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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1887.

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INTERESTING TO WORKMEN.

The E oquent Sermon Preached to the Working Classes of Venice, Italy.

LAISOR, UNION AND RELIGION.

there is a class of men which has gone through remarkable phases; now held to ede monow despised; now regarded with affection, now hated; at one time the pledge of alety to their country, at another time a grave perical principle of tile, and another time a grave perical principle of tile, and another time a grave perical aprinciple of tile, and another time a grave perical aprinciple of tile, and another time a grave perical aspiration. It is a class whose wants, tendencies, aspirations, preoccupy at the present moment the attention of the economist, the philosopher, the politician, and of all true legens of their country and of human society.

Thank heaven, the working man has generous hearts to love him now, to make noble efforts to place him in his true position of dignity. But

nearts to love mm now, to make noble efforts to place him in his true position of dignity But he has enemies that; some of whom seek to oppress him, others to cajole him, all to make of him a victim for their own of him a victim for their own purposes.

The one portion, intend of seeing in him The one portion, intend of seeing in him a viother, a or at ure made for the glory of God, we in him only an instrument of preduction, a mechine in flesh and blood for enriching them; the others seduce and flatter him with talk of liberty, fraternity, equality—pretend to see in him a king, that they may instange his civil list and have command of his little treasury. The only true friend of the workingman is he who reveals to him his true dignity—gives him real consolation. Man must have a sense of dignity; that alone supports him. Without that he does not live, Who gives him true consolation? Does the man of letters, the economist, the philosopher, the politician?

pher, the politician? pher, the politician?

Look to the man of letters. Hear Bernardin de St. Pierre. He comes to the workingman and says: "Workman, you are miserable because from morning to evening you must work to earn your bread. Disten to me. On the earth are mountains and valleys; the mountains for which works the waters that fertilize the from which come the waters that fertilize the from which come the starty to all parts ciches and soil, the rivers that carry to all parts ciches and soil. In human society some must be mountains, some valleys. You are the valleys. Be consoled; that is your mission in creation." The working man opens his great eyes, he listened; but the tears in his eyes are rot dried. Look to the economist. Hear Thiers. He comes to the working man and says: "We have made progress. We have seen lub r freed from many a clog, illumined by science, because more fruitful and active. We have seen the interest on capital reduced from 6 per cent. to 4. We have seen the price of the necessaries of life working man rise.

We have seen the working man rise.

We have seen the working man realize the value of economy." The working man draws himself up with dignity and turns from the What revelation of dignity, of consolation, has ARCHBISHOP SEGHERS MURDERED the economist for him?

Look to the philosopher. Hear Jules Simon. He comes to the workingman and says: "Your lot is hard. I sympathize with you. But what would you have? No one could alter your lot. When you have? No one could steer your lot. When you were little you were to d to look to prayer, to God, for comfort. But this is all a mistake. God is too far off. He cannot hear you, and if He could, He could do nothing. The laws which go ern the universe are such that they cannot be disturbed without introducing disorder." The workingman makes answer: What consolution is there for us there

Jook to the politician. He says: "We are occupied with the working classes. We have various projects for laws in their interests. At some time more or less distant we shall begin to put them in er cution." The workingman replies: "It is always so; we must wait. Youdo not wait yourselves; you go on with your own advencement; you make yourselves more rich; weremain always poor." You are unjust, the politician replies; "we have given you the right to cast your ballotinto the urn." And that

right to cast your ballotinto the urn." And that is all he can say; you have a vote!

Then come those whom I will not name and say: "Workman, you seek consolation, you seek dignity. You have it in yourselt, in your force. You are the king of the age. Look at the power of your arm. You have only to make the earth tremble; you have only to remain the court hory. The presupers, your emto make the earth tremple; you have only to organize to overthrow the usurpers, your employers; you have cut to hurl yourself upon so niety to reduce it to powder." You answer: What! all this progress only to lead to a state of savagery? The force that is most fair to our eres is not that which oppresses and crushes, but that which lets stelf be b und by love. I have read that the most heaviful idea! of the have read that the most beautiful idea! of the king of the forest is not the savage lion, but the lion that recognizes its benefactor. To rule by sympathy is better than to rule by force. Leave me. I will have none of that insolent greatness

that you offer me. Others come to you and say: You alone are necessary in a country; all else are paracites, usurpers. (Is it not you who makes the plough that tills the soils, the ship that sails the seas, the engine that runs from city to city? seas, the engage that runs from city to city? Society is a great workshop with innumerable wheels. You give the motive power. You need not use force. You have only to stay away; they will soon find that they cannot do without you. This doctrine smiles on the workingmen who begin to play with it. But they were cover to give early a certain analogue.

without you. This doctrine smiles on the workingmen who begin to play with it. But they soon come to give ear to a certain apalogue,—the apologue of the belly and the members. They ask, "Am I sufficient for myself?"

No, workingman, you are not sufficient for yourself. You must live the life of the body, and so you need a doctor. You must live the life of the soul, and so you need a priest. You must enjoy in peace the truit of your labors, and so you need someone to exercise justice. For all these three you must, in the end, have classes other than the working classes. You say perhaps, How often has a workingman used the knife of the surgeon, held the scales of justice, offered the sacrifice to the Lord! That is so, but only as exceptions. As a general rule you must have men trained carefully if they are to play a worthy part in these careers. And the study of the laws of nature perfects the processes of labor, renders them more fruitful; for your own sakes you must have men whose instruments are not the hammer and the saw, but the pen and the comhammer and the saw, but the pen and the com-

The workingman begins to see that this is true. But he turns upon me and says, "Where is my consolation, my dignity?" And I reply, You have seen the workingman curse his lot, the workingman without religion. Your consolation, your dignity, is in and from religion. Religion comes to you and says; Workingman, you are great. And this is why you are great:

Ligamin, with a number of Indian houses, could be found a few miles further on. The Bishop told Fuller that the Indians knew better than they could and he would follow their advice. Fuller complained that more attention was paid to the Indians than him, and he made so much you are great. And this is why you are great:

Because God bath given to no other class of the Bishop. 'Never mind,' said the Bishop, by ou Joubt what religion says, look at the work of God—first in creation and then in redemption. Was not God a workman when He spread forth the heavens and laid the foundations of the earth and sowed the soil with seed, and took alay to form the body of man? That is the beginning of wour dignity.

The AWFUL CRIME.

"They went on to camp and made their bed. All slept tegether in line. Fuller was first to get up. It was between 6 and 7 in the morning. He got some sticks ready for a fre, but and opposite the Bishop without lighting them.

GERMAN CATHOLIC DEMANDS

Secret's Transmitted to the Boman Propation. The Chicago Convention Called

1. Consider Rome's Reply.

the beginning of your dignity.

You have but to raise your eyes from your work to the heavens, and there you see your prototype; you are a workman, like God. And not only a workman, like God, but a workman with God. He has left it to you to work with Him, to complete His work. God has placed in the earth the germ of life; it is left to you to bring these forth and melt them and mould them. He has laid the seams of coal; it is left to you to draw them our, to kindle them to further your industries. The worki gmen may formest. I begin, the completest.

Or look at God in redemption. You curse

Or look at God in redemption. You curse your lot that you are born to labor. How did the Redeemer begin the work of redemption? By a life of labor for thirty years. And when He wond enter upon His special work, how did he equip himself? His first worshippers had been shepherds; His first associates in the work of redemption were working mean. Trove are the sources of your dignity. And again to prove less what was labor before Orisis. ask yourselves what was labor before chris tianity? It was slavery, it was dishonor. There were cases where for special reasons its dignity was recognized; witness Cincinnatus and his plough. But Plato called it illiberal; Cicero called workingmen harbarians. What is labor without christians. ity? The Brahmin would consider himself con-taminated if he labored; the North American Indian daspises labor; leaves it to his women, whom he treats as slaves. Religion, then, is your true friend, for it reveals to you your dig-

nity.

But what, then, you ask, gives consolation? Again, religion Religion comes to you and says: You may so labor for the meat that perishes as to gain that which lasts forever. You sit at hight counting your few pence, the fruit of your hard labor. Religion comes to you and tells you: Those few pence are your wages; they are small and few, but remember, beyond and above them, you are gaining Heaven. There is your true consolation. Religion, therefore, is your true consolation Religion, therefore, is your true friend. * * * How often has the worktrue friend. How often has the workingman raised his banner, inscribed with the one word Labor! Labor is not enough. Man must have fellowship, nast have semething that is not for his body only but for his heart. Add, therefore, or your banner the word "Union!" But that is not enough. Man must have some solid basis on which he may sifely rest everything. Add, then, on your hancer the word "Leligion!" When the workingman goes forth mader the banner, "Labor, Union, Religion," he will not indeed become a rich man, but he will never again be a miserable wretch.—London Tablet

IFrom a Lenten Sermon to the working dasses in Florence, Italy, by Pad e Agostino da

IN THE WILDERNESS. (From the Oregonian of July 19th.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18th.—Information was received to-day from Ounaleska that Bishop Seghers, Catholic missioners, was murdered in Seghers, Catholic missioners, was murdered in cold blood by his companion on the night of November 28th last. The scene of the tragedy was on the banks of Yukon River, about five handred miles from its mouth. The murderer is Frank Fuller, a young man from Portland, Oregon, who accompanied the Bishop as a companion and servant.

The Bishop left for Alaska to perform missionery work among the Indiana, taking Fuller.

who was warmly recommended, with him. On the seventh day of the journey Fuller, asked the Bishop to make camp for the night in an open Bishop to make camp for the night in an open spet, but Indians of the party advised against it, as there was an Indian settlement beyond. The Bishop took their advice, despite jealous complaints of Fuller, and they camped later in the evening.

It is said by the Indians that Fuller rose in the results and that the Bishop while the

the morning and shot the Bishop while the latter was lying down. The Indiana, fearing he would kill them all, disormed him, Fuller, how-ever, declaring that he only meant to kill the B shop. The Indians arranged the body and accompanied Fuller to Nouiata, where they accompanied Fuller to Noulats, where they disclosed the affair. The Bishop's body was sent for end brought to St. Michael's, whither Fuller went and gave himself up. He was taken to Sicka, where he will be tried.

FATHER TASSI'S STORY.

Father Tassi, Bishop Segher's assistant in the evangelical work of the north, was seen this afternson in relation to the death of Father Seghere.
It was a year ago last month," said Father

Tassi, "that Bishop Seghers asked me to bring Fuller with me to Alaska. I had known Fuller Beveral years. He was a watchmaker in Port-land for two or three years, but in 1881 he went to Washington Territory. He drifted to the Cour d'Alene mission, where I saw him in 1883. He went to Spokane Falls from there, and I met him with the Fathers at that place a year ago, him with the Fathers at that place a year ago, last March. He was very auxious to jois me in my Alaska work, and several times asked to be allowed to go. The Bishop told me to bring him along. We started from Victoria the 13th of July, a year ago, the Bishop, Fuller and I. We went by steamer to Juneau. We then found our pandy and went to Chilctat. From there we had our things carried across the mountains by Indians to the headwaters of the Yukon. We built a boat there and started down the Yukos. We arrived on the 7th of September at the mouth of the Stewart River. Here, after a time, the Bishop left me, with

morose and quarrelsome. They were about thirty miles from Nonlata. Towards night Fuller seked the Bishop to make camp. The Fuller asked the Bishop to make camp. The Bishop consulted the Indians, who advised against camping there, and said that an Indian camp, with a number of Indian houses, could be found a few miles further ou. The Bishop told Fuller that the Indians knew better than they could and he would follow their advice. Fuller complained that more attention was paid that Indians then him and he made so much

"They went on to camp and made their bed. All slept tegether in line. Fuller was first to get up. It was between 6 and 7 in the morning. He got some sticks ready for a fre, but sat opposite the Bishop without lighting them. The Indian at the end of the line rose up and heard Fuller say: Bishop, get up. The Bishop lifted his head, and half rose, when he saw Fuller with a rifle levelled at him. The bullet struck him sourcely on the forehead and bul'et struck him squarely on the forehead, and he never spoke. The muzzle was so close to him

that his face was powder-burned.

"All this happened so quickly that the Indian was not able to do anything, but when l'uller began to reload he sprang upon han and seized heigan to reload he sprang upon that and served this gun, shouting to his companions that Fuller was going to murder them all. 'No,' said Fuller, "I meant to kill only the Bishop.'
"The Indians arranged the body as well as they could and went with Fuller to Noulata. The Indians had forewarded Frederickson there

of the tragedy, but Fuller informed him at once that he had killed the Bishop. Frederickson sent the men to camp for the body, which was taken as soon as possible to St. Michael's. The coffin was enclosed there in a zinc casket. It could not be brought cown on this stramer. is at the Russian chapel and will probably re-

THE MISERABLE MAN.

"Fuller accompanied the body to St. Michael's and offered to give himself up. A warrant will be taken back for his arrest, and he will be taken to Sitka and tried. I saw him but once since my return. I could not speak to him He confesses his crime freely and cries about it. We have kept the witnesses at St. Michael's and they will appear at the trial."

Father Tassi came down on the Dora for in-

structions with reference to the prosecution of the murderer and other matters in connection with the Bishop's death. The Dora left Sitka on June 16 and St. Michael's on June 26. Father Tassi is making arrangements to leave for Portland Wednesday.

MUCH INDIGNATION.

Father Tassi, in an interview, said: "The utmost indignation prevailed among the white residents on the Yukon and at St. Michael's over the murder, and upon the arrival of the steamer the feeling was intensified. The pri-st of the Russo-Greek church had the body placed in his old thurch, and there it will lie until the teamer Bear takes it to Victoria for burial. Fuller confessed his crime, and is now penitent, but what impelled him to shoot our good father I cannot cor ceive. Fuller is not in any way crazy or foolish, as he told the Indians he did not wish to kill them, he only wanted to shoot the Archbishop. Upon arrival of the steamer Dora at St. Michael's I took pa-sage for Ounalaska and there'I obtained a warrant for Fuller's arrest. Captaia Healy will serve the warrant and take Fuller to Ounglaska to be examined. by the commissioner, who will send him for trial to S tka with witnesses.

Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celabrated for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop at St. Ignatius' Church during the present week.

LEADING CATHOLICS.

The epithet "leading Catholics" is frequently applied to wealthy nobod es. The terms misapplied to the following categories of

s mappined to the following casegories population:

1. Those whose wealth averages up into six figures. They have money; they are supposed to have the not invariable concomitants—of culture and public spirit. The most they will do is to serve on orphan boards and attend forbinable halls. fashionable balls.

2. Those who rent the costliest pews in the 2. Those who rent the costness pews in the prominent services. They sit well forward, but this not unfrequently implies their backwardness in every thing that the church may do for the practical welfare of its members. They are prominent by reason of the seats they hold

down.
3. Those who affect the best conventional society—introduced there by their money or by their capacity to meets its demands in ther respects. Because they are "the only Catholics" one meets, it is taken for granted that they are the best of the lo. It is a pity that they have to be affiliated with the substratum which reaches

down to hoodluntsm.

There are the "s me nice Catholics whom we know and whom we would hardly ever suspect of being members of that church. Of course you can believe that they are the "leading people of their creet." Having obtained a degree in books of stiquette, it can not be supposed that they are unacquainted with the posed that they are unacquainted with the

4. Here and there we meet a sprinkling of a fourth style of "leading Catholics." They affect a refined sense of Jatholic culture, an amateur taste in Catholic art, music and literature. They cherish the vanity of ultraorthodoxy When they get into the newspapers they always succeed in demonstrating to the non-Catholic public that they are martyrs to sanctimonious

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

His Lordship Archbishop Fabre presided last week at a religious profession at the Hochelaga Convent, when the following ladies took their final vows.—Sisters Marie Francisks, Marie Octavie, Marie Imelda, Marie Albéric, Marie Bertha, Marie Alexandra, Marie Honorius, Marie Placide, Marie Odilon, Marie Epiphane and Marie Auguste. The following young ladies pronounced their temporary yows:—Sister Marie Fabiens, Jean Gualbert, P. Bénitti, Marie Hubert, Manie Eligais, Marie Eusebe, Marie Ubald and Marie Széphanie.

The following novices were then admitted: The Misses Zoe Bondy, Sister M. Gonzalve; Euphrasie Jeannotte, Sister Louis de Gonzague; Eulalie Boursier, Sister M. Heliodore; Asterie Courteau, Sister Florence; Martine Lauren-deau, Sister Rodolphe; Robertine Branchaud, Sister Louis Bertrand; Antonia Prefontaine, Sister Marie Theodore; E. Casson, Sister Seigius; Eudoxie Perrault, Sister Catherine of Genes; Emelie Decary, Sister Marie Josephine; Anne Lanoix, Sister Marie Hermile; Adeline Martineau, Sister Marie Côme; Eloise Du-fresne, Sister Marie Paulin; Lucie Tetrault, Sister Marie Gédéon; Albertine Lemire, Sister Marie Marcel; Philomene Lemire, Sister Marie Marie Marcel; Philomene Lemire, Sister Marie Thaddée; Anyre Duplessis, Sister Marie Canute. The following have entered the novitiate: The Misses E. McElheron, of Sarnis, Ont.; M. G. Hurteau, St. Lin, P.Q.; A. Lamarche, St. Henri of Mascouche; A. Bougie, Ste. Cecile; R. de L. Rapin, St. Timothee; R. T. Provost, Belmil; O. Charbonneau, and H. Kenny, Iruland.

