HAVE YOU

Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Swelling of the ankles?
Vague teelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Iramps, growing nervousness?
Irange soreness of the bowels?
Inaccountable languid teelings?
Ine-side headache? Backache?
Irequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the eart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fittul rheumatic pains and neuralgia? of appetite, flesh and Loss strength? Constitution alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowniness by day, wakefulness at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

HAVE BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disaprear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally prounonin, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoptexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one-It is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

A STORM IN THE STATES.

TREMENDOUS DOWNPOUR OF RAIN IN CHICAGO-PHILADELPHIA SWEFT BY A CYCLONE - MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY AND MANY LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The great rain storm storped at midnight. The total rainfall in the preceding twelve hours was 5.56 inches, an inch more than the entire rainfall during the mouth of August in either of the last three years, and the greatest fall within the time specified on record. The fall was so great and rapid that the sewers were unable to carry off the volume of water. The 420 miles of sewer pipes are constructed on the basis of allowing an inch of rain tail an hour, while yesterday it ex-ceeded we inches. Early in the afternoon basements and cellars that were more than ten feet in depth soon contained between two and three feet of water. Thousands of rats poured from the sewers and basements as the water began to fill up the con The rate ran around the streets scurrying hither and thither in their search for places of safety. Many families were forced to leave the basements in which they lived and seek for temporary apartments above the level of the streets. Besements and cellars throughout the portion of the south side where the wholesale houses are situated were filled with water to a depth of several feet. The loss through this district is very heavy, though no estimate of the damage can be mule at present. The first business firm to ack for assistance from the city was Lyon & Healy, dealers in musical instruments. at the corner of Munroe and State streets. where a fire engine was compelled to abandon the job of pumping out water after two hours'

IN PENNSYLVANIA. READING, Pa., August 3 - This morning's rain was very heavy, and appeared more like a cloud burst. Many streets were filled with water from curb to curb, and the first floors of many houses were flooded. The Scuylkill river rose one foot. Moulders in several foundries were driven out by the flood. At Temple, in this county, the hurricane uprooted the Temple Iron Company's entire orchard, blew over the company's stable and tool house and created general havor in the

LANCASTER, Pa., August 3 -The storm of Saturday and Sunday was the most destruc-tive for many years. Hundreds of acres of growing tobacco is ruined, nothing remaining but have stalks. All traffic on the Columbia and Fort Deposit Railroad is suspended owing to washours.

CYCLONE IN PHILADELPHIA. PAILADELPHIA, Aug 3 -A terrific cyclone, sweeping up the Delaware river this afternoon, struck this city near Greenwich Point, demolishing a portion of the works of the Pennsylvania Sait Manufacturing company, and it jarring several employes. It then took a course across the river, wrecking the river steamer Major Reybold and ferryboat Peerloss. The storm blew the pilot, E. Townsend, and Capt. E. Reybold, of the Steamer Reybold, into the river, drowning the former and painfully injuring the captain. The Peerless was swept clean almost to the water's edue, and a horse and waggon were burled into the water and sank together to the bottom. The storm then passed over to the Jersey side, striking John Dialogue's shipyards below Kaigns Point and destroying the buildings of the establishment. It then took a course along the New Sersey River front, demolishing all buildings in its path up to Bridge Avenue, Canden. At this point the cyclone took an easterly course to Fifth street, Camden, embracing in its path all that section of the city between Second and Fifth streets to the Dela ware River, which washes the northern section of the city. Passing over the river ckirting Petty's Island the storm passed over to that part of the Twenty fifth Ward of Philadelphia known as Richmond. In its ravages in Camden scores of dwelling houses were unroofed and some of them thrown down, and the damage to business property along the river front is enormous. Hundreds of families were rendered homeless, and one victim, Charles Dalsey, was killed outright at the American Dredging Company's wharf. Another, Harry Stevens, had his leg cut off by a flying piece of timber, and will probably die. The path of the storm was marked through Richmond with death and destruction. When the Major Reybold left her dock at 3 o'clock for Salem, N.J., she had on board about fifty passengers, although, as no tickets had been sold up to the time of the accident, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number. There were also a crew of fourteen. Of this number of people upon the wrecked boat it does not appear that any lives were lost, except that of the pilot, although possibly some of the pas-sengers were washed off and lost. A steam tug coming up the river after the dieaster reports that the body of a woman was seen for a few minutes floating in the river near the spot where the cyclone struck the steamhoat, but she sank out of sight and could not be found when the tug made search for her. The track of the cyclone was alrepresentative government. British civiliza ion, citizens shows the most one north from the Port Richmond coal which r les the world to day, and the British industry there are wharves. About 150 dwelling houses were constitution, has defined a government as those boarding houses.

