

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and Address of Welcome by the Mayor of Montreal, Lord Rayleigh and Others.

The General Committee of the British Association met last Wednesday about one o'clock at the Wesleyan College, McGill College Grounds. Sir William Thompson, of Glasgow, the eminent electrician, occupied the chair. The Secretary, Prof. Bonney, read the minutes of the last meeting, and the General Secretary, Captain Douglas, read the report for the year 1883 and 1884.

The present meeting, he said, of the British Association, the fifty-fourth in number, is likely to be long memorable in its annals, as the first held beyond the limits of the United Kingdom. It marks a new point of departure, and one probably never contemplated by the founders of the Association, although not forbidden by the laws which they drew up. The experiment was doubtless a hazardous one, but it seems likely to be justified by success; and it may be hoped that the vigour and vitality gained by new experience may ultimately compensate for the absence from this meeting of not a few familiar faces among the older members; there will, however, be as large a gathering of members of more than one year's standing as is usual at a successful meeting in Great Britain, and the efforts which have been made by our hosts to facilitate the coming of members and render their stay in Canada both pleasant and instructive, call for the warmest acknowledgments. The inducements offered to undertake the journey were indeed so great that the Council felt that it would be necessary to place some restriction upon the election of new members, which for many years past, though not unchecked in theory, has been almost a matter of course in practice. Obviously these offers of the Canadian hosts of the British Association were made to its members, not to those on whom they might operate as an inducement to be enrolled among its members. The Council, therefore, before the close of the Southport meeting published the following resolution:—"That after the termination of the present month (September, 1883), until further notice, new members be only elected by special resolution of the Council." Application for admission under these terms were very numerous, and were carefully sorted by the Council. Still, although the Council is more progressive and the number augmented, increased the stringency of their requirements, it became evident that the newly elected members would soon assume an unduly large proportion to those of long standing, so that on May 6th, after electing 130 members under this rule, it was resolved to make no more elections until the commencement of the Montreal meeting, when it would be safe to revert to the usual practice.

## WELCOME.

Dr. Sterry Hunt, as President of the Royal Society of Canada, read the following address of welcome:

To the President and Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science:—

The Royal Society of Canada greets with cordial welcome the members of your Association on the occasion of its first visit to the American continent, and rejoice to find among those who have accepted the invitation of the citizens of Montreal so many names renowned as leaders of scientific research.

The Royal Society of Canada, which is already a body recently organized and in the first year of its existence, embodies not only students of Natural History and Natural Philosophy who unite together one-half of its eighty members but others devoted to the history and the literature of the two great European races who are to-day engaged in the task of building up in North America a new nation under the shelter of the British flag. Recognizing the fact that material progress can only be made in connection with advancement in literature and in science, we have all yearned as an association destined to give a new impulse to the labors of our own students, believing at the same time that the great problems of material nature not less than the social and political aspects of this vast realm will afford you subjects for study, and trusting that when your short visit is over, you will return to your native land with kindly memories of Canada and a confidence that its growth in all that makes a people good and great is secured.

T. STERRY HUNT, President, JOHN GEO. BOURN, Hon. Sec.

Montreal, Aug. 27, 1884. Dr. Hunt also read a communication from Chamblay requesting the presence of the Association at the placing of a tablet on the old fort built in 1711. He stated that Chamblay had many historical reminiscences, being long a military post, being the birthplace of Al. Bani, the celebrated singer, and here De Salaberry, the Canadian Leonidas, was interred.

The treasurer, Sir P. Ommamney, announced that the membership of the Association now amounted to 765 members.

Among those present were Professors Dewar, Living, and Adams, of Cambridge; Prof. Hudson Kinn, of London; Sir F. Bramwell, of London; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Cambridge; Sir Richard Temple.