"Tie but a little faded flower," sang Mrs. Jones at luncheon, when Jones complained

MILWAUREE, Wis., Aug. 6 -The call for a convention or meeting of German Cath lice, to be held in Chicago, while ostensibly for the purpose of considering alleged differences between Irish and German Catholics, is said by those best acquainted with the facts to be really a meeting for the consideration of the reply of Rome to a petition forwarded several months ago by the German Cath lies. Much excitement was caused among Roman Catholics of that nationality by the decided stand taken by the late Plenary Council of Baltimora against intemperance and against the practice of selling beer or other liquors on Sunday, or the frequenting of places where they were sold by Catholics. A number of German papers took the matter up and endeavored to arouse a hostile sentiment among German Catholics, claiming that the action of the council was an outgrowth of nativism on the part of American bishops. Following on the heels of this came a widening of the breach between German and English speak ing or Irish Catholics. The German sentiment was finally crystallized into a petition, which was sent to Rome early in the spring.

POINTS OF THE PETITION.

The principal points of the petition were as We ask the Sacred Congregation of the Pro-pagenda to define that the German parishes are entirely independent of the Irish, co-ordinated to them; that the rectors of Irish parishes can exercise no parochial rights in relation to Ger-mans who are assigned to some German church,

whether they be newcomers from Germany, or own in America of German parents. That this being so we ask the Sacred Congre-gation of the Propaganda to define and decree:— 1. That German parishes and those of other nationalities, such as French, Sclavonian, etc., be held equal to English (Irish) ones and entirely independent of them. That no distinction

whatever as to rights and parochial privileges be made between them, either by law or personal authority.

2. That also in designating immovable rector-

2. That also in designating immovate received hips German parishes be not considered inferior to Irish ones, provided the conditions prescribed by the Third Plenary Council, sec. 11, chap. 5, be fulfilled in them.

3, That all new comers from Europe be assigned to a church of their own language, wherever in the place of abode it be found, and treated as members of that church, and that the same may hold good as to their children born in America as long as they are under the parenta authority.

4. As to the descendants of German families.

who are independent, and as to the more remote generations, if they use the English language as their native one, according to the common meaning of the term, it may be free for them to go over to an English church, provided the change be made formally, for good, and with the witten consent of the rector, or also on the decision of the Bi-hop, if perhaps any dispute should arise. But that the same be permitted to Irishmen knowing the German language.

5 That the bishops and priests be instructed

on the one part, that they must not endeavor to suppress and root out the language, the manners, the customs, the ways and modes of worship of the Germans, except they be contrary to the rules, discipline and rubrics of the Church; but, on the other part, that they in the educa tion of youth, and especially in the perchial schools, faster and promote the English lan-

6. If, in course of time, especially when im migration ceases, the use of the English Linguage should be found more necessary in some German church than that of the German, the German church than that of the German, the rector may, either of his own accord or in correspondence with the judgment and mandate of the Bishop, use the English, language. If it should then, perhaps, happen that on account of the proximity of the English church a new division of territory be necessary, this division be made in prudence and justice and charity.

ROME'S ACTION.

The petition was kept very quiet and its contents held in inviolable secrecy. It was only through an accident that the correspondent was enabled to secure a copy. The original is in Latin, as are all papers forwarded to the supreme Pontiff. It is understood, though no formal agnouncement has been made, that the petition has been denied by Rome.

Hence the calling of the coming convention.

It is clear, however, that all German Catholics are not in accord on the points submitted in the petition.

This archepiscopal diocese is one of the most German of any in the United States—in tact, is the one against which the Rev. Dr. McGlynn recently made the charge that it had been thoroughly Germanized; yet some of the priests here say they were not consulted in the matter Rev. John Gmeiner, one of the ablest theolo-

Rev. John Gmeiner, one of the ablest theologians in the West, himself a German, and who was selected to accompany Archbishop Heiss to the Baltimore Council, denies that the petition is in accord with the majority of German Catholic sentiment Dr. Gmeiner denies that there are any vital differences existing between the priests of the different nationalities.

It is believed here that the petition originated in the St. Louis disease, where the German

in the St. Louis diocese, where the German Catholics are influenced in a measure by the arguments of the free thinking publications. Nevertheless, the subject has caused considerable controversy, and much more will be en-gendered before the difficulty is adjudicated.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE, DE VARENNES.

The pi'grims to Ste. Anne de Varennes were very favorably impressed with the success which crowned their visit to the shrine of the Mother of Mary Immaculate. Order and happiness prevailed throughout. The uni-versal word upon the lips of all was that never versal word upon the lips of a was one late to be fore did they experience such consolations as upon this pilgrimage. The class of people present was of a superior and refined nature, and was a fair representation of the excellent families known for their influence, learning and virtue in our delightful city of Montreal. hundred pilgrims graced the Three Rivers, which glided along the waters of the St. Lawrence with dignified ease and grace, awakening at every plungs a fresh and bracing breeze.

The programme followed upon the occasion was a masterpiece of judgment and discretion, and a masterpiece of judgment and discretion, and and you returned to the hospital whence I have was perfect even in its smallest detail. Prayers just now summoned you.

Were said and hymns sung as the boat steered During these words of praise the good nun

its course down the waters. Mass was cole-brated by the rev. director in the church of Varennes. The sight of the communicants was heavenly and inspiring. The kissing of the relics of St. Ann followed. At 3 p.m. the panegyric of St. Ann was delivered by Rev. M. Callaghan. The rev. gentleman, after having congratulated his numerous authtors upon the admirable spirit which they had been publicly manifesting in the capacity of pilgrime, and after having highly despite the state of the capacity of pilgrims, and after naving highly de-scribed the advantages of pilgrimages, in general, insisted upon the triple homage to which St. Ann was entitled, and which should consist in honoring her by reason of her dignity as Mother of the Blessed Virgin, admiring her on account of her virtues, and confiding in her power of ntercession. These points were developed in a mast-rly manner, which did not fail to prove egregiously impressive. The copiousness of his beautifully linked ideas was not less remarkable than the elegance of his style and the unction of to the elegance of his style and the unction of divine grace which permeated the general delivery. The pilgrims were literally spell-bound by the discourse to which they listened, and which will long continue to exert its beneficial influence. The rev. gentleman then read the solemn Act of Consequent to St. Am. The apparture which Consecration to St. Ann. The spectacle which the hundreds of lighted tapers offered was one which will be long remembered. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Rev. Father Desaulniers. The pilgrims formed in procession and wended their way to the ancient and venerable chapel known as the Miraculous and venerable chapel known as the Miraculous Chapel, and after making known their spiritual and temporal wants to the illustrious saint, returned to the bat, which carried them back to Montreal at 7 p m. One of the most enchanting features of the pilgrimage was the singing of the St. Patrick's chor. Conducted by the masterly and ever willing Professor J. A. Fowler, they achieved wonders in the task which they kindly accepted. Their voices, so highly cultured, were remarkable not only by the crifts which nature had lent them, but also the gifts which nature had lent them, but alby the sweet charms which youthful innocence and heaven-born green has communicated to them. The young ladies who composed the cheir formed a picture of neatness and gentle-ness much admired and eulogized even by the severest critics. The pilgrims express their sincere thanks to the caterer, the vendor of religious articles, and to Captain Rey, whose politeness and cordi dity are proverbal.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE,

AND CLOSING OF THE TRIDUUM AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Amus Dei, from the Mass of St. Therese by Labache In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the St. Ann's Young Men's Society and the boys of Brother Arnol's school assembled in their hall and, headed by the Harmonie Band, marched to Basin street, opposite the priests' hou o. Shortly the cross-bearer, with acolytes and altar boys, emerged from the door way and joined the rear portion of the procession. They were followed by the Eather Scratter. by Rev. Fathers Strubbe, Caron, O'Donnell, Catulle and others, and His Grace Archbishop Fabre, with cape and mitre, and carrying his crozier, came last. The procession then wended its way along St. Augustin, Semmary and McCord streets to the church, around which were crowded a large number of devout parishioners, who manifested great is terest in being laid some of the St. Ann's young men went among the parishioners with collection plates and collected a good sum for the benefit of the church. After the solemn chremony was over the procession reformed and returned to over the procession reformed and the the pastoral residence by the same route. The young men then returned to their hall. evening there was solemn Vespers and B-ne-diction of the Blessed Sacrament, besides an eloquent sermon by the Rev. Father Kiernan, which brought the Triduum to a close.

A FRENCH SISTER OF CHARITY.

In presence of all the French trooops guarding the capital of Ton-quin, the Governor General recently bestowed the cross of the Legion of Honor on a nun, Mother Mary Teresa, Superi oress of the Sisters of Charity in that Empire The troops were drawn up in the principal plaza of the city in a square surrounding a platform on which was the Governor General and his staff. When an aide de-camp was sent to bring the nun, he found her in the hospital consoling a soldier who was having his leg amputated. She refused to leave the bedside until the operation was completed and then followed the officer to the square, where she was received by the general in person and led to the platform amid the joyful exchanations of the soldiers. The general then commanded silence, and in a solemn and impressive tone addressed

her as follows:

"Mother Mary Teresa, when you were 20 years of age you eccived a wound from a cannon ball while assisting one of the wounded on the field of Balaklava. In 1859 the shell from a mitrailleuse laid you prostrate in the front rank on the battlefield of Magenta. Since then you have been in Syria, in China and in Mexico, and if you were not wounded it was not because you have not exposed yourself to the shot of gun and cannon and the sabres and lance of the enemy. In 1870 you were taken up in Reischof-fen covered with many sabre wounds among a heap of dead cuirassers. Such deeds of heroism you have crowned a few weeks ago with one of the most heroic actions which history records. A grenade fell upon the ambulance which was under your charge; it did not burst, but it might have done so at any moment and caused new wounds in the bodies of those who were already wounded; but there you were-you took up the grenade in your arms, you smiled upon the wounded, who looked at you with feelings of dismay, not for themselves but for you, and you carried it away to a distance of eighty metres. On laying it down you noticed that it was going to burst; you throw yourself on the ground; it burst; you were seen covered with blood; but when persons came to your assistance you rose up smiling, as is your wont, and said: 'That is nothing!' You are scarcely recovered from your wound,

held her head modestly cat down, with her eyes fixed on her crucifix that hung by her side. Then the general made her kneel down and drawing his sword touched her lightly with it three times on the shoulder and pinned the cross of the Legion of Honor on her habit, saying

with a quivering voice:

"I put upon you the cross of the brave in the name of the French people and army. No one has gained it by more deeds of hereism ner by a life so completely spent in self abnegation for the benefit of your brothers and the services of our country. Soldiers! present arms!' The troops saluted, the drums and bugles rang

out, the air was filled with loud scelamations, and all was jubilation and excitement as Mother and all was jubilation and excitement as Mother Mary Teresa rose up, her face suffused with blusties, and asked: "General, have you finished with me?"

"Yes," said he.

"Well, then, I am going back to my wounded soldier in the hospital."—Brooklyn Citizen.

A RESPITE FOR THE LEAGUE.

The Intention to Proclaim It Reconsidered-Arrears of Tenants' Rents Clause of the Land Bill Causes a Lively Bebate in the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Balfour announced that he did not expect to be required to make any communication to Parliament regarding the support of dangerous associations in Ireland. statement was received with cheers by the Irish memberr.

THE LAND BILL.

Upon the motion of Mr. Balfour to recommit the Land bill for the discussion of aertain amended clauses, Mr. Dillon urged that the Government should first explain the alterations they intended to introduce. He asked why nothing was proposed for dealing with arrears. The bill as it stood afforded no protection to tenants for whom the bankruptcy clauses ad dropped, better protection for the tenantry became necessary. Mr. Balfour and that the Government was willing to accept any workable proposal for dealing with arrears, provided debts proposal for dealing with arrears, provided debts to shopkeepers and others. The bill gave con-siderable pr tection against arrears, though not ignoring or effacing landlords' debts. It

THE LARGEST MEASURE OF RELIEF

Last Sunday was a grand day in St. Ann's Church, the obcasion being the Laying of the foundation stone to the new extension of the church, as well as the closing of the Triduma in honor of St. Alphorsus Liguoi, founder of the Refemptorist order. At the early Masses there were a large number of communicants, as an indulgence was granted all those who narrook of honor of St. Alphoesus Lignori, founder of the Refemptorist order. At the early Masses there were a large number of communicants, as an indulgence was gravited all those who partsok of the sacraments during the novema to the great saint Alphoesus. At ten o'clock there was Pontifical High Mass by His Grace Archbishop Fabre. The musical portion was very ably rendered by the choir, under the direction of Mr. D. Holland. The Kyric was taken from Van Bree's Mass, and the Glorin, Credo, Sanctus, Offertory and Aymus the Glorin, Credo, Sanctus, Offertory and Aymus ing a parallel between arrears due Landlords and tenants' debts to other credit rs. They were about te declare many rents exorbitant, but Parliament was not going to say that traders had been charging exorbitant pairs for goods. A tenant who obtained a decision from the court that his rent was excessive ought not to have excessive arrears carried forward against him. The bill was

HARDLY A MESSAGE OF PEACE.

It left the tenant to pay arrears which must overpower him. (Hear, hear.) The bill was in most respects of great value, but the Government's refusal to grant a reasonable concession on arrears would tend to destroy the beneficial effects of the measure. (Cheers.) Mr. Smith contended that Mr. G adstone was simply urging the Government to give away money be-longing to other people, departing from prin-ciples that Parliament hithert, had steadfastly maintained. No debt, either to a laudlord or to a trader, would be secure under a system which demoralized the debtor. No trade or commerce would long continue in Ire'and if tenent cere incited to violate their contracts and an re-claims recognized as valid throughout the civilized world.

THE USUAL ENDING.

Mr. Parnell observed that all of Mr. Smith's arguments might be used with equal effect against the reduction which the Government propos d under pressure at the e eventh hour. Parliament interfered because there was no freedom of contract with respect to land in Ireland, though there was perfect freedom in regard to teaunt and trader. He regretted that the Govern-ment had determined not to deal with arrans of rent, which was the only question likely to interfere with the settlement contemplated by the bill. Mr. Dillon's proposal was negatived by 180 to 129. Mr. Balfour's motion was accepted and a section was added to the bill extending the term for the payment of arre rs in instalments to the land commission. The house then resumed the report stage of the L and B II, and rejected by a vote of 173 to 110 a proposal by Mr. Shaw Lefevre for provisional revision of rents to prevent a black in the Land Court. A long debate ensued on a proposal submitted by Mr. Finucane to apply the Land Act of 1881 to purely pa turage holding. This was rejected by a vote of 180 to 143

THE LAND BILL PASSED.

LONDON. Aug. 6.-The Irish Land Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons this evening. There was general cheering when the bill was read.

THAT LIBERAL UNIONIST DEFEAT. LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir George O. Trevelyan's victory is felt in Conservative circles to be the severest blow the Unionist cause has yet experienced. Intense interest pervaded the clubs last evening. Each side attached supreme importance to the election as the first fought since the general elections between a Gladstonian and a Liberal-Unionist, the other contests having been between Conservatives and Gladstonians.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Additional advices from Mellbrook, Kansas, struck by a cyclone last Thursday, says the place was practically demolished 79 buildings, including hotels, school houses, churches, stores and residences, being wholly or nearly destroyed. The losses foot up \$88,000. The people are in great distress.

The boy whose mother made his trousers the same behind as before didn't know whether he was going to school or coming

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Continued.

"No one will connect me with Jack Poynter. I did not think there would be any risk," I replied, soothingly. "I put for Gladys's sake' in the Daily Telegraph You see, we must try to attract his notice." Giles never takes in the Daily Telegraph. We have the Times and the Standard, and the Morning Post for Etta. Which did you put the Standard?"

I repeated the advertisement: "Jack Poynter's friends believe him dead, and are in great trouble : he is entreated to undeceive them. One word to the old address will be a comfort to his poor sister."

"That will do," she answered, in a relieved tone. "Etta cannot read between the lines there. Oh, Uraula, do you think that Eric will see them?"

I assured her that there was no doubt on the subject. All the better class of workmen had access to some club or society, where they saw the leading papers. I thought the Daily Telegraph the most likely to meet his eyes, and should continue to insert an advertisement from time to time. "We must be patient and wait a little," I continued. "Even if our appeals do not reach him, there is every probability that Joe Muggins or one of the other workmen will come across him. We want to find out where Jack Poyuter Eves. I mean to write to Joe in a few days, and offer him a handsome sum if he can tell

me his address.' "That will be the best plan; but, oh, Ursula, how am I to be patient? To think of my dear boy becoming a common work-man! he is poor, then; he wants money. I feel as though I cannot rest, as though I must go to London and look for him myself."