wrecked, or so badly damaged as to be rendered unfit for habitation, and two hundred families were driven from their homes. A number of people were seriously and fatally injured. A girl of 10 years, Lizzie McKeygh, was killed at her home in sight of her mother, who was herself pinned to the floor dy fallen rafters a few feet from her dying child. The cyclone is described by those who witnessed its progress upon the river where it could be seen to advantage as an immense black cone-shaped cloud, with its apox, resting upon the water and its based mingling with the rain clouds which hung in dense masses from the sky. It is impossible of the North-West that for several years it did nothing to satisfy the people of this great and. It has hard been able to answer once or give a single response. This fact dense masses from the sky. It is impossible as yet to estimate, the amount of damage

The following are the names of the killed and injured so far as can be ascertained to night: Dead-Emory Townsend, pilot of the steamer Major Reybold; Chas. Daisey, aged 49, ship carpenter, killed instantly by flying timber, Lizzie McVey, aged 10, crushed to death between timbers at home, Melvale street. The list of injured numbers twentyeight, many of them women, and four at least of whom will die.

IN DELAWARE. BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Advices from various parts of the State snow the storm to be one of the most disastrous that ever visited this section. The cyclone swept a path two hundred yards in width in Ceoil county. Houses, mills and bridges were carried away; trees were blown half a mile and a toaled treight train, with all brakes down, was blown a mile along the track. Two men were badly injured by being struck with flying debris. Freder ick City was inundated at an early hour this morning. People had to flee for their lives, and many narrow escapes from drowning are reported. Through the Middletown valley very heavy damage is reported. The loss throughout the State is roughly estimated at \$150,000, and may be considerably in excess of that amount.

THE RIEL TRIAL.

THE JURY FIND A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 1 .- I'he Riel trial was resumed this morning at ten o'clock, when Judge Richardson read the evidence taken in the case to the jury, finishing before I p.m., when the court adjourned for lunch. After reassembling the judge began his charge, which he said would be brief. He first reviewed the law upon which the court was established and the trial conducted, and ther made reference to the chief points in the evidence of the various witnesses. The charge was concluded at 2 15 and the jury retired at 3 15. During their absence Riel prayed fervently kneeling in his box. He looked unmoved as the jury re-entered and in response to the demand of the court rendered their verdict of "guilty" amid almost breathless silence. The prisoner had been taking voluminous notes since his speech yesterday, and it was generally expected that when asked if he had any reason to offer why sentence should not be passed upon him he would make a long address, and perhaps give to the public some facts in connection with the rebellion not generally known. The first part of the surmise was correct, but though ne spoke for almost two hours, reviewing the troubles of 1869 70 and his connection therewith, and dilated on the grievances of the half-breeds up to the present, nothing not already public was adduced.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Richardson then rose and pronounced the sentence of the court, that Louis Riel should be hanged by the zeck at Regina on the 18th day of September next. In doing so he warned the prisoner that he could hold out to him no prospect of a reprieve, or of inter ference by Her M jesty. The doomed nav-seemed to take the result with coolness. He was then removed from the court room to his quarters in the police barracks. The jury in giving their verdict recommended Ruel to the

