THEME WITNESS CANDER WITHELTOUCH RONTOLE. • 2 **JHI** 1884.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Cleveland wins a Victory over Tammany-Sharp Debate on the Unit Rule-Almost a Deadlock in the Platform Committee-Bayard and Thurman Booming-Talk of a Cleveland-McDonald Alliance.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The convention was called to order at 12.37 p.m. by William H. Barnum, of Cincinnati, chairman of the was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of Democratic national committee. Rev. Dr. Marquis, of Chicago, opened the deliber-ations of the convention with prayer. After a short speech Barnum nominated Hon. R. B. Hubbard, Governor of Texas, for temporary chairman. By the vote that followed Hubbard was elected temporary chairman of the convention, and on being conducted to the chair was received with vo ciferous applause. He made an eloquent speech, frequently interrupted by applause. When he mentioned the name of Tilden the delegates and audience rose to their feet amid immense and continued cheering. Hubbard recommended that the platform be as in the past and that it speak in no doubtful tongue on important questions. He hoped the action of the convention would be such that it would attract the independent and disaffected Republicans.

ATTACKING THE UNIT RULE.

Smalley, of Vermont, offered the following :- "Resolved, that the rules of the last Democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modifications : That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President no State shall be allowed to change the vote until the roll of States has been called, and every State has east its vote."

Grady, of New York, offered the following amendment to the resolution : "When the vote of a state as announced by the chairman of the delegation from such state is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from such state and then individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such state." (Applause.) This was a direct shap at the unit The motion was directed not so much rule. against the unit rule, although the latter is becoming obnoxious in itself, but against Cleveland, as it would compel the votes of many anti-Cleveland delegates to be cast for him against the will of the delegates.

Fellows, of New York, speaking against the amendment, said the convention had no right to change the instructions of the State of New York. He read the instructions of the state convention, showing that the delegates were bound to vote as a unit with the wishes of the majority. The speech was cheered and hissed. An amendment to the amendment was offered that no state shall change its vote until after the total vote had been announced. Grady then took the floor he said that there was great danger that through political machinery the honest voice of New York would be stifled. (Sensation, cheers and hisses.) The newspapers had been bought to print at the head of their columns that New York's seventy-two votes were united, which was untrue. If the Democratic party courted the votes of the people he represented, it must give voice to their appeal] He closed with an appeal that all New York should have the right to be heard in the convention.

Doolittle, of Wisconsin, said each State had the right in its convention to say how it should be represented. He favored leaving the matter with New York. A motion to refer Grady's amendment to

the committee on organization was lost.

Judge Cochran, of New York, then spoke He favored Grady's amendment, and said that unless carried the voice of numbers of the people of New York would be stifled. The question as to whom New York itself should vote for not having come up in the con-

vention was the reason no protest was made. General Cluny, of California, spoke in favor of Grady's amendment, as did also Powers, of Michigan, who said it was a great principle that the humble

which have been brought to light in every department of the Government are sufficient to have called for reform in the Republican party. Yet those in authority, made reckless by long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore, a change

IFRAUDS AND JORBERY Sec

the people was then defeated by fraud, which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupions contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for inlawful profits or high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenures of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity, and its platform promises are new a list of its past failures. It demands a restoration of our navy. It has squudered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed. It imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes a policy of reserving public lands for small holdings by actual settlers. It has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and nonresident aliens. individuals and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our far-

mers between the two seas. It professes preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legalize the

CONTROL OF STATE ELECTIONS

by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected the American workingman to the competition of the convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitute to all who were disabled or died in he war, leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It profiers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our trariff. It created and has continued them; its own tariff com-mission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent. reductions, and its Congress gave a reduction of more than 4 per cent. It professes protection of American manufactures. It has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and hope-less competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw It professes to protect Amerimaterials. can industries. It has impoverished the many to subsidize the few. It professes protection of American labor. It has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It profeses the equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the status of our colored citizens. The acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform." Its caught criminals are permitted to escape, through contrived delays or actual contrivance in prosecution. Honey-combed with corruption out - breaking exposures no longer shock its morals. The sense of its honest members, and its independent journals no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its counsels or a veto upon bad nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by the existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000 which has yearly been collected from a suffering people in unnecessary taxation, unjust We denounce the Republican taxation. party for having failed to relieve the people from the crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of just re-The Democracy pledges itself to ward. purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for the laws, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners, knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of

of property, to the prevention, of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual right against corporate abuse, we hold that the welfare of society, depends upon a scrupu-loss regard for the rights of property as de-fined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded when it is freest and most enlightened; it should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the peo-ple as to the true relations of capital and We believe that the public lands labor. ought, as far as possible, to be kept as a homestead for actual settlers, that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by ac tion of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores, our gates be closed. The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance

THE RIGHTS OF ITS CITIZENS,

native and naturalized, at home and abroad and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization, issued by courts of competent jurisilic tion, must be respected by the Executive and the Legislative Departments of our own Government and by all foreign Powers. It is the imperative duty of this Government efficiently to protect all the rights of the persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizon is only responsible to his own Government for any act done in his own country or under her flag and can only be tried therefore on her own soil and accordin; to her laws, and no power exists in this Government to extradite an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under a Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That as a result of this policy, we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with

THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA,

the sole fruit of the Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century. The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and the other great waterways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tide water Under a long period of Democratic policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been given to British bottoms and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand, on behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme pretense of friendship for and false American labor expressed by impos-ing taxes, we demand, on behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers

which was probably the official report of the officer, was copied by all the papers. It now appears from a statement made by a brother of one of the slain that the whole affair was a premeditated and coldblooded murder, and that the bandits 'referred to were a party of honorable men. The narrator's brother, with others of the jurisdiction of Colon, organized with a view to the pursuit of Aguero, unembarrassed with the methods of the regular troops. Their plan was submitted to and approved by the Captain-General, who gave them a written authorization, while the Chief of the Civil Guard supplied them with arms. Having begun operations, three of them, on the evening of June 19, reached a farm near La Macagna. They had hardly arrived when a number of men, under the orders of the com-mander of volunteer cavalry, who was operating in the vicinity, came to the farm and requested the three men to go with them to the commander, who required their services. They complied with the request. But hardly had they left the farm when they were disarmed, bound, and shot, and their bodies

were left where they fell, until at the end of three days they were carried in an ordinary cart to a neighboring village. The guide, whom the assassins impressed to show them the way to the farm, witnessed all that oc curred, and then made his escape, and is pro tected by the Mayor of La Macagna, who de fies the menaces of the cavalry captain.

Jealousy, excited by the authority with which the Captain-General had invested the murdered men, is the supposed motive of the crime, which shows to what dangers the country is exposed by the defective organization of the irregular troops, which the poverty of the Government compels it to employ, poverty which forbids the occupation of the island by an adequate force of the regular army.

A LORD ATTACKS HIS PEERS.

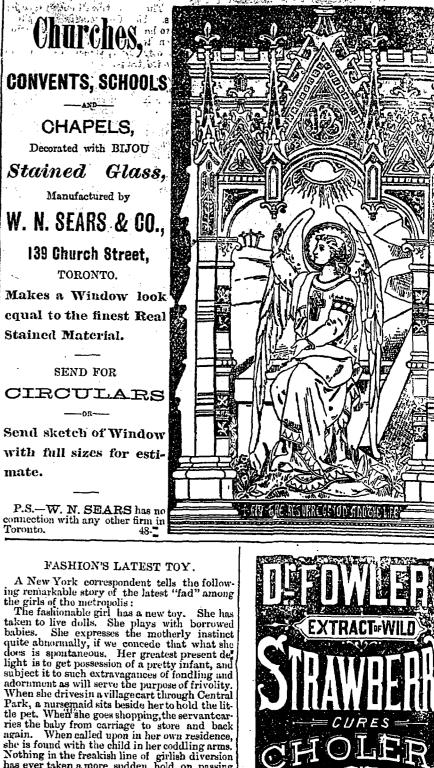
The House of Lords a " Mere Assembly of Plutocrats "-Lord Rosebery's Pica for Re form,