## CIVIC ADDRESS.

The following address will be presented this afternoon:—

To the President and Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science:—

GENTLEMEN:—It is with no common pleasure that we, the Mayor and Aldermen of Montreal, welcome to this city and to Canada, so distinguished a Body as the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Already, indeed, not only here but throughout length and breadth of the land, we have been greeted with a heartiness to which we are proud to add the confirmation of formal expression. During the last two years and especially since the acceptance of our invitation to meet in Montreal, we have been amongst us has been looked forward to as an event of deep and manifold importance to the Dominion. Aware of the devotion with which the Association had, for more than half a century, applied itself to the study of the sciences, and knowing that its present membership comprised the most eminent of those noble students and investigators who have made the search after truth the chief aim of their lives, we could not fail to perceive that Canada would gain by the presence of observers and thinkers so exact and so unprejudiced. Nor were we without the hope that in the vast and varied expanse of territory which constitutes the Dominion, our learned visitors would meet with features of interest that should be some compensation for so long and wearisome a journey. Here, where the great stretch of diversified region between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the student of almost every branch of science must find something worth learning; whilst for certain sections of the Association, there are few portions of the world in which the explorer is more likely to be gratified and rewarded. Throughout this broad domain of ours, rock and herb, forest and prairie, lake and river air and soil, with whatever life or whatever relic of life in past ages they may severally contain, afford to the diligent seeker of knowledge various and ample scope for research. Nor is a people not unworthy of the great mass from which it has sprung, and that on your return to the motherland, you will be able to speak with satisfaction, from your own experience, of our federal system, our resources, our institutions of learning, our progress and our destinies. You have come and we place our land, ourselves and all we are and have at your disposal. We bid you hearty welcome, and in so doing, we bid you solve, we only ask you to consider yourselves at home. We trust that you will find in this portion of Her Majesty's

Empire may be as happy and as fruitful to the Association as it is grateful, for so many reasons, to the people of Montreal and of the Dominion.

CHAS. CLACKMETER, Mayor.

City Clerk.

Montreal, 27th August, 1884.

The Inaugural Evening Meeting.

A large audience assembled in the Queen's Hall at eight to hear Lord Rayleigh deliver the opening address. Lord Rayleigh's hall was filled to its utmost capacity by as brilliant and as distinguished an assemblage as was ever addressed by any speaker in Canada, upwards of 1,000 persons being present. Sir William Thomson presided. His Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Lansdowne, Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, and the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, occupied seats near the chairman. There were also on the platform Dr. Chauveau, Mr. Hugh McLennan, Sir Wm. Dawson, Sir F. Bramwell, Sir Erasmus Ommamney, Lord Rosse, Prof. Frankland, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Schuster, Dr. Hingston, Dr. Sterry Hunt, Mr. Bate-man, Captain Galton, Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Prof. Boyd Hawkins, Prof. Bonney, Prof. Horsley, Sir H. Roscoe, Prof. V. Ball, Prof. Barker, Prof. M. Kendrick, Prof. O. Reynolds, Sir Richard Temple, Dr. Tylor, Rev. W. Dollinger, Prof. Rowland.