In the course of his speech to the jury on Fri-

day Riel said:—It would be a very easy thing to plead insanity, but I have no desire to on er-such a plea. I hope, with God's hep, to show that I am not insane. The papers in the hands of the Crown are not like the productions of a madman, and you will not accept them as e-idence to support the plea of insanity which my counsel have made on my behalf. The day I was born I was helpless, but my mother helped me. In a helplesshereto-day, but the North-West is my mother and my country will not let me perish. My mother won d not kil me and my country will not. I have many good friends not only here in the North-West, but also in Lower Conada. If I was a fool when I camhere in '84. I was not so foo ish as not to notice that the Metis were eating rotten Hudson Bay pork, and the Indians asking for the pittance which was their due, and refused. I hoped to which was their due, and refused. I hoped to unite all classes in the Saskatch-wan together although I tave but half a jury I feel that, actuated by Briti h fair play, they will give me justice. During my whole life I have been working for practi al results, and God is with me I found Him guarding, me in the battle of the Saskatchew in when the bullets fell a out me like rain. Archbishop Bourget told me in a letter that I had a mission, and I know that to be a fact. After referring to his mearceration in the asylum, he said:—"The police have been very kind to me. It has been said I wanted to bring hir John Macdonald to my feet. I think if I had been properly reported my true meaning would have been understood, and my would have been understood, and my remark would have appeared in a different light. Mr. Blake is trying to bring Sir John Mactionald to his feet, and it was in the same end. I have been credited as a prophet by the breeds and have I not united prophet by the breeds, and have I not proved it? Your honors, gentlemen of the jury, my reputa ion, my liberty, my life are at your dis-creetion. So confident am I n your sense of duty that I have not the slightest anxiety or doubt with regard to the verdict. The calmness of my mind concerning the favorable decision which I expect from you does not come iron any unjustifiable presumption. I simply trust that through God's help you will balance everything in a conscientious way, and that after having heard what i have to say you will be come to see the intermediate the counterment of the intermediate the counterment of the intermediate. although you are but half a jury, you have all my respect, and I have in you six the same confidence I would like to give the other six jurors which cought to compose the number, and, your honor, if you've yourself selected the jurors, it is not on your personal respon-sibility. You have followed the laws made to guide you, and while I do not approve of such laws, it is my duty to make this declara-tion of my respect for your honor. This court undertakes to decide my care, which had its origin fifteen years age, long before this court existed. It is not a competent court, but having to stand my trial before it, I consider the provi-dence of God has perhaps allowed matters go in that way up to this moment for a partic dar mer-ciful purpose. In that light this court becomes a provincial instrument which I love and respect. In taking the circumstances of my trial as the In taking the circumstances of my trial, as they are, the only things I would like now to call respectfully your attention to, before you retire to deliberate, are, first, that the House of Commons, the Scnate, and the Ministry of the Dominion, which make the laws for this land and govern it are no representatives whatever of the people of the North-West; second, that the North-West council, generated by the Federal Government, has the defect of its parent. The number of members elected by the people to the council make it

only a shain representative legislature and no

and. It has hard been able to answer once or give a single response. This fact would indicate absolute hos of response bility. In fact there is insanity c mplicated with paralysis indicated. In act, with the malady it is said I am suffering fr. m. this monster of irresponsibility is suffering. The Government and its little one, the Nor h-West council, had made up their minds to answer the petition by attempting to jump suddenly on me and my people in Sackatchewan. Happily when they appeared and showed their teeth to devour; was ready. I have fired and wounded hem with flashing eyes and clenched hands. Bear it in mind, that what is called my crime is high treason. Oh, my good jurors, in the name high treason. Oh, my good jurors, in the name or Jesus Christ, the only one who can save me or Jesus Christ, the only one who can save me, help me, for they are trying to tear me to pieces. If you take the plea for the defence that I am not responsible of or for acts, acquit me completely, since I have been quarrelling with irresponsible insane governments of my own sort. If you promounce in favor of the Orown, which contends that I am responsible, acquit me all the same; you are perfectly justified to declare the thaving my reason and sound mind. I have acted reasonably and in self-detence, while the Government, my aggressor, being irresponsible and consequently insane, cannot have acted wrong, and it there is high treason, then it must be on its side and not on my part. I have done PUBLIC OPINION.

