SEVERE SIESMIC SHOCKS.

AN EARTHQUAKE WAVE SOUTH OF THE BOUNDARY LINE.

The Shocks Generally Felt in the East, South and West—Semi Panics in Washington and Terre Haut.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A very perceptible earthquake shock, lasting about ten seconds, was experienced here at 10 o'clock this evening. It was felt in the operating room of the Western Union building, and the switch board was swayed for a second or so. In the Associated Press rooms in a higher story of the building the undulations were quite startling. Prompt telegraphic despatches from Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Louisville and other western points as well as from Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Ga., report that the shock was felt in these places. Thus far there are no reports of damage in any quarter. In Indianapolis the shock was distinctly felt about 8 52. At 10 p.m. the shock was felt in Meadville, Pa., and was followed immediately by a slighter shock. Guests rushed out of hotels in their night clothes, women and children were crying and screaming, and everyone was more or less alarmed. No shock was felt at Omaha, Ogden or San Francisco. It was very light at Chicago. At Philadelphia it was manifest at 9.53 and lasted about 30 seconds. The vibrations were from west to east. The shocks were distinct at Albany and lasted 5 to 10 seconds. At Selma, Ala., the shock was distinct at 9. At Lynchburg, Va., it lasted fully a minute and was quite pronounced. At Charlotte, N. C., the shock was severe; several chimneys were demolished and great excitement prevailed. The shock was light at Lexington, Ky. At Montgomery, Ala., it was only felt in the higher stories of large buildings. At Chatanooga, Tenn., the shock lasted 20 seconds. Since the earthquake there has been

NO TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION

with Charletton, S.C., from any point in the country. The telegraph authorities have been unable to get press despatches or other communications from there. This circumstance occasions great concern. That section of country seems to have been the centre of disturbance. Savanah, Ga., reports that the shock was the severest ever felt in that locality. It is known that a bridge in the vicinity of Charleston was shaken from its foundation. The wires are all unworkable, but that is not so serious as the fact that various other points through which there should be communication with the city are unable to get anything from within a radius of several miles of the place.

IN THE SOUTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug 31.—Earthquake shocks were felt here to-night, beginning at 9.50 and continuing nearly six minutes. Buildings rocked, walls cracked, floors broke loose from their supports, chimneys fell, and lamps were overturned. The shocks lasted more than five minutes. The motion of the earth was very decided. The streets rapidly filled with people. The screams of frightened persons could be heard, and the negroes were in great fear. Such decided shocks were never before felt here. Reports show that the shocks were felt all over the state. At Wilmington they were very severe and come near wrecking several buildings. No such excitement was ever known here as this earthquake has caused. In Nashville, Tenn., two distant shocks were felt, the longer one at 8.54½ and the shortest at 8 57. At Raleigh, N.C., it rang church bells, threw down plastering and rang door bells in houses. The second shock came at 10.04 and lasted about half a minute.

SEMI-PANICS IN THEATRES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 31.—At Terre Haute two distinct shocks were felt. They were about ten seconds apart and each was of about 20 seconds duration. A large audience was present at the Opera House attending a minstrel show. The building shook until the people become panic-sticken, being under the impression that the structure was about to fall. Those in the gallaries felt the shock severely and rose and made a rush for the exits. Crowds in other parts of the house followed. Women screamed and there was a rush for the doors. Almost the entire audience fought its way to the street. No one was seriously hurt. Reports from various quarters of the city state that sleepers were awakened by the swaying of the beds and the rattling of windows.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—When the shock began Albaugh's Opera house was filled with a large audience, which became frightened, and half a panic ensued. The occupants of he galleries, mainly males, jumped to their eet, as soon as the shaking began, rushed pell-mell downstrirs, falling over one another in their efforts to escape from the building, and stopped for nothing until they reached the street. Telegrams reporting the earthquake causing consternation, breaking up public meetings, frightening people out of beds, etc., are being received from all quarters.

A GEOLOGISTS' OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Major Powell, of the Geological Survey, says there is a line of weakness in the crust of the earth beginning somewhere south of Raleigh, N.C., and extending in a line along tide water past Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Troy, N.Y.; that this line of weakness is marked by displacement, and in some places this displacement being a flecture in rocks in other places a fault; and in the neighborhood of this displacement is found the principal water falls which constitute the waters of the Atlantic slope. "It will be interesting," he adds, "to discover the relations of the point of origin of this earthquake to this line of displacement or weakness."

CHARLESTON, S. C., DEVASTATED BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 1.—An earthquake, such as has never before been known in the history of this city, swept over Charleston last night shortly after 10 o'clock, causing more loss and injury to property, and far more loss of life, than the cyclone of the year before. The city is wrecked, the streets are encumbered with a mass of fallen bricks and tangled telegraph and telephone wires, and up to an early hour it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the city to another. The first shock was most severe. Most people with families passed the night in the streets, which even this morning were crowded with people afraid to enter their homes. More than sixty persons were killed and wounded, chiefly colored people. Among the whites killed and fatally injured are M. J. Lynch, Dr. R. Alexander Hammond and Ansley Robinson. Fires broke out in different parts of the city immediately after the earthquake, and some are still burning. But there is no danger of their spreading. There is no way of leaving the city at present.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—The city is wrapped in gloom and business is entirely suspended. People generally remain in the streets in tents and under improvised shelters and will camp out to-night fearing another shock. The gas works are injured and p obably the city will be without light to-night. Much injury is done to mansions on the east of South Battery. Many houses were so shaken and cracked that a hard blow would bring them to the ground. The shock was severe at Sullivan's Island, but no loss of life is reported there. Fissures in the earth are noticed, from which fine sand, apparently from a great depth, exudes sulphurous

THE SCENES DESCRIBED.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 1.—The first shock of earthquake was felt approaching last night about 9.50, and before people could realize what the trouble was they found themselves being thrown around, their houses falling down on them. Every one ran screaming into the streets and, in a few seconds the city was wild with human beings, perfectly crazed with fright. Exclamations could be heard on all sides, such as "my God, save us," "God have mercy on us sinners," and people could be seen kneeling everywhere in groups offering up prayers. The first shock was followed immediately by another, though of less effect, but renewing the screams and shrieks, and from the time of beginning till to-day light shocks were felt at intervals of half an hour, but each succeeding one being less distinct. Three or four fires started in as many sections with the first shock and the city was soon illuminated with flames, thus leading all to believe that what was left by the earthquake would be devoured by fire. However, the fire department was so well handled that the fires were gotten under control by daylight. From fifteen to twenty residences and stores were consumed. The loss by fire and earthquake cannot be readily estimated but can be placed safely at $5,000,000. As far as could be ascertained during the night fifteen to twenty were killed and a much greater number wounded in all sorts of ways. Shocks equally as severe were felt at a distance of thirty-five miles and have done inestimable damage to railroads and telegraph property. Charlestown is entirely isolated from the outside world.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A despatch received here says that at 5.19 p.m. to-day another earthquake shock was felt at Charleston, S.C., Aufiusta, Ga., and Columbia, S.C. At Augusta the vibrations were noticeable for about two minutes.

A SCIENTIST'S EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Major Powell, director of the United States Geological survey, says the earthquake was well observed by W. J. McGee, of the Geological survey. After the culmination of the first shock the phenomena were timed. A rough substitute for a seismoscope was improvised out of a tumbler of water placed on a stand in the centre of the room, and a high headboard of a bedstead served as a rude seismopeter. Following is the record: The time of the culmination of the first shock (75 meridian) was 9.54½ p.m.; duration of first shock (estimated), 80 sec.; time of termination of same, 9.55; time of termination of slight tremors, 10 p.m. Several slight tremors followed, but were not timed. The time of the recommencement of the continuous tremors was 10.08; time of culmination of shock 10.09½; duration of second series of tremors 10.13; direction of vibration, as indicated by the improved seismoscope, horizontal direction, was from north 80 degrees to a very little north of east, but there was an indeterminable vertical component in the undulation very perceptible in the motions of liquids and of articles of furniture. Roughly the upward impulse in each vibration appeared to be a third or half of the lateral impulse. The rate of vibration was measured in the high swinging headboards of a bedstead during the second shock, and found to be 115 to 120 per muinute. During the second shock the head-board, 8¼ feet high, swung through an arc of from one-half to three-quarters of an inch. It was estimated that the amplitude of oscilation during the earlier shock was twice or thrice as great. During 1885 there were recorded the following earthquakes in the United States and Canada:—Canadian provinces 8; New England 5; Atlantic states 9; Mississippi Valley 3; Pacific slope 34; total 59. During twelve years—1872 to 1883—there have been recorded in the United States and Canada 364 earthquakes, many of these disturbances so slight as to be unperceived by the majority of the people. The list is more complete in the densely populated and frequently shaken Atlantic States than in either the seldom shaken Mississippi valley or the sparsely populated Pacific slope.

THE EXPLANATION OF EARTHQUAKES

usually accepted by geologists is something like this: The earth is believed to be enclosed by a solid crust of rock of variable thickness. In different sections this crust rests upon material in a more or less fluid condition so that it readily yields to agencies of deformation like water or molten iron. The reasons for believing that the interior is in a somewhat fluid condition are various. The most important are: First. From very many observations made in mines, artesian wells, etc., it has been discovered that there is an increase of temperature from the surface downward and that this increase is so great that a degree of heat sufficient to melt all known rocks is soon reached. Second. By certain geological agencies certain rocks from below have been brought to the surface in mountain building, and these rocks bear evidence of having been greatly heated, and even of having been melted. Third. Molten matter in very large quantities comes up from the interior of the earth through crevasses and volcanic points. Besides these lines of evidence there are many accessary facts which tell the same story. The interior of the earth is constantly losing heat in a variety of ways. A small amount is probably conducted to the surface and radiated into space, and a large amount of heat is conveyed from the interior through the agency of hot springs. Such springs are found in many portions of the earth, and in a few districts are very abundant. The lavas that are brought up yield vast stores of heat, all of which is lost to the earth, through radiation. Secular cooling, which results from the above causes, must necessarily diminish the magnitude of the earth, and as it shrinks the solid exterior crust must in some manner yield so as to conform to the lesser magnitude thus produced. The stresses produced in the crust of the earth by the shrinking of the interior are modified by another class of agencies. The land surface of the earth is washed by streams and rivers, and in aggregate large bodies of material are carried away and deposited in lake bottoms which are gradually filled up and especially deposited along the shores of seas. The unloading of certain water areas to a large extent localizes it. Again the fluid or plastic material of the interior changes its position beneath the crust of the earth and portions of it flow out as lava. Thus an additional set of stresses are established through the agency of a contracting interior, through the loading and unloading at the surface, and through the flow of interior matter to lava beds. When such matter is poured out upon the surface the stresses produced by the various agencies thus described gradually become so great that at last the crust of the earth must yield and earthquakes be produced.

DAMAGE IN COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S.C., Sept. 1.— last night the city was visited by a terrible earth quake. People rushed madly from their houses into the streets. Some sprang from windows and were injured. Five minutes after the first shock a second came, and ten minutes later a third. Other shocks followed until 1.05 a.m., when an eighth shock was felt, and this one lasted for a minute and a half. At 4 o'clock this morning a ninth shock came and at 9.30 a.m. and 10.20 a.m. the city was again made to tremble.

SIXTEEN DISTINCT SHOCKS.

There were sixteen distinct shocks from the earthquake here last night and up to 5 o'clock this morning. The first shock was fearful and houses were shaken as though made of pasteboard. It seemed as if everything must topple. The rumbling in the earth was loud and terrifying in the extreme. Clocks stopped, bells were rung, and damage done to some buildings principally by toppling chimneys. Two rooms in the Governor's mansion were wrecked. There were numerous cases of nervous prostration. Two shocks were felt this morning, when the tremor of the earth made pedestrians stagger.

HONORING THE ABLEGATE.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MONSEIGNEUR O'BRYEN BY TORONTO CATHOLICS.

About two hundred Toronto Catholics assembled in St. Vincent's Hall last night for the purpose of formally welcoming Monseigneur O'Bryen and also of presenting him with an address. The address took the shape of a magnificently embossed and illuminated volume bound in red morroco. The front cover contained the inscription: "The Catholics of Toronto to Monseigneur Henry O'Bryen, Chamberlain of His Holiness Leo XIII., and Papal Ablegate." An illuminated plate of St. Michael's Cathedral occupied the second page and a drawing of the papal arms the third.

At 8 o'clock Mr. W. J. Macdonell took the chair and appointed Mr. Patrick Curran, Mr. B. B. Hughes and Hon. T. W. Anglin a committee to wait upon His Excellency at the Palace and escort him to the hall. His Excellency and party upon entering the hall were welcomed by a standing audience. Monseigneur O'Bryen was seated at the right of the chair and Vicar-General Rooney at the left. Chairman Macdonell then announced the object of the meeting, and called upon Mr. James J. Murphy to read the following address:

To Monseigneur Henry O'Bryen, D.D., Private Chamberlain of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. and Papal Ablegate:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: The Catholics of Toronto feel honored by the presence amongst us of the representative of our Holy Father and tender you a most cordial welcome on this your first visit to our city. In common with our brethren throughout the world, we entertain sentiments of profound respect and veneration for the illustrious Pontiff who now occupies the chair of Peter. We ardently hope that the trials to which the Holy See has been so long subjected may soon terminate to the glory of Almighty God and the good of His Holy Church.

Your Excellency is no doubt familiar with the history of the Church in Canada. Permit us, then, briefly to say that her progress in this Province of Ontario affords much cause for gratitude to her divine Founder. Our bishops and clergy discharge with zeal the duties of their sacred calling; the laity, socially and commercially, as a body, are respected by their fellow-citizens and separated brethren; and we earnestly desire that the spiritual and temporal blessings enjoyed by us in this favored land were diffused throughout the entire world.

In conclusion, permit us also to hope that Your Excellency's sojourn in Canada may prove not only pleasurable to yourself but profitable to the Church, and that you will convey to our Holy Father the assurance of the unawerving fidelity of His spiritual children of Toronto who crave His Apostolic benediction for themselves, for their families and for this entire Province.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Toronto: Patrick Curran, W. J. MacDonell, James A. Mulligan, E. O'Keefe, Alex. Macdonell, Wm. Burns, James J. Murphy, R. B. Teefy, James J. Mallon, C. Cashman, W. J. Smith, Daniel P. Cahill, M. O'Donnell, Martin Burns, L. Charlebois, J. A. Gorman, John Kelz.

Toronto, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, August 30, 1886.

Replying, His Excellency remarked that he could not for a moment entertain the thought that the address which had been read to him was intended for him personally, but he recognized in it a manifestation of their respect and regard for the Holy Father, whose representative he was. All over the world the Church is regarded as one body, with its visible head on earth at Rome, and in Canada this same sentiment is manifested towards the Sovereign Pontiff. Notwithstanding the liberty and the freedom of the new world, none of the loyal, submission and veneration with which Catholics regard the head of their Church has ceased to animate the hearts of Irishmen here. Catholics present a strange spectacle, it is sometimes said, in calling themselves Catholic. People say that they are ignorant, superstitious and down-trodden—ignorant because they will not depart from the firm lines of thought and sentiment in which they were early nurtured; superstitious because they bow their heads in reverent veneration before the objects which adorn their religion; and down-trodden because they obey with filial submission the command of God's representative upon earth. In Toronto, for many years, he regretted to learn, animosity of race and of religion had separated Catholics and Irishmen from other members of the community. In the practice of the virtues of submission and tolerance, they would be sure to win the hearts around them. A large portion of His Excellency's reply had reference to the position of Irishmen at home as compared with their condition in Canada, the United States and Australasia.

Mr. B. B. Hughes was then voted into the chair and a vote of thanks was tendered to Chairman Macdonnell. His Excellency moved about the hall for a half hour, and all those present were presented to him.

It is understood that Monseigneur O'Bryen will make his final appearance at St. Mary's Church Sunday next, and that he will afterwards visit London, Detroit and other places west.—*Toronto World.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—During every break of wintry weather exertions should be made by the afflicted to recover health before unremitting cold and trying storms set in. Throat ailments, coughs, wheezings, asthmatical affections shortness of breath, morning nausea, and accumulations of phlegm can readily be removed by rubbing this fine derivative oinment twice a day upon the chest and neck. Holloway's treatment is strongly recommended with the view of giving immediate ease, preventing prospective danger, and effecting permanent relief. These all-important ends his Ointment and Pills can accomplish, and will prevent insidious disease from fastening on the constitution to display themselves afterwards in those disastrous forms that will probably embitter life till death itself is prayed for.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the debate on the Scotch crofters, yesterday, Mr. Balfour, secretary for Scotland, denied that the crofters suffered more than others of a similar class in Scotland. He said it was more of a question of overpopulation than of rent. The agitation was due in a large measure to the example of Ireland. The outrages and the refusal to pay rent were not due to poverty, but to the advice of agitators, who wished to prevent emigration, the natural remedy for overpopulation. Several members who had obtained the floor were ordered to resume their seats for making irrelevant remarks, having gone on to discuss home rule. Mr. Easlemont's amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 203 to 121.

Mr. Sexton was not inclined to move his amendment on Wednesday, as he wanted to postpone the report stage until Thursday, but Lord Randolph Churchill's refusal to grant an evening for the discussion of the amendment compels Mr. Sexton to move the amendment on Wednesday. Mr. Sexton hints that, if unrestricted, the Irish speakers will probably prolong the discussion until Friday, whereas if Churchill had granted an evening for the amendment the discussion would have ended on Thursday. The Parnellites have received a "whip," urging their constant attendance during the debate on the estimates.

SEXTON'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Sexton moved his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, which is as follows:—

We humbly represent to Your Majesty that the circumstances accountable for the recent riots in Belfast dictate the necessity for a special measure to maintain order there, the most urgent of these measures being the re-establishment of Your Majesty's authority in the district wherefrom the police have been expelled, by an increase of local constabulary, to such a strength as will enable it to deal with any probable contingency.

In offering his amendment Mr Sexton denied that he had acted contentiously. He charged that the riots in Belfast had been conceived and prosecuted in the interest of the present Government. Mr. Sexton concluded by asking Lord Randolph Churchill what he intended to do to remedy the frightful consequences of his own acts. (Cheers.)

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach denied absolutely that Lord Randolph Churchill's action had in anywise led to the Belfast troubles. He feared that the difficulty of the position would be materially increased by Mr. Sexton's statements, and he earnestly implored the Parnellites to refrain from saying anything that would be likely to provoke sectarian feeling which had originated the riots.

DEBATE ON THE BELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Hon. Cecil Raikes, postmaster-general, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had under consideration the establishment of a mail route from Ireland by way of British North America to India and the far East.

THE CONDITION OF CLARE.

J. J. Jordan, Parnellite, asked the Government why County Clare had been placed in the sphere of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's mission.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach replied that although there did not exist in Clare that state of lawless intimidation which prevailed in Kerry, still there was much intimidation in Clare and much activity among secret societies.

THE BELFAST RIOTS DEBATE.

Mr. McDonald, member for Sligo, resumed the debate on Mr. Sexton's amendment to the address. He attributed the troubles in Belfast to the incitement of certain firebrands and the speeches of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain.

Major Saunderson (Conservative) denied absolutely that the Orangemen originated the riots, which, he said, were the legacy of Mr. Gladstone's blood-stained policy which extended from Khartoum to Belfast (cheers). He denied Mr. Sexton's assertion that the Orangemen had taken an oath to exterminate the Catholics. The Orange lodges, he said, were always opened with prayer, and one of the petitions was that the Irish Catholics might be rescued from the error of their ways (laughter). If Parliament handed them over to the Parnellites the Orangemen would be justified in resorting to force. The Orangemen objected to being dominated by politicians who received foreign money for their support.

The Speaker here called Major Saunderson to order, saying his remarks were irrelevant.

Continuing, Major Saunderson indignantly denied that he had incited civil war.

"Rebellion, not civil war," shouted Mr. Sexton.

Major Saunderson reiterated that if Parliament handed over the Loyalists to the tender mercies of the Parnellites, the former would be justified as a last resource in appealing to arms.

Mr. Sexton rose to a point of order. He asked whether Major Saunderson's remarks were allowable.

Sir Vernon Harcourt supported Mr. Sexton.

Lord Randolph Churchill thought if Major Saunderson's expressions were objected to, the words ought to be taken down.

The Speaker said he did not think it necessary for him to interfere.

Major Saunderson, in conclusion, said he hoped the result of the Government's action would be to teach the Belfast mob, whether Protestant or Catholic, that the law must be obeyed.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord Randolph Churchill will to-morrow ask precedence for the supply bills. Mr. Parnell has given notice that he will move the following amendment to Lord Randolph Churchill's motion:—

"The necessity for measures to ameliorate the condition of the people of Ireland is so urgent that this house declines to surrender to the Government the usual facilities enjoyed by members of the house."

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A number of prominent Radical members of the House of Commons, with the assistance of the Parnellites, have matured a scheme for a vigorous home rule campaign during the parliamentary recess, by means of pamphlets and lectures. Arrangements are also being made for a number of popular meetings.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In the debate in the House of Commons last evening on Mr. Sexton's motion about the Belfast riots, after Major Saunderson subsided Mr. John Morley, late chief secretary for Ireland, said he thought Mr. Saunderson's language was that of a rebel. He would not say that Saunderson nursed rebellious thoughts, but if he acted in accordance with his words he would stand a good chance of being a "jail bird." (Cheers.) Was the legislature, he asked, to be ruled by mobs in Belfast or elsewhere? Whatever difference there might be between the parties, all agreed upon upholding the law, in doing which he believed the late Government was quite as successful as the present. He defended the despatching of police to Belfast. In conclusion, he denied that he had ever spoken contemptuously of Ulster Protestants.

Mr. Pinkerton, an Irish Protestant, was proceeding to defend the Catholics, when Mr. Macartney, Conservative member for Antrim, stigmatized Pinkerton as a "renegade." The Speaker called upon Macartney to withdraw the expression, and Macartney obeyed.

Mr. Redmond, Nationalist, said he would be sorry "to descend to the depths of Macartney's scurrilous language." Here the Speaker called upon Redmond to withdraw the expression, and warned him not to repeat such language. Mr. Redmond withdrew the expression. He continued, however, to comment upon Macartney's words, whereupon the Speaker called upon him to apologize to the house. Mr. Redmond willingly obeyed, saying he had intended no offece

Mr. Bigger, Nationalist, blamed the present and previous governments for not having enforced the law against the carrying of arms. He said that the real cause of the riots was the fact that justice was never honestly administered in Belfast.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt severely censured Lord Randolph Churchill for stirring up the passions of the people of Belfast. He said that Sir Henry James had condemned as traitorous Lord Churchill's letter to the *Times* in which he said, "Ulster will fight," etc. Such was the judgment of the Unionists on Lord Churchill's doctrine. (Opposition cheers). The speaker went on to quote from speeches made by Lord Randolph Churchill, when the latter complained that he had been incorrectly reported. Sir William asked why Lord Randolph had not made such an explanation before. He (Harcourt) accepted the contradiction, but there still remained the doctrine of resistance to the law. He could only characterize language advancing such a doctrine as that of treason and rebellion. (Cheers.) The Orange party, he continued, had long been the curse of Ireland. It had kept alive race and religious hatred, and was more harmful than all the other societies together. (Cheers.) Sir William was continuing in a similar strain, the Speaker called upon him to keep to the subject of the amendment. Sir William asked what were the Government's intentions in the matter of disarming Belfast? Lord Churchill's speech, he said, had not conveyed an impression of strict impartiality. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he expressed regret that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had endorsed Lord Churchill's language, and hoped that Sir Michael's conduct would be different from his language.

THE SPEAKER CRITICIZED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the scenes in the lobby and in the chamber of the House of Commons last evening during the closing debate on the proposed amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, form the leading topic of conversation among politicians of London today. Alluding to Speaker Peel's very sharp and summary rulings, the *Gazette* says: "The general impression is that Mr. Peel was suffering from ill-health, and that there is no ground for supposing that he was acting in collusion with the Government, or a pre-determined course of action in calling members to order in a peremptory style.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Randolph Churchill moved that precedence be given to the supply bills.

Mr. Dillon moved Mr. Parnell's amendment urging that the consideration of the situation in Ireland admitted of no delay.

Sir Wm. Harcourt pointed out that if the amendment should be carried it would be useless, as the Opposition was powerless to compell the Government to introduce new measures now. Therefore he would support Lord Randolph Churchill's motion.

Mr. Parnell said he did not blame Sir Wm. Harcourt for the attitude he had taken, but it was only by persistent application of the principle of "Try, Try Again" that the Parnellites had ever got anything. He denied that the Parnellites intended to obstruct the business of the session. He, himself, was drafting a measure giving leaseholders leave to apply to the courts to fix their rents and would advise the withdrawal of the amendment, if the Government would give facilities for the introduction of such a bill during the present session.

Lord Randolph Churchill replied that the Government had already stated its intentions in regard to the land bill. If Mr. Parnell desired to describe in a fuller manner the way in which he wished the question to be dealt with the Government would understand to give a special sitting for that purpose before the close of the session.

Mr. John Morley expressed himself as sincerely satisfied with the Government's promise.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was then withdrawn.

THE BELFAST RIOTS AGAIN.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment dearing that Lord Randolph Churchill's speech in Belfast was calculated to provoke breaches of the law and ought to be withdrawn. He insisted that Churchill was morally answerable for the killing and wounding of so many persons in Belfast.

Lord Randolph Churchill described the amendment as a vain attempt to set a net in the sight of the bird. He treated with contempt Mr. Labouchere's clumsy attempt and flatly refused to respond to the challenge.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. tts

An examination of the funds of the Baltimore Sub-Treasury reveals an excess of 4 cents in funds and securities amounting to over $11,3000,000.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a Physician is seldom required.

Meeker county, Minnesota, are being cleverly swindled by young women, who sell clocks on the installment plan and collect $2. A confederate follows and claims that the clock is stolen, giving its number in proof. The victim loses the clock and $2.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborns, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely cured her.

NONE BETTER.

There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps, and other summer complaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office address. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT

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