Gladys looked so excited and feverish that I almost repented my confidence. 1 did all I could to southe her. "Surely, dear, it is not so difficult to wait

a little, knowing him to be alive and well, as

it was to bear that long suspense." "Oh, but I never believed him to be dead," she answered, quickly. "I was very anxious, very unhappy, about him, often miserable, but in my dreams he was always full of life. When I woke up I said to myself, 'They are

shall see him again.'" "Just so; and now with my own eyes have seen him, evidently in perfect health

and in good spirits." "Ah, but that troubles me a little," she returned, and her beautiful mouth began to quiver like an unhappy child's. "How can Eric, my Eric who loved me so, be so light. hearted, knowing that all these years I have been mourning for him? I remember how he used," she went on, plaintively, "to whistle over his work, and how Giles used to listen to him. Sometimes they kept up a duet together, but Eric's note was the sweetest '

We must be careful not to misjudge him even in this," was my answer: "how do you know, Gladys, that he has not assured himself that you are all well, and, as far as he knows, happy? Or perhaps his heart was very heavy in spite of his whistling. A young man does not show his feelings like s

girl."
"No doubt you are right," she replied, sighing, and then she turned her head away, and I could see the old tremulous movement of her hands. "Ursula," she said, in a very low voice, "have you told Mr. Cunliffe about this?"

"Uncle Max!" I exclaimed, concealing my astonishment at hearing her mention his name of her own accord. "No; indeed, he is away from home: we have not met for the last three weeks. Would you wish me to tell him, Gladys?"

She pondered over my question, and I could see the curves of her throat trembling. Her voice was not so clear when she answered

"lie might have helped us. He is kind have you enjoyed yourself? But I need not haps it will be hardly safe to tell him: he might ineist on Giles knowing, and then

everything would be lost."
"What do you mean?" I asked, hastily. "Surely Mr. Hamilton ought to know that

his brother is alive." "Yes, but not now, -not until I have seen him. Ursula, you are very good; you are my greatest comfort; but indeed you must be grided in this by me. You do not know Giles as I do. He is beginning to influence you in spire of yourself. If Giles knows,

Etta will know, and then we are lost." Her tone troubled me : it was the old kevnot of suppressed hopeless pain: it somehow recalled to me the image of some belpless innocint bird struggling in a fowler's net. Her cyes looked at me with almost agonized

entresty.
"If Etta knows, we should be lost," she repeated, drearily.
"She shall not know, then," I returned,

pretending cheerfulness, though I was inwardly dismayed. "You and I will watch and wait, Gladys. Do not be so cast down, dear. Remember, it is never so dark as just before the dawn." 'No," she replied, with a faint smile,

"you are right there; but it is growing dark in earnest, Ursula, and I must go home, or Leah will be coming in search of me.'

"Very well; I will walk with you," I rcplied; and in five minutes more we had left

We walked almost in silence, for who could tell if eaves droppers might not lurk in the dark hedge-rows? I know this teeling was

strong in both our minds. At the gate of Gladwyn we kissed each other and parted.

"I am happier, Uraula," she whispered. 14 You must not think I am ungrateful for the news you have given me, only it has made me "Hush! there is some one coming down

the shrubbery," I returned, dropping her hand, and going quickly into the road. As I did so, I heard Leah's smooth voice address Could such a thing be possible? I began to Gladys: "You were so late, ma'am, that I thought

I had better step down to the cottage, for fear you might be waising for me."

"It is all right, Leah, was Gladys's answer. "Miss Garston walked back with me. Thank you for your thoughtfulness." And then I heard their footsteps dying away in the distance.

CHAPTER XXXV.

NIGHTINGALES AND ROSES .. I was very busy the next morning. I went round to the Marshall's cottage to see Peggy, and then I paid Phobe a long visit, and afterwards I went to Robert Stokes.

They seemed all glad to welcome me back, especially Phobe, who lay and looked at me as though she never wished to lose sight of

me again. When I had left her room I sat a little while with Susan. She still looked delicate, but at my first pitying word she stopped me. Please, don't say that, Miss Garston. If

you knew how I thank God for that illness! it has opened poor Phoebe's heart to me as she looked, but still thin, oh, far too thin,—
nothing else could have opened it."
and was I not glad to have her back again? "She does indeed seem a different crea-

ture," I returned, full of thankfulness to hear me, as though he wanted to find out the

her, just as though she were asking a favor. I read the Bible to her now morning and in search of us. evening, and Kitty sings her sweet hymns to ue. It is more like home now, with Phoebe to smile a welcome whenever she sees me. I do not miss father and mother half so much

now."
"If you only knew how happy it makes
me to herryou say all this, Miss Locke!" "Nay, but I am thinking we owe much of our comfort to you," she answered, simply. You worked upon her feelings first, and then Providence sent that sharp message to her. And we have to be grateful to the doctor, too. What do you think, Miss Garaton? He is our landlord now, and he won't take a farthing of rent from us. He says we are doing him a kindness by living in the house, and that he only wished his other tenants took as much care of his property; but of course I know what that means." And here Susan's thin hands shook a little. "The doctor is just a man whose right hand does not know what his left hand does; he is just heaping us with benefits, and making us ashamed with his kindness."

"You are a great favorite of his," I answered, smiling, as I took my leave; but Susan answered, solemnly,—

"It won't be forgotten in his account, Miss Garaton. The measure running over will eurely be returned to him, and not only to him. And here she looked at me meaningly, and pressed my hand. Poor Susan I she had grown very fond of her nurse.

As I walked up to Gladwyn that afternoon I felt a pleasant sense of excitement, a sort of holiday feeling, that was novel to me. Miss Darrell was away, and Gladys and Lady Betty would be at their case. We might look and talk as we liked, no one would find fault with us.

I was pleased, too, at the thought of seeing Mr. Hamilton again. I was in the mood to be gay: perhaps the summer sunshine infected me, for who could be dull on such a day? There was not a cloud in the sky, the birds were singing, the rooks were cawing among the elms, the very sparrows had a jaunty look and cheeped busily in the ivy. As I approached Gladwyn, I saw Mr. Hamilwrong; Eric is in the world somewhere; I ton leaning on the gate: he looked as though

he had been standing there some time.
"Were you watching for me?' I asked, rather thoughtless, as he threw the gate open with a smile and shook hands with me. I had asked the question quite innocently and casually; but the next moment I felt hot and ashamed. Why had I supposed such a thing? Why should Mr. Hamilton be watching for

me? He did not seem to notice my confusion he looked very glad to see me. I think he was in a gay mood, too.

"Yes, I was looking for you. You are a little late, do you know that? I was just meditating wnether I should walk down the road to meet you. Come and take a turn with me on this shady little lawn. Gladys and Lady Betty are arranging the tea-table,

and are not quite ready for us."

He led the way to the little lawn in front of the house. Gladwyn was surrounded with charming lawns: the avenue of young cake was at the back. We could catch glimpses of Lady Betty's white gown as she flitted backward and forward. The front window of Mr. Hamilton's study was before us.

"Well," he said, looking at me brightly, we are glad to welcome Nurse Ursula back: the three weeks have seemed very long, some-

"Have you any more cases ready for me? I returned, trying to appear at my usual case with him. It seemed ridiculous, but I was certainly rather shy with Mr. Hamilton this afternoon. He looked different, somehow.

"If I have, you will not know them today. I am not going to talk business to you this afternoon. Tell me about your visit:

ask : your looks answer for you." "I have most certainly enjoyed myself. Aunt Philippa was so kind: indeed, they were all good to me. Did you hear of Jill's accident, Mr. Hamilton? No. I must tell you about it, and of Mr. Tudon's presence of mind." And I narrated the whole circum-

stance. "It was a marvellous escape," he returned, thoughtfully. "Poor child I she might have fired badly. Well, Miss Garston, the green velvet gown was very becoming.

I looked up quickly, but there was no mockery in Mr. Hamilton's smile. He was regarding me kindly, though his tone was a little teasing.

"I saw you in the church," I returned. quietly. "Yes, I suppose there is a kind of magnetism in a fixed glance. I was looking at you trying to identify Nurse Ursula with the elegantly-dressed woman before me, and somehow failing, when your eyes encountered mine. Their serious disapproval most certainly recalled Nurse Ursula with a ver-

geance.' He was laughing at me now, but I deter

mined to satisfy my curiosity. "I was so surprised to see you there," I replied, seriously: "you were so strong in your denunciations of gay weddings that your presence as a spectator at once quite startled me. Why were you there, Mr. Hamilton?

"Do you want to know really?" still in "Of course one always likes an answer to

a question."
You shall have it, Miss Garaton. I came

to see that velvet gown." "Nonsense!" "May I ask why?"
"Well, it is nonsense; as though you came

for such an absurd purpose!" But, though I answered Mr. Hamilton in this brusque fashion. I was aware that my heart was beat ing rather more quickly than usual. Did he really mean that he had come to see me wish I had never put that question.

"I either came to see the gown or the wearer: upon my honor I hardly know which. Perhaps you can tell me." But if he expected an answer to that he did not get it: I was only meditating how I could break off this tête-à tête without too much awkwardness. No, I did not recognize Mr. Hamilton a bit this afternoon: he had never talked to me after this fashion before. I was not sure

that I liked it. "After all, I am not certain that I do not like you best in that gray one, especially after I have picked you some roses to wear with it: something sober and quiet seems to suit Nurse Ursula better."

"Mr. Hamilton, if you please, I do not want to talk any more about my gown." "What shall we talk about, then? Shall

And then he looked at my face and checked himself. His teasing mood, or whatever it was, changed. Perhaps he saw my embarrassment, for his manner became all at once very gentle. He said we must go in search of the roses; and then he began to talk to me about Gladys, -how much brighter and was I not glad to have her back again and all the time he talked he was looking at

reason of something that perplexed him.

her. It rests me now, if I am ever so tired, to go into her room. It is always, 'Sit own to go into her room. It is always, 'Sit own to go into her room, and talk to me a down, Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down, Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down, Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. Susan, my woman, and talk to me a down. down, Susan, my woman, and talk to me a overcome this sudden shyness, and I was bit, or she will beg me to do something for much relieved when we turned the corner of the house and encountered Lady Betty coming

"Of course we saw you on the little lawn," she said, eagerly, "but we were too busy arranging the table. Tea is ready now. Where are you going, Giles? Oh, don't pick any more roses: we have plenty for Ursula."

"But if I with Miss Garston to wear some of my picking, what then, Elizabeth?" he asked, in a laughing tone, and Lady Betty tossed her head in reply and led me away the roses, and mollified the wilful little soul by asking Lady-bird—his pet name for her— to fasten them in my dress. Both the sisters wore white gowns. I thought Gladys looked like a queen in hers, as she moved slowly under the oak-trees to meet us, the san shining on her fair hair. As I looked at her lovely face and figure, I thought it was no wonder that she was poor Max's Lady of Delight. Who could help admiring her? She met me quite naturally, although her

brother was beside us. "Have we kept you waiting too long? thought you would not mind putting up with Giles's society for a little while. Oh, Thornton was so stupid; I suppose he did not ap-

prove of the trouble, for he would forget everything we asked him to bring."

"This is quite a feast, Gladys," observed Mr. Hamilton, gayly. And indeed it was a pretty picture when we were all seated : pleasant breeze stirred the leaves over our head, the rooks cawed and circled round us, Nap laid himself at his master's feet, and a little gray kitten came gingerly over the grass, followed by some tame pigeons.

There was a basket of roses on the table, and great piles of strawberries and cherries. Gladys poured out the tea in purple cups bordered with gold. Mr. Hamilton held out a beautiful china plate for my inspection. This belonged to Gladys's mother," he said: "we are only allowed to use it on high days and holidays. Etta was unfortunate enough to break a saucer once : we have never seen the tea-set since."

I saw Gladys color, but she said nothing: only naughty Lady Betty whispered in my "She did it on purpose. I saw her ear, throw it down because she was angry with Gladys." But, happily, Mr. Hamilton was

deaf to this. I hardly know what we talked about, but we were all very happy. Gladys, as usual, was rather quiet, but I noticed that she spoke freely to her brother, without any constraint of manner, and that he seemed pleased and interested in all she said : and Lady Betty chatted as merrily as rossible.

When tea was over we all strolled about the garden, down the long asphalt walk that skirted the meadow, where a little brown cow was feeling, down to the gardener's cottage and the kitchen-garden, and to the poultry-yard, where Lady Bitty reigned supreme. Then we sat down on the terrace by the conservatory, and Mr. Hamilton threw himself down on the grass and played with Nap, as he talked to us.

could see Leah sewing at her mistress's window, but the sight did not disturb me in the least. Yes, I must be fey, I thought. I could find no reason for the sudden feeling of contentment and well-being that possessed me; in all my life I had never felt happier than I did that evening; and yet I was more silent than usual. Mr. Hamilton talked more to his sisters than to me, but his manner was strangely gentle when he addressed me. I was conscious all that evening that he was watching me, and that my reserve did not displease him. Once, when he had been called away on business, and Lady Betty had tripped after him, Gladys said, with a half-sign,—

"How young and well Giles looks to-day He seems so much happier. I wish we could always be like this. I am sure if it were not for Etta we should understand each other better."

I assented to this, and Gladys went on "I wonder if you have ever heard Mrs. Carrick's name, Ursula?"

little as I told her that her old friend Mrs. Maberley had put me in possess on of all the bonnet," I replied, quickly; for I was bent family secrets. "Quite against my will, I on making my escape before the candles assure you," I added; for I always had a were lighted. Never had I dreaded Miss lurking consciousness that I had no right to Darrell's cold scrutiny as L did that night. know Mr. Hamilton's affairs.

"Well, it does not matter. I dare say Giles will tell you all about it himself some day. You and he seem great friends, Ursula; and indeed-indeed I am glad to know it. Poor Giles! Why should you not be kind to him?

What in the world could Gladys mean? "I was only a child," she went on; "but of course I remem er E la. She was very Only be strong and patient, my darling." beautiful and fascinating, and she bewitched us all. She had such levely eyes, and such a sweet laugh; and she was so full of fun, and so high-spirited and charming alloyether. Gles was very different in those days; but

he reminds me of his old self this evening.' I made no answer. I seemed to have no words ready, and I was glad when Gladys rather abruptly changed the subject. Leah was crossing the field towards the cottage with a basket of eggs on her arm. As we

looked after her, Gladys said, quickly,—
"Your talk last night seems like a dream. This morning I asked myself, could it be true-really true-that you saw Eric? I have hardly slept, Ursula. Indeed, I do not mean to be impatient; but how am I to bear this restlessness?"

"It is certainly very hard." "Oh, so hard ! But for Eric's sake I must be patient. I saw the advertisement this and it seemed as though there was nothing morning in the Standard. Lady Betty read it aloud to us at breakfast time; but Giles took no notice. I wished that we dered to tell Mr. Cunliffe about it; he might employ a detective; but I am so afraid of Etta.

"I think we may safely wait a little," I returned. "I have faith in Joe Euggins; a five pound note may do our work without fear of publicity."

"If you hear any news, it you can find out where he lives, remember that I must be the first to see him; Giles shall be told, but not until I have spoken to Eric." "Do you think you will be able to per

suade him to come home?" "I shall not try to persuade him," she turned, proudly. "I know Eric too well returned, proudly. "I know Eric too well for that. Nothing will induce him to cross the threshold of Gladwyn until his innocence is established, unless Giles has apologized for the slur he has thrown upon his char-

"I am afraid Mr. Hamilton will never do that."

"Then there will be no possibility of reconciliation with Eric, Ursula. If Eric does not come home, if things remain as they are, I have made up my mind to leave Giles' roof. I cannot any longer be separated from Eric: if he be poor I will be poor too; it will not so late, Miss Garston?" hurt me to work; nothing will hurt me after the life I have been leading these three vears." And the old troubled look came back to Glady's face. Lady Betty joined us, and our talk ceased, and soon afterwards we went up into the turret room to prepare for dinner.

After dinner Lady Betty proposed that we his.

"Different,—nay, that is not the word:

"He will think that I am not glad to be hightingales; but Mr. Hamilton informed home again, that all this gayety has spoiled her with a smile that he had a nightingale on

they told me to stop. I was rather dubious on the latter point, for how could I know, I asked him, laughing, that they might not keep me singing until midnight?

"You ought to have more faith in our humanity," he returned with such solemnity, as he opened the piano. Gladys crept into her old seat by me, but Mr. Hamilton placed himself in an easy chair at some little distance. As the room grewdusk, and the moonlight threw strange silvery gleams here but a moment afterwards he followed us with and there, I could see him leaning back been vouchsafed her ?-when a certain look, with his arms crossed under his head, and and motionless.

How I thanked God in my heart for the gift of song, a more precious gift to me than even beauty would have been! As usual I forgot everything, myself, Gladys, Mr. Hamilton; I seemed to think with the joyousness of a bird that is only conscious of last; for the first time I realized how all last; for the first time I realized how all last; for the first time I realized how all last; for the first time I realized how all last; for the first time I realized how all last; for the first time I realized how all life and freedom and sunshine.

lachrymose sentimentality, only sweet old Scotch and English ballads, favorites of Charlie's; then grander melodies, "Let the bright sersphim," and "Waft her, angels, through the air." As I finished the last I lost all fear of him; as I sat holding comhand on mine.

