form of medicine, he must do himself barm. The only way that man may take common salt or mineral matter is when it forms an actual part of the food that he eats. In other words, the fruits, grains and vegetables contain all the fruits, grains and vegetables contain all the salts necessary for our systems, and if we add more we do wrong and injure our selves. The fact that salt is found in all our tissues and fluids is no argument, for most of it got there because it was added to the food. Again, if no salt were eaten, and yet it was found in our systems, we should know it was got from our food and kept. should know it was got from our food, and kept there by the body for its own purposes. You might as well argue that because ashes were found in the fireplace, that, therefore, the fire must be fed with ashes, as that because sait is found in the tissues, that, therefore, you must eat sait. Persons who eat brown bread must eat sait. Persons who eat brown bread, green vegetab'es, salads, and fruits, obtain all the sait required by the system from those foods. A human being has no more right to eat common sait than he has to eat phosphate of lime, iron, manganese, or any other mineral. The blood and tissues contain all these saits in solution, but that fact does not make it a necessity for the formula of the contractors will character the contractors will be contracted by the system of the contractors will be contracted by the contractors wi

WHERE WASHINGTON IS BURIED.

sity for us to eat them. Our system will abstract all it requires if we will only give it proper foods, such as I before named.

Washington, June 21.—The Mount Vernon estate, where the remains of Washington lie entombed, has been enlarged by the addition of a tract of 33d acres on the northern side near the old Washington mansion. It was secured through the generosity of Jay Gould. While on his way up the Potomac from Fortress Monroe recently in his yacht, Mr. Gould stopped at Mount Vernon and was shown around the grounds. He expressed great interest in the place and the admirable manner in which it is cared for. In the course of conversation, the superintendent remarked that the tract in quessuperprendent remarked that the true in question was much needed to protect the property from encroachment. Mr. Gould immediately authorized the purchase of the land lat his expense, and it has been bought and turned over to the Mount Vernon regents.

NATIONAL LOTTERY

COLONIZATION

The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WED-NESDAY of each month.

The Value of the Prizes, which will be drawn on

WEDNESDAY, July 20th, '87 WILL BE

\$60,000.00.

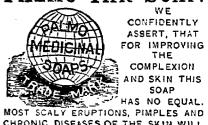
First Series. - - - - \$1.00

Send for catalogues containing list of prizes, to the Secretary,

> S. E. LEFEBVRE, 19 St. James Street.

MONTREAL,

PALMO-TAR SOAP.



CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT FOR IMPROVING THE

BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP,"

AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL



CURE

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilisare equality valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and confidence of the stomach, stimulate the liver and confidence with the liver and th

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them wil. And bese little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five so is 51. Sold by druggists everywhere, or east by man. by druggists everywhere, or each by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' 'Pain Killer" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION Imparts a brilliant transparency to the akin. Re-Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Romoves all pimples, freekler and discolorations. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 cts in stamps by J. A. POZZONI. St. Louis, Ec.

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY allen's lung balsam 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

LOW COST HOUSES

AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely libustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to all climates and all classes of perpis. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 2b cts. Stamps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT!! Because it is agreeable to take-TT OURES LIVER COMPLAINT. HI BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE,

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS PRICE, 250. PER SCTTLS.