Lord Rosebery's speech on the efficiency of the House of Lords has commanded wide at-tention. He said that he was not desirons of raising not merely an academical discussion. but of putting forward a practical proposition. Referring to the great changes which had taken place since the time of the inception of the House of Lords, he pointed to the newspaper press and their colonial empire as two facts which alone would go far to support him in the motion he now made. There was a prima facie case for saying that the house required, if not reconstruction or new machinery, at least some readjustment and some repair. All admitted the brilliancy of some of their members, and some of their debates, and many lawyers said that the Private Bill committees of the Lords were at least not inferior, and possibly superior, to those of the other House. The House of Lords contained men of great ability, great business capacity and great common sense, and neither the House nor the country derived the full benefit of them. ("Hear, hear !") Nor did their decisions command the respect and weight they deserved. Anybody who analyzed the list of the House of Lords would see that it contained men of the very highest distinction. Yet in point of authority and weight the Senate of the United States exercised more power than the House of Lords, although its members were not so distinguished.

THE QUORUM.

In considering the weight of the decision of the House of Lords, there were one or two points of practical importance to which he should like to direct attention. The first was its quorum, which was only three, while in the other House the quorum was forty. He remembered very well when a noble lord, who afterward met with a tragical end, occupied the House for four hours when the House consisted of the Lord Chancellor and one other peer besides.

Lord Ellenborough-I beg pardon, but part fabric. the time I was pre The Earl of Rosebery said in that case, considering the partial attendance of the noble



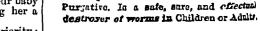
mate.

light is to get possession of a pretty infant, and subject it to such extravagances of fondling and adornment as will serve the purpose of frivolity. Adoriment as will serve the purpose of involvy. When she drives in a village cart through Central Park, a nursemaid sits beside her to hold the lit-tle pet. When she goes shopping, the servant car-ries the baby from carriage to store and back again. When called upon in her own residence, she is found with the child in her coddling arms. Nothing in the freehish line of givid diversion Nothing in the freakish line of girlish diversion has ever taken a more sudden hold on passing fancy. Of course, pretty babies are in urgent de mand. Wherever one exists, the family is disturbed by the competition between sisters, cousins and aunts to get possession, and if no baby in blooded relationship can be procured, the eager young mother by brevet does not estimate to procure one from among the offspring of some poor and obliging woman. The wardrobes which accompany this indulgence in live playthings are wonders of booutry torts and court

secondary this indugence in live playthings are wonders of beauty, taste and cost. In a dry goods store, where I had gone to see some of the commercial developments of the rage for infants, I found an extensive depart-ment devoted to tiny costumes and the mater-ials for making them. It would be useless for me to undertake a description of the delicate and considerably mysterious thing, which were

and considerably mysterious things which were being inspected by a girl of eighteen; but I can be explicit in asserting that she was one of those combinations of briskness and gentleness, tim-idity and audacity, ingeniousness and ingenuity which are the product of city fashionable life. The dear creature was so prettily deft in hand-ling the outfit suitable for a very new infant, and so coyly enchanting in her talk concerning the purchases, that the clerk, accustomed though he was to that kind of traffic, became somewhat decard

somewhat dazed. "This color would be suitable, if your baby has blue eyes," he remarked, in showing her a



trict should be represented.

Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, was re ceived with cheers. He said the convention had nothing to do with State instructions ; every delegate had a right to be heard.

Senator Jacobs, of New York, bowed to the superior will and power of the State, though the amendment was in accordance with his feelings.

JOHN KELLY TOOK THE FLOOR

amid great cheering. He thanked the con-vention for the liberal views expressed. The

Fellows again spoke. He said there was a misconception of the question, which was plan, whether New York has the right to say the tice. will of her majority shall be represented. In a discussion between Fellows and Kelly

as to the manner of their election as delegates, Kelly said the manner was alike, but, under Mr. Fellows' opinion, he, Kelly, was to have no representation excepting through Mr. Fellows.

TAMMANY'S DEFEAT

After a discussion lasting two hours, Grady's amendment was defeated by the Cleveland men, who feared the effect on their candidate. should the unit rule be abrogated. The vote stood 445 for the unit rule and 350 against. The large vote cast showed that the unit rule was not popular.

The original resolution offered by Smalley was adopted. Chicago, July 10.