TORONTO, August 2.—The verdict of the jury in the Riel trial is looked upon here as a just one, and the opinion is freely expressed. Riel should suffer the penalty of the law. People are puzzled to know on what ground the jury brought na recommendation to mercy.

na recommendation to mercy.

(TTAWA, Au ust 2.—The conviction and a mence of riel is the all absorbing topic of conversation here to-day. The English speking population consider it a righte us judement, but among some French Canadians there is considerable excitement. These claim that the trial in many respects was not a fair one, that documentary evidence valuable from a Metis stantp int has been suppressed and unportant witnesses denied them. Preparations are already being made for getting up petitions to the Governor-G-neral for a compreparations are already being made for getting up petitions to the Governor-G-neral for a commutation of the sentence. It is stated that Leveque, who tore down the Riel effigy during the reception to the Sherpanoeters, was to-day presented with a gold watch and chain.

Do not suffer from Sick Headache a moment longer It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. All druggists sell them.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Courage is fire, and bullying is smoke. There is no magic like sweet cheery wards. Nature, like man, sometimes weeps for gladuess.

The worst men are those who stir up others to do evil.

Justice is the bread of nations: they are always famishing for it.

The truly wise man should have no keeper of his secrets but himself.

It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it.

He is the happiest, he he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.

When you bury an old animosity never mind putting up a tombstone.

Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius.

Trees in the forest may be barren, but trees in the garden should be fruitful. A life spent worthily should be measured

by a nother line-by deeds, not years.

Divine confidence can swim upon those seas which feeble reason cannot fathom.

Those days are lost in which we do no good : those worse than lost in which we do evil.

A wise man reflects before he speaks; a fool speaks, and reflects on what he has uttereu. He that does a base thing in zeal to serve

his friend burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

Good temper is the philosophy of the heart, gem in the treasury within, whose rays are reflected on all outward objects.

There is no mortification, however keen, no misery, however desperate, which the spirit of woman cannot in some degree lighten or alleviate.

Persons who are always innocently cheerful and good-humored are very useful in the world; they maintain peace and happiness and spread a thankful temper among all who

live around them. We often think we are of great importance to other people; that they must be thinking of us and our affairs; that they watch our actions and shape their course accordingly.

In general we are quite mistaken. The people of a republic like ours are peculiarly like a single great individual man, full of passions, prejudices often, but with a great heart, despising anything like show or pre-tense, and always striving forward in a general

right direction. The truest lives are those that are cut rose diamond fashion, with many facets answering to the many-planed aspects of the world about them. * * Society is always trying in some way or other to grind us down to a

An excellent and useful maxim is this hopeful ejaculation-never despair ! The lot of man is disappointment, but his worst enemy is despair. Resolute confidence, when all other means fail, may often avert danger and overcome difficulty; nay, more, it may convert the bane into a blessing.

single flat surface.

Right-doing is first hard, then easy, then delightful. Such is the history of each virtue in the race and in the individual. Its beauty may be hidden in the root of self denish and effort, but it comes into full bloom when at length the effort has grown into a pleasure that we would not willingly forego.

Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived on the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's

It is a fatal mistake to think that industry united with taleut or ability in the right direction is sufficient to insure success in any given pursuit. They are needful, but also much more. A whole man, with deep feelings, strong principles, firm will, generous impulses, fully alive to every obligation, and faithful to every trust, will unconsciously infuse into his work a value of mankind that can never follow the most urgent efforts of a different character.

A census of the occupations of Washington | gaged in a series of tests on the lighting of

THE FARM.

It it very important to plough barley stubble where wiestly is to be sown as quickly as possible after the barley crop is off. Unless this is done the advantage in sowing. wheat after barley is little over sowing it after an oat orop.

In a good crop of wheat the grain gives nearly or quite as much weight as the straw. With oats and barley the grain is usually in excess of the straw so far as weight is concerned. In the rya crop straw usually weighs more than grain, and near a good market is often worth more.

As soon as Lephorn cockerels can be dis tinguished from the pullets those not needed to keep over for another year as breeders should be sold for whatever they will bring. A Leghorn increases in weight so slowly that it is generally worth more as a broiler in proportion to its cost than at any after period of its life.

