Life in the Stars.

Sir Robert Ball Tells About Them, and How a Man Would Feel There.

There are more than 400 little globes, which are known as the minor planets, or asteroids, moving about in the heavens. I speak of these as little globes, but it should be understood that we employ the word "little" in a relative manner. The minor planets are small in comparison with the dimensions of our earth, or even of the moon, but several of them have each a surface area as large as a state of the American Union.

Owing to their distance from the earth these objects are invisible to the naked eye; they cannot be observed without telescopes. But though the more important of the minor planets may be bright enough to be easily seen by any good instrument yet it is not generally easy to discriminate the planet from among the small stars which are so profusely strewn over the sky.

No doubt there is the profoundest difference between the actual nature of a planet and a star. The star is a sunlike object, millions of times larger and hundreds of millions of times brighter than the planet. But far from the earth as the planet may be, the star is thousands of times further still. Hence it happens that the surpassing splendor of the star is, from our point of view, reduced to a feeble twinkle, so like the weak ray from the planet that it would be impossible to decide, from mere appearance, which was the sunlike object and which was the earthlike.

But the planet is in motion while the star remains fixed—hence the one sort can be distinguished from the other. It is by assiduous searching through the heavens for little starlike points which are in motion that the discovery of the minor planets is to be effected.

Nowadays there is an excellent and simple method by which the little planet can be found. If a photograph be taken of a part of the heavens, and if an exposure of an hour be given to the plate, then each star will record itself as a point on the developed picture. If a planet—a body which moves—should happen to have been in the locality depicted, it will be photographed as a streak instead of as a point.

Hence the examination of a plate produced by long exposure will enable the astronomer to determine whether, among the thousands of starlike points scattered over that part of the sky, there should happen to lie one or more of these little planets.

Like the greater planets, these little globes have generally been named after heathen divinities. One of them was christened Vesta when it was discovered by Olbers in the year 1807, and is one of the largest minor planets; yet it is rather a disappointing object, it shines like a star, just too small to be seen without the help of a telescope.

It is too far away for us to have any chance of scanning the features which its globe may present; indeed, an excellent telescope is needed to perceive that Vesta has a circular outline.

In a small telescope the little planet is a point exhibiting no more disk than a star. The measurement of the diameter of such an object is, therefore, a matter of no little difficulty. It has, however, lately been obtained by Prof. E. E. Barnard, using the great telescope of the Lick Observatory. This accomplished astronomer finds that the diameter of Vesta is 243 miles.

Most of the other minor planets are much smaller than Vesta. Indeed, the great majority of them are so small that they elude direct measurement. We can but surmise their dimensions. It seems, however to be pretty certain that several of them would each measure no more than ten miles from one pole to the other.

It would take more than 30,000 globes, each as large as Vesta, to form a single globe as large as our earth. The area covered by Vesta would be about that of a square whose sides was 420 miles; that is to say, the surface of this planet is rather larger than California.

What of the possibility of the existence of life on such a planet as Vesta? Its distance from us is so great that we cannot base any opinion concerning this matter on actual observations. There are, however, certain considerations which may guide us to some speculation on the matter.

In the first place, as to the fundamental consideration of warmth. As Vesta is about two and a third times as far from the sun as the earth is, the little planet receives much less sunlight and sun heat than our globe gets. Indeed, calculations show that Vesta receives less than a fifth of the solar supplies which come to our earth. This suggests that Vesta must be a very unlikely place for life resembling that which we have on our earth.

We are led on other grounds to somewhat the same conclusion. It is essential to respiration that we be sufficiently provided with an atmosphere composed of a certain definite mixture of gases, at a pressure which shall correspond to what we find in our terrestrial atmosphere. But we may feel that a planet so small as Vesta would not be provided with air suitable for our respiration, and it is certain that it could not have an atmosphere sufficiently dense.

Indeed, excellent reasons have been given for believing that just as the moon is devoid of air, so is Vesta, yet it is certainly not impossible that water may be present on the little planet.

Let us now proceed to some important considerations with regard to the character of the life adapted for residence on a little globe.

At first it might be thought that giants would be the appropriate denizens of big globes, and that dwarfs would be more suitably placed on the small ones. But, as a matter of fact, the truth lies the other way. It is quite easy to show that, so far as bones and muscles are concerned, it is the big man that would suit the small globe, and the small man the big globe.

