The Enthusiastic Demonstration in His Honor at Someract Vesterday-The New Liberal Leader's Speech.

SOMERSET, Aug. 2.—It will be a long time before the people of Megantic, of this Province, and even of the Dominion of Canada, forget the eloquent words uttered and the loyal enthusiasm evoked this afternoon by the newly elected leader of the Liberal party of Canada. As it was Mr. Laurier's first public appearance since his election to the position so-ably filled by a Baldwin, a Brown, a Mackeazie and a Blake, it was quite natural that this Somerset demonstra-Baidwin, a Brown, a Mackenzie and a Make, it was quite natural that this Somerset demonstration should attract the leading Liberals of Quebec and many thousands of the citizens to the heautiful County of Megantic. Hon, Mr. Laurier arrived in the village in the forenoon, and together with his friend, the local Premier, and together with his friend, the local Premier. was the object of an ovation any statesman might be justly proud of. The member for Quebec East was surrounded on the platform by nearly all that is eminent in the Liberal ranks in his native province, amongst whom were noticed Hon. Messrs. Mercier, whom were noticed Hon. Messrs. Mercier, and Gagnon, Dr. Fiset, M.P., Messrs. Lavergne, H.P., Hon. A. Turcotte, C. Beausoleil, M.P..C. Langelier, M.P., Dr. Rinfret, M.P.P., F. Langelier, M.P.P., Choquette, G. M. Dechenes, M.P.P., G. Amyot, M.P., Cardin, M.P.P., L. O. David, M.P.P., and many other politicians of note. The meeting having been opened by Mayor Savoie, of Somerset, a number of addresses to Hon. Mr. Laurier from the surrounding counties, were read, followed by the reading of letters from some of Mr. Laurier's leading collesgues in the House of Commons, expressing the greatest confidence in Commons, expressing the greatest confidence in the success of his leadership, and regretting that they were precluded from being present.

The leader of the Canadian Liberals began his address by referring to the fire which had devastated Somerset two years ago, and to the admiration he felt for her citizens, who, irrespective of party, spared no effort to make their village beautiful and prosperous as of old. He would dare believe, also, that the old political names were to be thus forgotten throughout the country, and that all would put their shoulders to the wheel and strive to give our common country a good and efficient Government "You congratulate me," continued Mr. Laurier, "upon my elevation to the Liberal leadership I deplore it, and so must we all when we reflect was brought about by the retirement of Hon. Mr. Blake, who e loss to the country i irreparable, whose loss to us is equally severe. The speaker here made an elequent allusion to the magnanimous dispositions of Messrs. Cart-wright, Mills and Davis, who, he said, had greater claims to the leadership of the Liberals than he had, and his countrymen could not soon forget that spirit of justice and generosity which had been exercised by the English speaking members of his party. He was a French Canadian, but the rights of his English speaking countrymen were just as sacred as the dearset possessed by the people of this province, and if ever the rights of those of another race and religion were assailed in this country the present leader of the Liberal party would be one of the first to rush to their defence. The aggressive attitude of what the hon, gentleman termed "A certain press in Ontario," was ably condemned. To be Canadian was the object of the Confederation, so that we might be joined together in one great national family. This was the programme of twenty years ago, but unfortunately it had met with ill success. The Maritime Provinces endure the union, but they accept it not. Mani-toba is in open revolt, and a feeling of general discontent prevails on every hand. If this be true, the fault is not with our institutions, but ather with those who govern us, and now I declare that, as leader of the Liberal party, I will do all in my power to bring respect to these institutions which I so much admire. I am of French descent and have all the pride of my race. I will not say what would have happened if Wolfe had not vanquished Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, but one thing can be said freely and with honest pride, we have gained a greater victory than Wolfe. We have made the conquest of that liberty which we all hold so dear—the prestige of responsible government. Let us not forget that we are British the source of all true liberty. After alluding to the Hon. Mr. Mercier's intentions respecting certain changes in the constitution discuss at the coming conference at Quebec, Mr. Laurier said that it was no wonder Nova Scotin's heart refused to beat with ours. It was dissatisfied after being forced into the union of 1867. The natural trade of those provinces was with the United States. This was taken from them, and it was thought that they would be recompensed by the trade of the Upper the steamer. The firmes, lowever, were soon Provinces. Did it succeed? No, because you extinguished, and police went in pursuit of the cannot legi-late against geography, But Tain told that the province Supports the Government of the day. Yes, but it is bought with millions of money. Here the spenior read an extract showing that the Government had promised to spend \$550,000 in order to carry Digby. By the way that Sir John is going on, one might think that he was saying with Louis XV.: "After all, it will last as long as I do." Yes, and after Sir John then the deluge. (Great cheers.) Sir John the Speaking of Manitoba and the North-west affairs, Mr. Laurier made a very strong point against the policy of disallowance, which was being so constantly pursued by the present Cabinet. He charged the Federal Government in 1881. They now seek to apply the monopoly clauses of the C.P.R. Act to Manitoba, when they are well aware that it has nothing what-ever to do with Manitoba and the other provinces. In support of this statement, Mr. Laurier read extracts to the above effect from speech's delivered in Parliament by the Premier and his colleague, the Hon. Thomas White. The people of the prairie province were doubly justified in resisting the usurping powers of the Ottawa Government. The people will remember that year after year this centralizing tendency is becoming more and more manifest as actaster act of the local legislatures are dia lowed, and they will begin to ask why it is that the Imperial Parliam nt, which has the same veto power over the ac's of the Canadian Parliament a-that possessed over the several legislatures by the Federal Government, never exercises this undoubted right. It has been done; but not in twenty years, and then at the request of Sir John himself in the matter of the Pacific Sandal Commission taking evidence under onth. If the Imperial Government interfered