THE PLATFORM. Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee

on Resolutions, presented the platform which was read as follows :- The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish, but the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice the people, remain and will ever remain as the bed and only security for the continu-ance of free government. The preservation Democracy, approved by the united voice of of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables the continent to be developed in peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is necessary as a constant recurrence to the popular will; otherwise abuses grow and the Government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instru-mentality for imposing heavy burdens on the on for the general welfare, becomes an instru. mentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the the sumptnary laws, which yex the citizen few who govern, and public servants thus be come arbitrary rulers. "This is now the con-

public opinion, but responsive to its demands. The Democratic party 15

PLEDGED TO REVISE THE TARIFF in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but on making a reduction in taxes it is not pro-posed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government the taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of the Federal revenue, and such they must continue to be. Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legisaction of the State left him with no motion. He change of law must be at every step regard-tive but to appeal to the convention. He change of law must be at every step regard-hoped that the counties interested would not volved. The process of reform must lation for successful continuance, so that any be subject, in the execution of this plan, to the dictates of just-tice. All taxation should be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of its ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased rate of production which may exist in consequence of a higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all expense of the federal government, economically adminis-tered, including pensions, interest and the principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from the Custom House, taxes on a few imported articles, States on the motion was proceeded with bearing heaviest on the articles of luxury and amid much confusion. The vote resulted in bearing lightest on the articles of necessity.

We therefore denounce THE ABUSES OF THE EXISTING TARIFF.

and subject to the preceding limitations we demand that the Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. The system of direct taxation known as "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of the worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the Republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, having been already provided and any surplus should be paid into the treasury. We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North. Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none. We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss. As-serting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its !dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens and interfere with individual liberty. We

peace and fruits of liberty. After a general reference to Tilden the platform concluded. When the reading of the majority report was finished, Butler at 10.18 took the stand to present

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Under arrangement he had thirty minutes for this. He was received with tremendous cheering, interspersed with hisses and cat calls. He said he represented 1,500,000 men and demanded for them the consideration of their rights and wants in the matter of taxation, and claimed that the majority report did not pay sufficient attention to the rights and interests of labor. He asked the convention to study the tariff plank and see if there was any protective feature in it. He believed if there was Morrison was too honest to present it. He contended that the result of the election depended on this usue as much now as in 880, when a brave soldier was defeated by it. He denounced civil service reform, appealed to the Convention to amend the tariff so as to not only protect but to foster and cherish the interests of the working men and women in this country, and concluded his speech at 10:46 p.m. His minority report, covering the points mentioned above and others, were then read. Converse, of Ohio, and Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, followed, after which Butler moved to have inserted his tariff plank in the place of that of the majority report, and the roll call of the defeat of Butler's motion by a vote of 6651 to 931. A motion to proceed to the ballot was then carried.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

	The ballot was taken with the following result :
	Necessary to choice
1	Cleveland
	Bayard
	McDonala 56
	Cleveland
ĺ	Carlisle
I	Hoadley
I	Hendricks 1
Ì	Tilden 1 Flower
Ł	Flower 4

A motion to adjourn until to morrow was defeated, but motions to a similar effect were proposed continuously. Finally, as no business could be transacted, the convention adjourned till 10 a.m. to morrow. The plat-form was listened to attentively. None of its paragraphs excepting that referring to Tilden elicited any marked indications of approval. There was, however, a slight manifestation of applause when the reading closed.

Continued on 8th Page.

LAWLESSNESS IN CUBA.

THREE INNOCENT MEN SHOT ON THE PLEA THAT THEY WERE BANDITS.

HAVANA; July 9.- A Sagua newspaper ancome arolitrary rulers. This is now the con-dition of the country, and hence a change is dimanded. The Republical party so far as the separation of church and state, and the principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In diffusion of free education by the common free education of the rest of the party. The bory, tues. nounced on June 23, that a commander of vol-

lord, he might take it that three and a half were present. (Laughter.) A more legendary instance was once reported to have occurred when the late Lord Lyndhurst was on the Woolsack. There was then a noble and learned lord addressing the House on a point apparently of no great public interest at some length, and Lord Lyndhurst was naturally anxious to attend a dinner at which he had been invited. As the clock got nearer the appointed time that eminent personage grew more and more impatient, taking out his watch and interrupting, but producing no effect on the noble and learned lord who was addressing the House. At last he said, "This is too bad; can't you stop?" (Laughter. There was no stop. At last, rising to the full despair of the situation, he said, "By Jove, if you don't stop I will count you out.' (Laughter.) It was a threat well within the competence of Lord Lyndhurst, because he and the noble and learned lord were the only peers present. (Renewed laughter.)