## The Governor-General's Speech.

The chairman introduced Lord Lansdowne to the audience, who said:— Lord Rayleigh, ladies and gentlemen, I am given to understand that it would be in accordance with the rules under which the business of the British Association is carried on that the proceedings of to-day should commence with the installation of the President's chair, and by the installation of the President-elect in the place which he will so honorably fill. The occasion, however, which has brought us together is so remarkable, and will be so memorable, not only in the annals of the Association, but in the history of the Dominion, that I believe you will pardon the slight irregularity of which as a member of the Association I am guilty in rising to address a few words to this distinguished audience. The occasion, Lord Rayleigh, is the first upon which the British Association has held a meeting beyond the narrow limits of the United Kingdom. Such a departure from the usage which you have hitherto observed, though an innovation is certainly not inconsistent with the object of the Association or with the designs of its founders. Its earliest records contain the statement that it was instituted for the promotion of intercourse between those who cultivated science in different parts, not merely the British Islands but of the British Empire. A question whether any means of promoting this intercourse could have been discovered more effectual than the holding of your annual meeting in one of the great cities of this colony, and my object in now addressing you is to express at the very outset the satisfaction with which the people not only of Montreal but of the whole Dominion hail your arrival here and to welcome you in their name to these shores. Perhaps you will allow me to state my own belief that if you were to select for your place of meeting a spot within the Colonial Empire of England, you could not have selected a colony which better deserved the distinction, either in respect of the warmth of its affection for the Mother Country or in respect of the desire of its inhabitants for the diffusion of knowledge and of culture. In a young country such pursuits must be carried on in the face of some difficulty and of the competition of that material activity which must to a great extent engross the time and absorb the attention of a rapidly developing community such as this. We may, however, claim for Canada that she has done her best, that she has above all spared no pains to provide for the interests of science in the future, and that amongst those who have done scientific work within the Dominion are men known and respected far beyond the bounds of their own nation. In this connection I cannot deny myself the pleasure of referring to the honors which have been conferred upon Sir Wm. Dawson within the last few days. He is, unless I am mistaken, more responsible than any other person for the visit of the Association, and I feel sure that I shall command the acquiescence of all those who have worked in the cause of Canadian science when I say that we regard the knighthood which Her Majesty has bestowed upon him as an appropriate recognition of his distinguished services, and as an opportune compliment to Canadian science. But the significance of this meeting is far greater than it would be if its results were to be measured merely by the addition which it will make to the scientific wealth of the Empire. When we find a society of fifty years has never met outside the British Islands transferring its operations to the Dominion—when we see several hundreds of our best known Englishmen who have acquired a public reputation, not only in the scientific, but in the political and literary world, arriving here mingling with our citizens, and dispersing in all directions over this continent—when we see in Montreal the bearers of such names as Rayleigh, Playfair, Frankland, Burdon, Sanderson, Thomson, Roscoe, Blanford, Moseley, Lefroy, Temple, Bramwell, Tylor, Galton, Harcourt and Bonney, we feel that one more step has been taken towards the establishment of that close intimacy between the Mother Country and her offspring, which both here and at home all good citizens of the Empire are determined to promote. The desire for such a closer intimacy is one of the most remarkable and one of the best features in the political life of the present day. Our periodical literature, our proceedings in parliament, the public discussions which have recently taken place and in which some of our most prominent Canadians have taken part, all indicate a remarkable awakening to the importance of a renascence of sympathy and alliance which binds us reciprocally. (Applause.) And, ladies and gentlemen, whatever difficulty there may be in the way of a revision of the political relations of the Mother Country and her colonies, it is satisfactory to reflect that there are none in the way of such an alliance as that which you are establishing to-day between the culture of the old world and that of the new. (Applause.) In the domain of science there can be no conflict of local and imperial interests—no constitution to revise—no embarrassing considerations of foreign and domestic policy. We are all partners and coheirs of a great empire, and we may work side by side, without misgiving, and with a certainty that every addition to the common fund of knowledge and mutual enlightenment is an un-mixed advantage to the whole empire. (Loud applause.) I believe, Lord Rayleigh, that your visit will be fraught with far-reaching advantages, gain in hosts and guests. We shall gain in acquaintance with our own visitors, and in the resources and attraction of this country. We believe that it will be more justly appreciated in proportion as it becomes more widely known and more thoroughly understood. (Applause.) Sympathy, as a distinguished Canadian has lately written, begets knowledge and knowledge again adds to sympathy. You, ladies and gentlemen, who have lately

left the Mother Country will gain in the opportunity which will be afforded you of studying the life of a people younger than your own but engaged in the solution of many problems, similar to those which engage our attention at home, and observing the conduct of your own race amidst the surroundings of another hemisphere. On every side you will find objects of interest. Our political system, the working of federation, the arrangement of the different provinces for the education of our youth, our railways pushed across this Continent with an enterprise which has never been surpassed by the oldest and largest countries. (Loud applause.) Our forests, our geology, our mineral resources, our agriculture in all its different phases ranging from the quiet homesteads and skillful cultivation of the older provinces to the newly reclaimed prairies of the North-West which we expected to yield at this season a surplus of from six to nine million bushels—the history and characteristics of our native races and the manner in which we have dealt with them, all these will afford you opportunities of study which few other portions of the globe could present in such variety. (Applause.) Of the facilities which will be afforded to you and of the pains which have been taken to render your explorations easy and agreeable, I need not speak. Some of you are aware that a distinguished member of an assembly to which you and I, Lord Rayleigh, have both the honor to belong, has lately been cautioning the English public against the dangers of legislation by picnic. (Loud applause.) I have heard that in some quarters misgivings have been expressed as to the great reason to be held a few days hence at Philadelphia, where you will be again reminded that there are ties which bind together not only the constituent parts of the British Empire, but the whole of the British race—ties of mutual sympathy and good will which such intercourse will strengthen, and which, I believe, each succeeding decade will draw more closely and firmly together. (Applause.) I have now only to apologize for having intervened in your proceedings. I feel that what I have said would have come better from the lips of a Canadian; others will, however, have ample opportunities for supplementing both by word and deed the shortcomings of which I may have been guilty. It was my duty—and I have much pleasure in discharging it—as the representative of the crown in this part of the empire to bid you in the name of our people a hearty welcome to the Dominion. (Loud and long continued applause.)