with Canadian legislation we would soon have

trouble, there would be loval Tories who are

only loyal when it suits their party purposes.

Let them do. therefore, unto others is they

young orator hoped then that Mr. Me cier, who had just arrived with the laurels of Laprairie fresh on his brow (great

cheering) would suggest a pan whereby an end would be put to this display of undue power by the gentlemen at Ottawa. Reaching the question of D minion subsidies,

Mr. Laurier said that the present system was dangerous and illogical, and, for his part, yet only speaking personally, he was opposed to the

of Federal subsidies altogether.

admit that the present system is most defective

and should be amended so that it may cease being very little better than a corruption fund

e hands of the Federal ministers.

fiscal policy of the Macdonald Government was

then combatted with all that eloquence and

argumentative power at all times at the ready disposition of the silver-tongued orator

disposition of the silver-tongued orator. He did not reproach the people for putting too much confidence in the Tories in 1878, whon they pretended that the N. P. was a persect for all the ills which the company of Condon the confidence in the Condon the confidence in the confidenc

mercs of Canada was beir to, for it was, indeed, a glittering policy, but, alas! how the people were deceived. The reaction has set in, and

now the speaker could say that at no time since

would that others should do unto them.

that there was not more than ten per cent. of the French-Canadian families that could not count one or more of its members earning their living in the neighboring Republic. How then can we be surprised when they cry out for commercial union or some other means of bettering their condition. With regard to this bettering their condition. With regard to this important question Mr. Laurier spoke as follows: "I am not ready to say that the propalows: "I am not ready to say that the propagators of this scheme pretend to present it as a definite policy, but rather as a feeler for reciprocity, which, as all admit, has always been one of the strongest planks in the Liberal platform. Sir John has admitted that the merit attached to the old Reciprocity Treaty was due and due alone to the Liberal party, and the same authority asserts that the interchange was of great lessing publicy to the people of the of great lasting utility to the people of the Canadian provinces. Sir John said in the first days of the N. P. that the Americans would be forced to grant us favorable trade relations, but the centrary has been the result, which every farmer will admit with reference to which every lattice will admit with reference to the movement championed by Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Wiman. I am prepared to say that commercial union is an acced able idea or that it should be adopted. It will be necessary to take up and discuss a great many preliminary matters before defining the po icy, although I do not hesitate to affirm that it is time to put an end to this fatal policy of retaliation, which can assuredly be done without disturbing our patients of impring our patients. national dignity or impairing our national

The Hon. Mr. Laurier concluded his magnificent address amidst thundering applause. An address was then presented to Hon. Mr. Mereloquent address from the Premier, who seems equally as popular in this district as in and around Mon real. Several speeches were delivered by local men, and the most successful demonstration came to an end