Let us suppose that a small globe like Vesta was made of the same kind of materials as those of which our earth has been constructed. Then the weight of any object on the little planet would be more than the tenth part of the weight which the same object would have here. A man standing on Vesta could raise a weight with ease which he could not stir on the earth. On that planet he could, for instance, lift 500 pounds with no more exertion than a man on the earth gives to raising 50 pounds.

One effect of this would be that our own bodies would there weigh but one-tenth of what they weigh here. A man who weighed 140 pounds here on an automatic machine would, if he and the automatic machine were translated to Vesta, find his weight there no more than 14 pounds.

His bones and muscles, however, would be just as substantial, for I am now supposing that all other conditions as to food, warmth, and respiration, remained the same. He would consequently feel a buoyancy and a capacity for athletic performances ten times as great as those of which he was capable on earth.

For every foot that a man could jump on a terrestrial course he could clear ten feet on a similar course on Vesta. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that if he were there fitted with a pair of wings, he might fly.

And now we can see why giants would be adapted for small globes. Supposing a being on our earth were to be constructed twelve feet high, on the exact pattern of a man; his muscles would, no doubt, be four times as strong as those of a man six feet high, but as the weight of the giant would be eight-fold that of an ordinary being, his muscles would be incapable of doing their work. On Vesta, however, the giant's weight would be so small that the work which the muscles were called on to do might not be beyond their capacity.

Even if the warmth, and the air, water and food of Vesta were suitable, I do not think a man constructed as we are could live there.

The power of the heart is adjusted to the circulation of the blood, assuming that the blood possesses the weight that it has on earth. The work of the heart in driving the blood round the system would, no doubt, be greatly lightened if its owner were placed on Vesta, but it seems hardly possible to doubt that the disturbance of our system would be fatal.

On the various grounds I have mentioned, it seems hardly possible that any types of life like those which we find on the earth could possibly have a home on Vesta, or any other minor planet.—Youths' Companion.

The World of Labor.

The K. of L. Journal says Debs is on the wrong tack.

The custom tailors will not hold a national convention this year.

The machinists have decided to demand the eight-hour day May 1, 1898.

Three thousand idle Buffalo workingmen have gone to Batavia to pick peas.

In New Jersey a new law went into effect July 1 requiring a standard rate of wages on all county and city work.

Hereafter all proof readers employed in Detroit printing houses will have to be members of the Typographical Union.

The labor unions of Indiana will hold the Labor Day celebration at Muncie this year. All cities in the state combine.

Cleveland slaters secured the eight-hour day several months ago. Now they want the wages paid for the nine-hour day.

It is proposed to build a railroad on the labor exchange plan from some point on the Gulf of Mexico, in Texas, to San Diego.

Australian clergymen attached to the presbytery at North Melbourne are agitating for a minimum wages of $1,000 per year.

A 'Frisco firm lost a suit against the Bakers' Union for $5,000 damages for boycotting. An injunction was also denied the firm.

The International Association of Factory Inspectors of North America will hold its eleventh annual convention in Detroit on July 21.

Employes of the street railway in Plymouth, England, work eight hours a day. The city owns the lines and the fare is two cents.

A Chinaman in Melbourne, Australia, has been fined $25 and $10 costs for working after 5 p.m. at his trade as a furniture maker.

Milwaukeen steamfitters on Aug. 1 want $2 50 for eight hours, time and a half for overtime and double pay for holidays and Sunday.

Atlanta's Woman's Club has promised to make all purchases in the morning if merchants will allow clerks a half-holiday on Saturday.

The Building Trades Council of Cleveland has decided not to affiliate with the proposed national organization of building trades councils.

Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, has signed the Weiler Bill to protect employes of corporations in their right to belong to labor organizations.

Horseshoers have 74 locals, 32 of which work nine hours. The horseshoers will try to make the nine-hour day universal in their craft.

Cincinnati's three big central labor bodies will co-operate on Labor Day. The picnic will be held in a park built exclusively by union labor. A parade will be a feature of the celebration.

The annual convention of the glass blowers was held this week in Cleveland. Two delegates were chosen to represent the organization in the coming conference with the manufacturers to decide upon a scale of wages. Their instructions were somewhat elastic, the figures to be demanded by the men depending somewhat upon the outcome of the traiff Bill.

The Musicians' Union of Detroit has appointed a committee to wait on Gen. Alger, secretary of war, on his arrival in that city, and ask him for an order prohibiting the band at Fort Wayne from competing with the musicians of Detroit.