## The President's Address.

The President elect, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, in opening, said that for fifty years the Association had visited every place of importance in the United Kingdom. When Canada was proposed, the project was viewed with hesitation. Perhaps they feared the thin edge of the wedge, for so rapid is the development of the British Empire, that the time might come when a visit to such out of the way places as London or Manchester could no longer be claimed as a right, but only as a concession to the susceptibilities of the English. He had visited Canada seven years before and was delighted with it, and he could venture to say that a large proportion of the visitors to this country will be astonished by what they see, and will carry home an impression which time will not readily efface. He felt the association might have done better in choosing another president, as his own tastes led him to the study of mathematics and physics rather than to that of geology and biology, to which naturally more attention turns in a new country, presenting as it does a fresh field for investigation.

The president-elect then went on to speak of the progress of the development of electricity, and said that in looking forward to the future of electric lighting there were good grounds for encouragement, as already the lighting of large passenger ships was an assured success. At present there was no experience of a house-to-house system of illumination on a great scale and in competition with cheap gas, but preparations were already far advanced for trial on an adequate scale in London. In large institutions such as theatres and factories electricity is in successful and daily extending operation. He hoped that the vast powers running to waste in our splendid river would one day be utilized. He then reverted to acoustics as bearing on the telephone and phonograph. In concluding a brief survey of physics he said that in making oneself acquainted with what has been done in any subject, it is good policy to consult first the writers of highest reputation. Although in scientific matters we should aim at independent judgment, and not rely too much upon authority, it remains true that a good deal must be taken upon trust. In estimating the present position and prospects of experimental science, there is good ground for encouragement. The multiplication of laboratories gives to the younger generation opportunities such as have never existed before, and which excite the envy of those who have had to learn in middle life much that now forms part of an undergraduate course. In the Old World and in the New, recruits must be enlisted to fill the place of those whose work is done. This work may be hard and the discipline severe, but the interest never fails, and great is the privilege of achievement.

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau then moved a vote of thanks be accorded to Lord Rayleigh, and in moving this motion he said that the visit of the Association would form an epoch in the annals of the Dominion. Mr. Hugh McLennan seconded Dr. Chauveau's motion, adding some words of welcome.

Lord Rayleigh then declared the meeting adjourned until Friday, when a lecture would be delivered.

An expert accountant now says he has found a deficiency of \$838,000 in road board and free bridge bond accounts Newark, N. J. He believes money was used year by year in making up deficiencies caused by excess of expenditures over appropriations and there was no embezzlement. It is understood an investigation has been ordered.

An able statistician has discovered that coal-oil burnings are more numerous from filling lighted lamps than from stimulating sleepy fires by pouring oil upon them.

## THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

FURTHER OCCUPATION OF CHINESE ISLANDS ORDERED.—THE BOMBARDMENT—FRENCH VIEWS ON THE MATTER—A FRENCH ASSURANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—M. Ferry has no intention of summoning Parliament at present. He says that owing to China's treachery it has been impossible to treat her like a civilized nation. Courbet has been ordered to occupy Hainan after the taking of Ke-Lung. Twenty-five hundred troops have been mobilized to proceed to Tonquin if required. Admiral Peyron has telegraphed to Courbet that war supplies can be obtained at the arsenal at Saigon. Operations against Langson have been suspended owing to the intense heat. General Negrier will retire to Bac Ninh. It is stated that Delta is in no danger. Gen. Milot telegraphs from Tonquin that he lost four men while repulsing pirates and Black flags who pillaged villages along the Red River and massacred the inhabitants. The French garrison at Sonay and Hongchow with the aid of gunboats drove them to the mountains. The report that the French landed at Kelung and captured the forts is doubted. It is said a landing force of five hundred men was not available.