HOT WATER. He did not believe, however, that this was a desirable position for their lordships' House to occupy, and some remedy might be found for it by a select committee. A great part of their legislative functions were conducted in a very fruitless manner at this season of the year. They had no bills introduced into that House except measures of such an elevating morality that they could not be presented point blank to the coarser palate of the House of Commons. (Laughter.) It was told of the Emperor Napoleon III. that when he was a child his favorite amusement was watering his garden, but that his nurse, to take care that he suffered no detriment from this amusement, always put warm water in the watering pot. (Laughter.) And he was sometimes reminded of that anecdote

when he thought of the artificial legislative atmosphere in which they were com-pelled to pass most of the session. If the House should contain all the wealthiest men in the country, it would be all the worst for the Honse. Nero wished that all his onemies had but one neck, and in these days, when attacks on property ere more important than they had ever been Lefore, it would be a serious danger to the House that it should contain all the wealthiest men. He should be sorry to see the House become that most contemptible of all assemblies in the world-a mere assembly of plutocrats. It was their duty and interest to make the House as powerful and respectable as possible. Its doors were only opened in-ward and the sole chance of political useful-ness that lay before their lordships lay within or that reason that he ventured to ask for

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She gazed on him with silencing superiority; but the effect was transient, and he was soon asking her, indirectly, if she was the mother of the child, by remarking : "Is its hair the polor of your own ?" This time she looked him squarely in the face,

and spoke with the blunness of exasperation: "The little darling hasn't my eyes, nor my hair, nor anybody else's. It isn't a little darling at all-not yet; and I think I'll defer my pur-chases until I am able to provide you with more facts then one nor her butter of the set facts than can now be obtained. Good morn ing.

WITH A BULLET THROUGH HIS HEART.

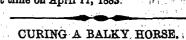
WALKING TO A CHURCH TO GET ABSOLU-TION BEFORE HE FELL DEAD.

ALBANY, July 10.-Michael Downey, aged 26, and Dennis Desmond, aged 55, quarrelled on South Ferry street yesterday afternoon over the possession of a small blackthorn cane, when Downey pulled out a pistol and shot Desmond through the heart.

The wounded man walked across the street to the St. John's Roman Catholic Church and tried the door, but failed to get in. His object was to obtain absolution, and he must have realized that he was dying. He then walked or strggered to the parsonage in the rear of the church, and fell dead in front of the door.

The murderer ran several blocks, but was captured by citizens and turned over to officers, who locked him up. He attempted to shoot one of his captors. The men had been drinking ale together. They had never quarrelled before.

Downey has been in the penitentiary four times for larceny, assault and battery, and assault on an officer. He was discharged the last time on April 11, 1883.



There are various ways of overcoming a balky habit in a horse. The following method, said to have been successful, may not be often practicable, but it is suggestive. All who have handled horses know that they are susceptible to a feeling of lonesomeness. Leominster farmer took advantage of this thus: He drove him, attached to a rack wagon to the grove for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him with a club, but tied him to a tree and let him stand. He went to the lot at sunset and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten, a tug. 'I made up my mind, said the farmer. 'when that horse, went to the barn he should take that load of wood. The night was not cold., I went to the barn, got blankets, and covered, the horse warm, and he stood still till morning. Then he rethe walls of that House, and in developing and increasing its strength and power. He ventured to think that any such strength and power must be preceded by reform, and it was was probably hungry and lonesome. He was probably hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned and got another load before for that reason that he ventured to ask for the endorsement of the moderate proposition for inquiry which he now submitted (Cheers.) "Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youth full color, lustre, and vitality. Dr A. A. Hayas, State Assayer of Massachusetts, en dorse it, and all who give it a stair trial units in grateful testimony to its many vir-tues.

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A couple whom a quarrel separated filteen

years ago, but were never divorced, were re united at Monahah, Tex., recently, and went off on a second honeymoon. The hus band and wife were aged seventy and sixty

years respectively The Empress Eugenie is, now, busy on the book she has had, in mind, if, only rarely, in hand, since the death of the Prince Imperaattachea.