Another "phenomenal Jersey" has turned up, this time a cow two and a half years old, belonging to Mr. John A. McEuen, of Columbia, Tenn. Ethel (for that is her name) has just produced in seven days thirty pounds fiften ounces of butter. The test was officially made by order of the American Cattle Association. This is the largest production on record for a cow of the same age.

The cow pea is the important renovating crop in the South, mainly from a mistaken idea that clover will not succeed in so hot a climate. Really there is no climatic difficulty in growing clover in most portions of the South. When failure has occurred it is from poor preparation of the soil or more frequently from lack of lime or potash. It is better, even in the South, to get the land in condi tion to grow clover than to sow cow peas for ploughing under. Clover is decidedly better for green manure on Northern farms.

When turkey chicks run with their own mother they should be fed regularly and only toward night. This will induce them to come up every afternoon for their feed, when they may be enclosed for the night. During the cay the turkeys will do better to forage for t temselves than to rely on what can be given them. Shutting up at night is important while the chicks are small, or else the old hen will draggle them through wet grass in the morning and soon lose more than half her

Harvest work is severe, but it is also hur rying work. It is often necessary to work on the farm much longer than the regulation ten hours for city laborers. In the country, nowever, this working overtime is generally offset by days when storms make outdoor work impossible. Generally a reasonable pirit on both sides will secure satisfactory results to both parties. If a hard working, aithful man is willing to work one or two hours later in getting in grain or hay the farmer can well afford to pay him something extra for the overtime worked. In fact, gen erally a farmer can afford to pay faithful nels a little more than the agreed price to secure the extra work which such payment will generally insure.

Scaly leg is caused by a minute insect. Kereosene oil applied with an old brush two or three times will cure it. The shanks may be immersed in oil for a minute. The fow should be kept on a bed of straw or hay until the oil has dried off. Some recommend an application of lard and flour of sulphur.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Better than an iron spoon for mixing spenge for bread, and for similar uses, is a "mundle," or a piece of oak shaped into cound smooth handle at one end, and th other end flattened like a thick knife blade then sand papered smooth.

All loose parts of a stove, such as the legs, poker, etc., should be wrapped in course paper and put inside the stove before it is put away. Then you'll know where to find them next fall. Mark the joints with chalk so you'll know how to put them together ugain.

When a knob comes off a door handle you can fasten it on again by filling the cavity in the knob with sulphur, then heat the iron end of the handle which goes in the knob just hot enough to melt the sulphur, put the know in, and let it cool. It will be firmly fixed in

The leaves of geranium are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. Do not sweep car pets oftener than is necessary. A broom weare hem very much. When a carpet is faded, strong sait and water will often restore the

brightness of the color. Take a horse bair and double it, leaving a loop. If the mote can be seen lay the loop over it, close the eye and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If the irritating object cannot be seen raise the lid of the eyes as high as possible, and place the loop as | 2 at 66 :. Stock in store 2,643 bush, as comfar as you can, close the eye and roll the ball around a few times, draw out the hair; the

substance which caused so much pain will be sure to come with it. This method is practiced by axe-makers and other workers in steeL Good cider vinegar is recommended for

diarrhoa, two ounces for an adult and one teaspoonful, moderate by diluted, for a child of one year. An excellent remedy for hiccough for young and old is granulated sugar moistened with pure vinegar. For an infant give from a few grains to a teaspoonful. Bear in mind that lemons are the most useful fruit in domestic economy. The juice of half a lemon in a teacup of strong, black coffee, without aug ir, will often cure a sick headache. Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary iron rust. If the hands are stained there is nothing that will remove the stain so well as lemon. Cut a lemon in half, and apply the cut surface as if it were soap. Lemon juice is also a remedy for rheumatism and for the socalled billiousness of spring. In the latter case take the juice of a lemon before breakfast; the pulp may also be eaten, avoiding every particle of skin. Lemon juice, with sugar, mixed very thick, and taken at intervals, relieves coughs. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

It is said that along the southern coast of Mexico people have a habit of inoculating themselves with the virus of the rattlesnake or adder, which novel vaccination renders them absolutely safe forever afterward from the bite or sting of the deadliest reptile.