"That will do. You must not tire yourthank you. You were very happy singing, were you not?"

I could not see his face, but he was so close, -so close to me in the moonlight, and there was something in his voice that brought | Giles loved me how could such minor evils the old shyness back.

I was trying to answer, when we heard the front door open and some one speaking to Parker. Was that Miss Darrell's voice? Mr. Hamilton heard it, for he moved away, and Gladys gave a half stiffed exclamation as he opened the door and confronted his consin.

"Where are you all?" she asked in a laughing voice. "You look like bats of ghosts in the moonlight. No lights, and past ten o'clock! that is Gladys romantic idea, I sup-pose. What a dear fanciful child it is! Lady Betty, come and kiss me ! Oh, I am so glad to be home again !"

"Good evening, Miss Darrell." "Good gracious! is that you, Miss Garston? I never dreamt of seeing you here to-night; and you were hiding behind that great piano. Giles, do, for pity's sake, light those candles, and let me see some of your faces."

But Mr. Hamilton seemed to take no notice of her request. "What brought you back so soon, Etta ?" he asked; and it struck me he was not so pleased to see his cousin as usual.

thought you intended to remain another "Oh, but I wanted to see Gladys, after these months of absence. I thought it would be unkind to remain away any longer. sides, I was not enjoying myself,-rot a bit. Mrs. Cameron grows deafer every day, and it was very triste and miserable."
"How did you know I was at home,

Etta?" asked Gladys, in her clear voice. " Miss Darrell hesitated a moment: "A little bird informed me of the fact. You did not wish me to remain in ignorance of your return, did you? It sounds rather like it, does it not, Giles? Well, if you must be inquisitive. Leah was writing to me about my dresses for the cleaner, and she mentioned casually that 'master had gone to the station to meet Miss Gladys.'"

"I see; but you need not have hurried home on my account." "Dear me! what a cousinly speech! That is the return one gets for being a little more affectionate than usual. Giles,"—with decided im those candles? You know how I hate dark-

ness; and there is Miss Garston standing like What a strange question! I flushed a gray nun in the moonlight."
ttle as I told her that her old friend Mrs. "It is so late that I must put on my

> Gladys followed me rather we arily.
> "Well, it has been very pleasant, but our holiday has been brief," she said, with a sigh; and then she laid her cheek against mine, and it felt very soft and cold. With a sudden rush of tenderness I drew it down and kissed it sgain and again.

> "Don's let the hope go out of your voice. Gladys; it will all come right by and by. "I am strong when I am nead you, but not when I am alone," she answered, with a elight shiver; and then we heard Lady Brity's voice calling her, and she left me re-

I thought she would come back, so I did not hurry myse f; but presently I got tired of waiting, and walked to the head of the

staircase.

As I looked down on the lighted hall I saw Mr. Hamilton standing with folded arms, as though he had been waiting there some time; at the sound of my footstep he looked up

quickly and eagerly, and our eyes met, and then I knew,—I knew! "Come, Ursula," he said, with a sort of impatience, holding out his hand; and somehow, without delay or hesitation, just as though his strong will was drawing me, I went down slowly and put my hand in his,

more to be said. I saw his face light up; he was about to speak, when Miss Darrell swept up to us noiselessly with a hard metallic smile on her

each other-said nothing, but his face clouded, and we went out together.

No one heard the nightingales, but only Lady Betty commented on that fact. Miss Darrell was talking too volubly to hear her. She clung to my side pertinaciously, almost affectionately; she wanted to hear all about the wedding; she plied me with questions about Sara and Jill, and Mr. Tudor. All the way up the hill she talked until we passed the church and the vicarage, until we were at the gate of the White Cottage, and then she stopped with an affected laugh.

"Dear me, I have actually walked the whole way; how tired I am !- and no wonder, for there is eleven chiming from the church tower. For shame, to keep us all up "I will not detain you," I returned, with

whole way, only walked silently beside me; to mislead me." but as he set open the gate and wished me good night his clasp of my hand gave me the ple," I returned, rather proudly, for I could assurance that I needed.

the rows of sleeping flowers. If I lingered of that. If I misunderstood you, if I imagined space,

CHAPTER XXXVI.

RREAKERS AHEAD. It was well that the stars, those brighteyed spectators of a sleeping world, tell no tales of us poor humans, or they might have whispered the fact that the ressonable sobe: minded Ursula Garston was holding foolish vigil that night until the gray dawn drove her away to seek a brief rest.

But how could I sleep?-how could anv woman sleep when such a revelation had and those two words, "Come, Ursula," still wondered if he were asleep, he was so still haunted me, --- that strange brief wooing, that nd motionless.

How I thanked God in my heart for that able things, that silent acceptance, that sim-

these weeks had been drawing me closer to himself, how his strong will had subjugated I would sing no melancholy songs that himself, how his strong will had anojugated night,—no love sick adieux, no effusions of mine. My dislike of him had been brief; he was conscious that Mr. Hamilton was standing beside me; the next moment he laid his should never be afraid of him again. "Perfect love casteth out fear ;" is not that what the apostle tells us? It was true, I thought, self; even the nightingales must leave off for now I did not seem to be afraid either of singing sometimes; thank you so much. No! Mr. Hamilton's strange stern nature, of the that sounds cold and conventional. I will not sadness of his past life, or of the mysteries and misunderstandings of that troubled household. It seemed to me I feared nothing, -not even my own want of beauty, that had once been a trial to me; for if

> effect me? Yes, as I sat there under the solemn starlight, with the issmine sprays cooling my hot cheek and the soft night breeze fanning me, I owned, and was not schamed to own, in my woman's heart, and with all the truth of which I was capable, that this was the man whom my soul delighted to honor; not faultless, not free from blame, full of flaws and imperfections, but still a grand man, intensely human in his sympathies, one who loved his tellows, and who did his life's work in true knightly fashion, running full tilt against prejudices and the shams of conventionality.

Often during the night I thought of my mother, and how she had told me, laughing, that my father had never really asked her to

marry him. "I don't know how we were engaged Ursula." she once caid, when we were talking about Charlie and Lesbia in the twilight; "we were at a ball,-Lady Fitzherbert's,and of course being a clergyman he did not dance, but he took me into the conservatory and gave me a flower: I think it was a rose. There were people all round us, and neither he nor I could tell how it was done, but when he put me into the carriage I knew we were somehow promised to each other, and when he came the next day he called me Amy, and kissed me in the most quiet matter-of-fact way. I often laugh and tell him that he took it all for granted."

"Giles will come to-morrow," I said to myself as the first pale gleam came over the eastern sky, "and then I shall know all about it." And I fell seleep happily, and dreamt of Charlie, and I thought he was

garden.

the first day,'" were my waking words when I opened my eyes; for in the inward as well as the outward creation, in hearts as well as worlds, all things become new under the grace of such miracle. I was not the same woman that I had been yesterday, neither should I ever be the same again. I seemed as though I were in accord with all the harmonies of nature. "And surely God saw that it was good." ought to be written upon all true and faithful earthly attachments. I was expecting Mr. Hemilton, and yet it gave me a sort of shock when I saw him coming up the read: he was walking very fast, with his heat bent, but his face was in the direc-

tion of the cottage. I sat down by the window, and took out some work, but my hands trembled so that I was compelled to ley it aside. It was not that I was afraid of what he might say to me, for my heart had its welcome ready, but natural womanly timidity caused the slight fluttering of my pulses.

The moments seemed long before I heard the click of the gate, bofore the firm regular frotateps crunched the gravel walk; then came his knock at my door, and I lose to greet him. But the moment I saw his face a sudden anxiety seized me. What had happened? What made him look so pale and ·mbarrassed, so strangely unlike himself? This was not the greeting I expected. This was not how we ought to meet on this morn

ing of all mornings. As he shook hands with mequickly and rather nervously, he seemed to avoid my eyes. He walked to the window, picked a spray of jasmine, and began pulling it to pieces, all the time he talked. As for me, I sat down again and took up my work: he should not see that I felt his coldness, that

he had disappointed me. "I have come very early, I am afraid," he began, "but I thought I ought to let you know. Mrs. Hantury's little girl, the lame one, Jessie, has got badly burnt, -- some curelessness or other; but they are an ignorant set, and the child will need your care."

"I will go at once. Where do they live?" But somehow as Lasked the question I felt as though my voice had lost all tone and sounded like Miss Darrell's.

face.

"Do you know, Miss Garston, Lady Betty sary instructions. "Janet Coombe, a servant tells me that the nightingales are singing so at the Man and Plough, is ill too, and they He always walked back with me, talking in He told me, and then gave me the necescharmingly; she and I are just going down sent up for me this morning; it seems a the road to listen to them, if you can put up touch of low fever, —nothing really infectious, with our company for part of the way." though; but the men from the soap works Giles-I called him Giles in my heart that are having their bean-feast, and all the folks ing over the gate and chatting with me. By night, for something told me we belonged to are too busy to pay Janet much attention."

those the only cases, Mr. Hamilton?" He both too much afraid of Miss Darrell's comlooked round at mothen, as though my quiet ments. for a moment he surveyed me gravely and wistfully; then he seemed to rouse himself with an effort.

"Yes, those are the only cases at present. Thank you, I shall be much obliged if you will attend to them. Little Jessie is a very delicate child: things may go hardly, with her." Then he stopped, picked another spray of jasmine, and pulled off the little starry flowers remorselessly.

I feel I owe you some sort of explanation. wish to tell you that I have only myself to blame. I have thought it all over, and I have come to the couclusion that it is no fault secret exasperation.

of yours that I misunderstood you. It is Mr. Hamilton had not spoken once the your nature to be kind. You did not wish of yours that I misunderstood you. It is "I um not aware that I ever mislead pec-

not help feeling a little indignant: Mr. "Never mind; he will come to-morrow Hamilton was certainly not treating me well.

rather an icy tone. "No, you could not have told me: I ought to have found it out for a yself. Do you mind if I go away now? I do not feel quite myself, and I would rather talk of this again another time. Perhaps you will tell me all about it then." And ne actually t ok up his hat and shook hands with me again. Some. now his touch made me shiver we en I re. membered the long hand-clasp of the pr. vious night,—only ten or eleven hours ago; and yer this strange change had been worker in him.

I let him go, though it nearly broke my heart to see him look so careworn and miserable. My woman's pride was up in arme, though for very pity and love I could have called him back and begged him to tell me in plain English and without reservation what he meant by his vague words. Once I rose and went to the door, the latch was in my hand, but I sat down again and watched him quietly until he was out of sight. I would wait, I said to myself; I would rather wait until he came to his senses; and then I laughed a listle angrily, though the tears were in my eyes. It was vexations, it was bitterly disappointing, it was laying on my shoulders a fresh burden of responsibility and arriety. The happiness that a quarter of an hour ago seemed within my reach had vanished and left me worried and perplexed. And yes in spite of the rain Mr. Hamilton had inflixed, I did not for one moment lose hope or con-Age:

Something had gone wrong, that was wident. The perfect understanding that had been between us last night secmed ruthlessly disturbed and perhaps broken. Could this be Miss Durrell's work? Had she made mischief between us? I wondered what part of my conduct or actions she had misrepresented to her cousin. It was this uncertainty that tormented me: how could I refute mere intangible shadows?

Strange to say, I never doubted his love for a moment. If such a doubt had entered my mind I should have been miserable indeed; but no such thought fretted me, i was only hurt that he could have brought himself to believe anything against me, that he should have listened to her false sophistry and not have asked for my explanation; but, as I remembered that love was prone to jealousy and not above suspicion, I soon forgave him in my heart.

Ah, well, we must both sufer, I thought; for he certainly looked very unbappy, fagged, and weary, as though he had not slept. If he had told me what was wrong I would have found some comfort for him; but under such circumstances any woman must be dumo.

He had made me understand that he did not jutend to ask me to marry him, at least just yet; that for some reason best known to himself he wished for no further explanation with me. Well, I could wait until he was ready to speak: he need not fear that I should embarrass him. "Men are strange creatures," I thought, as I rose, feeling tired in every limb, to put on my bonnet; but, cast down and perplexed as I was, I would not own for a minute that I was really miser. able. My faith in Mr. Hamilton was too strong for that; one day things would be right between us; one day he would see the truth and know it, and there would be no cloud before his eyes. I went rather sadly about my duties that day, but I was determined that no one else should enfier for my unhappiness, so I exerted myself to be cheerpelting me with roses in the old vicarage ful with my patients, and the hard work did

me goed. was tired when I reached home, and I spent rather a dreary evening :: it was impor-sible to settle to my book. I could not help remembering how I had called this a new day. As I prayed for Mr. Hamilton that night, I could not help shedding a few tears; he was so strong, all the power was in his hands; he might have saved me from this trouble. Then I remembered that we were both unhappy together, and this thought 88 m us both, and I wondered which of us would

see the sunshine first. I do not wish to speak much of my feelings at this time: the old adage, that "the course of true love never runs smooth," was true, alas, in my case; but I was too proud to complain, and I tried not to fret overmuch. Most women have known troubled days, when the current seems against them and the waves run high; their strength fails and they seem to sink in deep waters. Many a poor soul has suffered shipwreck in the very sight o: the haven where it would fain be, for man and woman too are "born to trouble as the

sparks fly upward." Sometimes my rain was very great; but I would not succumb to it. I worked harner than ever to combat my restlessness. My worst time was in the evening, when I came home weary and dispirited. We seemed so near, and yet so strangely apart, and it was hard at such times to keep to my old faith in Mr. Hamilton and acquit him of unkindness. "Why does he not tell me what he means?

Do I deserve this silence?! I would say to myself. Then I remembered his promise that he would speak to me again about these things, and I resolved to be brave and patient. I was longing to see Gladys, but she did not come for more than ten days. And, alas! I could not go up to Gladwyn to seek

her. This was the first bitter fruit of our

estrangement, -- tlat it separated me from GINILYB Lady Betty had gone away the very next day to pay a two months' visit to an old school-fellow in Cornwall: so Gladys would be utterly alone. Uncle Mux was still in Norfolk, detained by most vexatious lawyer's business: so that I had not even the soluce of his companionship. If it had not been for Mr. Tudor, I should have been quite desolate. But I was always meeting him in the village, his eager, boyish way. And I had sometimes quite a trouble to get rid of him. He would stand for a quarter of an hour at a time leana sort of tacit consent, he never offered to "I will see about her," I returned. "Are come in, neither did I invite him. We were

In all those ten days I only saw Mr. Hamilton ouce, for cm Sunday his seat in

church had been vacaut. I was dressing little Jessie's burns one morning, and talking to her cheerfully all the time, for she was a nervous little crea ture, when I heard his footstep outside.
And the next instant he was standing beside

us. His cunt "Good-morning; how is the patient, nurse?" braced my saltering nerves "Miss Garston, I want to say something: in a moment, and enabled the want to say something: without embarrassment. He had his grave without embarrassment. He had his grave professional sir, and looked hard and impenetrable. I had reason afterwards to think that this sternness of manner was assumed for my benefit, for once, when I was preparing tome lint for him, I looked up inadvertently and saw that he was watching me with an expression that was at once sad and

(To be continued.)

wistful.

eason of something that perplexed him. | should go down the road a little to hear the | and tell me all about it," I said to myself as "No, of course not," looking excessively | Nature would make a good editor. Nothing of the will think that I am not glad to be | nightingales; but Mr. Hamilton informed I walked up the narrow garden path between | pained. "I know you too well to accuse you | in the universe gets crowded out for want of the course and the part of the course and the course of the course

THE HOUSEHOLD.

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSE.

In selecting beef take that which is a elect In screening occa, take that which is a electred, and the fat straw color. Takes differ as to the choice at cuts, though the sixth, eventh and eighth rios are usually preferred for roasts. For stear the sirion is the best for the house.

BROILED STEAK.—Place thick, tender steak up n a well-greased gridiron over hot c als; when done on one side turn, have ready a hoc platter with butter on it, lay the steak, without relater with butter on it, lay the steak, without pressing it, on it; baste with butter and return to the gridiron. When done place again on the platter, and season with peoper and sat; garnish with potatoes or broiled mushro ms. If everything is in readiness ten minutes is quite efficient time to broilland serve steak sufficient time to broil and serve steak.

auticient time so oron and serve steak.

Roast Beer.—Put the roast in a fit pan without salting Set in a very hot oven to coat the surface, se that the juice will not escape. Baste often; when half done reason with salt and pepper. If too much fat escapes from the beef pour it off, so as to cook the beef as dry as beef pour it off, so as to cook the beef as dry as beef pour it off, so as to cook the beef as dry as beef pour it off, so as to cook the beef as dry as been pour it off, so as to cook the beef as dry as been pour it off, so as to cook the beef as dry as the cook the cook t The gravy should be made with soup possible. The gravy should be made with soup possible. On taking the roast from the oven, put stock. On taking the roast from the fat from it on a dish; then turn all the fat from the pan, and put in sufficient soup to make the pan, and put in sufficient soup to make the gravy. Minced onion, thyme and parsley, or tomatoes, will be found a pleasant addition to the gravy. Serve with grated horseradish.