The following is Admiral Courbet's report of his operations on the Min River, up to last evening:—"Min River, 6 p.m., Wednesday.—Our operations against the Mingan fort have been successfully concluded. All the Chinese batteries have been destroyed. We have shattered all their cannon with gun cotton. An attack on Kinpai will be made to-day."

Courbet's official report is as follows: Min River, 28th, principal batteries on Kinpai Channel destroyed, and we hope to destroy all others this evening. Torpedoes barring entrance to the river being fished up and explosives secured. Gunboats able to leave river by another channel. Aspee been despatched to guard telegraph cable.

Two Crow, Aug. 28.—Since the French descended to the river the Chinese have looted and set fire to the foreigners' quarter of the city. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the action of the French in bombarding the city without landing troops for the protection of foreigners. It is reported Germany has protested. The Chinese complain that English pilots guided the French fleet during the engagement, thus committing a breach of the neutrality laws.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Ferry in conversation to-day said the English press, by egging China on, is siding against all Europe. The confidence it gives the Chinese may next be turned against England. Commercial nations are naturally uneasy at our action, but once resolved on, we must deal blows that will tell. Ferry disavowed a policy of colonial conquest. "My whole duty," he declared, "is to finish enterprises originally ill-conceived and ill-managed. We want peaceful occupation in Tonquin, and we want to enforce on China the respect she owes us. European interests need not be alarmed at this. We are acting for the civilized world."

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Courbet, the French Minister, has returned here. It is semi-officially stated that he informed Bismarck that Foo Choo and Formosa would not be permanently occupied, and Europeans have nothing to fear.

## PECK'S BAD BOY AGAIN—USAGE FAMILIARIZES IT.

Mr. E. A. Comstock has drawn one-fifth of the Second Capital prize, (\$25,000), in the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, through the American Express. Peck's Son called on Comstock, hard at work at the piano mill, 313 Cedar street, where he is a valuable employé. His number was 99,204. In the June drawing, Mr. Philip J. Gruber, Cashier for the institution Comstock works for, was the holder of one-fifth ticket No. 27,870, prize \$20,000, which he received promptly. Mr. Comstock also had an interest in this ticket of \$200. Last, but not least, Mr. Comstock held another lucky ticket, No. 81,823, which drew \$40. This notice is prompted by Mr. C. is known to us, and it substantiates the fact that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. is a straight institution, in which the good people of New Orleans take pride.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Peck's Sun, Aug. 2.

## BREVITIES.

There are three cases of leprosy at Granite, Minn.

The Bank of Jamestown, Dak., has suspended.

General Wolsey proceeds to Egypt immediately.

Incendiary fires are reported at Ellershouse, N.S.

Toronto has entered on a four years' contract for lighting the streets by electricity.

New York railroads are openly giving commissions to brokers on tickets to competing lines.

Lee, whose extradition from Toronto caused some trouble, has been convicted of forgery at Cincinnati.

Mme. Carlotta Patti met with a serious accident the other day in Paris. She fell down stairs and broke her leg.

Honore Swanboro, a New York bookkeeper, is thought to have fled to Canada with \$90,000 of his employer's money.

The gallows during the present year has filled more graves than in any previous year in the history of the United States.

In Bibb County, Alabama, there is a bottomless lake on a high hill. It never rises nor falls, and fish put in it disappear.

The U. S. steamer Kearsage has received orders from Washington to make a cruise along the north and west coast of Africa.

As late as 1840 there were but seven vocations into which New England women had entered; in 1884 the number was 317.

Bank presidents and cashiers have got the base ball fever. Their favorite play is a big "strike" and a home run to Canada.

"Madame is right in paying cash and not running up bills. Ink swells!" said a Norman servant recently engaged by a Parisian boss.

Prosecutions by the French Government of publishers of immoral works have been frequent of late, and heavy fines have been inflicted.

Honore Swanboro, bookkeeper of J. W. Moore & Co. flour merchant, New York, defaulter of \$90,000, has probably gone to Canada.

