## CRITICIZING THE PRESIDENT.

What American Congressmen Think of dressed and insult unavenged. His Retaliatory Measure.

Democrats Support His Views, While Republicans Claim that His Action Will Prove Beneficial to Canada-An Interesting Debate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The House to-day proceeded to consideration of the Retaliation Mr. McCreary yielded a few moments to Mr. Belmont, who said: The measure which is now called up is one of great importance in which in common with other members of the House I take a deep interest. I do especially, because during the last Congress I introduced a similar measure which was adopted by the House. When the Pre-sident's message was received I was absent. The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the discharge of its duties commenced consideration of the message and the preparation of the report. On my return I thought it but proper that the sub committee having the matter in charge should make the report, and I requested my colleague so to do, knowing that the bill would be in excellent hands. I shall take occasion to give expression of my most hearty approval of this measure and to urge its prompt passage. PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. McCreary said that the message of the President sent to Coogress on August 23, 1888, placed the administration in a firm and courageous attitude. It was dignified, resolute and courageous and presented a course of action for our Government which

was worthy of the approval and support of the American people. While it might have caused some persons to sulk like Achilles, and others to indulge in abuse, the general sentions t was that the President should be uphaid in his effort to maintain the honor of the country and the rights of her citizens. This message and the tariff message of President Cleveland should be recorded together in history. One songht to reduce taxes and lighten the burden of the people; the other to maintain the right a wall dignity of the American citizen, and town would be remembered for ever. If the ! sident had recorted to retaliatory me without any attempt to make a treaty, there were those who would have oritic zed him, and perhaps censured him. Whale the motive which prompted this action might not be understood, it is equivalent to giving notice to the country that no treaty which could be negotiated in regard to the Canadian troubles would be satisfactory to a

Republican Senate.

RETALIATION REPLACES NEGOTIATION. The time for negotiation was over and the time for rotaliation had come. There was nothing left the President but retaliation. In ar eximutive manner Mr. McCreary reviewed one victous treaties between the United Starts and Great Britain relative to the relations but ween this country and Cauada, pointing our the causes leading to their abrogation, and incidentally referred to the outrageous treatment of American fishermen by Canada. It seemed, he said, clear and conclusive that the time had arrived for action on the part of the United States. The rights of American fishermer would be protected and a stop not been abrogated, and stated that last year should be put to a discrimination against our the President had approved of the Belmont vessels in Canadian canals which is unjust bill, which contained an express recognition and in vielation of international agreement. The bill provides the legislation now necessary. It was asserted that the President already had power to retaliate. Neither the act of 1887 nor the acts of 1866 or 1864 vested the President with the power with which the present bill vested him or with the power he ought to have under the circumstances. It was also claimed the power now ought to be conferred on the President was fic in bond. a opposition to the 29th article of the treaty CANADA WOULD BENEFIT BY RETALIATION, f 1871. He held that the article was not The practical result of an interruption of rticle 33 released after ten years. This was ot the first time a President had sent a mes age to Congress on the subject of our relations with Canada. Gen. Grant had sent a similar message to Congress, but history showed that Gen. Grant followed the same line of policy. The history of the country showed that instead of attempting retaliatory proceedings Gen. Grant had negotiated the

CANADA MUST BE THREATENED. and the time had come when the Government on offending parties." The fishermen were enght to enact legislation to prove to Canada, the offending parties. Stop the transit in Great Britain and the world that it was in Great Britain and the world that it was in earnest. The power granted to the President in the bill was no stronger than it ought to be. It was time that Canadian wrongs should be resented. The bill under consideration was no war measure; it was a peace measure. The President would exer-oise the power confided to him intelligently and courage ously. The President had a pro-per appreciation of the dignity and honor of this Republic and any power placed in his hands would be used for the protection of American dignity and rights. He (Mr. Mc-Creary) hoped and believed that when the bill was enacted the usual good judgment of the English and Canadian authorities would be arranged without anything which would break up the cordial relations which had existed for many years between Great Britain and the United States. The President would be supported by the people of the United States without regard to party. There would be no division, but the men of the South and the North would stand shoulder to shoulder solid to defend American rights and honor. (Applauce.)