STEWED BEEF.-Take rav b ef, cut up and put in a kettle of cold water. Let simm r gently for several hours; season with butter,

SAVORY BEEF. - Take a shin of beef, saw it SAVORY BEEF.—Take a shin of beef, saw it into four piecs, put in a rot and boil until meat and gristle drop from the bones; chop the meat fine, put in a dish and season with salt, proper, cloves and sage; pour in the liquor in which the meat was hoiled and put aside to cool.

BOLED BEEF.—Put in a pot a thick piece of beef, pour on just boiling water enough to cover; boil gently for four hours. Season with salt and neather. Serve with celery saues or drawn

and peopler. Serve with celery sauce, or drawn

A MA MODE BEEF. - Take a large, solid piece of best from the round, and lard it with salt pork out it into strips helf an inch thick. Pepper the meat and rub it with vinegar; then tie it up with twine to keep it in shape and put in a large, deep pan, with enough soup stock to cover it. Let it come to a boil slowly; skim it carefully, and put me call's foot, two carrots, one onion, a tablespoon of tomato and walnut catsup each, and a flavoring of all kinds of spice; one bunch of c lery and one turnip. Then cover closely, and let semmer five hours. Take from the pan, lay on a deep dish, and remove the string carefully. Strain the remaining inquor and pour it over the meat; it will jelly, and when cold it will be solid and can be sliced thin and garnished with grape or current

CARAMEL CARE-Cake same as for cocoanut cake. Filling—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of cream; flavor with vanilla, cook to a thick syrup, and then spread between the cakes.

Sour Sauce—One cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one even teaspoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; beat all well together; pour over it one pint of builing water, and let it come to a boil. Spice with nutmeg to taste.

Snow Drops-One cup of butter, two cups of snow Drors—One cup of outrer, two cups of sugar, whites of five eggs, one small cup of milk, three full cups of prepared flour; flavor with vanilla and nutmeg. Bake in small round tins. Those in the shape of fluted shells are very

CITRON PIE .- The yolks of four eggs, two tablespoonfuls, two heaping ones of preserves, one-half cupful of melted butter, one-half teacup of buttermilk, one-half teaspoonful of sods.
Sir in a very little flour. Bake in puff paste. This makes two pies.

HARRICOT MUTTON .- Make a good gravy by boiling the trimmings, seasoning with popper and salt. Strain an taid carrots, parsnips and onions previously boi'ed tender. Slice them in, then pepper and salt the mutton, broil it brown, put it into the gravy along with the vegetables, and stew all together ten minutes.

Transparent pudding—Beat eight eggs very ight, add half a p und of sugar, the same of Iresh butter, melted, and half a nutmer, grated; set this on the stove, and keep stirring until it is thick as but ered eggs; put a puff paste in a pie-plate, and bake in a moderate oven. This quantity will make two pies.

to a cream with 2 cups of sugar; I cup of milk in which is dissolved 1 teaspoonful of soda; 2 cups of flour, in which is sifted 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tarter; the whites only of 6 eggs, beaten to a shift froth. Mix all there ingredients well, then add one cup of corn starch. Beat well. Bake in a moderate oven. Will make one large loaf.

HONEST ENEMIES.

"Never be afraid of a good honest enemy," says "Amber" in the Chicago Journal, "Cultivate one as old ladies cultivate cat vip and thoroughwort. They may not be pleasant to have around, but if your moral and mental digestion get cloyed with the awests of flattery, and you are in danger of faling into a lever from excess of injudicious adulteration, a good thorough-spoken enemy will prove a very efficient equalizer and a wholesome tonic. People who don't amount to anything mever have enemies, any more than trees that don't fruit are stoned for apples. You never fined bees buzzing around blossomless stalks; it is only where the sweetest blossoms grow that they congregate with endless fret and flurry. The fact that you have an enemy proves that you are alive. Nobody ever yet took the trouble to ride a tilt against the peaceful dragners in a cemetery. Enemies are what w.y. hose are to potato hills—they keep down the weeds. The cultivator, as it goes tearing be-tween the corn-hillocks, brings all the useless weeds to grief, but it sets the tassel of the corn atilt like an emerald plume. Our friends com atilt like an emerald plume. Our friends sometimes, like the faithless Delnah, lull us into bad content, wherein we are despoiled of strength and of the qualities that go to make up true manhood or womanhood, but, like the mosquito, our enemies are bound to keep us wide awake and active. Disease never came from a river that has a rocky channel and is forced to battle its way over discouraging and hadding stones but viver discouraging and haffling stones, but rivers that have no obstructions are apt to go by the name of ponds, and the very serenity of their stagnation breeds unwholes meness. Give a young man a hard row in life, with plenty of discouragements, and good wholesome criticism, and he will enter the port of middle age like a warship, staunch and fu'll manned. Give him a uxurious career of petted idleness, with no enemy to keep the watch on the lookout and he will sail into port very likely from midsea a downward plunge to the bottom

Our friends are apt to be blind to our faults Our friends are apt to be blind to dur fatter, our enemies never are. Through the constant flattery of the former we grow in the wrong direction, as city aldermen do—about the girth. Under the sharp influence of honest criticism, we grow as pine trees do—straight toward heaven. Then let us cultivate, face to face, honest enemies, and beware of the false security of friendship. The one will make a hero of of friendship. The one will make a haro of you; the other will turn you into the mold of a pint cup, unable to hold the full measurement of character development.

SOMETHING ABOUT SNEEZING.

The custom of saying "God bless you" to ane custom or saying God cless you to move the energies is supposed to have originated about the year 750. There is a tradition that in the time of Gregory the Great the air was filled with a peculiar influence, and whoever the district of the control of the co happened to sneeze immediately died. The pontiff promulgated a form of prayer, and a wish to be said by those who felt compelled to sneeze. According to mythology, the first sign of life made by Pyrometheus' artificial man was a sneeze. The rabbis give the custom a very ancient date, and; according to their tradition, soon after the creation, God decreed that every living man should sneeze once only, and at that instant his soul should depart from his body, Jacob,

however, did not like such a way of leaving the world, and asked God to make an exception in his favor.

This was granted, and Jacob sneezed without dying. When the princes of the tem-poral powers of the world heard of this they ordered their subjects when sneezing to accompany it with a thanksgiving for the preservation of life, and prayers for its continuance. Accord of life, and prayers for its continuance. According to Aristotle, the men who believed that the seat of the soul was in the head or brain regarded sacczing as one of the most sensible and manifest operations of the head. He gives to account of the origin of the operation.—San Recognized Manifest. Francisco Monitor.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. REWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Imitations and counterfetts have again as possed. Be sure that the word "Horsroan's is on the wrapper. None are genu ne without it,

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GRATITUDE.

On the 14th ult. the London Evening News published a paragraph saying there never had been any proper recognition of the services of John Molony, who saved the Queen's life in 1832, when she was riding in a pony carrage in Kensing on Gardens. To-day Molony, who is now 73 years old, publishes a statement in which he gives the facts for the first time about how he saved the Queen's life and how he was rewarded for it. The Queen, who was then known as Princess Alexandra, would, no then known as Princess Alexandra, would, no doubt, have been killed by the running away of her pony and the upsetting of her carriage had it not been for Molony, who happened to be passing at the time of the accident. He was subsequently asked to come to Kensington Palace, where, after having been refreshed with a glass of wine and three biscuits, he was presented with a gold guinea, tendered with the grateful thanks of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's m ther. His name and regiment were taken, with the remark that something more would be done for him. He waited three weeks we hout hearing from the duchess, and then wrote her a letter, to which she re plied, saying that his address had been lost but that a gift had been sent to him by General Harris. It turned out to be a 25 note (\$25) which was handed to him with the command that he should no again write to the Duches of Kent. Molony then went abroad with his regiment and came home in 1841. He then for the first time learned that the Princess Alexandra, whose life he had saved nearly twenty years before, had become the Queen of England. He finally had to leave the army because of old age, and, being very poor, he addressed himself to General Sirlienry Ponsonty, the Queen's private eccretary. After many days he identity was established, and was made to him, he has received from the Queen the plentid sum of £9 10s., or about \$47, the last payment being to the shape of a postal note for 10 shillings received through Sir Henry Ponsonby in December last. The suggestion is pertinently made that it would be a graceful act on the part of the Queen if she would, in this, her jubilee year, make some more generous provisi n for poor old Molony.

I COULD SCARCELY SPEAK; it was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's Cream Balma short time I was eaturely relieved. My head has not been so clear nor voice so strong in years. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or colds in the head.—J. O. Tichenok, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N.J.

As One Having Used Ely's Cream Balm I would soy it is worth its weight in gold as a cure for catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. LOVELL, Franklin, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE.

HOW THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR CAN-BE COM-MANDED BY SCIENCE.

In the belief that modern science can comnand climate, Dr. B. W. Richardson proposes that British invalids be given in their native isles the winter advantages of tropical resort. This he would accomplish by establishing winter homes, or health palaces, each containing fifty or more comfortable two containing fifty or more comfortable two story houses, enclosing a large square of ornamental grounds, and provided with libraries, baths, gymnasis, amusement halls, &c. Flower-lined galleries, giving long promenades, would extend over the houses under glass roots, while the central enclosure would be shut in by an immense arch of glass at a great height Corn starch cake—One cup of butter worked above the ground. Suitable heating and ventito a cream with 2 cups of sugar; 1 cup of milk lating apparatus would give an equable and adjustable temperature to all parts of the structures, and any desired character might be imparted to the climate. Even cloudy days need not be known, as electric suns could be made to shine at pleasure. In many places winter restricts the restrict by sorts on a grander scale might be created by putting whole valleys under roofs of glass, form-ing parks of coust int beauty and healthfulness. -American Analyst.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, recired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchits, Caterrh, Asthma and all this tand Tune tarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

NEETHER OR NITHER.

The pronunc ation of the word "neither" is very generally considered to be a matter of tions, but good speakers invariably give the long e sound, although the long i sound is generally supposed to have no more serious objection than being somewhat affected, and is a tion than being somewhat affected, and is a pronunciation often adopted by clergymen, especially Episcopalians. It is, however, incorrect, as its origin will show. It is well known that the German pronunciation of ei is long, as "das feind," the enemy, while the English rule is to pronunce the dipthong long, as "treceive." The long e sound was invariably with the reign of George I. of given in neither until the reign of George I. of England. Being of the House of Hanover, and speaking English indifferently, he gave the and spearing English indifferently, he gave the German pronunciation to the dipthong. Court parasites thought it proper to ape the king and this pronunciation spread. Few people know this origin and hence the general mistake.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

ASHOMEMENT SUCCESS.

It is duty of every person who has used
Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful
qualities be known to their friends in curing
Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma,
Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bettle, as 80,000 dozen bettles were sold last year, and not one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known.
Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to
try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

A great modiste issued the following directions for wearing a new style of head gear :-With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through Rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until recommended to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she gannot average the satisfaction she feels says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her

INFAMOUS PROFESSIONS.

CALLINGS THAT ARE LEGITIMATE BUT CONSIDERED IN A PREJUDICIAL LIGHT.

A profession always regarded as infamous is that of a public executioner, and in no country, perhaps, is this prejudice so strong as it is in Russia. This is, perhaps, a relic of those barbarous times when laws of excessive severity gave the criminal a large degree of that sympathy more justly belonging to his victims. A cruel penal code caused those who were condensated to said the said said t demned to and those who inflicted is savage punishments to be regarded with equal disgust and scorn. These feelings concentrated with their treatest in:ensity to render the executioner doubly hateful, and thus a prejud ce, now unrea-onable, was one: legitimate enough, for, however merciless the law, if every man refused to carry out its h rrible sentences it would be

Perhaps the most unreasonable of these prendices against professions is that which made the player's art infamous. But we have only to remember that in very aucient times their performances were regarded as religious services devoted to the pagen divinities to understand the hatred and source of them displayed by the treated as immoral, wicked and infamous are not likely to have had much regard for the injustice or justice of accusations brought against their characters. Why should they care to no serve a reputation for the possession of which no one gave them credit? As Shakespeare, marting under such undeserved "vulgar scandal," wrote:-

'Tis better to be vile than vile estem'd, When not to be receives reproach of being. And again :-

Thence comes it that my name receives a brand, And almost thence my nature is subdu'd

To what it works in, lik , the dyer's hand. In France Christian burial was denied to the player unless, in the presence of a priest, he or she had rolemnly renounced their infamous professi n, and in England players were classed with vagrants and suffered under social and legal restrictions and indignities which kept them in a constant fever of resentment, arraying them against the respectabilities of life and making them rejoice in any act which shocked their pious enemies or injured them in mind,

body or estate. A shoemaker one invited to dinner a popular ector to whom he was indebted for free admision to the theatre, and when he hesitated said, taking his hand affectionately:—"I see how it is, my dear friend; you think my friends wou'd not like to sit at the same table as an actor sat at. but never mind them. If they are proud I am not, and for my sake they will overlook it; so because you come." Yet he did not. So when Milliere, the immortal French player and play-wright, who was appointed one of the King's hou chold—in fact, one of his bedmakers—the other gentlemen were indignant and full of ancer and refused to associate in any way with one who had been a common play actor,-London Exchange.

AN OLD FAVORITE.

An old favorite, that has been popular with the people for nearly 30 years, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of summer complaints of children and adults. It se dom or ever fails to oure cholera morbus, diarrhou and dysentry.

ABSTINENCE IN SCRIPTURE.

"The word of God," says, very aptly, Bishop Elder, "does speak of wine as the gift of God, as a benefit, just as it declares marriage to he God's own institution; but in the same way that it declares virginity to be still holier than marriage, so does it praise as special friends of God all those who, for God's sake, renounce all use of wine and all intoxicating drink." The Rechabites said:

'We will not drink wine because Jonadab, the on of Rechab, our father, commanded us, saying: You shall drink no win-, neither you nor your children forever." And God rewarded them. "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel: There shall not be wanting a man of the race of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, standing before me forever." Aaron and his sons we commanded by the Lord to abstain from wine and all other intoxicating drinks whenever they were to enter into the tabernacle of the testimony. It was one of the conditions of the marvelous strength God gave Sampson that his mother was to abstain from wine and strong Freater man had ever appeared on earth than John Baptist, and of all the holy practices of his life the only one marked out by the angel of land get control of their own could be the state of the control of their own could be the state of the control of the con was total abstinence from intoxicating ks. "He shall be great before the Lord, drinks. "He shall be great before the Lord, and shall drink no wine nor strong drink, and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost even from his mother's womb." St. Timothy was a total abstainer. Only when his strength, through his evangelical labors, was failing did he consent, at the command of his master, St. Paul, to take "a little wine." And the great apostle of the nations himself marked out the circlinal principle upon which total abstinence drinks. ordinal principle upon which total abstinence for the sake of our brethern is commended.
"It is good," he writes to the Romans, "not to eat flesh meat and not to drink wine nor any thing wherely thy brother is effended, or scan-dalized, or made weak."

PROMPT RESULT.

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

WHEN THE MOON CHANGES .- During a long When the Moon Changes.—During a long storm persons who are well versed in weather lore are often heard to console them-elves with the prediction that there will be a change of weather when the moon changes. Nasmyth and Carpenter characterize as a popular error in its most absurd form this belief that the gradual turning of the moon's face towards and away from the sun could at certain points upper the from the sun could, at certain points, upset the existing condition of our atmosphere, generate clouds and pour down rain. In England (and the same may be said of much of America) the the same may be said or much or America) the weather changes about every three days, and there is a change of the moon every seven days, so that many coincidences must occur. Those who believe that "the moon rules the weather" always credit such c incidences to lunar influence. But the theory is untenable unless it applies to every case, and unless the same effect is always produced by the same cause. To supis always produced by the same cause. To suppose that a change of the moon will turn dry weather to wet, or wet to dry, indiscriminately, is the merest childishness, and contrary to all meteorological records.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

PRAISEWORTHY.

"Last summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint, a friend advised me to use Bur-dock Blood Bitters, I did so, and four bottles cured me. I cannot praise this remedy too much." John H. Rivers, Orr Lake, Ont.

NOT ENOUGH ROMANCE IN IT .- "There is, NOT ENOUGH ROLLANGE IN IT.— There is, after all, a deplorable lack of romance in this progressive age of ours," said a gentleman in one of our jewellery stores. "In days gone by the betrothal ring was considered as a sort of love token, and the maiden who received it wore it and doted upon it because of the spirit in which it was given. Now, however, the girls are very particular, and it is no unusual thing for them to come here with their engagement rings and settings changed, an alteration made in the inscription or some other little matter that doesn't just suit them corrected. And the wedding ring is no longer held so sacred as it used to be. Why, do you know it has not been so long since a prospective bride came in alone so long since a prospective bilde came in alone and selected her swn wedding ring, had it fitted to her finger, left the order for the engraving to go within the band, and then had the cost charged to her finneé. Now that sort of thing is calculated to knock romance higher than a little "william moort [Pa.] Grit. kite."-Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do

THE IRISH RACE.