Frank Waltzman, formerly a well-to-do citizen of Xenia, Ohio, died at Dayton yesterday of starvation. He leaves a wife and seven children.

A Colorado woman has discovered and sold fourteen mining claims. In addition to this she kept a hotel and supported her worthless husband and two children.

There is nothing very brilliant about our Bremen dentists, said a lady to an individual who practiced the art in Berlin. But they are obliging. If you wish a tooth extracted with gas they forthwith light the chandelier.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

The Bombardment of Foo-Chow.—The French Losses.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.—The French loss in the bombardment of Foo-Chow was seven killed and fourteen wounded. The Chinese loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The Chinese man-of-war Yangtze was exploded by a torpedo after it had a broadside at a French torpedo boat. The boiler of the latter was exploded by hand grenades thrown from the Yangtze, after which the boat was sunk by the Volta to prevent the Chinese capturing it. The French expect to occupy the heights commanding the grada anchorage. It is reported there are 73,000 Chinese troops in the vicinity of Foo-Chow. According to reports received at Sonay 80,000 Chinese troops have invaded Tonquin and had an engagement with the French, in which it is asserted the French were annihilated and several thousand Chinese killed.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The official report of the bombardment of Foo-Chow on Saturday was received from Admiral Courbet, and is as follows:—Foo-Chow, Sunday morning.—A good beginning has been made. We opened fire yesterday, and in four hours the Chinese man-of-war and 12 junks were sunk, and the Krupp battery commanding the arsenal silenced. Our loss was six killed and twenty-seven wounded. The fleet suffered no serious damage except that the boiler of the torpedo boat was burst. The Chinese losses were heavy. During the night the fleet was beset by burning wrecks and logs. The torpedo cutters will clear all this away to-day, and afterwards we will bombard the arsenal. We shall not leave the river before the 29th or 30th. The officers and men are animated with the greatest ardour.

## WORSE THAN THIEVES.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S SINGULAR ESTIMATE OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

At the anti-peerage meeting held in London Mr. Labouchere said:—"We are the inhabitants of a town, and many of us are unacquainted with the details of agriculture, but we all know that when a baleful weed shows its poisonous dew upon the ground below an agriculturalist must, if he wants his corn to ripen, use the axe. We have our political weed, more widespread and more widely injurious than any of nature's planting. ('Hear, hear!') The object of the Tories has been to pervert the great, tolling community that 500 hereditary legislators, neither worse nor better than other men, and not so wise nor so good as many men. ('Hear, hear!') ought to be thankful for having resisted the will of the nation. But in Manchester the conservatives have not held an open meeting. Had they done so they know that their resolutions would not pass, for Manchester agrees with us—(cheers)—and we are here to say that these 500 legislators are traitors to the nation—(cheers)—that the powers which they wield are an insult to the nation, and that their very existence is an outrage to the nation. (Cheers.)"

## HEREDITARY BRIGANDS.

"Gentlemen, an hereditary legislator is as great an anomaly as an hereditary brigand would be. (Laughter and cheers.) To far be it from me to compare the Lords to thieves, but it is a statistical fact that in the last fifty years the House of Lords has done more harm than all the thieves' dens and thieves' kitchens in the United Kingdom. (Laughter and cheers.) Were I to recapitulate all the harm that they have done, I should have to speak until to-morrow morning. The whole history of the House of Lords, which Mr. Bright ('Three cheers for Mr. Bright') recently termed the spawn of corruption, is that of one long war against social and political progress, against the abolition of abuses and against religious equality. (Cheers.) When they have not dared to throw out a bill they have insidiously emasculated and mutilated it. ('Hear, hear!') The Lords have invariably legislated in their own personal interests, and in the interests of the class to which they belong. (Cheers.) To call such men patriots, is to call Shylock a patriot. (Cheers.) To suppose that we will forever submit to their rule is to suppose that we are idiots. (Cheers.) Four years ago I demanded in the House of Commons that they should be extinguished. (Cheers.) Not more than half a dozen English members voted with me. When this session the Lords refused to pass the Franchise bill, I at once moved that the £10,000 which is annually expended in the tomfooleries involved in their existence should be disallowed. Again, not half a dozen English members voted with me. Why was this? Because the atmosphere of Parliament is injurious to radical principles. Radicals when they want to get into Parliament roar like lions; when they are in they bleat like lambs."