The wars which have been waged by Great Britain since Queen Victoria ascended the throne number 25, of which 20 were due to the Liberals and 5 to the Conservatives. The most important of these wars was the Crimes, in 1854; the Indian mutiny, 1857, and the Egyptian war in 1882.

The German railway administration is enfactory.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE. Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets

Wholesale trade has not increased in volume during the week, but orders compare favorably with former years at tale season. Crops are favorable in this Province, and the barley and wheat harvests have now commenced in: Western Ontario.

DRY Goods. - Enquiries at all sources show that remittances have not been so good latterly. The retail trades people, especially the leading houses situated in the central part of the city, are well employed for this season of the year. We hear of repeat orders being placed already, and higher prices will have to be paid for some goods.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour has been chiefly local, and prices have undergone little change. Buyers of grain continue to hold off, and there is more disposition on the part of Western men to sell. The grain markets were reported slow and inactive.

the West wheat and corn were fairly steady.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES —The leather business, generally speaking, is quiet, but the fall trade promises well. The English market has improved, and there is some call for Canadian buffs and splits.

GREEN FRUITS -In consequence of the hot weather trade has been brisk. Lemons are scarce; fancy Messinas sold at \$9 to \$10, and Palermos at \$9 per hox; no cases. Oranges \$9 to \$10 per case, \$5 50 to \$6 per box. To matoes 75c to \$1 per basket California pears scarce and in demand at \$5 50 to \$6 50 per box; plums \$3. Apples scarce at \$6 to \$8 per barrel. Raspberries 9c to 11c. Cocoa nuts \$4 50.

GROCERIES. -For the season there is a good verage movement, and there are symptoms of an increased demand. Teas-New arrivals show fair quality. Sugars -The market is easier and refinery prices for round lots have been reduced to 64c. Molasses-There is said to be some lots offering, branded as Barbadoes, whose birthplace bore no such name. Fruits-There is no change worth noting. Rice-There is an improvement in prices.

IRON AND HARDWARE - The pig iron market has not changed. A few round lots of leading brands have been sold for fall de livery. Freights from the othe side will, of course, be higher in the fall but this, so far, as not made any change in the market here. Lead keeps up in price, and dry, white and red leads have advanced in sympathy.

HIDES.—A moderate business has been done

in doinestic and imported hides at steady prices. Tallow-Some uncertainty seems to revail as to the actual state of the market, out it appears to be easier than for some time

HAY, STRAW AND FEED .- Loose hay has remained quiet at \$10 to \$14 per 100 bundles ; iew crop, firmer at \$10 to \$11. Slaw \$5 to 36. Pressed hay is steady at \$16 to \$17 per ton; staw in bales, \$8 to \$9 per ton; shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran, \$14 to \$15. he former for Montreal and the latter to: Upper Canada; moulie, \$24 to \$26, as to

quality; buck wheat 65c per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Most of the June cheese is already in second hands, out sellers of fine June and early July are enerally holding at 8c. Buyers are not isposed to make bids until they see what turn he market is likely to take, unless, indeed, at material reduction. Finest western is probaly worth 75c to Sc. It is reported that 1,400 boxes of the French make have changed nauds at 6c to 72c. Butter-Little business is reported and an easier feeling prevails. Eggs are dull, the demand being extremely ught just now. All offerings require to be andled. They are selling as received at about 11c; newly-candled bringing 111c. Provisions.—The market is steady at prices oublished elsewhere in this issue.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKEIS.

There has been a fair distribution of busiuess during the past week. The feeling among wholesale merchants is generally of a hopeful haracter. Prices in all the departments show little variation this week.

COAL AND WOOD, -The supply of coal is inreasing, and the demand slow. Prices are likely to be lower. All kinds of hard, as well is the best soft, sell at \$6 a ton delivered Wood unchanged; the best hard sells at \$4 50 cord delivered, second quality \$3.50, and pine \$4.