The following particulars are mainly taken from an interesting article in the Irish Tri

A glance at the Athletic records of America and the colonies wi'l show that in every form of strength, skill and ag lity, the highest places are held by men of Irisn stock. Harlan, an Irish-Canadian, having beaten the world as an oarsman, is co quered by Beach, who declares that he himself will shortly have to yield the that he himself will shortly have to yield the championship to a young Irish-Australian. John L. Sullivan, the boxer, offering odds of about 400 to 1, can find no man in the world to stand before him for four rounds of three minutes each, with large gloves. England has only one man worth mentioning to set against him—Mitchell; and he is the son of Irish parents. If Sullivan were out of the field, the next great boxers in the wold would be Kilrain and Dempsey—both Irish-Americans. The baseball players of America Americans. The baseball players of America for a generation past have given the highest places to Irish Americans. The first collar and p aces to Irish-America s. The first co'lar andelbow wrestler in America is McLaughlin; the
first Greco Roman wrestler is Muldoon.
The best and longest walkers are
Daniel O'Leary, John Ennis and Patrick
Fitzgerald. And even in the latest and
leas, worthy form of athl tics, ro'ler skating,
the highest place was won by the hapless lid
Donovan. The champion walker of Australia,
Scott, is an Irishman, and the (till lately) champion runner, Malone, is an Irishman, while Con
Dwyer, an Irishman, is the best amateur bicycle
rider in the colonies. Lawrence Foley, an Irish
Australian, has for years held the boxing championship in Australia, and sons of Irish colonists pionship in Australia, and sons of Irish colonist are to be found foremost in the cricket, football and rowing clubs. Australia's best runner in former years—Bob Watson—was an Irishman. Among her rowing men who have won fame are found the names of Hickey, Punch, Rush, Clifford and Matterson, all Irishmen or sons of Irishmen.

These varied superiorities are not accidental: they are based as much on intelligence as on physical strength. Without keen and quick in--lligence, a strong man cannot use his physical

powers to their full advantage.

It is well known to reientists that the Irish man is a man of extraordinary compactness o intellectual and physical strength. Professor Forbes, of the University of Edinburgh, some years ago instituted an extensive series of observations of the size and strength o the students attending the University. He found that the Irish students were the tallest and the strongest men. Professor Quetelet. of the University of Brussels, instituted sunilar in estigations, covering a number of years, testing the qualities of B. lgians, Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen. He found the men, Scotchmen and Irishmen. He found the average height of the Belgian to be 68 inches, of the Englishman 681, of the Scotchman 69, and of the Irishman 70 inches; that the average weight in pounds of the Belgian was 150 pounds, of the Englishman 151, of the Scotchman 152, and of the Irishman 155 pounds; and that the average strength as indicated by a blow given to the plate of a spring dyn amometer, in pounds

to the plate of a spring dyn amometer, in pounds, was, of the Belgian 339 pounds, of the Englishman, 403 pounds, of the Scotchman 423 pounds and of the Irishmen 432 pounds.

"The Irish are thus," says Sir Robert Kane, LL D., "the tallest, stronge t and heaviest of the four races." And Sir Robert K ne a ds: "Mr. Field, the eminent mechanical engineer of London, had occasion to examine the relative powers of British and Irish laborers to raise weights by means of a crane. He communipowers of British and Brish laborers to raise weights by means of a crane. He communicated his results to the Institute of Civil Engineers in London. He found that the utmost efforts of a man lifting at the rate of one foat per minute ranged in Englishmen from 11,505 to 24,255 pounds, and in Trishmen from 17,325 to 27,562 pounds. I have no reason to doubt that these figures represent the existing conditions of these respective populations. Those experi-ments were carefully made at the time, and the re-ults were as given

In remote as well as in modern times the Irish people were renowned for their strength and intelligence. Sir John Davies, an eminent and intelligence. Set John J. S. S., and intelligence in the Laglishman, who was Attorney General of Ireland in 1616, in his "Historical Tracts," says, "The bodies and minds of the Irish people are imbued with extraordinary abilities by nature."

Ent what need to multiply testimony? Look at the great industrial march of the United Stites, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Argentine Republic—who shall at empt to take from Irish workmen their honer of the burden? They are strong men to make drink. In the words of our bless d Saviour, no roads and mines and railroads, to lay the foun-When the five millions of Irish people in Ire-

make its marvellous resources hum with industrial development. They are a people worthy of a country, and circumstances and nature are ensuring that they shall have one.

Mr. C. E. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes:
"A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop
& Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words. 'It just seemed to touch the spot affect About a year ago he had an attack of bilicus fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

MARRIED HIS FIRST LOVE. A BOMANCE BEGUN IN WAR TIMES ENDED MANY YEARS AFTER.

A Gainesville, Ga., despatch says:—Mr. John S. Ware and bride arrived on Saturday from Kingston, N.C. The marriage of this John S. Ware and bride arrived on Saturday from Kingston, N.C. The marrisge of this couple marks the end of a romantic courtship which was cut off 22 years ago. When Sher man's army captured Atlanta there were several small bodies of Confederates isolated from their command. The officers gave their men furloughs until such time omcers gave their men furroughs until such time as they could get together again. Among those thus cut off was John S. Ware, of this place, now a leading merchant. Mr. Ware went to Richmond, Onelow County, N.C., where he had riends, and there met and became enamored of Miss Barbara Brock, a beautiful young lady. She refused to marry him then, but declared that if he would rejoin the confederate army, she would become his wife at the close of the

war.

Ware did so, but fate sent him back to Georgis, instead of to North Carolina, and he forgot his first love. He married a young lady of this place, who died about six months ago. The paper containing her death notice fell into the hands of a lady in Atlanta who knew of the North Carolina remance. She mailed it at once North Carolina romance. She mailed it at once North Carolina romance. She halled to at other to Mrs. Barbara Koonce, of Kingston, the Miss Brock of other days, whose husband had recently died. Mrs. Koonce wrote a letter of condolence to her old-time lover, and the result was the renewal of their engagement and their marriage a few days ago in Kingston by the Rev. Mr. Jurney, of the Methodist church. Each party had a family of three—two boys and one girl—all of whom are now under the roof tree of Mr. Ware, in this city.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.-Rheumatism Howay & Puss and Uniment.—Riseumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies deserve the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts. here here personned with Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the ointment should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction causes pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to diminish pain, reduce inflammation and purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence and lessens the frequency of gout violence, and lessens the frequency of gout. violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all sparmodic direases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Contment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

"Mamma, do you know what a Maltese kitten is?" "What is it, my son?" "Why, it's a kitty that you can maul and tease."

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

THE MÉETING OF THE EMPERORS AT GASTEIN TO DISCUSS PERSONAL AFFAIRS AND NOT TO INTERFERE IN POLITICS.

GASTEIN, Aug. 7.-The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria arrived at the Emperor William's residence at the Badeschloss to-day. After the Emperor's had shaken hands and con dially embraced each other they went to the reception room, where they were the recipients of hearty greetings from those there assembled.

Both Emperors were in civil dress.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—Interviews between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William at Gastein are deprived of significance by the absence of the guiding statesmen of Imp rial politics. The Emperors will interchange views on the present position of the Austro-German alliance, but the main objects of the conference will be the candidature of Prince Ferdinand to the throre of Bulgaria and the impending deposition of the insane King of Bavaria. The Emperor William desires to consult with the Emperor Francis Joseph regarding the deposition of King Otto, not on political, but on family and personal grounds. The conversation of the Emperors will probably touch only the mere fringe of European politics. The meeting was necessary in order to openly declare the maintenance of the Austro-German compact, but ooth Emperors are much ave se to interfering with their ministers' work to venture upon any independant initiative. The Emperor William gave a banquet at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in honor of Francis Joseph. After dinner the Emperors

drove off together and upon their return passed a long time alone. The North German Gazette (semi-official) says:—"As in former years, so a am Germany and Austria join hands at Gast in and renew the bond of fraternity induc d by common needs and mutual interest to pursue a peaceful policy. The central Eurpean powers have devoted them elves to this mission, seriously inspired with the con-sciousness of a desire to do right, coupled with the knowledge that they have the power to earry their policy into effect. The peace of Europe is the fruit of their labors, and with this reward they are satisfied."

GASTEIN, August 7 .-- The Emperors Will an and Francis Joseph to k a walk this morning. At noou Francis Joseph paid a visit to William at the B denschloss. At the end of half an hour they bade each other farewell, embracing at the top of the staircase. The German suite accompanied the Austrian Emperor in a carrisge. Emperor William remained on the bal-cony until Francis Joseph disappeared from view. The crowd in the street cheered. Emperor William will leave Gastein on Wednesday.

DEAR LITTLE BABIES.

how we all love you. What a pity some mothers of delicale constitution are unwise enough to suckle their own children, instead of using Lactated Food, which contains the same constituents as the milk of a healthy mother. It also furnishes perfect nutrition to invalids.—

GOOD FOR TREVELYAN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir George O. Trevelyan, in a speech last evening, said that his victory made it next to impossible for the Government to proclaim the Irish National League. The election he declared largely settled the Irish question. Henceforth, Ireland must be treated in a sperit of concellation kindness and conficulties. in a spirit of conciliation, kindness and confi

BROKEN DOWN.

"After suffering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of B. B. B., took two bottles and am happy to say I feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany,

HOME ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

A medical journal, the name of which we cannot now command, Lives the following simple antidots for home u-e: If a person swallows any poisoa whatseever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach an instantaneous remedy is a heaping teaspoon ful of common sa't and as much ground mus-tard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of water. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach. Let there be any remnant of poison, however small, let the white of an egg and sweet cit and butter or lard-several spoonfuls -be swa'l-wed immediately after vomiting, because these very com aon articles nullify a larger number of visulent poisons than any medecines in the shops.

enorts to throw off or resist solious disease, it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill-health suspends or weakens, namely, the action of the bowels, bilious secretion, and diseation. Oftentines, though this is impracticable by the use of coats. bilious secretion, and diseation. Oftentimes, though this is impracticable by the use of ordinary remedies, it proves an easy task when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and visit to the Clyde will probably extend to a Dyspeptic Cure is resorted to.

A TERRIBLE RECORD. PANAMA, July 25.—According to official re-ports th re-were 10,236 deaths from cholera in Chili during the period from January to June this year, and the Government expended \$1,007,000 in fighting the epidemic.

Differences of opinion regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil—do not, so far as known, exit. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and theumatic complaints, and it has no naus eating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

THEY ARE NOT SOCIALISTS.

New York, Aug. 7.—The Anti-Poverty meeting to night at the Academy of Music was largely attended and was favored with the presence of the ex-Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Henry George, a host of the r leading followers and six Catholic priests who eat in the audience and concealed their identity. James Redpath spoke against Socialism and thus sounded the evening's key note. He denounced Rome for interfering with American politics, and extolled Henry George's principles as widely different from those of the Socialists. Dr. McGlynn then spoke, declaring that the time had come for the Anti-Poverty and the United Labor party to refute the charge of being socialistic in their tendencies. According to his idea these organizations wanted individualism and not socialism. Henry George followed in endorse ment of the above views.

TO PROCLAIM PARTICULAR BRANCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Daily News says the Parnellites understand that the Government, before Parliament is protogued, will apply for sanction to proclaim particular branches of the National League.

THE EMIGRATION PROPOSALS.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 6.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe:— LONDON, Aug. 5.—The press generally has commented but little on the emigration proposals of the parliamentary committee. Some journals, however, approve the suggested Imperial guarantee of loans coming from private sources for colonization purposes, and maintain

that the scheme must promote the speedy settle-ment of Northwest and other colonial lands and consolidate the empire. They urge, however, that in view of public feeling in Canada and other colonies great care wil be necessary to prevent the emigration under the scheme of classes not desired by the colonies. It is contended that this will be met by the appointment of the high commissioners or other representa-tives of the colonies.

WANTS TO THRASH HEALY. It is expected among members of the Com-mons that the threat made by Major Saunderson within the precincts of the House that he would thrash Mr. Healy and Mr. Stanhope, M.P.'s, will not be allowed to drop. The Radical and Irish members express the intention, if permitted, to ask Mr. W. H. Smith whether Major Saunderson addressed a letter to him re-affirm-ing his threats.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Greencek Gas Trust accounts, published on Tuesday, show a balance on the year's transactions of £2,500, which it was agreed to hand over to the Police Board.

Damages to a small extent were awarded against nine crofters of Garrabost, in Sternoway Sheriff Court on Tuesday, for having put their horses and cuttle on pasture land that was not in their possession.

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night Robert Kinniburgh, a musician, after coming off the Sultana at the wharf bridge, dropped down suddenly and expired. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. Deceased, who was 49 years of age, resided at 143 Comely Park street, Dennistoun.

On We nesday morning a woman named Isabella Clydesdale or Lyon, 39 years of age, residing at 86 Maclelland street, while at break, which fast, was choked with a pices of stak which she was eating. Her son, who happened to be in the house, ran for Dr. Maclean, Paisley Road, but before he arrived the unfor usate woman was dead.

On Fair Saturday, new police premises were opened in Kirkintilloch. Formerly, p dies business was conducted in a small low-roofed office, but the Commissioners have leased commod our premises, which embrace a large public office. muster-room, inspector's room, and a cell for tho temporary accommodation of the prisoners. The office is furnished with the telephone, and is thus connected with the principal county stations.

About nine o'clock on Wednesday night, while Agnes Houston, 13 years of age, was amusing herself on a stair at 385 Gallowgate street, where she resides, she overbalanced herself and fell over the railing at the second Luding, with the result that her skull was fractured. The girl was removed to the Royal Infirmacy in an unconscious state, but she succumbed to her injuries at an early hour next morning.

The submarine mining establishment at Fort Mathla was inspected on Friday week by Gen-Eliot, C.B., Commarding the Forces in Sost-land. The General expressed himself as much pleased with the appearance of the men and the state of the work beneficiaried on in connection with this part of the Clyde defences. believe preparations are now being made to include the chief scaports in Britain in a scheme of submarine mining defence by volun-

From county and district reports relative to the harvest prospects of the present year it can be gathered that the oat crop throughout Scothand suffered greatly from the drought, and is likely to prove a parti I failure. On the other hand, barley will probably turn out a fair crop, and wheat an excellent one. Turnips will be abundant, and yield a heavy return; whilst potatees are free from disease, and, so far as they have been test d, of g od quarry. The yield of hay is greatly below what is considered. an average return, but what has been made is of fair quality. Harvest in nearly every district of the country will be eight or ten days carlier than usual

On Tuesday, at Kdmarnock Police Court, before Baille Thomson James Meikle, a traveler,
from Glasgow, pleaded guilty to fraudulently
representing to the wife of James Lawson,
coffee house keeper, on May 26th, that he was
a traveller with Mesers. Dung, Kerr & Co.,
hardware merchants, and had been sent to open
a sh p in Kilmarnock, and thereby got food and
beliging for six weaks to the value of \$4.12s. lodgings for six weeks to the value of £4 12s; also to the theft on June 6th of 6s, which he got from Mrs. Lawsen to purchase paint. He was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. Meikle is wanted at Lanark for the th-ft of a watch.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT GREEN CK. - This buge vessel arrived about four o'clock on Tuesday morning in the Clyde, and ancho ed at the Tail of the Bank, off Princes Picr, Greenock. The Great Eastern left Liverpoel early on Monday under her own steam, assisted by the tug Ratil r, and made an average rate of speed of about eigh knots. The steamer is nearly 700 feet in length, 82 feet 8 inches bread, 21 feet 6 inches depth of hold, while her gross tomosge is 18,915 tons. She has six masts and four smoke stacks, but externally, though unusually large, the steamer does not convey to the eye the immensity of her proportions, and it is only when visitors go on board that the enormous size and capacity of the vessel is found out. The steamer is now fitted up as a place of entertainment—concerts, a circus, &c., being nightly conducted on board. It is expected that she will be open to the public in a day or two, arrangements being made with couple of months.

FALSE COLORS

are cometimes offered to the public where Diamond Dyes are call d for. Do not be deceived. These adulterated and useless dye-stuffs will not answer the purpose or do the work of Dia-mond Dyes. Favorites everywhere. 32 colors. 10 cents

DISCUSSION ON THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 3.-In the Commons last night clause 21 of the Land Bill, the consideration of which had been p-stroned, was omitted. The remaining original clauses were disposed of.
Mr. Balfour submitted the first of the Govenment's new clauses, which empowers the court to re-cind leases obtained since 1869 by undue influence. This clause and several minor clauses were agreed to, and progress was reported on the understanding that the committee stage will be finished to-morrow.

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage untried innovation, in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been before the public and passed through the severest test and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cents per bottle. By druggists.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE STILL ALIVE.

DUBLIN, Aug. 3.—The first meeting of the National League, since the Coercion Act was put in operation, was held here yesterday. It was announced that the receipts from America, since the last merting, amounted to £5,000. The Lord Mayor declared that the League, if proclaimed, would continue its fight.