TREVELYAN'S ELECTION A BAD BLOW TO THE UNIONISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The election of George Otto Trevelyan in the Bridgeton division of Glasgow literally knocks the breath out of the anti-Irish coalition. Nobody, either in Glasgow or London, had dared to expect more than 1,000 majority, and at the National Liberal club the burden of the talk was to be satisfied with 500. Doloful stories of Irish antipathy to Trevelyan came down even from the Irish members who had gone to Glasgow to try and throw the united hish vote for Trevelyan. On the other hand, the Liberal Unionists were very con-fident about the issue of the fight. They have been snarling all along that the Glad-stonians were showing gains simply because Tory candidates were put up against them instead of Unionists. With Evelyn Ashley, who is a typical Whig aristocrat, the son of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, and formerly an underling in the Gladstone ministry, they feet cock sure of reversing the adverse tide which the recent elections indicated. So confident were they, that one of the political writers of the Times wagered a bott e of wine at 8 o'clock in the evening that Ashley would have a majority instead of Trevelyan at the polls. Treelyan's vote was larger by 77 than the entire Liberal vote of 1885, and 200 larger than last Laberal vote of 1885, and 290 larger than last year. On the other hand, Ashley falls 125 betow the Tory vote of two years ago, and 214 below that of last year. The net Liberal gain over last year is 504, or nearly 6 per cent, on the total vote. In the Tory clubs at night the utingst designed are according to the proposed by utmost dejection was opservable, tempered by a grim sense of satisfaction that tue yanity of the Whig protences has been exposed. Every where Tories said: "Of course you know how I feel on the question; but it is no good kicking against the pricks." This is the handwriting on The Ministerialists admit that a modification

of the Government's Irish policy is probable under this conclusive proof of the spread of Gladstonianism. The section of the Conservative party which was pressing the Cabinet to proclaim the National League was on the verge of average but it in thought that the offering of the cabinet that the cabine of success, but it is thought that the efforts of Conservatives will now be ineffectual, and that all the efforts of the Government to ward coeccion will be relaxed. It is also be-lieved that another result will be that Mr. Gladstone will be more chary of promising concessions to the Liberal-Unionists, and will rather seek a consolidated alliance with the Parnellites, who have been becoming unessy and dissatisfied since the ex-Premer's speech

IRISH REPUBLICAN CRANKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—An Irishman, whese name the police have not yet disclosed, tried to blow up the British steamer Queen, of the National Line, this afternoon He rowed up in a small boat alongside the Queen and threw a bottle containing some kind of explosive on board. An explosion followed which set fire to fellow in a rowbea. He had put out for the Jersey shore, but they captured him and brought him to police headquarters. He said he was one of a band of men who had effected an organization having for its object the destruc-tion with explosives of every vessel carrying the British flag. The broken bottle was taken to the police headquarters. It contained kerosene, nuptha and rags scaked in chemicals. The prisoner took it cooly. "I was thwarted in this," he said, "but there are plenty of others at work who will averge insult to American vessels, and burn every vessel carrying the British flag." The prisoner gave the name of Conrad J. Mooney, and said he lived at No. 267 Warren street, Brooklyn. He was remanded until this morning. Mooney told the police he formed one of a gang of men who had deter-mined to burn every vessel entering port carry-ing the British flag. The seizure of American vessels in Canada and the usurpation of all commerce by the English had induced him to join the band. A long double-edged knife was found in the man's pocket. The steamer was only slightly injured.

THE PROCLAMATION. The Irish Republican Legion of the United States has prepared the following proclama-

tion:-Whereas, the English Government wilfully, delib rately, and with malice aforethought, are now engaged in seizing American ships and holding their crews as prisoners, under threats and starvation; and whereas, the English Government acted in like manner last year, but more signally so on one occasion, when the cap-tain of an Eng ish war ship seized and forced into a Canadian port an American ship and d.d. then and there haul down the United States flag aboard the United States ship, in definite of the protests of her captain; and whereas the English Government has failed to apologize for these disgraceful and malicious outrages against our beloved flag; and whereas, no substintial means of redress can be expected through the hands of an Anglo-maniac President, associated with a Cabinet the majority of whom are extreme Anglo-maniacs, and therefore more English than the English themselves;
Theref re we, the I. R. Legion of the United States, do hereby firmly resolve that the honor