BUTTER. - The demand has been good from the city trade, and choice qualities are a triffe scarce. These job at 12½ to 13c, and large lots in the country would bring 11½ to 12: Cheese is fairly active and prices a shad easier, at Sie to Sie for choice and at 7ic to to 73c for medium qualities. Eggs are pleniful an' easy, case lots changing hands at llac to 12c. PL UK AND GRAIN .- The volume of busi

ess continues restricted, and prices are easy Wheat has been irregular, owing to the un settled state of foreign markets. Barley con cinues dull and prices purely nominal. Oats are irregular, with sales of car lots of ordimary at 33; and choice at 33 to 34; on track, Peas are easier, with sales of car lots of No. pared with 1,213 bush, at the corresponding period of last years ad 311 in 1883. Rye is purely nominal. Canadian corn is nominal a 55c. Ustmeal quiet and prices easy at \$4 for car lots; small lots sell at \$4.25 to \$4.35 Bran is steady, car lots on track being worth \$10 50 to \$11. HIDES, ETC -Trade is quiet, with receipts

of green hardly as plentiful. Prices rule steady. Cured soll at 84 for cows and 9 for steers. Green bring 81 for steers and 8c for cows. Calfskins are unchanged; green are quoted at 11c to 13c, and cured at 14c to 15c. Pelts are in good demand and firm, at 35c. Lambskins are unchanged at 40c. Tallow is easy; rough is quoted at 30 and rendered at

GROCERIES -There has been a fair trade this week, and prices generally steady. Sugars slightly easier. Teas quiet and steady. Tobaccos firm at the advance; myrtle navy, 550; solaces, 43 to 51c.

HARDWARE -Business has ruled steady, the sorting-up demand being good for the sea son. Prices continued unchanged.

Woon.-The market is quiet, and prices generally unchanged. The best fleece brings 18c, ordinary qualities 16c to 17c, pure South-down 21c to 22s, and unwashed Cotswold and Leicester at 9c to 91c. Supers are quoted at 21c and extra at 25c to 26c. Provisions, etc.—There has been a mode-

rate trade during the week, and prices generally easy. Hams in fair demand and prices firm. Lard is quiet and unchanged in price. Mess Pork is easier at \$15 in car lots. Hops unchanged, at 8c to 10c per lb. Beans quiet and unchanged in price. Potatoes are higher at \$1.75 a bag for Canadian.

CONTINENTAL CROP PROSPECTS.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 3.—Harvest reports from Austro-Hungary are rather favorable. After supplying the internal demand there will be a quantity for export. It is estimated that the produce, even at the present low prices, will bring 80,000,000 floring. A rise is expected in delights of the occupations of washington gaged in a second constant of the stimulation of excitizens shows that the principal branches of cars by includes continuously there are holding office and keeping tests a ready made are said to be very state.

Anarian railways under the stimulation of extending houses are holding office and keeping tests a ready made are said to be very state.

Anarian railways under the stimulation of extending houses. The portation. Russian advices confirm the reports of a bad harvest in that country.

MILLINERY!

CREAT BARGAINS IN MILLINERY.

Millipery Bonnets less than half price. Trimmed Bonneie less than half price. Trimmed Hats less than half price.

Ladies' Colored Straw Hats less than helt price. Ladies' Black Straw Hats less than half price. Children's Muslin, Lace and Embroidered Caps greatly reduced in price.

SAILORS! EAVLORS! FAILORS!

LADIES' SAILOR HATS, trimmed and untrimmed in colored and white.

Feathers, Flowers. Wings.

Birds.

Ornaments,

Trimmings

Laces, Kibbo:

In fact every arriole in S. Carsley's Milhaery Show Room greatly reduced in price.

TYMBRELLAS!

Umbrellas made daily and put to Stock, from the richest Spitaifields Silk to Mauchester i cette Clot Umbrellas Re-covered and made squal to new, in every variety of Cloth.

Union, Alpaca and Gloria are the most useful for

materials for Re-covering. Umbrellas Repaired at reasonable prices and with

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778,

1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET.