THE REPUBLICAN ARGUMENT. Mr. Hitt (Illinois) next addressed the House and commented upon the fact that the President's fishery message had been received with partisan applause, and that one Democratic member had declared it was a good campaign document. He was not willing to accept the proposition, coming even from the President, that the message was a campaign document. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. McCreary) connected the message on the fisheries with what was known as the Free Trade Message. It was an apt combination. The treatment of our fishermen and the tendency toward free trade had gone hand in hand since the day of the President's inauguration. By joint resolution both Houses had resolved to give notice of the terminathen of the fisheries articles of the Washington treaty. Everybody had known of that action for two years. It was only after the beginning of the new administration that disonseion took place between the British minister and our Government looking to a reneval of the arrangement. The news filled Canadians with joy and the American fishermen with dismay. If the administration to a fool, and the nearer he approaches one could not suspend the tariff laws and give in substance the nearer he is to a knave." He them free trade, they were promised that the President would recommend the appointment of a commission to take up the subject had been on every weak neck. She had

Congress had taken the matter up and passed the Retaliation act. It stood on the statute books and none of the powers conferred by it had been exercised. The system of outrages had been checked in part largely by the influence of the passage of the Retaliation bill. Then negotiations went on and blossomed in the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty. Nothing was known outside of the consummation of the proceedings of that negotiation. That treaty the gentleman had compared with the treaty of 1871, and its treatment in the Senate with the treatment received by the latter. The treaty of 1888 was an abandonment of the rights of American citizens. The treaty of 1871 dealt with them in a spirit the nation and mankied approved. The treaty of 1871 was received with gratification and was confirmed by the Senate. The treaty of 1888 abandoned a vast region of fishing waters which American fishermen had before and kept it for Canadian fishermen. Fortunately the Senate did receive it in a different spirit from that in which the treaty of 1871 was recoived. The epinion of the country rejected it long before the Senate. A pert of the treaty was not written. There was a post-oript that was not printed. The treaty was a bargain.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER QUOTED.

There was more of a bargain than was written down. Sir Charles Tapper, in a Canadian official journal, had said: "Mr. Bayard told us, the American planipotentiaries told us, there was but one way of obtaining what we wished. You freedom of commercial intercourse, you want

relaxation in our tariff arrangement. You will find, continued Mr. Bayard, that the policy of this Government, the policy of the President, the policy of the House of Repre-sentatives and the Democratic party, will at once take the onward march in the direction you propose and accomplish steadily that which you desire." Sir Charles Tupper then added "These are not empty words. They were the utterances of a distinguished statesman who painted to the avowed policy of the Government of the United States." Sir Charles Tupper then called attention to the position of Mr. Milis and says:—"The ink is barely dry on this treaty before he beings forward a measure-to do what? Why to nake tree articles which Canada sends to the United States and on which last year \$1 800,000 duty were paid. Let me add, said Mr Hitt, that he not only introduced the bill, but passed it through the House. The Democracic party stood by its bargain with the British ploninotentiary. (Applause on the Republican side) The emineut gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) is starring the provinces carrying on the great campaign, and I observe the report of a remark by him that "While the Republicans may have taken the British lion by the tail we have taken him by the suout." That was after he had crammed the lion's mouth with \$1,800,000 a year—a sheer gift. (Applause on the Republican side )

THE 29TH ARTICLE NOT ADROGATED. Mr. Hitt then went into an argument to show that article 29 of the treaty of 1871 had of the 29th article. The authority the President asked he possessed, for the retaliation act gave him vast and enormous power, by which he might exclude not only Canadian vessels from our ports and Canadian products from our country, but any goods coming from Canada of foreign production. He commented on the fact that the President laid stress on the enlargement of his power to stop traf-

ow in force, but it was by the terms of traffic in bond would hurt the people of the United States, especially the people of the great Northwest. Canada was ruled by a small body of men, and the influence of their power had been exerted to develope every element which would tend to separate team from the United States and to unite the British provinces into as compact a body as possible. To prevent the tendency of the people to press in sympathy into the great treaty of 1871. The only difference was that | central mass of the south, the mighty Ameri-Gen. Grant had more success with the treaty can empire, was the effort of every Canadian than President Cleveland had.