The executive board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was in session at Philadelphia this week. The Detroit union made a report to the board showing their organization to be in bad shape. It is probable an effort will be put forward to strengthen the union and enforce the eight-hour day.

The child labor law as now amended in Illinois places that state in the front rank of progressive industrial communities. The law now applies to all children in stores as well as factories and workshops. Since July 1 no child under 14 years of age can be employed in these departments of business. The factory inspector is also empowered under the new law to require the discharge of children not in good health and indirectly may result in the removal of children from hazardous occupations. This is a long step in the right direction and is bringing nearer the complete emancipation of children from the abuse made in too many instances of their labor for selfish ends and corporate greed.

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

Is Evolution Scientific?

The Question Discussed in a Very Interesting Manner.

[New York Observer.]

The question appears absurd to a number of scholars, and yet we all know that the consent of the learned never establishes a truth. Truth must rest upon demonstration, not upon opinion, however unanimous it may be. And to some of us it seems absurd to constitute the theory of evolution as the basis of a new theology until it be established as at least an explanation of the visible world.

And by evolution I do not mean development. It is the first just now to speak of any change as an evolution. To such pinch-beck philosophers an Easter bonnet or a Pullman car is an evolution because something else preceded it. But if evolution means anything it means the differentiation of the heterogeneous from the homogeneous by means of its innate power. "Social evolution" is a contradiction of terms. The customs of society are designed and impressed; which is the opposite of the process described by the term evolution. The maid in the kitchen does not "evolve" a pie, she makes it. That which is the product of reflection, design, volition and power is never by any possibility a product of "evolution," and yet the term is thus misapplied ten thousand times every day.

The question is, "Did all this visible world arise from some primordial, homogeneous atom by means of its own innate potency?" If it did, then evolution is true. If it cannot be proven, then evolution is not science, whatever else it may be.

And in the first place, the theory assumes some primordial homogeneous atom; which of itself is directly against the whole drift of scientific discovery for a hundred years. Instead of tracing back the different to the like, science is constantly busy separating the like into the unlike. For but so many years ago that science had only thirteen elements to run back to some primordial "atom," but now it has over 65 that cannot be resolved; and the number is increasing instead of diminishing each year. The primordial atom keeps moving further and further away from us, and the philosopher who is to begin at the beginning of things has not one homogeneous "atom" to start with, but a "molecule" composed of not less than 65 elements and 1,000 parts. That is a pretty good outfit for the construction of a universe, but it is a great way removed from that primordial atom which is supposed to contain all powers and potencies in itself.

But granting to our friends the possibility that some day science will reverse her whole process and instead of discovering new elements resolve those we have into one, what shall we say about the great chasm between inorganic matter and life? Even if we do not demonstrate, but assume the homogeneity of matter, we are confronted by the chasm between living and non-living substances. Bastian declared that he had proven the possibility of life arising from the non-living; but Tyndall in attempting to confirm that hypothesis, overthrew it. A great philosopher who was once president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, accounted for life by asserting that it dropped from the moon. But there are some of us just hard-headed enough to laugh at that kind of "science." Tyndal himself leaped the gulf by bringing in metaphysics and claiming "all the powers and potencies of life" for non-living matter; which is assuming the whole point in dispute. No man, Huxley, Darwin or Spencer, has ever crossed this chasm except by leaping it. We find, then, we must assume the original homogeneity of matter and the self-organization of life, both of which are directly opposed to all the facts of observation.

But we go a step further, and the theory of evolution is founded upon a gradual and unbroken chain of life from the simpler forms to the most complex. But this also is just the reverse of what observation discloses; for while the orders of life are, indeed, a procession from the lower to the higher, it is not by gradual ascent, but by great leaps with rapid and marvelous retroversions. Dana lays it down as incontrovertible that no order of life, so far as discoverable by the rocks, ever began with its lowest form, but always with some form high up in the order of its own kind. The first bird is not the bird nearest to the fish, nor the first mammal the one which most closely resembles the birds. Despite all the ingenuity of the breeder in producing varieties, the variety has a constant tendency to relapse, and never to ascend. Geology does not reveal a more marked contrast than that between the vast and formless Eozoon and the delicate and graceful foraminifera which succeed it in the rocks; and it would seem, as Barande says, that the Almighty had purposely laid his fossils in the rocky strata on purpose to show the absurdity of the assumption that one passes into the other by insensible changes of its own self-generated impulse. There is scarcely more resemblance between the two we have mentioned than there is between an elephant and a humming-bird.

We are told that the man has passed through in embryonic stages that whole gamut of inferior life, "proving" that he is but the reincarnation of the worm and fish. But at the same time the frog in his embryonic life develops air-breathing organs which he cannot use in his tadpole state, and instead of the air developing his organs his organs anticipate the air.

The fact is that the theory is founded upon a whole series of assumptions, and opposed by a whole series of facts. That there has been a development of species and varieties is patent; but there has been not one single instance adduced in history or geology of a crossing of certain well-defined boundaries sufficiently narrow. There is no centaur in the rocks any more than upon the fields. Huxley himself has shown that if there ever was a transformation of a pug dog into a Maltese cat it must have been by design, as the transformation would require the concurrent change of at least 50 organs and parts, a concurrence which could not be the result of chance inside twenty centuries.

And as for the extension of the geologic time, which may be granted as scientifically demonstrable, that which is not proven to occur in time does not become probable by simply giving more time. If twice two does not make five today it will not help it to make five by granting eons of ages in which to accomplish that result.

I write only for myself. But after 25 years' study of the subject, I am still more heartily a believer in creation by divine fiat than I was ever before. I find the universe made up of elements not only unresolvable, but contradictory in their very attributes. I find life and no life as wide apart as ever, and the problem as far from solution as when it was first broached. I find the orders of nature succeed each other not by imperceptible degrees, but by great leaps and bounds. I find the embryo now simulating earlier and now later forms. I find species and varieties capable of wide development, but always reverting again to original types. I find that time is not a force, and duration not a cause, to account for changes otherwise mysterious; and to me evolution is not simply a "hypothesis," but a hypothesis erected upon a half-dozen others, each one of which is flatly contradicted by the facts of observation in the natural world. Personally, I propose to wait until the doctrine is squared with itself and the facts all about us, before I feel under any obligation to square my theology or creed to its assumptions.

H. D. JENKINS.

HIS PULPIT 200 FEET HIGH.

Rev. John Bonnett Preached From the Devil's Tea Table.

Parkersburg (W. Va.) Dispatch.

In the wildest and most picturesque section of Wirt county, Near Ceston, a huge rock, known as "Devil's Tea Table," hangs over the river, high above the valley. A few weeks ago Rev. John Bonnett, an eccentric mountain evangelist, announced that he would preach from this rock, naming last Sunday as the day for the service. During Saturday night and early Sunday morning the backwoods men and their families began gathering at the foot of the rock and by 11 o'clock over 1,000 persons awaited the advent of the preacher, who soon appeared on the edge of the rock and delivered his sermon from a pulpit 200 feet above his congregation, his text being, "On this rock I build my church." It was the most unique and impressive service ever held in the state.

A Prominent City Official

Thinks as Highly of Paine's Celery Compound as He Did Years Ago.

Mr. J. T. Dillon, chairman of the board of assessors of the city of Montreal, is one of the best known and most popular citizens of the great metropolis.

As Mr. Dillon had some years ago given public testimony regarding the life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, he was recently asked if his opinions had in any way changed as far as the value of the great curing medicine is concerned.

Mr. Dillon's reply was prompt, and his statement as strong as words can make it. His brief letter reads as follows:

"I am in receipt of your valued favor, and would say that I most cheerfully testify again to the worth, value and merits of Paine's Celery Compound.

"I am never without a bottle of it in my possession, and I partake of it daily. This I have been in the habit of doing for some seven years, and can affirm that, judging from experience, it is a most wonderful nerve restorer and tonic. Hardly a day passes by me that I am not asked the question, 'What do you do to yourself to preserve your youthful appearance?' My reply is, 'I take Paine's Celery Compound.'"

WHEN THE SEA WAS FRESH WATER.

Do you realize there was once a time when the ocean, although not fresh, was merely brackish, and not salt as it is now? This was when the earth was in its first youth, and before there was any land showing at all, or any animal life in the water. At this time the water was gradually cooling from its original state of steam, and the salts were slowly undergoing the change from gases into solids. Then came the appearance of land, and later on rivers, which gradually washed down more and more salts, whilst at the bottom of the ocean itself chemical action was constantly adding more brine to the waters.

At present it is estimated there are in the world's oceans 7,000,000 cubic miles of salt, and the most astonishing thing about it is that, if all this salt could be taken out in a moment, the level of the water would not drop one single inch.

TERRORS OF RHEUMATISM

A Remedy Which Is Instantaneous and Permanent in Effect—A Calgary Resident, Crippled for Three Years, Becomes Strong as an Athlete.

No subtle or mysterious force could be more miraculous in its effects than is South American Cure in all cases of rheumatism. James A. Anderson, of Calgary, N. W. T., says that seven or eight years ago he became afflicted with rheumatism, and for three years it made him a cripple, so that he had to use a stick to get about. In his own words: "I suffered untold misery, and though treated by the best physicians in the country, and I spent a term in the hospital, recovery seemed as hopeless as ever. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. It gave help immediately. Six bottles—a second bottle I threw away my stick. To-day I am as strong as an athlete." Price 75 cents. Sold by C. McCallum and B. A. Mitchell.

Canada and British Trade Treaties.

Opinion of the Highest Constitutional Authority in the Dominion.

Colonies Having Parliamentary Institutions Cannot Be Included in Treaties Affecting the Tariff.

Self-Government Would Not Be Complete if Treaties Bound Us Without Consent.

Clear Cut Statement by Hon. David Mills.

Hon. David Mills is recognized as the highest constitutional authority in the Dominion of Canada. A correspondent asked him whether the schedule of the new Canadian tariff act, which provides a reciprocal tariff with the mother country and with such others as will grant to Canada special privileges, is a provision which the Parliament of the Dominion has the power to enact, in face of the Belgian and German treaties.

"I may say," said Senator Mills, "that the question which you put is a most difficult problem of constitutional law. The treaty with Belgium and the treaty with Germany, alike, secure nominally to those countries the same advantages of trade which these colonies grant to the parent state, and we have to consider how far the crown, upon the advice of the imperial ministers, can bind the colonies which have parliamentary institutions, how must be borne in mind that her Majesty's prerogatives are the same in Canada as they are in the United Kingdom. Her Majesty's ministers in England would have no right to advise her Majesty to convey away lands in Ontario, the beneficiary interests of which belong to the province. The Queen nowhere acts without advice, and the legality of what is done must in every case depend upon the question of who are her Majesty's advisers.

"Now, the Queen in this country is advised upon everything relating to the domestic affairs of Canada, either by the provincial ministers or by the federal ministers; which of the two are her constitutional advisers. The specific purpose depends upon the question under whose jurisdiction the matter lies. Her Majesty's ministers in the United Kingdom have a double function. They are her Majesty's advisers in respect to the affairs of the United Kingdom. They are her Majesty's advisers, imperial advisers, dealing with international relations and with those questions which concern the whole empire.

"It must be borne in mind that a treaty is not a law, it is a compact. A treaty does not change the law of the land. It forms a part of the law of nations, not of the municipal law of the country; and so it cannot be enforced as a part of the municipal law without parliamentary legislation to that end. Her Majesty cannot by treaty alter the tariff of the United Kingdom, or make a compact that will create without legislation a claim to a wholly different tariff. Her Majesty cannot make a treaty that will take from an alien the right of asylum. Such a treaty, if made, remains in abeyance until it is brought into operation under legislation by parliament. Her Majesty cannot diminish the personal rights of any of her subjects by treaty.

"There are several cases in respect of trade-marks which illustrate this legal proposition. Her Majesty entered into a convention with the United States in which it was agreed that trade-marks, registered in the one country, should be entitled to registration in the other, but an imperial statute existing prior to the making of the treaty required that application should be made within four months from the time of the foreign registration, and in order to secure British registration, and that the application of parties from the United States for registration under the treaty after the four months had expired should not be granted. Although the refusal of registration might be at variance with the treaty stipulation, yet the court must be guided by the municipal law, and as long as the statute precluded registration after the four months had expired, it could not be had. Cases of this kind go to show that a treaty is not part of the municipal law, but a compact between the countries, which it is the duty of each to see carried into effect.

"Under the British constitution the crown is the only medium of communication between the nation and foreign states. According to the principle of the constitution the crown in the negotiation of treaties undertakes to act in conformity to a national law, and so treaties that do not require any legislation to carry them into effect are laid before parliament, and it is open to any member to express approval or disapproval of them. But while that mode of proceeding would be sufficient for the United Kingdom it cannot be said to be sufficient protection to the colonies having parliamentary institutions. The ministers who negotiate a treaty are responsible to the United Kingdom, and the parliament that represents it, and if whatever they do is contrary to the national interests, or is so regarded, they can be sent about their business; but a colony having parliamentary government has no such protection. The ministers who negotiate a treaty are not in touch with the colony. They are not acquainted with the public interest of the colony, and they have no means of knowing what these interests are on what direction they lie. The negotiation of a treaty with reference to a colony, and without having the sanction of any public body, is certainly at variance with the principles of parliamentary government.

"A treaty is a compact between two sovereignties. It deals with the external relations. We may admit that the advisers of the crown in England have, under our constitution, charge of these relations, but the responsibilities of ministers protects the domestic and legal interests of the United Kingdom. The responsibility of ministers does not protect the interests of any colony. When ministers, then, in dealing with imperial questions turn their attention to the United Kingdom or a colony and undertake to impose restraints by treaty they are invading the sphere of municipal laws. In England the treaty is laid before the commons, not to secure its validity, but to give the representatives of the nation an opportunity of censuring the government if they believe what has been done is not in the public interest. Now, when ministers turn towards a colony and undertake to impose restraints upon it by treaty stipulations, they are dealing with a community which is constituted wholly different to that of the United Kingdom. They are dealing with a community which has charge of its own domestic interests, and it may be well doubted whether the advisers of the crown to the negotiation of a treaty have any constitutional right to enter into a compact which would in any degree restrain the legislative and governmental authority with which the colony is intrusted.

"Let us suppose for a moment that a treaty had been made with Germany and that her goods are to be admitted to the empire free of duty. Such a treaty would be a valid treaty. It would be a contract between the sovereign of England and the emperor of Germany. And the German emperor would have, under the law of nations, a right to insist on its being carried out. But that treaty would have no legal operation where free trade did not exists, because the parties having jurisdiction in respect to the law of nations have not jurisdiction to alter the municipal law of the country. Supposing a dependency, having parliamentary government up to the time a treaty was negotiated, did not adopt the policy of discrimination, the treaty would not require any alteration of law to bring it into force. But there has been nothing done municipally to give authority to the treaty. It operates because there is no impediment in the way.

"Can it be seriously argued that a community having self-government can be hindered from adopting a policy of discrimination in consequence of such a treaty? I do not think so. Her Majesty might say that this treaty is my act in council and you ought not to call upon me in parliament to commit a breach of faith. That is true when the sovereign in parliament is the superior to the sovereign in council; but a sovereign in council, having the right to make a treaty, the sovereign in parliament will be bound by it, where the parliament has jurisdiction and control over the council, and so advise. But in this country it was never agreed that the legislative authority should be restrained by virtue of such a compact. It was not made by a body responsible to our domestic parliament.

"The source of the difficulty is the theory of parliamentary omnipotence. Parliamentary omnipotence is a doctrine which is not compatible with the parliamentary government of a dependency. It would not be true that a British subject carries the rights of an Englishman with him when he goes into a dependency—into a new country of which the crown has taken possession—if this doctrine of parliamentary omnipotence is to prevail.

"The truth is that the British empire is a species of federation. The British government has a double function to administer the affairs of the United Kingdom ministerially and the imperial affairs; but it ought not, nor can it have any constitutional right to interfere in the domestic affairs of a colony having parliamentary government. The powers of such local government must be exclusive, and when the government of the United Kingdom undertakes to act imperially it must act and decide on all local matters in the dependency, subject to local sanction, there being but one act for the United Kingdom and one for imperial purposes. The line is not always clearly drawn, but the self-government of the colonies must make it necessary that so far as they are concerned imperial authority cannot be asserted constitutionally over them without their sanction.

"The commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium have brought this country face to face with this constitutional problem for the first time, and there is no difficulty in understanding, if the principles of the constitution are to be adhered to, how the question must be solved."

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Navigation and Railways

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA

The direct Route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleur, Province of Quebec; also for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands, Newfoundland and St. Pierre

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and run through without change between these points.

The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travelers.

Comfortable and elegant buffet, sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains.

The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are all along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route.

Canadian-European Mail and Passenger Route.

Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent leaving Montreal Sunday morning will join outward mail steamers at Rimouski the same evening.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies; also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European markets, either by way of St. John or Halifax.

Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates, on application to

N. WEATHERSTON,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
93 Rossin House Block, York street, Toronto.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
21st May, 1897.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

OCEAN, LAKE, RIVER AND RAIL

EXCURSION TICKETS

NOW ON SALE.

The Seaside & White Mountains Special

(The finest train in the world).

Leaves London every Thursday at 9:55 p.m., for the St. Lawrence River, Montreal, White Mountains and Atlantic Coast.

Offices, "Clock" corner, E. De la Hooke, city passenger agent, or at G. T. R. depot.

Navigation and Railways.

50 Cents

Sarnia to Detroit

AND RETURN.

Wednesday, July 21st.

Boat leaves Sarnia promptly at 8 a.m Eastern time, arriving at Detroit 12 noon. Tickets good to return July 22nd.

F. B. CLARKE, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser. C. F. BIELMAN, traffic manager. ywt

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

WILL RUN

Home-Seekers' Excursions

—TO—

Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

Good going July 6, return until Sept. 4
Good going July 20, return until Sept. 18

For rates, pamphlets, time tables and full information apply to any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent, C. E. McPHERSON, 1 King street east, Toronto.

THOS. R. PARKER, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner of Richmond. City office open 7 a.m.

L. E. & D. R. R.

SEMI-WEEKLY EXCURSIONS

—TO—

Port Stanley

Wednesday and Saturday of each week during the season. Fare 30c round trip. Trains leave London at 10:05 a.m., 2:30, 5:25 and 7:25 p.m.

Cleveland and Port Stanley Line.

STEAMER FLORA

Sails from Port Stanley for Cleveland on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week during the season at 10 p.m. Single fare from London, $2 70; return, $4 20.

Persia and Ocean

Toronto to Montreal,

Sailing Every Tuesday and Saturday.

Cabin fares, Toronto to Montreal, single, $7 50, return $14, including meals and berths. Low rates to intermediate ports.

10:05 a.m. train G. T. R. connects with boat at Toronto.

F. B. CLARKE,

Sole Agent,

Richmond street, next Advertiser. ywt

Cheap Excursions.

Now is the time to take a cheap trip

TO { Chattanooga, Tenn.,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Buffalo, N. Y.,
G. A. R. Encampment,

—VIA—

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

For routes, rates and all particulars call at the City Office, 395 Richmond street. Phone 205

JOHN PAUL, City Agent.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Pass. Agent. JOHN G. LAVEN, Can. Pass. Agent.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Moville.

	From Montreal.	Quebec.
Numidian	July 17	July 17
Parisian	July 21	July 25
Carthaginian	July 31	July 31
California	Aug. 7	Aug. 8
Laurentian	Aug. 14	Aug 14
Parisian	Aug. 21	Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin Derry and Liverpool, $52 50 and upwards; return $105 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, $34. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, $22 50 and $23 70.

Glasgow-New York service — From New York: Mongolian, July 23, State of Nebraska, Aug. 6. Cabin, $45 to $65; return $80 to $123 50; second cabin, $35; return, $64 15; steerage, $23 50.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, Thos. R. Parker, southwest corner Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street

DOMINION (Elder, Dempster) LINES.

Montreal to Bristol (Avonmouth Dock).
S.S. Lycia.....Thursday, July 15
S.S. Ashanti.....Thursday, July 22
And weekly thereafter.

Montreal to London Direct.
S.S. Queensmore.....Saturday, July 24
S.S. Montezuma.....Wednesday Aug. 4
And weekly thereafter.

Cold Storage Accommodation provided on all Bristol steamers.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Montreal, or R. DAWSON HARLING, 25 Scott Street, Toronto. Telephone 2,845.

WHITE STAR LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

*ADRIATIC	July 21, 12 noon
BRITANNIC	July 28, noon
*MAJESTIC	Aug. 4, noon
GERMANIC	Aug. 11, 12 noon
*TEUTONIC	Aug. 18, 12 noon
BRITANNIC	Aug. 25, noon
*MAJESTIC	Sept. 1, noon

*Superior second cabin accommodation on these steamers.

From White Star dock, foot West Tenth St.

Saloon rates—On Teutonic and Majestic, $100 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic and Teutonic, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 50 to $95, according to location of berth. Saloon rates on Germanic and Britannic, $75 and upwards. Steerage at lowest rates. Company's office, 41 Broadway, New York.

For further information apply to

EDWARD DE LA HOOKE,
SOLE AGENT FOR LONDON
Office—"Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas st.