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR-

Please inform your readers that I have a posi-tive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy PREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will

send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto

ANOTHER NEW YORK PRIEST IN DANGER OF CENSURE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—It is rumored that the action of Rev. Dr. Curran, in presiding over a meeting of guests at the picnic of the eventy-eighth Assembly District, United Labor party, last night, seated beside Dr. McGlynn, will result in his suspension by the church authorities. Archbishop Corrigan said this afternoon that he had the case under consideration.

THEY MAKE ONE BEEL as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system. ..

•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY......AUGUST 10, 1857

SUBSCRIPTION.

Ir nothing but gore will satisfy General Boulanger, why doesn't M. Ferry borrow a Prussian from Bismarck to fight him?

A MARITIME province contemporary says, "It is time that we outgrew our formulas." Correct. Let us pull down the Customs House the first outgrown.

"RENEGADE AND TURNCOAT" are the endearing terms applied by the Ottawa Citizen to the Toronto Mail. The latter will never be able to return the compliment, so long as Government pap holds out.

It is currently reported that a certain lumber ing firm on the Ottawa found a limit to their expectations by supporting Mr. Ferguson in South Renfrew.

WHILE Canada has given the United States a million of her people, we have in return only McGarigle and a few other boodlers. This is not Reciprocity.

Ir was stated at the annual meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society in Edinburgh that the Catholic population in Scotland numbered 342,000, and that it is steadily on the increase, mainly through the immigration of Irish persons.

THE estumed Citizen objects to THE Post ranki g Mr. McShane as a statesman. Does it English landlord, bearing a North require that he should make a midnight raid on a government contractor's purse, and learn the arts of bogus contracting, to entitle him to a the fall in agricultural values. He has position on the Citizen's roll of statesmen?

THE Afghan boundary was settled the other day, we were assured. Yet we read in the despatches of further Russian advances in Af ghanistan. Somebody must be pulling up the stakes, or perhaps the Russian outposts have lost their way.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know if Unrostricted Reciprocity will include a free exchange of boodlers between Canada and the United States. We hope so. We have a first-class article in this country that we would be slad to dispose of any time.

It is astonishing how many Ottawa civil servants spent a portion of their holidays in South Renfrew. As a summer re-ort for this particular class the riding has had a popularity as election contest had nothing to do with it.

Again the veracious Ottawa Citizen informs us that the terrible Mackintosh floored the Hon. Peter Mitchell at Amprior. Let us see. Is this not the same Mackintosh who gave John. L. Sullivan such a fearful licking somewhere. eat a crocodile, and made a triumphant march with a brass band to the foot of the poll in Russ Il?

Ir the Crimes act is being enforced in Ireland, the cable despatches are careful to keep us in ignorance of the fact. Possibly the Government is waiting till the Land bill passes, when evictions can be consummated by the penny post to apply the screws. Meantime the clouds are gathering.

Excuss by elections show that the reaction in favor of Mr. Gladstone not only continues but is increasing in force and volume. The "Unionist" faction is going to pieces fast, and the process of disintegration has been considerably facilitated by Chamberlain's treachers to regard to Dr. Laberge's position on the found-Lord Randolph Churchill.

Torr snobbery and ill-breeding find a fine sphere for display in the English House of Commons. What these blackguards require is a thorough good whipping. A cowhide is the only argument that should be applied to them.

The Globe asks if the Geological Survey cannot give some information concerning natural gas. We would like to know when the Geological Survey ever gave any information on any subject since the advent of the present chief. Like the Statistical Department at Ottimes Mr. Holton has shown it up in Parliament, and the Minister of the Interior promised renovation and reform, but the old machine jogs along in the old ruts just as costly and as worthless as ever.

OTTAWA COUNTY has long been notorious for election ering rascalities perpetrated in the interest of Tory candidates. We are glad to learn that these frauds are likely to meet with condign correction. Care will also be taken at the coming election to freeze out the manipulators who have so often violated the law as prli clerks and returning officers.

WESTERN journals are discussing the probable retirement of the Hon. Mr. Pardee from the Ontario Government on account of ill-nealth-Should this occur, the loss to the Ontario Ministry will be severe, for Mr. Pardee is admittedly one of the ablest of Mr. Mowat's colleagues. Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, is mentioned as a likely successor to Mr. Pardee.

ONLY the other day England astonished the world by a display of navel strength unparalleled in history. But the first attempt to display the efficiency of those great armaments has shown their unreliability. In the manucevres off the mouth of the Thames, some of the guns burst, killing a number of men, and proving that after all these great engines of warfare, constructed at such vast expense, may be next to useless in actual warfare.

A New York despatch contains an alleged proclamation by the Irish American Legion. This is an institution never heard of till now, and the whole thing looks very like a forgery. But supposing it to be bona fide, there is no language too strong to denounce such stupid folly. The Government of the United States is strong enough to take care of the honor and interests of its citizens, and should the alleged piratical movement be attempted, it must and will be crushed without loss of time. Such folly can only injure the cause it assumes to defend.

LANSDOWNE is billed to take up his residence at the Citadel, Quebec, on the 16th inst. His Ex. is thus to have a jolly good time at the exformula. It is about the worst and ought to be pense of the Canadian people. We read in the Irish papers of the misery to which a large number of the 500 tenants evicted by him at Luggacurran have been reduced in the struggle for existence consequent on the ruthless manner in which this cold-blooded tyrant drove them from their homes. Queb.c will doubtless feel honored by the presence of the Evictor of Luggacurran.

> THE executive committee of the Central Farmers' Institute of Optario has requested the twenty-two local institutes which have declared n favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity to organize a systematic canvass among the farmers in their district to ascertain their views on the qu stion. Those who are favorable will be asked to sign a pledge, binding themselves to lay aside ordinary political differences and make the attainment of Unrestricted Reciprocity their primary object by casting their ballots only for such candidates as will adopt it as their platform. The number of signatures thus obtained will be a practial test of the popularity of the movement.

> A REMARKABLE instance of the extent to which English landlords have suffered by agricultural depression is shown in the case of one England title, holding extensive property, who has lost over £10,000 a year by five thousand acres on his hands, and he can find no tenant for them. However, luckily for him, a cultured ancestor stored up at the family seat one of the best collections of pictures and antiques in England. A large quantity, if disappearance of his rent roll.

> THE approaching duel between M. Jules Ferry and Gen. Boulanger appears superbly ridiculous to outsiders. If one public man cannot criticise the conduct of another public man without being called upon to hold up his iron and wink, there is an end to that free, candid discussion which is the essence of liberty. What satisfaction either can Obtain by shooting at the other is difficult to understand. In any cese their country runs the risk of losing one or two valuable lives. However, as French duels are notoriously harmless hope that both will obtain ample satisfaction without either suffering loss of blood or pres-

THE contingent of Irishmen by occupation who infested South Renfrew of late were a queer lot. An Ottawa despatch to the Toronto Globe tells the following story :-

The Government having abolished the office of Minister of Inland Revenue, with a view of getting rid of Mr. Costigan, it looks as if the latter were organizing a cabal against his leaders. At a meeting at Shawrock, in South Renfrew, on Saturday night, the worthy M. F. O'Donoghue appeared as one of the speakers on behalf of the Government. On being taxed to state his opinion and experience of the Tory leader, O'Donoghue said that he had no regard for Sir John Macdona'd, as he believed him to be a scoundrel and a trickster, but he was working for Mr. Costigan.

From this we should fancy that Mr. Costigan aspires to the position of boss of the Irish vote, and has surrounded himself with a body-guard for his own support and defence.

THE Herald has not been well informed in ling question. We believe our contemporary is asting in good faith, but it has fallen into error into the Tory fold. Still more unlikely are they a province so split up and divided into divirse in the matter. The medical health officer could not have been indifferent to the manner in which foundlings were treated, and at the same time expose it as he did to a reporter of this paper. The Herald again reprints our interview with the medical health officer on the sub- his Whigs are. It is all nonsense to suppose ject, but it is wrong in stating that Dr. Laberge said that there was "too much fuss" being raised over his disclosures three weeks before he had made them. Our contemporary contradicts itself in the most open manner. It says :-

"Here is a copy of Montreal's Medical Health Officer's account of the slaughter of the foundtawa, it is a kups expensive humbug. Several Post, published in that paper July 4. This they can never unite, so that a clearer, more have a majority in the Legislative Council. At that would complete their overthrow. The on the broadest foundations of popular rightist they can never unite, so that a clearer, more have a majority in the Legislative Council. At that would complete their overthrow.

oborated by others.

But the Star's alleged interview, on which the whole attack is based, did not take place, by the Herald's own showing, until July 28, and that was certainly not three weeks before July 4. If the doctor did say to a Star reporter that there was "too much tuss," which we have reason to doubt, he very likely was thinking of the savage attack of the Witness on the Grey Nuns, and the exaggerated reproduction in that paper of what THE POST gave an unprejudiced account. The Herald ought to make further enquiries, and we are sure it will find that the Star's cowardly attack and misrepresentation of an honest and capable officer is actuated by the personal spite of its proprietor.

Most persons who have given attention to the immigration question will applaud the action of the British Government in declining to have anything to do with the schemes lately proposed for transfering people to Canada from the Old Country. Unaided immigration is the best immigration. These likely to come to this country with assistance are pretty sure to consist of persons who have failed, or are otherwise undesirable, whereas those who come of their own accord are, as a general rule, active, pushing, enterprising. Such were the men who made America what it is, and we don't want any other sort.

THE McLeod Gazette of the 2nd inst. tackles Sir John Macdonald for making the statement in Parliament last session that "the reason why men would not re-enlist in the mounted police force was because they could not stand the work." Our contemporary then gives the true reasons :- "There is not one man in a hundred that leaves on this account. Some of the real reasons are as follows: Because the pay was reduced and at the same time the land grant was taken away; because no matter how good the service done they never got credit for it; because during the rebellion to belong to the police was to be snubbed and idsulted by Middleton and his gang; because every pilgrim volunteer who came here and enjoyed one huge picnic was fited and honored and had medals and land given to him, while the force which had been doing the real work for years was ignored, and their services during the rebellion passed without notice; because there is an evident desire to get rid of the old timers, both officers and men. Pshaw! Can't stand the work! In the old days the work was a thousand times harder, and men re-engaged freely enough then. Why can't they tell the truth about things in the House of Commons?"

CANADIAN FLUNKEYISM.

The landlord of Luggacurran and lovers of kinghthoods and baronetcies among Canadian politicians are severely handled by the London Weekly Dispatch. In its last issue it contains the following pointed and pungent remarks touching the servile flunkeyism of Canadian politicians of the Tory at ipe:

"Whatever other results may flow from Mr. William O'Brien's visit to the Canadian Dominion, one thing he has done: he has revealed to us the immense strides which flunkeyism has made among the peop'e of Ontario. Verily our royalties are wise in their generation. The judicious distribution of baronetcies and knightho-ds among prominent Canadian politicians have acted like leaven in permeating the stock-jobbing, log-rolling, villa-adorning the toad. Actually they are now able, these people, to simulate 'loyalty' towards a Fitz maurice-thinnest-blooded of blue aristocrat:a man mean enough first to promise relief to his Balfour and his insolent squad, to fling them out of the homes they themselves had built, to perish by the wayside. Nice object he of glavish demonstration of 'loyalty.' Bravo, not all, if these will be shortly brought to the noble Canadians! p reevere and earn the conhammer to make up for the almost complete tompt of the world. After these displays of servility, your political leaders cannot be put off with less surely than a few jubilee peerages."

THE TORY-WHIG ALLIANCE.

Lord Hartington's announcement that he contemplates entering the Cabinet is not surprising. The Whig party, or rather the rump of what was once the Whig party, has long been in practical sympathy with the Tories, and its ultiin to al so ption with them has long been foreseen and prophesied. Per onally Lord Hartington is neither a brilliant statesman nor a capab'e party leader. He is simply a man of orsudden as it is extraordinary. Of course the affairs, we may be permitted to indulge the dinary talents and average character, the former sharpened by his having been brought up to the parliamentary profession, the latter wholly formed by the traditions and associations of his class. To compare him with Salisbury is small flattery, but he certainly is not superior to the Premier in any respect. Still, his accession to the Cabinet would strengthen the Government in personnel, but not otherwise. He has already brought to it all the strength of the Whig element in Parliament and the country. To the Liberal party this final coalition of

Whigs and Tories will be a decided advantage. Besides removing an element of insatiable greed and very doubtful honesty, it will give the coup de grace to the Liberal-Union faction, and bring about a solidification of parties on their true lines. It will virtually amount to a freeze-out of Chamberlain and his gang of bogus Liberals. who will either have to turn Tories out and out or become a mere group of impotents. The change cannot alter the Irish situation to any appreciable extent, save to strengthen the alliance between the Irish people and the English Democracy. It is safe to predict that the working and agricultural classes will not follow the heir of a Dukedom shoddy a leader as Joseph Chamberlain.

All things considered, it is, perhaps, for the best that Hartington should take this step. The people will then know exactly whom he and that he and his following will liberalize and make Tory Government more progressive. They join it as reactionaries, and the tide on which they ride will carry them to the rear, not to the front, of the Tory party. Evidently there is no return for them. With the Democratic party, now consolidating under Mr. Gladstone.

Tories are besieging Heaven with prayers. the necessity, of his joining the Cabinet. Gladstone will then get rid of the Whigs, who never were sincere Liberals, and a great drag upon the party of reform will be removed.

MR. LAURIER AT SOMERSET.

The wisdom and calmness with which Mr. Laurier discussed the political situation at the Somerset demonstration show that the Liberals in parliament made no mistake in selecting him to lead them at this peculiar juncture of affairs. This is not the time to force political controversy. In the calm that proverbially precedes the storm it is wise to keep quiet, and imitate good seamen who put their vessel in the best possible order to meet the tempest when it bursts.

Mr. Laurier, as the first Canadian of French descent who has been elevated to the position of a leader of a great party in the Dominion, has a difficult role to play. The efforts that have been made by the Tory press of Ontario during suspicion on the French Canadians and the institutions to which they are attached, unworthy and untrue as they were, have doubtless had some effect in some quarters. To overcome this is the first part of the onerous task Mr. Laurier has assumed. This may account for the caution with which he touched upon those questions now agitating the public. but which have yet to be discussed in Parliament. No doubt his speech will be read with avidity in the other Provinces, especially Ontario; but even the Mail will have some difficulty in finding fault with it, unless, indeed, its moderation [may offer a peg for unfriendly criticism.

The new leader is evidently perfectly cognizant of the elements of the coming conflict. but he has wisely refrained from opening the campaign at the present time. Events are ripening fast enough to suit him and his party. The Macdonaldite policy, maintained and enforced by the most reckless system of corruption that ever disgraced a country, is bringing about its natural result. The economical difficulties it has created are intensifying every day and must come to a head at an early date.

Meantime Mr. Laurier's speech will assure the country that Liberal principles will guide his counsels, that nothing revolutionary is in contemplation, and that the struggle for good government will be continued with unabated vigor. His declaration that "it is time to put an end to this fatal policy of retaliation, which can assuredly be done without disturbing our national dignity or impairing our national honor," is one which will meet with a hearty response all over the country.

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT.

Quebec Tories resemble nothing so much as a pack of hungry wolves. The exceeding brutality of the personal attacks on Mr. Mercier by the Tory press, the vulpine fury of such political starvlines as lately invested Laprairie. prove, if proof were necessary, that political principle has less influence with them than disappointment at being deprived of the sweets of office and hatred of the men who have driven them from the Government crib. The Quebec treasury was a fruitful source of revenue to the classes in Toronto and Ottawa with the spirit of | genii who preside over the columns of Lz Minerve and Le Monde, and we sll know how the taste for this sort of blood ruins the appetite of such politicians for healthy food earned by honest industry. Some extravagance of lantenants, and then, on the orders of babbling guage on their part was therefore to be expected. Even howlings and cavorting might be for given under circumstances so exasperating. These are but human expressions, human passion under the provocation caused by deprivation of accustomed gratifications. But the line must be drawn somewhere, and Mr. Mercier govern acc rding to approved British method, colleague. He wrote to the electors, urging has very properly marked the limit, in the arrest of the editors of Le Monde for criminal libel in accusing him of gross misconduct in public.

There are times and occasions when pub ic men justly incur severe censure in the press when they desert or beiray a cause in which the deepest emotions of our nature are collisted. In the excitement and passion of such times, extravagance of language by journalists is pardonable. But when there is nothing save the ordinary disputation between parties over matters of administration in an election contest there is no excuse for personal libel, unless

losing one's temper may be so considered. But the trouble with our local opposition is Mr. Mercier's extraordinary success, a success largely owing to the manner in which he has corrected the follies, mistakes and corruptions of his Conservative predecessors in the government of the Province. When any set of politicians make the mistake of imagining themselves possessed of a sort of right divine to govern they are apt to bring upon themselves the retributions of defeat and expulsion from office. But when they refuse to accept the situation, and indulge in the fury of disappointment, they forfeit respect and invoke punish-

ment still more severe. The people of the province deliberately placed the conduct of their affairs in the hands of the party led by Mr. Mercier. The manner in which he has administered the trust has won a confirmation of public confidence, and it may now be said that he is more firmly seated in the Government than any of his predecessors. Fair minded men everywhere acknowledge the consummate tact and ability with which he manages provincial affairs, and the general voice declares that he should have all needful opportunity to carry out a policy which is admittedly beneficial to all classes. The task of governing to split their allegiance under so shabby and elements is full of difficulties, and, while free criticism is always to be desired and encouraged, we must, in common with all those who do not let their party feelings carry them away, deprecate the vindictiveness of the assaults that have been made upon Mr. Mercier.