Stop the transit in bond and the roads would be overflowing with business. The question was one of great importance The President had used the words "visiting warded and the harbors of Halifax and St. John would be turned into prosperous centres of new life and wealth. The people of the Northwest would be hurt if, of all the methods of retaliation at his planosal, tho President should be so injudicious as to select this one. He would take away the competition of the Canadian lines and make the trunk lines master of the cituation. He could not help sharing in some of the distrust of the sincerity of the awakening of the present administration, but it would not be long before, in any other and better hands, an administration would take the matter up and bring it to a satisfactory, just and honorable conclusion. He hoped that when men ceased to regard the President's messages as campaign documents and electionsering devices the question would be solved permanently for the manifest good of both parties and the peace

of both nations. (Applause.) A MICHIGAN MAN'S OPINION. Mr. Chipmam (Michigan) declared that the honor of the country must be asserted with that decorum which became ber dignity. She was so strong that she might be forbearing without being suspected of cowardice. It was in that spirit that the United States ought to treat the Canadian people. It was to the interest of both nations that their relations should be friendly. Perhaps the Canadians had mistaken patience for fear. However, that may be, American citizens had been unjustly treeted and be favored the pending bill which gave the President power to resent such treatment. In regard to free trade with Canada he stated that, with the exception of Pennsylvania, all the nine states which were on the Lakes wanted free trade and commercial union with Canada and one of the most able gentlemen on the other side (Mr. Butterworth) was the high priest and apostle of the doctrine.

COMPLIMENTS FOR ENGLAND. Alluding to the suggestion that two years' notice should be given to England of the proposed action as a matter of diplomatic cour tesy, Mr. Chipman gave utterance to the following epigram, which was received with ap-planse and laughter: "The nearer a man approaches a diplomat in form the nearer he is to a fool, and the nearer he approaches one in substance the nearer he is to a knave." He

Belmont will apeak on the subject to-morrow. ANXIOUS FOR INFORMATION.

In the Senate, Mr. Outlom offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the channel ordinarily used for the navigation of the Detroit river and the St. Clair flats, whether its waters are within the jurisdiction of the United States or Canada.

THE PRESIDENT ENDORSED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., September 4-The Democratic State convention here to-day adopted the following among other resolutions :-

"That in his efforts to settle vexatious disputes with a neighboring people, and in the embarrassment which the questions involved were placed, we approve of the stand taken by President Cleveland in placing the commercial relations of the people of the United States and Canada upon an equality, and his firmness and patriotism in dealing with this question challenges the criticism of his opponents."

MR. WIMAN ON THE MESSAGE.

TORONTO, Sept. 4 .- The pienic of the East Eigin Farmers' institute at Port Stanley today was not a pronounced success, despite the efforts made to drum up a big growd to hear Erastus Wiman talk on the trade relations between Canada and the United States, barely 500 people being present, and a good portion of those were women and colldien. Mr. Wiman in his address confined himself almost entirely to the President's message, which he characterized as a local political scatter necessity. He pressed the spirit in which the Canadian people had received the threat of non-intercourse as dignified, self-reliant and self-contained. In his opinion there was no way out of the difficulty except hy free trade between the two countries. Canadian affairs had absorbed more attention of Congress this year than any other subject except the satis, and would continue to do

> AN IMMENSE HARVEST ASSURED IN OUR NORTHWEST.

Ottawa, September 4 .- Mr. J. E. Parker, passenger a ent of the Canadian Pacific railway who has just returned by way of S: Paul from a tour in the Nortwest, speaks in most enthus stic terms of the crops in the Northwest, which he says will be prenomenal. He says than he was told that the crop would average nearly forty bushels to the acre, and that it had not been hurt to any exstates of Minnesots and Dakots, the great western granaries of the United States. From the car windows we saw thousands of acres of starting wheat being ploughed over without over being touched, to rot into manure. That was the work of the frost, which destroyed the crops before they ripen-

ed."
Winnipeg, September 4.—Sir William Howland, who has just returned from a tour through the province, says the reports regarding frosted wheat are greatly exaggerated. It is feared, however, that the damage is more widespread than at first believed.

CABINET REPRESENTATION IN THE DOMINION.

The assortion that the Irish Protestants repent their heing left without a representa-tive in the Cabinet has undoubtedly good foundation. In theory Cabinet Ministers are chosen because of their fitness, but the practice aims at giving a "representative" character to the Ministry. Two Irish Protestant representatives have vanished of In the house is attone 440 influential, as witness the following members from Ontario: Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Mc-Carthy, McN. ill. O'Brien, Hesson, Ferguson of Welland, J. C. Patterson, N. C. Walince, not to mention a score of others har illy less prominent. That these men will, on a seinbling together next session, interregat: the Premier on this subject is certain, is they have before this taken counsel together on similar occasions.

VALUE OF THE QUEEN'S OPINION. I see it stated that the queen has, during her visit to Berlin, assured Prince Bismarck that he of Mr. Gladstone ever returning to power. If this be true the prince, who knows England, must have smiled. Here the monarch raigns, but does not govern, The people decide whether they will go to war and against whom, and the people decide who is to be prime minister. Whether Mr. Gladstone will ever again be prime minister is a matter upon which opinions are divergent, but I should imagine that there is no one whose opinion up in this subject is worth less than that of her majesty.—London

A DISGRACED GOVERNMENT. GLADSTONE'S CRITICISMS OF THE TREATMENT OF

TRISH PRISONERS. LONDON, Sept. 5.-Mr Gladstone in a speech at Wrexham yesterday said that the Times had done bim an unexampled compliment in answering a speech not yet delivered. He had no wish to interfere wish the natural and legitimate performances of the Times in throwing dirt upon that the criticisms of man's enemies were more useful than the cheers of friends. He maintained the truth of his former statement, that he had seen a political prisoner in Naples better treated than were imprisoned Irish members of Parliament It had not been denied that one of the Parnellites had broken the law, but the framers and administrators of that law were more guilty than the Parnellite offenders. He would not say that imprisonment had killed Mandeville, yet he declared that Mandeville was used in a manner that dis-graced the Irish Government, and any Government in the world would be disgraced that did

the like. While on the subject of the treatment of political offenders be observed that it was seldom that he was able to speak with satisfaction of the policy of Austria, but he had learned with the greatest satisfaction that Austria had given liberal home rule to the Galician Poles, and in that respect she was far ahead of England. Rethat respect she was far ahead of England. Referring to Welsh sympathy with the Parnellites, he said the people of Wales would not be losers by the present agitation. They would find that the Scotch, who were a determined people, were with them when there came a demand for the solution of Welsh questions. That demand could not be made until the Irish question was

OHURCHILL'S LITTLE GAME. HE IS ENDEAVORING TO ESTABLISH A CABINET OF HIS OWN CHOOSING.

disposed of.

(Special to THE POST.) LONDON, Sept. 6.—The very remarkable and altogether unnatural quietude which has characterized Lord Randolph Churchill of late has aroused suspicions among the members of the government which have led to the discovery that the would be leader is arranging a fortorce or meanness of diplomacy, as midable cabinet whose power is to be felt during the circumstances required. Everywhere the autumn session of parliament. It is suspected to the autumn session of parliament. It is suspected to a suspect the autumn session of parliament and the very Reversed Eather Rooney, Vicar-General, both of this city, to be the executors of the month of the circumstances are actions of the autumn session of parliament. It is suspected to a suspect the autumn session of parliament and the very Reversed Eather Rooney, Vicar-General, both of this city, to be the executors of the autumn session of parliament. It is suspected to a suspect the autumn session of parliament and the very Reversed Eather Rooney, very Rooney Rooney autiliary of the archibishop and the very Rooney a

secure them free trade in fish, which they believed they would secure indirectly, it not directly. The commission of our own country required he would fishermen was begun. The whole story was one of wrong and outrage. Wrong unreduced to the pathway of duty and he would believed they would consect to her, and not an atom more. This bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would bill was in the pathway of duty and he would by the particular object Lord R Churchill has in view can only be conjectured, but it is safe to obscume that his plans are based upon nothing solutions are based upon nothing that does not contemplate primarily his personal that does not contemplate primarily his personal bestator as an if or the re-pose of my soul.

The TWO TREATIES COMPARED.

Belmont will speak on the subject to-morrow. benefit and advancement. Having tailed to induce the Government to take him back into the Cabinet upon his own appraisement of the value of his services he now doubtless seeks to compel his former colleagues to reinstate him as a condition of peace.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTCHMEN.

purpose of organizing committees among his countrymen resident on this side of the water to obtain assistance in the political warfare Scotchmen are fighting to regain their ancient right of making their own laws and expending

"We will hold a convention in Glasgow on the 18th of September with representative from all parts of the Kingdom," said Mr. McNaught on Tuesday. "Dr. Clark, who is presiden, of the central branch in London and member of parliament from Caithness, will preside. At the evening meeting Sir John Kinloch, our vice-president, will preside, the exercises to be under the auspices of the Glasgow Junior Liberal Association.

"Home rule for Scotland has made extensive with the rule for Scotland has made extensive with the rule for Scotland has made extensive."

strider," added Mr. McNaught, "and one of the principal reasons why the Scotch demo-cracy goes so strongly for Home Rule in Ireland is that we expect to obtain Home Rule in Scotland. Since the last general election in 1856 there have been five hi elections in Scotland and each member has been pledged to secure not each member has been pledged to secure not only Home Rule for Ireland, but also Home Rule for Scotland. Some of our Eoglish Liberal politicians, no ably John Morley, are not desirous that Home Rule should be granted to Scotland, because, as Mr. Morley expresses it, the English Laberals would lose 'the noble liberalism' of Scotland; in other words, that if the Scotch manufacture are taken out of the Impacial Rulia. members are taken out of the Imperial Parliament the English Linerals would be apt to find themselves in the minority. But that is not our idea. We wish that Scottish members should be retained in the Imperial Parliament for imperial matters alone, and not to interfere with English home matters, because we presume the Englishman knows best what he wants, If England chooses to be Tory, then let her be

Tory.
"We have determined that at the next general election," c ntinued Mr. McNaught, "every seat in Scotland shall be contested, so as to secure the return of Home Rulers. We are endeavoring to raise a Parliamentary fund of £100,000 to secure this object. As this battle for political freedom is being mainly fought by the common peope, its strength, like all politi-cal movements in the past, being with the de-mocracy, the wealthy and more titled class simply standing aloof and taking little or no part in it, we are obliged consequently to look abroad for sympathy. Our countrymen who are en-joying political freedom here and classwhere "I am going out West," concluded Mr. Mc.
Naught, "to Sar Francisco by Chicago and Salt Lake City. Then I shall go up into British Columbia and return to New York through
Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal. Oushan and Salt Lake, and thus ward off consumption Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, leaving here for Scotland in Novem-ber. In the spring I shall come back with other members of the committee to explain more fully the objects of our association. In the meantime, I hope, organization will have been

THE RIDLEY VERDICT.

Irish papers received by last mail contain full reports of the inquest on the late Dr. Ridley, physiciae of Tullamore prison, who committed suicide under circumstances well known to all. The verdict was as follows :-

"We find that Dr. James Ridley died on the 20th July, 1888, at Fermoy from wounds inflictfrom the Cablust and their places are alled by ed by his own hand with a razor on the same others. Sir John Macdonald's irish Pro- day, whilst laboring under temporary insanity produced by the apprehension of disclosures at the Mitchelstown inquest, and that he was compolled to act in his official capacity in contraven-tion of his own humane and considerate views, We beg to add our expressions of deep sympathy with Mrs. Rifley and Mrs. Mandeville in their affliction. We condemn the reckless and unfounded charges made by Dr. Barr against the medical men and poer Mr. Mandeville. We are of opinion that the charges made against Dr. Moorhead are absciutely unfounded, and that his reports and visits had a beneficial effect." The verdict was unanimone.

It having been stated that the jury was composed entirely of Nationalists, the facts are stated by the Dublin Freeman:

In the first place four of the jurous were Protestant Conservatives, one of their body a Freemason, the remaining nine being Roman Catholies, none of whom took any leading part in politics. Of the number which constituted the jury there were members of various creeds and politics. But as the coroner in his sharge ob served, men of strong convictions and intelligent judgment would regard their inscience as their sole guide for their decision irrespective of party or any other consideratio. The result has vindicated the personal chara ser advanced by the coroner as to these gentlemen, and the public, as far as can be gleaned from the ayow ed opinion os persons of all denominations, have endorsed the individual opinion of the coroner and the unanimous verdict of the jury. The only point upon which controversy is expressed is on the fact of the sacity or insanity of the decessed. Universal unanimity stamps the ver-dict as accurate in all other respects. Throughdict as accurate in all other respects. out the proceedings there was evident and implicit confidence in the integrity of the coroner on the part of the jurors individually and on the advocates on both sides, as evidenced in the latter icstance by the repeated compliments proferred by Mesars. Roman and Morphy as to the extraordinary accuracy of the depositions.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S WILL. HIS ENTIRE PROPERTY VALUED AT LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The will of the late Archbishop Lynch was filed in the Surrogate Court, Toronto, last Wednesday. It is dated March 18th, 1885, the only addition being a codicil made on his deathbed. The personal property of the deceased amounts to less than \$500, and is divided as follows:

Cash on hand, \$9.25; cash in bank, \$334.84; wearing apparel and other effects, \$100-total 8444.09

The will reads as follows:—
In the name of the Most Holy and undivided
Trinity. Amen.
This is the last Will and Testament of me,
John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto,
Assistant of the Pontifical Throns, etc.
I do hereby protest that I die in the profession
of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic

of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, and I herewith send to his Holmess, Leo XIII, the successor of St. Peter, my last act of homage and veneration and ask his Apostolic Benediction.
I commend my soul to the mercy of God, and

I direct that my body be buried in the manner and according to the directions given to my I came poor to the diocese, and poor I am leaving it—not having appropriated anything of

its revenues beyond my necessary expenses. I hereby declare that all lands and tenements goods, chartels, moneys and property of every kind and nature scever shall become the property of my successor when he shall be appointed by the Holy See.

in the presence of us present at the same time, who in his presence have herewith signed our names as witnesses.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN, Barrister at-Law. CHARLES J. O'HAGARTY, R.C.C. J. H. CAMERON, M. B. †JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbp. of Toronto.

THE CODICIL. In consideration of having left all my personal AN EFFORT TO BAISE A PARLIAMENTARY FUND OF £100,000.

New York, Sept. 5—Thos. McNaught, S.S.C., honorary Colonial secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association, has arrived in this city from Eduburgh. He is on a tour through the States and the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of organizing committees among his

Signed in the presence of two witnesses, pre-Bent at the same time.

D. A. O'SCLLIVAN.

CHARLES J. O'HAGARTY, R. C. C.

Archbo. of Toront

† JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbp. of Toronto.

AN UNDOUBTED PROOF of the beneficial qualities of Burdock Blood Bitters is found in the thousands of authentic testimor isla published by the proprietors. The original latters being us their possession, they can furnish positive proof as to their genuiness at

KERRY.

JOHN PUZGERALD MURPHY. Green are thy valleys
And purple thy hills; Silvery thy taket And crystal'd thy rills; And cyseal of they find Gentle thy breezes, And sunny thy skies— Sweet home of beauty, Thy bloom never dies!

Fair are thy maidens, And brave are thy men -Children of nature From woodland and glen. Valiant thy heroes, Whose bright glories rest, Like glistening gems On thy soft enowy breast.

How dear to my heart Are thy leafy dells, Thy lone fairy raths, And sacred wells; Thy golden madows, And sparkling streams, Are visions it childhood I visit in dismiss.

Bright lant of -unshine, My gaze shall no more Feast on the teanty— Thy sweet scented shore. But mem ry's treasures— The fond thoughts of thee, Shall live in my heart, O Peul of the sea! June 24, 1887.

CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES

ILLEGITIMACY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The following summary shows the percentage of illegitimacy of births of Europe: Holland, 4.0; Swi zerland, 5.5; Pruesia, 100; England and Wales, 65; Sweden and Norway, 96; Scotland, 101; Denmark; 11.0; German States, 148; Wurtemburg, 164; Italy, 5.1; Spain, 5.5; France, 7.2; Belgium, 7.2; Austria, 11.1; Ireland, 30. A singular circumstance in connection with England is that the proportion of illegitimate births is much larger in the country districts than in the cities. The reverse is the case in France and in such Catholic provinces as Bretogne, La Vendé, etc., the rete is very low. The high percentage in Austria is accounted for by the diversity of races. In the Tyrol the average is nearly as low as in Ireland, and in the Catholic provinces of the Empire the rate is low. In Ireland it varies. In Connaught the percentage of illegitimate births is nine-tenths of one per cent. In Ulster it is over five; but here, too, race and religion appear to influence the rate. In the northeast it is as high as in Scotland, while in the rest of the province it is nearly as low as in Connaught.

CLEVELAND'S "QUIET SMILE." Irish Democrats may still cherish the belief that President Cleveland and Secretary Beyard maintain the sympathy with the Irish cause which distinguished carlier Democratic presidents and secretaries. But no one makes this mistake in England. This is what the London Times of June 7 has to say of the resolution of sympathy with Ireland passed by the St. Louis Convention:

The Democrats have begun by passing a resolution of sympathy—which will probably draw a quiet smile from the President and his Secretary of State—with "the patriots led by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell."

Ireland's bitterest enemy, the maligner of Parnell and the consistent opponent of Home Rule, knows where sympathy for Ireland is felt and withheld in this land. Mr. Phelps has made that alear Mr Joseph Chamberlain returned after weeks spent in the Administration circle at Washington to tell applauding English audiences that the Irish cause has no real friends

It has not where Cleveland's "quiet smile" set the example. Utterances of sympathy with the long struggle of Irishmen for Irish rights, occlarations like that adopted yesterday by the Republican National Convention earnestly hoping soon to be able "to congratulate our fellow citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of Home Rule for Ireland" only "draw a quiet smile from the President and his Secretary of State."

The Administration wants Irish votes and it

will take them with "a quiet smile from the President and Secretary of State" for the Irish fools who cars them, but it has no place in its policy for the Irish cause. It has only " for the dupes who believe in its pledges. -Philadelphia Press.

PROMPT RESULTS.

'I was very sick with bowel complaint last summer. I tried other medicines but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. The next day I was like a different man." Geo. H Peacock, Stroud, Ont.

THE DOMINION SENATE.

In the Dominion Senate are four Senators who are over 80 years of age, fourteen who are over 70 and under 80, and eighteen who are over 60 and under 70. Thirty-six of the Senators are thus over 60 and four of them are octogenarians. The only requirement a Senator has to fulfil is that he shall have a certain property qualification. This, when he is once appointed, assures him his seat for life, unless he should ab-sent himself from the House for a couple of sessions, when his place is declared to be vacant.

EVERYTHING FURNISHED. Agent (with mouse trap)-Good morning,

Allow me to show you our patent, non corrosive, copper riveted mouse traps, war

ranted to

Lady—I'm very sorry, sir, but we havn't a mouse about the premises.

Agent—Yes, but our firm offers to furnish a dozen mice with each trap as a special inducement. We guarantee satisfaction, madam.

NATIONAL COLUNIZATION LOTTERY

UNDER THE PARRONAGE OF

Father Labelle. PRIZES - - VACUE, #50,000.

A CHANCE FOR ALL! Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

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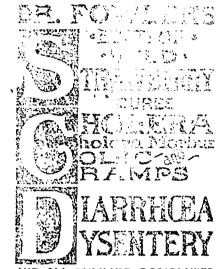
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