of our glorious republic must be upheld, and Therefore, we notify all good citizens not to go down to the sea on English ships or patronize them in any way, as Il English ships entering or leaving any port in the United States are thereby declared liable to seizure, attack of dertruction from this the 1st day of August, and shall so continue until the English Government shall make ample and satisfactory apology to the United States.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Sr. Thomas, Oat., Aug. 4.—Hon. Allen Francis, Uni ed States Consul, died very suddenly at 12 o'clock last night. This adds an other victim to the list of douths resulting from the late railway accident. He was knocked down and seriously injured by the hose reel at that time, but his death was quite unexpected as he was apparently improving and passed a good day yesterday. The immediate cause of death was some affection of the heart.

Confederati n was the tide of emigration set-THAT TIRED, LANGUID FEELING and dull heed. ful faus, which will force and exhaust the sir. ache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's The whole system is to be similar to the underconfederate has been of singulation solves, and at no time sizes 1867 have our people received lower prices for their farm products. He

A DETERMINED DYNAMITER.

THE STEEL OF STREET

MOONEY WAS READY TO BLOW UP A FLEET. New York, Aug. 4—Thomas J. Mooney, who threw a bottle containing explosives on the deck of the steamship Queen yesterday afternoon, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police court to-day. In his trunk were found two pieces of gas pipe, packages of powder, sulphur, phosphorus, crystals of chloride of potassium, phosphorus, crystais of chloride of potassium, several glass tubes and some blasting caps for atlas powder, besides clothes and note-books; several yards of fuse and a box of draughtmen's instruments completed the list. The caps were of heavy brass of unequal lengths, and at about one-third of the distance from one and of each was a cold which tance from one end of each was a cock which the police did not attempt to turn to-day. shank of the cook was made of soft metal that could be eaten away by acid, and placed in the smaller chamber and thus explode the contents of the larger. Captain Gastlin, who made the examination, remarked, "Mooney was ready to blow up a fleet." Mooney's room und-rwent a careful examination, and also an examination made of the bathroom in which Mooney's landlady said he spent much of his time. The paint and tin were eaten by chemicals, and the place had undoubtedly been used as a laboratory. The landlady told the officers that her tenant enged his room last Christmas. He always paid his rent promptly. He said he was a collector for the Irish World.

HIS "INFRNAL MECHANISMS." Twenty feet of waterproof fuse taken from Mooney's trunk was laid upon the desk in court, together with many glass tubes. The detective said they were part of Mooney's "infernal mechanisms." Then Mooney sid he was an inventor, but these were part of his experimental materials, that he is now ergaged on a torpedo boat, and that he had received letters from the secretary of the navy about the torpedo boat. He had, he said, also been in communication with the secretary of the French navy. He had not secured a patent and did not want his business exposed. There were also produced in court a package of acid, a box of 100 triple force 25 calibre blasting caps, a rackage of sugar and a package of chlorate of potash, and a brass faucet machine for filling bombs with acid. "For every blow the English gave the American flag I will give another as long as I live," said Mooney. He was locked up to await examination as to his sauity.

CANADA'S CASE UPHELD

BY THE AMERICAN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. New York, Aug. 4.—The World has the following from Washington: "From later intermation received by the department," said Assistant-Secretary of State Perter yest relay 'it does not appear that the Canadian Govern ment has made any unlawful a izures of American vessels or violated any international law. There is one case, I believe, where there was a trebnical violation of the law by the Canadian authorities, but that has been or will be satisfactorily adjusted. The case of the sailors who were detained, as first reported, and prevented leaving the country, is easily explained. It seems that they wished to reship from now. now. It seems that they wished to reship from a Canadian port. Canada had a right to object to that. We would do the same if the situation were reversed." Mr. Porter said he saw no reason to anticipate any serious trouble with Canada growing out of the fishery dispute, although it was probably true that some of the Canadian officials had shown scant courtesy in anterioring the law.

Canadian officials and shown scant courtesy in enforcing the law.

Lewiston, Me., Anr. 4.—A special despatch from Boothbay to the Journal gives the substance of interviews with Judge Chall's Levi Woodbury and Mr. R. S. Spofford, of Boton, on the fishe ies quistion, and especially upon the views recently expressed by Admiral Luce, of the North Atlantic squadron, which, as reported in the papers, were in substance that "American fisher near must not enter Canadian harbors for fishermen must not ente: Canad'an harbors tor any purpose except shelter, repairs, purchasing wood and obtaining water, and that if they enter such harbors for any other purpose they must not expect any protection from our people. Both Judge Woodbury and Mr. Spoffo d expressed surprise at such a statement from an officer sent by our Government specially to protect our fishing interests, and declared that this view taken by Admiral Luce was in direct conflict with the position already maintained by the United States Government. Said Mr. Spofford: -"If the Admiral acted under instructions, why did our government set d any fleet to Canadian waters? It would have been more graceful to have back d down at the beginning.
If he has not acted under instructions, he should be called to a sharp account for giving away our case as far as he calld." Judge Woodbury in-terposed:—"I shall be very much as onished if the authorities at Washington do not at once disayow the utterances of the Admiral: for if they endorse them by their slence, it is a practical surrender of our case."

"Why has no action been taken by the administration under the so-called Retaliation act of last spring?" enquired the correspon-

"I have felt like waiting for the end before rr. nonneing a judgment," replied Judge Wood-bury. "Certainly the Canadians have con-stantly and persistently denied to American fishing vessels all this season the rights named in the act of Congress and have repeatedly officially declared their intention to continue to do so. Yet similar privileges are being granted in our ports every day to Canadian vess no step has been taken to carry out the express will of Congress that the President should issue his proclamation withdrawing from Canadians

what they deny to us."
"I believe," said Mr. Spofferd, "that if nothing is done by the administration before the meeting of Congress there will be some pretty sharp enquiries addressed to somebody for this

course."
"There seems to be an impression in Cana dian circles," remarked Congressman Dingley, who was present, "that there is no intention on the part of the administration to carry out the policy of withdrawing from Canadian fishing vessels privileges denied us, as adopted by Congress. This impression is so firmly fixed in the Canadian mind that they seem to take it for granted that they can refuse privileges to our vessels without incurring any dan-ger of similar action by us. And now comes Admiral Luce's announcement that American fishermen must not expect in Canadian ports the privileges freely accorded Canadian fishing vessels in our ports. It is no wonder our fishermen are growing discouraged at the seeming neglect of our Government to protect them.

THE LATEST SEIZURE.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 4.—Yesterday the captain of the steam cruiser Intrepid seized the fishing boat Golddust belonging to Blanchard, a sardine packer at Eastport, Me., while taking in fish at Fair Haven, Deer Island. This boat has been running all the season without having once complied with the law by entering or clearing at the customs house. She was towed to St. Andrews, and orders from Ottawa

AN OPEN LETTER. Nov. 25th, 1886.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., I wish I had used B. B. B. sooner, which wou'd have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B. B. B., which soon cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long dis-tressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage, Halifax, N.S.

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS FOR CHICAGO.

A company has been organized to build underground railroads for rapid transit in Chicago and suburbs. It is designed to lay a tunnel thirty-five feet under the streets, reaching to all quarters of the city. The lines on the principal streets will comprise four tunnels, two such for trains maying in different discourse. each for trains moving in different directions, and approached by staircases from the street corners at intervals of about half a mile. The tunuels are to be of brick and masonry, and lighted by electricity and ventilated by power ceived lower prices for their farm products. He Little Liver Pills before returne, and you will ground roads of London and Paris, and will agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite would also state without fear of contradic icn lind reliaf. They never fail to do good. ... overcome all the objections advanced against with ladies and children.

elevated roads and fast surface motors. The matter has been thoroughly investigated, thousands of dollars expended in drawings and engineers' advice, and the new corpo ation is backed by men whose names are a guarantee that the new system is not agitated to sell out.

PAULISTS WHO WERE SOLDIERS.

There were special G. A. R. memorials rvices at the church of the Paulit Fathers, in vices at the church of the Paulist Fathers, in self-willed girl bade defiance to her family New York City, on last Decoration Day, for the first time. Speaking of the rev. father who preached, the New York Sun has said:— Father Elliott is a splendid specimen of a six-footer, and his a voice that rings like the key note of a bugle. He is of Irish parentage, and is noted as a preacher in the Paulist missions, and as a writer in the Catholic World. He entered the army as a private in an Ohio regiment, and served through wate in an Ohio regiment, and served through most of the rebellion, earning a lieutenant's commission. His brother, Major John Eliott, was killed in the service. After the war ended Fr. Elliott studied law, and was admit ed to the bar. He was engaged to be married, but his fiance ded, and some time after to joined the Paulist community and studied for the priesthood. He was, with his relatives, for many years, a resident of Detroi. Mich., where one of his brothers, Richard Elliott, is now a business of their own unhappy lot and their wish to save her from a like fate. Indeed, their wish to save her from a like fate. Indeed, their wish to save her from a like fate. Indeed, their wish to save her from a like fate. pr in nent dry goods merchant, and another James Elliott, a chief of the fire department He is thoroughly progressive and American in all his ideas. The Paulists have two other ex-soldiers in their ranks, the Rev. Thomas V. Robinson and the Rev. George Deshon. Father Robinson and the Kev. George Deshon. Father Robinson was in the Confederate service, and, strange to say, the section of the army of which he was a member was in several engagements opposed by the Union troops, in whose ranks Fasher Elliott fought. The queer changes that time brings about are shown in the fact that they are now brothers enlisted under the same flag in the battle for the Church with the world, the devil and the flesh. Father Deshon was a student at West Point with Deshon was a student at West Point with General Grant, at whose obseques, it will be rembered, he was one of the special monteers from the great commander's old companies in

IT'S ALWAYS THE WAY.

"Didn't I tell you so"? said a gen:1-man to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street; "it's always the way." "What's always the way"? inquired a mutual friend of the two men who happened along just then. "Why, just thus," replied the first speaker: "you see Smith, here, the last time I met him he had one of the worst coughs you ever heard. He complained of a appetite, of night awears, of low spicits and other unmistals ble permaitery symtoms of consumption. I teld him to get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical D.scovery at once. He did so, and look at him now! Did you ever see a healthier looking man? The 'Discovery' has snatched

LIVING THREE YEARS ON SKIMMED MILK.

Louis Herbstf who keeps a saloon and hotel on Market street, Camden, N. J., and who is one of the best known Germans in South Jersey, celebrated recently his third auniversary of a skimmed milk diet. Mr. Herbst is a large, finely formed man of about 50 years of age, and weighs about 200 pounds. Three years ago he was afflicted with dyspensional kidney troubles. was afflicted with dyspensi and kidney troubles, and was advised by his physician to try a diet of skimmed milk exclusively. He tried the remedy for a couple of months and was at benefitted by the diet that he determined to try it for a year. At the expiration of the latter period Mr. Herbst's health was a most perfect. Far from becoming thin or emediated from the long continued use of skimmed milk, his form was, if possible, more rotund than before, and by the advice of his doctor he decided to adopt skimmed milk as his exclusive diet permanently. For three years he has eaten or drank absolutely nothing but the article named—not even water -and declaring to his friends who visited him recently that he prop sed to continue skimmed milk and dispense with steaks, bread and butter and beer for the rest of his lif.

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED. Keep your house guarded against sudden at-

liable reme 'y is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild

SLEEP.

A very large number of adults form the habit of sleeping in one particular position, such as lying upon their right or left side. A smaller number s'eep upon the back. Some sleep with the head greatly extended; more often it is considerably flexed upon the trunk. Many must have the head greatly elevated; others can only sleep with the head very low. According to the Medical Record it has yet to be de-termined whether any particular harm can come from sleeping in a certain position which the individual unconsciously assumes. A popular belief exists to the effect that the liver, being a heavy organ, tends to press upon the other abdomical virce: a when a person less on the left side. At any rate, more persons, pro-hably, sleep on the right side than on the left, as experience and Nosovitch's statistics show.

Dr. G. Nosovitch believes also that the posture in sleep influences the extension of bron-chitis. He found, for example, that in 235 cases, all of whom had this disorder, in ninetyseven it was left-sided, in seventy-two right sided and in sixty-six on both sides He thinks that the preponderance of branchitis on the left side was due to the fact that there was a greater expansion of this side during sleep, and consequently a greater ingress of cold air, or of the morbific particles causing the disease.

A recent writer has argued strongly for the view that the head should be lower than the feet during sleep, and he claims that more per fect health and greater longevity will result from such approximate topsyturviness. contrary position, with the head and trunk considerably raised, sometimes relieves cramps in the lege. It is well known that some chronic nervous affections, particularly nocturnal epilepsy, and some forms of insomnia are sometunes benefited by sleeping partially erect.

SHE BROKE THE ENGAGEMENT

because she saw that he had ceased to love her. Her beauty had faded, her former high spirits had given place to a dull lassitude. What had caused this change? Functional deraugement; she was suffering from those ailments peculiar to her sex. And so their two young lives drifted apart How need less, how cruel! Had she taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she might have been restored to health and happiness. If any lady reader of these lines is similarly afflicted let her lose no time in procuring the "Favorite Prescription." It will give her a new lease of life. Sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper

Mrs. Lena Hall, a wrinkled, coffee-colored woman, recently applied to the Health Com-missioners of St. Louis for a burial permit. She said that she was 107 years old, and could not live much longer, and wanted to make all ne-cessary preparations for her death while she was able. She was much disgusted at being told that ante-mortem burial certificates were never issued.

Severt colds are easily cured by the use for Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing prop-erties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest.

LOVE AMONG THE ROTHSCHILDS. PRESSURE SHOUGHT TO BEAR TO INDUCE MISS HELKN TO MARRY WITHIN THE FAMILY.

No doubt Wiss Helen Rothschild is heart ly envied by many of her relatives. Why? Because she marries to man of her choice. mendous pressu e was bought to hear on her to make her mary with nothe family circle, according to Rothschild tradition. But the self-willed girl bade deliance to her family tives were not a unit against her. Indeel, her mother was from the first inclined to let her have her own way, not because she approved it, but because she was too fond of her daughter to imperil her happiness Positive friends to Miss Helen Rethechild and supporters of her course were Baron and Baroness Alphons: Rothschild, the head of the family in France.
They championed the cause with the utmost vigor, and showed deep and powerful feling. Why did they assume this attithe is handsome, accomplished, temperate and mora', of a domestic and affection to dispo i-ti n. She is beautiful and so accomplished that it is remarked that she never did or said a foolish thing, and she has a warm, loyal disposition. Yet, despite all this, and despite their hundred millions or more, they are utt-rly unhappy. Why? They were cousin; and we emarried in accordance with a family decree. They were and have always been the best of friends. But love between them is unknown and impossible. This they confess to each other frankly. They do not blame each other, but feel a diep pity. The Baroness tries to drown her grief, not in seeking illicit lovers, for she is fail highly to her yows, but in charities and in the artistic of favors. cultivation of flowers. Baron Alphonse is also a fa thful sp u e in the ultimate sense of the word. But he cannot keep from wishing to be loved by some one for his own sake. So he often di-guises himself in a common workingman's clothes and goes about the streets when the working girls of Paris are on their way home. It is his hope to meet some one whom he can love, and who, not knowing his weath and vank, will love him in return purely for his own sake.—Chicago Tribunc.

VISITED BY A GHOST. I met a friend of Mary Anderson's at a little luncheon up-town the other day, says a writer

in the Brooklyn Eagle, and she was relling me a curi are strry told her lately by the fair actress. The man said that Miss Anderson told him the story when she was last there, and assured him of its absolute truth, with the utmost earnestthousands from consumptives' graves. I has snatched of its absolute truth, with the utmost earnesthousands from consumptives' graves. I hers It is a regular old-fashioned and bonafide ghost story, and has the interest way."

LIVING THREE YEARS ON SKIMMED of England, Knebworth Castle, the home of Bulwer Lytton and his son, the Earl

MILK.

Louis Herbstf who keeps a saloun and hotel the control of Knebworth took a great fancy to the teather than the control of the fu' and entirely proper Kentuckian, and had her down to visit her in the country at her grand and historic residence. The night before the visit came to a conclusion there was some talk in the Countess' boudoir over five o'clock teas of the ghostlylegendsconnected with the historichouses of England. The Earl of Knebworth inherits a good deal of hisfather's taste for the supernatural and is very learned in spookology. After retailing thrilling and hair-lifting taes of many of the old places he had visited, he confessed to Miss Anderson that in Knebworth also there was a haunted chamber that had never been occupied at night for half a hundred years. Miss Anderson was too wise to let her one and only chance for meeting a real and aristocratic only chance for meeting a real and aristocratic "harnt" escape her, and begged to be allowed to sleep her last night in that long unused room. The Earl and Countess tried to persuade her cut of it, but she persisted, and, finally, on the condition that her maid should sleep upon a lounge in a room with her, they yielded. The serving woman was not told of the reason for the change of apartments of the partial of the reason for the change of apartments. other than Miss Anderson had taken a fancy to sleep there. Very late in the night, but at what hour she could not definitely say, Miss Ander-son was awakened auddenly by a feeling of op-pression, and, struggling to sit up, felt upon her tacks of colic, cramps, diarrhess, dysentry and pression, and, struggling to sit up, felt upon her cholera infan um. They are liable to come when least expected. The safest, best and most results and pounds, so helpless was she to move sand pounds, so helpless was she to move or cry out. Finally, she managed to gasp out the name of her maid, and from the lounge the name of her maid, and from the founge where she slept heard a smothered and gurgling cry. A few moments later the maid rushed to her bedside in a panic of fear, explaining that Miss Anderson's cry had awakened her, but when she endeavored to answer a huge weight was laid upon her that made it impossible to articulate or move. The two women sat up in their dressing gowns shivering with fear until daylight arous household, and then no trace of any disturbance could be found in the room. Her hosts confessed that the condition of the experience of those who had slept in the room had been exactly similar, and Miss Anderson, despite their hospitality and kindness, was glad to get away from a place where she had suffered such nervous shock.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA AT SEA.

It has often been thought by mariners and those intimate with astronomical phenomena that many of the sudden and mysterious disappearances of versels lost at sea could be accounted for by their being struck by meteors and stones. The theory appears to have some foundation by the following statement given by Captain Swart, of the Dutch barque J. P. A., bound for Quebec, and one of the first statements of the kind ever made public: March 19th, the ship, while in latitude 37.39 north and longtitude 57 west, experienced a severe storm. About five o'clock in the afternoon meteors were observed flying through the air. They presented the appearance of balls. One was very black and the other brightly illuminated. The latter appeared as if ready to drop on board amilinips. The vessel was hove to under storm sails, and one meteor dropped into the sea close alongside, making in its flight a tremendous roaring noise. Before falling into the water the upper atmosphere was suddenly darkened, while pelow an 1 on board everything appeared like a sea of fire. The force of the meteor on striking the water caused the latter to form heavy breakers which swept over the vessel, rocking her fearfully. At the same time such a sufficiating atmosphere was caused as to force perspiration to run down the faces of all on board, and greatly oppressed the breathing from the great amount of sulphur in the air. Immediately after solid umps of ice fell on the decks, and the decks and rigging became covered with an icy crust caused by the immense evaporation, notwithstanding the fact that the barometer registered 66 de-grees. The barometer during the phenomenon oscillated violently, so that no reading could be taken. After close examination of the and rigging, no damage was found on the decks, but on the side where the meteor fell in the water the vessel appeared all black, and some copper sheathing was terribly blistered. The affair was followed by an increase of wind to hurricane force.—New York Times.

"GERMAN BAITING IN FRANCE." Berlin, Aug. 5.—The Deutsches Tagblatt, in an article headed "German Baiting in France," says if these persecutions continue and the French Government adopt corresponding measures, we should simply regard rbarous, uncivilized nation, and should break off diplomatic relations, discontinue railway and postal intercourse and throw out a line of military outposts. If the French play at war against us in time of peace, let us do the same

"Union is not always strength," as the sailor said when he saw the purser mixing his rum with brandy,

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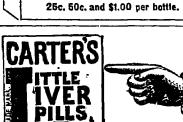
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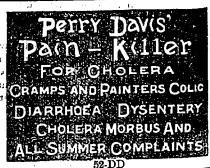
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