BIRTH. KEHOE.—In this city, on the 29th instant, the wife of P. Kehoe, of a daughter. 24-2

MARRIED.

LOVE—McMAHON. — In this city, on November 4th, 1884, at St. An hony's Parish, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, James Love, son of Mathew Love, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Felix McMahon

of Felix McMahon.

DIED. ASKWITH.—In this oi'y, on the 29th inst., Margaret, aged 16 years and 11 m mths, daughter of William Askwith.

FARRELL—At Longueuil, on the 31st July, willie Ross, second son of James Farrell, aged

11 years. MURPHY—In this city, on the 1st of Aug., of inflamation of the brain, James Bernard, only and beloved son of James Murphy, aged 18 months and 15 days.

FORRISTEL At Quebec, on the 29th inst., Mary Ellen Ryan, wife of Patrick J. Forrstel, aged 30 years and 8 months.

TIMS-On the 29th inst., at Tevis, Quebec, E ize Jane Birch, widow of the late Richard Tims.

HANSON.-At Quebec, on the 31st July, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Kelly, and wife of Frederica Hanson. DRISCOLL.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Annie Doyle, beloved wife of James Driscoll and sister of Mrs. P. Doran, agod 33 years.

MALONE.—In this city, on the 2 th inst., John, aged 36 years, eldest son of Phillip Malone, city police force.

RY AN .- In this city, on the 23rd of July, of t.ph heria. Francis James, only so., of Francis Ryan, aged 3 years and 3 months. 21-2 On July 26, at Quebec Robert John, ared 23

months and 18 days, youngest son of Thomas and Marth . Keil. On July 28 h, Mr. William Freeham, aged 70 vears, an tive of Kings County, Ireland, and a resident of Quebec for 35 years.

On the 2th July, at St. Sauveur, Quebec, Bridget Mc lart y, beloved wife of John O'Donnell, aged 47 years. In Quebec, July 26. Miss Ma gie Ann O'Neill, b loved dughter of Mrs. Jerimiah O'Neill, aged 19 years and 11 months.

On the 25th instant, at Hedleyville, George Henry, aged 5 years and 3 mouths, eldest son of Mr. John Gurney Gore.

On July 26, Mr. Edward Brown, aged 70 years, a native of County Waterford, Ireland, and a esident of Quebec, for the last 5 years. HALL.—In this city, August 2 Robert, only and beloved son of the late Robert Hall, aged 20 years and six months. DOHERTY.-In this city, August 2nd, Anthony Doherty, a native of Shavron, County

Donegal, Ireland, aged 81 years and three months. HARRINGTON.- In this city, on the 3rd inst, Francis Edward, aged three months, infant so of P. Harrington.

What is a billion? In the French system

IMMENSITY OF A BILLION.

of notation, which is also used in the United tates, it is a thousand million. But the English system gives the name to a million million. The word is used in the latter sense in this article. Sir Henry Bessemer, the famous inventor, who is in the habit of occupying his leisure with curious calculations for the amusement of his grandchildren, tried to convey some idea of the immensity expressed in this little word. He took it successively as a measure of time, of length, and of height Selecting the second as the unit to be used in his first calculation, he began with the startling assertion that a billion seconds have not yet elapsed since the commencement of the Christian era-nor, indeed, a sixteenth part of that number. A billion seconds makes 31,687 years, 17 days, 22 hours, 45 minutes and five seconds. In regard to length he chose the English sovereign, a coin the size of the half eagle. A chain of a bil-lion sovereigns would be long enough to reach 763 times around the globe; or, sup-posing these coins all laid side by side, each in contact with its neighbor, it would form a golden zone about the earth 56 feet 6 inches wide. This same chain, were it stretched out straight, would make a line afraction over 18,328,445 miles in extent. For measuring height, Sir Henry chose for a unit a single sheet of paper such as that upon which the London Times is printed—a measure of about 1.133 of an inch in thickness, A billion of these sheets, pressed out flat and piled vertically upon each other, would attain the altitude of 43,348 miles: