## AN OVATION.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER FATHUSI-ASTICALLY WELCOMED.

An Imposing Meeting in the Bon-cours Ha I - The Covernment Arraigned by the Silver-longued Orator Spe ches by Mon. Mr. Mercler, Mr. Bergeion and Others.

As was anticipated, the recort in tendered Hor. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Quebec Opposition in the House of Commens, on his arrival tast night, was a large and outhusiastic one. At the Bonaventure Depot there was an immense gathering, who cheered the great politician to the echo. When he appeared with Hon Mr. Mercler he was greeted by Mayor B angrand and presented with a bouquet by olderman Prefontaine, M. P. The Harmony Band were in attendance, and when a passage was elbowed through the crawd to allow Hon. Mr. Lourier to enter a e-rringe, the procession formed and proceeded by Notre Dame street to the Hall. There was a long line of carriages, and large numbers of friends of the national cause walked along the sidewalks. At the space ous boil it was almost impossible to gain adaption on sordensely was it packed, on labe sometimes visitor was literally carried to the placerm. Here he was again the of just of a great ovation, the cheering and waving or hats lasting for some monieuts after he appeared. There was a brantiful and extensive display of benting and flags throughout the hall, and the platform was tastefully decor sted.

On the platform were curvavings of Hen Edward Blake, Hon Luc Letteller, Hon Mr Louise and H n Mr Mercier. I would take up too much space to give anything like a list of the prominal citizens pre-sent. The floring, however, were noticed: Mayor Bengrani, Hon Messrs Mercici, Marchand, Thiombern, Mesor. Protentialie, M.P. J. G. H. B. reston, M.P., Roblioux, M.P. P., David, M.P. P., Boyer. M.P.P. Roschelson, M.P.P. P.Len, M.P.P. Lee fentifies, M.P.P., Bandomais, M.P.P., Ald. McShane, M.P.P., Carson, M.P.P., Ald. Boans lett, Att. Malone, Eng. r. Judge and W S Willier, Prestient and Secretary of the Young Men's R form date. Hor, Wilfrid Lumber on cottolog forward

re cived an exation. He thank I the immeans and indee for the condist acception of which how as the all just to voice, "you do serve is", and is it, a ted the moeting up the success of the carein. The whole affair was a magalificent expression of their sympathy -net so mach with him personally, but with the cause of which he was, he assured them, a sincere represent ative | the rel. It was with considerable satisfaction that he had dearn of they had elected so hands mely an ellifricial of his [Mr. L. O. Dwal to a present to mat Quebec [Cheers ] It was for him an honer and a pride to count Mr. D vol among his best friends. Their iri-relship had dired a long time back when political tary were at the antipodes of each o her. Mr. Devilliad been bern a Conservative, while he [Mr. Laurie] had been a Liberal. They had to the Province delections achieved a great versity after a vigorous campaign. (Caers.) They were, no considered, on the eve of another election which might be settled within a few weeks, or perhaps a few months, but already the confect had commenced. was well known that for some time the Generalment had contemplated an very description, which if it had notiken place before this it was because the traversion is were waiting for the coming into operation of a law that he did not op ether day, in one of the papers-Le Models—(risess) -a paragraph which convince I min that the elections were at hand. The prograph spoke about the prosecution of work upon the Northern Townships Rodway, a micrait having been signed byt v on Mr. Coupled and Mr. Biemer. It was are mark this fact that every time new electi na were concemplated this railway turned up there was no constitutional reason why end clie servall come of so soon, but tiell great too ground was elloping from beneath hei feet the Administration fan civitha positily they might shatch a viefor . If they precipitated matters. He was no prophet nor did he desire in that cap, my to sound the trumpet of victory in ad ones, but when he looked around him he

Extractes which told him that THE TRUTTIONS WERE CLOSE AT HAND, of the exercise the flower time of at Office and the exercise of existence by an indiga no proper whom they had for so long thisgov rue a. (Cheers.) There were without doubt certain undergable signs which showed that the Oftewa Government had forfested confidence of the great mass of its former supporters in this province, (Cheers.) He noticed on this platform a number of old Conservatives who were not Ministerialists and who would not support a Government that had failed to vindicate the principles which they had at heart. Looking at the recent provincial elections he could not but conclude that the Government had been defeated who were in power at O tawa. The people, he felt, would have condened many polititawa administration (cheers), from which it would not separate itself. Moreover, although the Local Government had pursued this course it was ashamed of the altimoe, since when attacked on this account Attorney-Beneral Taillon had pulled his oig beard was no wonder that the Local Governmont had been defeated or that they hold on to office like drowning men. Liberals had been long in the minority, or had culminated in the bloody tragedy of and distruct in the Conservative party, whose members had protested and had finally made an open breach because they were not in harmony with their leader. Tou principles of the Conservatives were not those of Sir John Mucdonald, who had directed the policy of his party with the concurrence of his colleagues against the ideas of the Conservatives of this province and in wiel stien of its autonomy. (Shame!) This was the primary cause of the change that had taken place. If there were one thing that should be respected as the apple of the eye it Was the provincial autonomy. (Cheers.)
The people of Canada were in a majority The people of Canada were in a majority attention in 1883, as also to the fact that one Consumption to admirers of legislative union as was the legislative union

principle that the Irish people were) sgitating, and he hoped they would ere long obtain it, as he was essured they (Cheers.) That, he was convinced, would assure and strengthen the union of Great Britain and Ireland, whose union to-day was a source of weakness instead of strength, as in this country. He had every confidence in liberty, and it was impossible to govern people otherwise. (Cheers.) We had in Canada is territory as big as that of the United States, but were less homogeneous. In 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were united in a legislative union, but w at had been the result? Trouble between Upper and Lower Canada for twenty-seven years. The remedy was found in the union of all the British provinces on the Federal principle. Delegates were sent to England. those for our two provinces having been Messes. Macdonild, Carter, Gult and Langevin. It was historical fact-and he could cubstantiate his statement by fine public documents-that Sir John Macdonald when once in England folsified the resolution of the House and did all he could to induce the British Parliament to accept not a Federal Union but a Legislative Union. [Sname.] That statement was recently made in L'Elendard, which had declared that Sir George E.

Cartier had forced Sir John Macdonal I tocarry out the views of the Parliament of Canada. Thus, if we had our present constitution with all its imperfections, it was due to Sr S reams Act of the Mowat Government. Mr. Blake, Mr. Mowat and his colleagues fought like liens in defence of the law and found candid sympathizers in this Province, the battle having been that of all the other Provinces. The Privy Council had decided that the Federal interference was illegal. Then there came the license law, which was essentially a local affair. Mr. Larier next instanced the Dominion License Law as another invasion of Provincial autonomy by Sir John Macdonald, who, mercover, had stracked it in his law regulating the electoral consus. This was a purely to al matter and was based on a principle which was not that of the Conservatives, but of the Liberals. Mr. Mercier had proposed to extend the fron disc to numbers of people who did not enjoy it, but Mr. Ross would not accept it and lett it to Sir John Medionald to les with it. When Mr. Morener became Firs Minister - when he directed public affairs

exercised in the family and they should not DRAGGED INTO COLITICS.

in them respectively. He desired as many people as passible to have the right to vot.

but he del not trink a man should have a

vote merely because he existed. There

should be some kind of a qualification.

(Cheers.) Sir John Macdenslet wished to

give the franchise to women, but fer his port

he believed that their influence should be

that prevailed

different qualitiestens

(Hear, hear.) These matters, on the part of Sir John Macdonuld, had been protested against, not by the Liberals alone, but by broken out in the North West. That had been a surprise for everyone. Everyone knew that the half-breeds were the descendants of the royageurs, but they were not acquainted with their social conditions. When they took up arms, the principal M n isterialists had naturally asked what was the cause of the rebellion. The refly was that the Government was ignorant on this point, but as a matter of course, it was due harhed from power.

The influence of Rief. (Shame.) They Mr. Louder then resumed his seat amid were assured that there were no courses of complaint, and Mr Chapleau voters. The extension was a just one and was losed on the principle advocated by Hon. Mr. Blake (Cheers) He had seen the other decision was found to the principle advocated by a censure of the Government for their negligible of the other decision and the other decision was a proposed a censure of the Government for their negligible. I had declared over his own signature that hat no complaint had been formulated. They whaling kept the touth, and this was gross lying on their part. [Cheers.] A few days after the ministerial members domoniled from the Government elemency for the people of the North West. There was a facil under standing that elemency would be extended; but they all knew what bad counced. (Shame!) Messrs, Trudet, B-Herose, Houde, Gigault, Dupont and others had strengly ir tot d : also Messrs, Borgeron, Coursell birouard, Desjordins, Gandet and others. Neither Conservatives nor Lib rils could fail to cordemn the Government on this account, no matter bow much they might differ on questions of policy, administration, or expensiture. This right of the people to approach the foot of the Throne with their grievances had been devied them for seven years, the Government declaring that they had no grievances, Had their complaints been futile and unfounded they should have been replied to and the neglect of this constituted a gross grievance. In 1883, on motion of Mr. Blake, an order of the House was issued for a copy of all complaints which had been made by the halfbreeds, but it was only in 1885, more than two years after, that the papers were produced. [Shame.] This was a flagrant denial of justice, and had the papers been brought down the matter would have been discussed, and in all probability there would have been no rebellion. (Hear, hear.) If the Metia had revolted it was because the Government because of its alliance with the Government and their offi ials had taken their lands from them. La Minerve had denied that any of he felt, would have condened many political off them had been deprived of their call off nees, but they could not pardon the property;  $L\alpha$  Presse had done the Ross Government for supporting the Otsame; but with the returns before them he gave them the most emphatic lie. (Cheers.) He affirmed that many of the half-breeds had been dispossessed and placed under such conditions as led others of them to expect that in their turn they would be dispussessed. Mr. Laurier produced a copy of and indignantly protested against "the a resolution of the North-West council passed odious charge." Nevertheless, so soon as the in 1882, asking the Dominion Government for meeting was over he had been seen in close a new survey, also a letter from George companion hip with Mr. Chaplesu. (Shame!) Duck, of Prince Albert, in a similar sense. Here was duplicity on their part. There But the Government had always refused to reply or take action in these matters. Mr. Laurier also read a letter from Pere Andre, dated 5th January, 1883, addressed to Sir (Chieve.) He would not deny that the John Macdenald, pretesting against the Liberals had been long in the minority, or gross injustice done the halfbreed that the reason of the change in public senti- settlers. This, too, remained unanswered, m no had been the series of events which The Government had further undertaken to square the farms in St. Louis Regime (Shame.) All observers must have de Langevin, where the halfbreeds had deseen that for long there had been uneasiness clared they did not want their neighbors' property, and for lack of satisfaction had driven away the surveyors. Let Mr. Chapleau, if he can, deny these accusations, (Cheers.) Then there were petitions signed by William Bremner, Maximo Lepine, who had been taken prisoners at Bitoche—(cheers)—and others who had taken up arms in defence of their homes and their rights; but their requests also had

remained unheeded. [Cries of shame.] One, Thomas Salter, had wished to obtain a quar-

ter section occupied by a halfbreed. He was

dispossessed and the property transferred to Salter. To this case Father Leduc had drawn

possession of halt of it. This showed that the proprietary rights of the Church were not even respected. With this evidence now before the public in the Govern ment's possession how could the Government say that no halfbreeds had been dispossessed. (Shame) These were invasious actually sanctioned by the Government, and he would ask any one with a heart in his breast if he would not take up arms against such outrages? But this was not all. There were still more odious outrages. No sooner had the rebellion opened in March, 1885, than the missionaries tried to stop it. The surveyors went on to Edmonton to prosecute their work there. The halfbreeds declared that they would not allow their land to be divided. Father Leduc was then asked by the surveyors to get his people to allow the work to go on, on the promise that their rights should not be affected by the survey. But no sooner was the survey completed than an order was telegraphed from Ottawa to divide the land; but instead of taking arms, as they might have done, they held meetings and appointed a delegation consisting of Father Leduc and Mr. Maloney to go to Ottawa. Sir Joha, Sir David and Sir Hector received them with most graceful smiles, and promised them all that they asked for. Father Leduc insisted that the promise should be reduced to writing. To this they demurred, saying that justice should be done. George E Cartier. (Cheers.) The first how He finally got the promise in writing, fell on Ontario against the Rivers and and returned home full of joy, anand returned home full of joy, an-nouncing the glad tidings to all the Metis settlements along the Saskatchewan, But that promise was never fulfilled, (More "Shame!") Ministerialists were cries of now saying that it was the desire of the Nationalists to make a war of races. But if they had espoused the cause of the halfbreeds it was because they were refused the rights of British subjects. (Appliese.) He would say that, whether the aggreeou parties were French or English, Catholic or Protestant, he would espouse their cause in Parliament. (Cheers.) Now that the elections were approaching, he might be asked what was

RIS PROGRAMME.

He was a member of the loyal opposition in the House of Commons belonging to a group which had as its leader the Hon. Mr. Blakes-(applause) -a m n whe, by his character and talents, stood above every one class. He (Mr. Learner, had no particular programme to adopted. He defended the principle of justice to all. Mr. Blake have different qualifications that and for his own part he asked that the Proomer of typebed should regulate its own suffrage. Todays when the franchise bill bad come up he had proposed the same franchise is it then existed. Sir John's bill was car-Another question. One paper had asked if he (Mr. Lauriers was in favor of the establishment of year trade. He would reply that three works ago Mr. Blake had de clared that our position did not admit of face trade but there were rerusin injustices in the tariff which be would be prepared to remedy. For instance, the tariff hare too beavily on the working classes and required the Conservatives. In 1885 the rebellion had reforming, but prudeme required that it should not be an ented in answer to the prejudices of anyone (near, hear) The circtions might be on at any time. Every onshould be ready to do his duty. Let them not be isfly need by fanaticism or injustice, but, alove al, let them remember that the interests of the country demand that to-men who had betrayed not only the Found right intevery citizen of Canada should be

> round after for n l of app ause, waving of hats and boisterous encer ng

#### UNSAFE.

Yellow Ol; for some throats, colds, should glands, &c., it has not found to give relat, and for my children it is so easy to administer. Mrv. Henry Dobbs, Berei fale, P. O., Oat.

#### DEMANDING A REDUCTION.

Dumiis, Nov. 23 .- A large body of temants on L v ( Dillou's estates, in Aghanore, B. kan, Knock, and other p. v shos in the county Mayo, marched to Lord Dillou's office today, companied by Fathers Waldron and Keaney, and demanded that their rents be reduced 30 per cent. The agent agreed to consult Lord Dilien on the subject. The tonants deposited their rents with a trustee.

Esquire Pelton, of Grass Lake, Michigan,

THE EVIDENCE OF A JUSTICE.

a justice of the peace, was given up to die win ma'urial fever. He testifies to a cire from Burlock Blood Bitters, after physicians' and other medicines failed.

#### ROME AND ENGLAND.

ROME, Nov. 23.—Archbishop Smith, of St Andrew's, is visiting Rome on business re-lating to the affairs of the Scottish dioceses. He had a long conference to day with the Pope, respecting the best means to bring about a renewal of diplomatic relations bitween England and the Vatican. It is reported that a special apostolic delegate will be sent to England with this object in view.

### NOTHING LIKE IT.

"I was nearly used up with a leavy cold, from which I g t no relief until I trial Hagyard's Pect rat Balsam. I found it a suca cure. There is nothing like it," says Edward Cousins, Basson Out. Ranson, Ont.

#### A FATAL LIGHTNING STROKE.

EDNA, Mo., Nov. 25 .- Taylor McKenzy and his three sons were husking corn in a field yesterday, when they were prostrated by a stroke of lightning. Luther, aged It years, was instantly killed, and William sas veryly injured that his life is dispaired of. It my min is missing. What became of him is not known, but it is supposed he was band for crazed by the shock and wandered away. The father was only slightly injured.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills, Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try them.

#### THE ANTI-RENT WAR.

DURLIN, Nov. 25 .- At Ballyhannis yesterday three hundred tenants on the Moore-O'Farrell estate marched to the agent's office and demanded that their rents be reduced 25 per cent. The agent refusing to do so, the tenants left in a body without paying. In some cases where five years' rent is due the agent accepted rent for one year and gave a clear receipt.

THE DEAD CANNOT BE RAISED.

nor if your lungs are bad'y wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive, and read ly cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, couchs, colds, and incipient consumntion. far courses, cones, and interpret consumption, far arrpassing in efficacy of d liver oil. Send ten cents in stamps for D. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buf-

# MORE COERCION.

The Surprise with which Ireland is whither, whither do they journey? for they Again Afflicted.

#### MOVEMENT TO SUPPRESS NATIONAL LEACUE MEETINGS.

A Patriotic Parnellite to be Sacrificed.

John Dillon Summoned to Court Recause he Advises Pacific Measures on the Land Question.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26 .- The city is agitated by rumors of the wildest character relating to the Government's intentions in regard to the suppression of the rent reduction agitators. Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary, and General Buller have returned to the city, and have been in consultation all day at the Castle with the legal and military authorities. They attended a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday, at which important measures were decided upon. The Marquis of handonderry, lord lieutenan', who had intended to go to England, has postponed his departure. A great national meeting called az Siigo has been groclaimed. Another great meeting of Nationalists called to assemble in the sucuries of Trishtown on Suntay will, it is thought, be prohibited. John D tien has been summerced to appear in court on Monday to show cause why a criminal information should not be sword out against into for publicly advising ten into to submit to eviction rather than pay rent. These vidences of the Government's intention to inter upon a vigorous policy are creating mtensa excit ment throughout the country The officials of the Irish National league do not app , to be disturbed, frey are all pass, no their avocations in the ordinary way, and all of them say they have no idea of what the Government has decided to do if it has decented upon anything. The Irish Times (Conservative) says the Government has realized to promptly suppress all anti-rent and other illegal combinations, to curtail the liceuse of the press, to foreibly suppress intimidation, to enforce the laws governing the process for the collec-tion of debts, to proclaim all meetings called ried. Mr. Bodov, if carled to power, would for certain purposes and to arrest certain delish Sir done of cancelise bid. (Cheers.) preminent agitators of the anti-cent policy. preminent agitators of the anti-rent policy. The I ones also says it is reper conthat troe; have been sent to the different paints in the country where action applied the authrent azitation in meant.

The charge against John Dillon is Gat his language at the meeting held at Lengford on the Tth instant led to an about wear a sail if and resistance to the execution of a decree, that at the Marroe macong on Monday last he made a specie call united to in-timidate. The affiliavition which a summors was izened was made by the police inspectors. and stemographers who with income as the meeting referred to. The citation collapse Pilion to find sureties for his good bahavior, in default of which he will be commut d to jail. Messis, billen and O B i r attraded wimeting of Lord Delou's tenantte-night. They usged the tensors to firmly resist all attempts to compel them to pay un just rents. Mr. D I'on had stronged to speak at other meetings, and it is expected he will on timue to fill all his engagements before he returns to Dublin. On his return he will prove by give but for trial and thus compet "I never feel s fe to be without Hagy rid's the bovernment to 11 we the flegant y of his The Government has ordered that the the

eaverns in Sogo be closed on Saralay.

The Linewak transh of the National League at a meeting to-day ador ted a resoluthat in which they deprecate assisting to the Queen's jucilies and advisor leish may rest to refuse perfects of knighthood tid Home Rel.

has been granted to Itelan a.

The Nationalists have decided its held and Tomerary in order to evade the Government probibitien.

LINCOLN, New., Nov. 26 -President John Firzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, has received the following of legrave from the secretary of the league in Ireland : The Government of prosecuting John Didon, M.P., and proctaining public meet ings, what's its inability to govern Ireland without correion. We will not flinch. Segred, Timothy Harrington.

## TWO SHINGLE-MAKERS FROM MUS-

KEGON, MICH. Chas J. Heramann, the holder of one-fif h of the First Prize. Ti ket No. 26,442, costing \$1, drawing \$75.0.0 in Th. Louisiana State Lottery, at Muskegon, Much., visited the Company. They were publishy received by M. A. Dauphin, when a check for \$15,000 was ready f r them, which was paid by the N. O. National Bank. Messis. Brown and Hermann are intelligent business men, controlling a mill which turns out annually 80,000 000 shingles, to say nothing of dressed lumber.-New Orleans Picagune

The difference between a buzz-saw and a bul dog is that when the former is most dargerous it never shows its teeth.

#### HORSFORE'S ACID PHOSPHATE

PRODUCES SWELT AND NATURAL SLEEP. Dr. C. R. DAKE, Bellevide, 111., says :-- " have found it, and it alone, to produce swee and natural sleep in cases of wakefulness cause by over-work of the brain, which often acous with active professional and business men."

Among other interesting phenomena it may be mentioned that the fly is a confirmed financier. He always goes on speck.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills .. - A frequent cause of gont and rheumatism is the inflamma-tory state of the blood, attended with bad direction and general deb.lity. A few doses of the Pd's taken in time are an effectual preventive against cont and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These pills act directly on the blood, which they putity and improve. Having once subdued the severtty of these diseases, perseverance with the Ointment, after fementing the affected joints with warm brine, will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

A South Carolina hunter recently shot a buck whose head was white and whose horas were short and curved like the horn of a goat.

A Western man has a cyclone cellar, which he retires to when his wife commences house cleaning.

A musical exchange has an article on "Silen Music." The worst of it is that there is altogether to little of the article.

#### THROUGH THE YEAR.

Marching onward, ever onward, like a serried host appears,
With its sow and mea used footsteps, the procession of the years; Looking far adown the ages, one unbroken line

come not tack again.

On they go, across the river, silent river deep and wide;
There the long procession halteth, marshaled

on the other side;
Waiting till the last one crosseth, till the angel by the shore Shall processm with voice of trumpet tones that "Time shall be no more.

Each division is in order, for its discipline is Every regiment is numbered, every company is named; "Eighteen eighty-five" has vanished, with its

blessings and its woe;
"Eighty-six is pressing onward, pausing not to: friend or foe.

fast; March came on with noise and bustle and its storm-clouds wherling past;
April skies looked down upon us, violets blossomed by the way.

And while birds sang sweetest carols, April glided into May.

May, with a'l her happy voices, laughter in the very air,

Fragrant with a thousand springing, ounding blo soms, everywhere,
Deeper gr w the b un above us, te. der grew the song h rds' tune,

song h rds' tune, Life and joy and love exulted with the thrill of blissful June.

While the breath of roses ravished all our senses with delight,
Lo! the daily san was shining in its splendor clear and bright;
And the gargeous, golden, glowing stammer days went state on the soon,
As the objected facts of August shone beneath

the August moon.

Then the cool September mornings showed u many a facing leaf,
And another summer left us only mem ries sweet, as boof : And Octobber with her rainbow bues bathed

the scarlet maple tree.

And her brilliant colors barnished all the wood from sea to sea. Som again, with garnered harvest, we shall gather round the fire, In Thanksgiveng's also required—maid and ma-

tron, son and sire. While November rains are failing, tenderly we say go.d-.ight; In the m rning, lo! December snows are glis-toning pare and white.

Air! December, with its Christmas, with its watch night and g od-by To the at year; how the paring touches every hear, and eve.

So they leave us-will they journey onward, whitter w shall go; Swe t the thought, we there shall gather all their cities to we below. - Boston Transcript.

HOW TO SEE ONE'S OWN BRAIN. Dr. Fraser Holle some years ago communicated a remarkable discovery to the Engish Mechanic and World of Science. Fifty years have slapsed since Purkings observed not by passing a candle to and fro several times by one side of the eye the air in front was transformed into a kind of ereen on which was reliefed what was then supposed to be the originated image of part of the retine of Sir C. (then Mr.) Wheat some believed in to me to the shadew of the vascular network. Mayo thought t was 'no image of the blood vessels of the retira' Sir Benjumin Bradie, to whom Dr. Halls wrote on the subject, could neitheutily it with any part of the retina, and said that it was to him really incomprehensible. By means of more careful rawings. Dr. Flaser Halle resumed the explotation, and subsessed in identifying the picture with the representation of the "anerror love of of the cerebrum." The picture outsits, he has long observed, of "red convolutions with dark interspaces, among which a whitish admixture is some times visible. These, he says, constituexactly the image of tokis of the anterior lobe of the brain with the furlows between them. The canole should be moved to and tro about meetings at diff cent parts of Singo. Galway have pears below the eye, and three and a quart r in ha trum the face. When the movement comes, the undulations, of course, stance we, and the image disappears. A redtion mist appoint first, and the image is soon developed and defined. Night is the best time first, but it can be seen in a dirk place mintly in the day time.

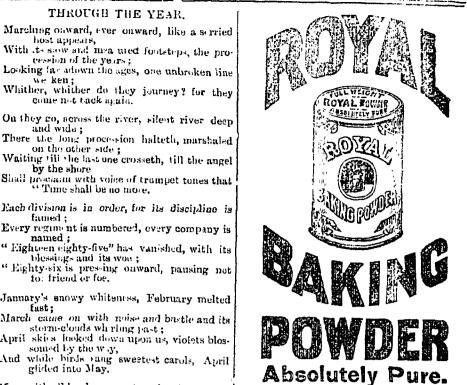
#### HUMAN ENDURANCE.

An experiment to ascertain the degree of heat it is possible for a man to bear was made come years ago in Paris. The man on whom this experiment was made was a Spaniard of Andalusia, named Marrinez, aged 43. A sylindrical oven, constructed in the shape of a dome, had been heated for four hours by a and his employer, Win. II. Brown, President of very powerful fire. At ten minutes past 8, the Lewis L. Arms Shingle and Lumber Co. the Spaniard, having on large pantalogns of the Spaniard, having on large pantaloens of red flannel, a thick closk also of flannel, and a large felt hat, after the fishiou of straw hats, went into the over, where he remained sested on a footstool, during fourteen minutes, exposed to a of from 45 to 50 degrees of a metallic thermometer, the gradation of which did not go higher than 50. He sang a Spanish song while a fewl was reasted by his side. At his coming out of the oven, tho physicians found that his pulse heat 134 pulsations a minute, though it was but 72 at his going in. The oven being heated answ for a second experiment, the Somiard reentered and scated himself in the samo attitude, at three-quarters past eight, ate the foal, and drank a bottle of wine to the health of the spectators. At coming out his pulse was 176, and the thermometer in licated a heat of 279 egrees of Pahrenheit. Finally, for the third and last experiment, which almost immeanager to lowed the second, he wastratened on a plank, surrounded with lighted candles, and thus put into the oven, the mouth of which was closed this time. He was there meanly five minutes, when all the spec-tators cried out "Enough, enough!" and anxiously hastened to take him A nextous and suffocating vanour of tallow filled inside of the oven, and all the candles were extinguished and melted. The Spaniard, whose pulse was 200 coming out of the gulf of heat, immediately threw himself nto a cold bath, and in two or three minutes after was on his feet safe and sound.

#### A STRANGE CASE.

Mr. Robert Kissick, of Coulson, Ont., nas ecently recovered from a remarkable diseasea tumor of the spleen with dropsy. The tumor estimated to weigh about six pounds. He medical counsel gave him no hepe, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

Look not upon the wine when it is red, no yet upon the cider when it is mellow, for though it may hardly affect the head it surely will thy pockets, good fellow.



This powd'r never varies. A marvel of parity, strength and wholesemeness. More economical than the or heary kinds, and cannot be sold a competition with the multipute of lew test, short which alum or phosphate powers. Sold only in cans. BOYAL BAKKS POWDER CO., 106 Walfatt, N.Y.

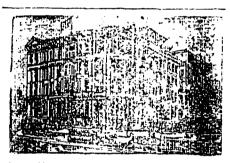
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