## SWEETENING THE THAMES.

"But, gentlemen, those who make and who unmake members have now taken up the question. Go to any liberal meeting in the country—I care not where—propose such a resolution as I am about to propose and it would be carried almost unanimously. Whose fault is it that the people are not in union with their representatives in this matter? I say that it is the fault of the people. The Duke of Portland recently claimed a Divine origin for the House of Lords. (Laughter.) I will make no such claim for the House of Commons. ('Hear, hear!') It is an institution made by men, and the men who fashion it are responsible for it. It is for you to see that your opinions are represented in it. Listen to no compromise. (Cheers.) Vote for no man who evades the question by ambiguous phrases or by vague, half-hearted trash about reform. (Cheers.) He might as well talk about reforming the cholera—(laughter)—and converting it into a desirable irritant. We are told by some that peers ought to be added to the hereditary peers. Do you suppose that you can sweeten the Thames by a few ponds of eau de Cologne? We are told by others that the Lords ought to have a suspensory veto. Why? I am against their having any veto. (Cheers.) You might as well say that men ought to be allowed to commit petty larceny as a sop to them because they are no longer permitted to commit felonies. This is the resolution which I move:—'That the House of Peers in Parliament is useless, injurious, and ought to be abolished.' (Cheers.) As your chairman has told you, it is a resolution which was passed above two hundred years ago by the Long Parliament. The terms are clear, simple and straightforward. There is no ambiguity about them. They have a good practical ring about them. A thousand words could say no more. ('Hear, hear!') Mr. Lowther has called us ruffians—(groans)—other conservative orators have called us scum for daring to raise our voices against the House of Lords. We will not bandy vituperative epithets with these clean-mouthed gentlemen—(hear, hear!)—but I trust that we shall show them that when the nation speaks the Lords—willy-nilly—will have to obey. (Loud cheers.)"

## THE PLEASURE OF BATHING IS GREATLY

increased by mixing in the tub half or even a quarter of a bottle of MURRAY & LAXA'S FLORIDA WATER. Instantly the whole atmosphere of the bath-room is as fragrant as a blooming flower-garden, the mind becomes buoyant, and the body emerges fresh and strengthened.

A Georgia man killed his sweetheart and then poisoned the melon patch in order to get rid of the rest of the family.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

A shark eight and a half feet long and weighing 408 pounds was caught in the North River at New York recently.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of the Blood, Stomach, Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

"West, his colored valet," a companion of the people's Butler on all of the latter's missions in behalf of his fellow workmen.

The thin cannot gain in weight if they are troubled with dyspepsia, because the food is not converted into the due proportion of nourishing blood which alone can furnish the elements of flesh. But there is no reason when this wasting, attenuated disease is conquered by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, why there should not be an appreciable gain in weight, which indeed usually the case, is a needless remedy also for Constipation, Liver Complaints, Kidney troubles, and roots out all impurities from the blood.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, cures and cures the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Tzema, Ringworm, Blisters, Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

## Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."

W. H. MORTON.

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY

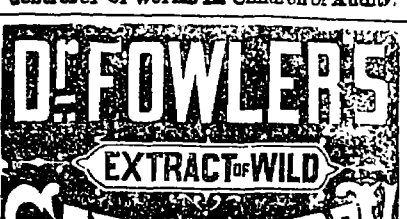
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



## FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



## DE FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY.

CURES CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHEA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

John G. Whittier has written a Blain campaign song.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as worm medicine; the name is Mother Grave Worm Exterminator.

There are forty female attorneys in the United States.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says:—"I was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

Edison is still enthusiastic over the prospects for electric lighting.

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P.Q., writes:—"I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. I have should be with it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and I think it equally as good for horse as for man."

John Bright says the present is a perilous crisis in the history of England.

Ayer's Age Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all forms of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, and disorders of the liver. Try it. The experiment is a safe one, and will cost you nothing if a cure is not effected.

It has been discovered that many of London's famous meat pies are made of the flesh of dead horses.