But he had a splendid reply for his enemies Laprairie assured him of the confidence of the

intelligible undertaking of the position and the same time, with the true spirit of reason for this is that the great bulk of the aims of government and opposition must re- a Liberal and a Reformer, he declared Irish nation is beyond their reach, while with sums of government and opposition must be a sum and a sum and relegated to the House of Lords. His father, the power it conferred to make it impossible every turn and beat them on their own ground. the Duke of Devonshire, is an octogenarian, for the Council to contravene the wishes of the This is what makes the Irish question to perfor whose continued existence on earth the people as expressed by their responsible representatives in the Legislative Assembly. We However, all will admit the fitness, as well as all know the unconstitutional use the Tories made of the council to overthrow the popular government of Mr. Joly. It is, therefore, gratifying to all upholders of the constitution to know that the principles of popular government will be placed beyond the destructive reach of any clique that may attempt a like oup d'etat in the future.

Mr. Mercier's language was that of a man who knew his strength and felt his power. And his declaration that both would be exerted to secure popular control over the legislature is a didates and partly to the want of united action proof of his fidelity to the principles he has advocated in opposition.

Provincial politics sorely needed the changes brought about by the advent to power of a man of Mr. Mercier's ability and strength of character, and his expressed determination to

cleanse the Legislature of the presence of factor in English election contests, that "in the notorious corruptionists shows him equal to the impending election in Norwich Mr. Dillon, T. task of rescuing the province from the evils which have so long oppressed it. Political par. ties, like armies, fight all the better when led by men who know how to win battles. Mr. the past couple of years to decry and cast Mercier is one of this sort of men, and is bound to march from victory to victory, with a grateful, applauding people at his back.

THE TORY COLLAPSE.

Feeble men endowed with power are almost invariably the most cruel tyrants and often proceed to measures of ferocity which stronger men would never employ. Who can tell how much the horrors of the Reign of Terror in France were owing to the physical weakness and personal cowardice of Robespierre and his associates. The most ferocious of Roman emperors were the most abject of cowards, and delicate women have often been most merciless in their scourges, The present Tory Government of England offers another proof of this apparent rule in human character. Ca led upon, at a great crisis in affairs, to deal with a question of the greatest importance, the Salisbury Cabinet demonstrated its feebleness and incapacity by resorting to a measure of the most extreme harshness. A wise minister at the head of a strong government would never dream of destroying the common law when neither rebellion nor revolution threatened the cuntry. On the contrary he would be careful to strengthen those institutions whose soundness and efficacy had been proved by centuries of experience. But under the political conditions now pre-

vailing in England, a government feeble as that of Lord Salisbury's might succeed, to some measurable extent, were its policy of severity towards Ireland consistent throughout. This is | George Trevelyan put the right interpretation where its failure is most conspicuous. Two on his election. It was a most emphatic conmore incompatible pieces of legislation c uld demnation by one of the most important and not be imagined than the Cimes bill intelligent constituencies in the nation of the to result is already seen by the people, and the pronounced reaction in the constituencies towards Mr. Gladetone shows how greatly public confidence in the Government has been shaken. The British democracy is not slow to perceive in the Tory-Whig alliance for the imposition of repressive legislation on Ire'and a sure indication of what the same conbination would attempt in England, and taken slarm accordingly. It is extremely difficult to bring a people and just policy which declares those liberties | the Radical-Unionist cabal roused against him to those liberties which they regard as their inalienable birthright. Hence the feeling among is assured of failure; a few months are all that are required to demonstrate the fact. of the Unionist candidate. Then the collapse must come. The Whit lamb will lie down juside the Tory lion, while Smith, Balfour, Chamberlain and others of that ilk will become, like old fashion plates, of jects of an usement and derision to succeeding genera- the faction so signally and ignominiously beaten

PROGRESS OF HOME RULE.

ly proposed and discuss d in England show how the public mind is settling down to the conviction that legislative autonomy for Ireland is | find, with all his genius and recklessness in the comething that must be conceded before very employment of means for his purposes, that his long. The landlords, backed by the Tories, policy was no longer possible. The icy, rehave played their last card, and the coolness with which it is regarded by Liberals and Nationalists show that its while the democracy was weak, ignorant, unre. effect has been fully discounted. Meantime presented. Catholic emancipation was not something like a panic has taken place in the ranks of the Unionists. Recent elections have shown them to have lost their hold on the electors, and their Tory allies are | imitators of to-day, the Salisburys, Smiths and not slow to estimate the value of an alliance that cesses to be effective when brought to the te t of an election. We may, therefore, be pretty sure that the Government will do all in to attempt the abolition of popular liberties. their power to stave off a dissolution, but The world has advanced too far; England her. the fact that it is losing ground daily self has become too radical to permit the imitain the country weakens and must finally paralyze it. Indeed, when we think of the nature of the alliance, how it must constantly tend to the destruction of the Liberal-Unionists by squeezing them out in | retaliate upon them for the centuries of misery every contest, it would not be astonishing to see the reaction towards Mr. Gladstone in the country imitated in Parliament. Members have their personal ambitions, and those bloody massacre and hideous murder, still surwho have to appeal to Liberal constituencies will hardly care to sacrifice themselves for a ministry which refuses to trust them while depending on them for its existence. Having passed an act which they are afraid to grander and greater spirit of modern demoenforce, because they find themselves confronted with a people unsusailable in their union and perfect submission to the advice of their leaders, who cannot be silenced or over. come, Salisbury and his colleagues are gradually on Saturday evening, when the returns from going down under the weight of public contempt. Filled with the desire and, presumably, electors. He was in a position to assure his possessed of the power to crush the spirit tasten the rule of an foligarchy upon theo hearers that not only had his majority in the of the Irish nation, they find them-Assembly increased with the certainty of selves unable to move without the dan. further increasing, but he would next session ger of having to encounter a recoil battle for the establishment of British liberty

plexing to the Tory m'nd, which will not acknowledge the power, sagacity and unflinching determination of those who have assumed the task of compelling England to do justice to Lieland.

It is amusing to read in the cable reports that the Liberal Unionists held a conference for the purpose of discussing means for checking the Gladstonian reaction. Still more amusing, but gratifying withal, is it to learn that "the speakers agreed in attributing their defeats partly to the enthusiasm and energy of the Home Rulers in assisting the Gladstonian canon the part of Liberal Unionists and Conservatives. Mr. Chamberlain pointed to the example of the Parnellites sending a contingent to every contest to influence 'he electors,"

We are further informed, as if in confirmation of the fact that Irish oratory is a powerful P. O'Connor and several others are going to Stump for the Gladstonian candidate, and the Unionists must send militant members also."

Thus it is that the Irish have not only to be fought in Ireland, but they must be met on the stump in England, where it is admitted they have been able to turn the tide of public opinion in favor of the Gladstonian candidates. This is a high compliment to Irish ability to come from the enemies of Ireland, but it shows that the Irish have a grip on Eogland, and in the changed conditions of the conflict can carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country and compel recognition within the very citadels of his political power. All this goes to show how worse than hopeless is the attempt to govern Ireland contrary to the wishes of the Irish peo-

THE VICTORY IN GLASGOW.

Sir George O. Trevelyan, addressing the electors of Glasgow after his triumphant election last Tuesday evening, said that his victory made it next to impossible for the Government to proclaim the Irish National League. The election, he declared, largely settled the Irish question. Henceforth Ireland must be treated in a spirit of conciliation, kindness and confidence. We also learn from the despatches that the Glasgow victory is felt in Conservative circles to be the severest blow the Unionist cause has yet experienced. Each side attached supreme importance to the election as the first fought since the general election between a Gladstonian and a Liberal-Unionist, the other contests having been between Conservatives and Gladstonians.

There can be no doubt whatever but that Sir and the Land Bill. One hopeless muddle sure | Liberal-Unionist faction, and may be taken as a proof of the reconsolidation of the Liberal party, among the people, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, in support of his Irish policy.

A feature of this contest, which gives great additional significance to the result, was the fact that Sir George Trevelyan was one of the members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet who deserted him when he introduced his Home Rule Bill, a member of the famous Round Table conconfirmed for generations in the belief in insti- ference, and the latest convert back to the tut'ons of popular liberty, to think that a wise Gladstonian programme. His repudiation of shall cease forever in one of the three kingdoms. all the concentrated hatred of that faction, as The idea will not go down with the masses of well as the fury of the Tories, who saw in his Englishmen. It is against their nature return to Mr. Gladstone a death bl.w to their and convictions, and though it may hopes of permanently dividing the Liberal party. suit the notions of the landl rd class, the great | Even John Bright, whose servility may be an body of the p-ople see in it a very open menace excuse for his abandonment of the principles of justice and freedom, the advocacy of which was the glory of his prime, threw the weight of his the people that a government which cannot name and influence against his old friend and is unfit to govern. Already the Tory policy | them not to vote for Trevelyan, and the measure of his influence may be seen in the defeat

Well may the friends of Ireland rejoice at this crowning victory in a long series of Liberal successes; at a time, too, when a government which depends for existence on the support of in Glasgow threatens the permanent destruc tion of Irish liberties. Lord Salisbury may be infused with the spirit of Pitt in his policy The number of Home Rule schemes constant- towards Ireland, and imagine he has found a new Castlereagh in Balfour, but even were Pitt himself alive and on the scene to day, he would pulsive minister who carried the Union had an unreformed parliament to deal with, mooted, and principles of government, now universally admitted, were regarded as the most unwholesome of Radical heresies. His paltry Balfours, forget these things. As well might they propose the reintroduction of the rack and thumbscrew as legal instruments of justice as tion in Ireland of Russian methods in Poland.

But the terror that fills the Tory heart at the prospect of Home Rule being granted to Ire and springs from the fear that the Irish would they have been made to suffer. The spirit of Norman bruta ity touched with fear of the enemies' vengeance, which prompted many a vives and finds expression in such legislation as the Crimes Bill and such conduct as Tory members display in Parliament towards the Irish representatives. But against that spirit is rising the cracy. Its voice has been heard in recent elections and with crushing effect it sends its manda'e from Glasgow. Ireland is no lovger fighting single-handed against her oppressors. Her allies are the masses of Englishmen and Scotchmen against a class whose hereditary purpose has been to necks of the people. Everywhere we see the Liberal press emphasizing the fact that the

coercion. and a new era will dawn full of promise for the people, not of Ireland alone, but of the whole empire.

"LE MONDE'S" APOLOGY

After the defiant attitude assumed by Le Monde towards the Hon. Mr. Mercier, it was something of a surprise to read the very humble apology which it made in its issue of Thursday. It said:-"We frankly admit "at once, that the tone of the article referred "to fully justified the protests of our con-"freses of the press and of the Hon. Mr. Mer-"cier. That article was published in the "absence of those who are responsible for the "editorial department and without their know-"ledge. The editor-in-chief, Mr. Vanasse, was "absent from the city for several days, and "the assistant editors, one of whom, Mr. Lasalle, was in the County of Laprairie, "declare that they knew nothing about "it, as does also Mr. Lessard, administrator of the paper. The article, then, "appears to have been furtively slipped in, and "we regret it as much as any one. We dis-"approve it without any reserve whatever."

This is not a very ample apology. But when the responsible editor has thus made it clear that he had no knowledge of the charges and disapproves of them the apology may be accepted in good faith. Mr. Mercier's action was not taken, as other libel suits have been, for the purpose of gagging the press and preventing discussion of the conduct of public men. He only sought to punish a slanderer who assailed his character, and to defend his position as Premier of the Province. He might have acted, as another puplic men did, and from his privileged position in the Legislature attacked the private character of his critics, knowing that he was secure from the punishment such cowardly conduct deserved, and then taken legal proceedings. But Mr. Mercier is a gentleman who would scorn conduct so utterly base and contemptible. He proceeded at once to act through the p oper legal channel, and has been amply vindicated.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

The second paper by the Hon. David A. Wells on "The Economic Disturbances since 1873," in the Popular Science Monthly for August, gives an exceedingly interesting review of the causes which have brought about the great industrial revolution of recent years. To workingmen the facts presented are of the utmost importance as showing the forces with which they have to contend in the present and prepare to meet in the future. The broad deduction from the mass of facts collected from all sources may be thus stated :- The saving cf labor since 1850 in the production of any given article amounts to 40 per cent., and the amount of labor required to accomplish a given amount of production and transport at the present time is incomparably less than was requisite forty years ago, and is being constantly reduced. From these causes, which are in turn the results of man's increased power over the forces of nature, arise all those tremendwhich agitate the world at the present time. At of work has decre sed in equal ratio, so that five men can now do the work which would have demanded the labor of eight men in 1850. Tous it sppears that the saving of labor is 40 per cent in producing any given article. This great change in the productive capacity of labor was ordinary fall in the prices of agricultural pro-

-industrial, commercial and financial-changes than any other event of this country, a period of extensive war excepted. The London Economist to sailing vessels, except for a few special purposes." What were the results? The vast an amount of sailing tonnage, constructed for the voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, estimated by some authorities as high as two million tons, and representing an immense amount of wealth, was virtually destroyed. The extent ircalculable. With the employment of steam vessels came labor saving machinery for loading and unloading, and this is constantly increas d by improvements in marine engines, whereby vessels carry more carco at less cost. 'Telegraphic communication has also had a wond rful eff ct in enabling deale a and consumers to adjust to a nicety the supply of commodities to the demands of the market.

These chan es, it will be perceived, have introduced an element of certainty into mercantile transactions extending over vast distances, and while working disastrously on labor in the present, are sure to establish a uniformity of demand that must settle down to absolute the East have become active competitors with ment buildings for Ontaric. America, and the markets of the world are reduced to equality. Great, however, as has been the revolution in respect to economy and efficiency in the carrying trade upon the ocean, during the same period has been even greater and more remarkable. One ton of freight can now be moved in America a distance of one mile by rail for a sum so small that there is no coin small enough to represent it. One of the greatest humanitarian results of this great extension and cheapening of the world's railway system and service is, that there is no longer any occasion for the people of any country indulging in either excessive hopes or fears as much as the failure of crops in any one country is no longer, as it was no later than twenty years ago, identical with high prices of grain; that the Mayor of Toronto, owing the prices of cereals being at present regulated, his unpleasant experience in trying to his unpleasant experience in trying to his unpleasant but the the country acquitted of the charge to the results of any particular harvest; inasnot within any particular country, but by the find amployment for hosts of idle though preferred against him.

well attempt to teach the Radical clues to sing countries made mutually accessible by railroads and 1886, felt it incumbent upon himself to "Lillibulero Gah" as to make them believe in and steamships. Thus a great element of former distrust is removed, and while the certainty And so we may possess our souls in patience, of plentiful food supplies are assured, working for with the approaching overchrow of Salis- men have to face the great fac. that every year bury the baleful influence of Pitt will pass away machin-ry is displacing manual land. "The displacement of muscular 1 bor," says Mr. Wells, 'in some of the cotton miles of the find correspondence from 166 families living in Eday, the scene being the well-known St. Ann's United States, with n the last ten years, by 42 counties of Ontario; 122 of these families market. Two of the most aged pork butchers report at that date a sufficiency of farm on the market, two men who have been carryimproved machinery, has been from 33 to 50 per cent." He adds that "in 1840 the anges were \$176 a year; in 1886 the wages were \$285 a year." In mining and all other in justries the change is in the same proportion.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Labor for 1886 furnishes the following tractors. additional illustrations :-

"In the manufacture of agricultural implements specific evidence is submitted, showing tha 600 men now do the work that, fifteen or | little more light on the fraudulent mismanagetwenty years ago, would have required 2,145. A disp'ac ment of 1.545."

"The manufacture of boo's and shoes offers some very wonderful facts in this conn ction. In one large and long established manufactory. the proprietors testify that it would require 500 persons working by hand processes to make as many women's boots and shoes as 100 men now make with the aid of machinery. A dis. placement of 80 per cent."

"Another firm, engaged in the manufacture of children's shoes, states that the introduction of new machinery within the past 30 years has not as a public convenience, and for which displaced about six times the amount of hard the public is salted deeply in the way labor required, and the cost of the product has been reduced one half."

"On another grade of goods the facts colyears ago required ten men."

"In the manufacture of flour tlere has been a displacement of nearly three-four he of the | donaldism, Popeism and nep tism. Constructed manual labor necessary to produce the same product. In the manufacture of furniture, from one-half to three-fourths only of the old number of persons is now required. In the manufacture of wall paper, the best evidence puts the displacement in prop rtion of one hundred to one. In the manufact he of metal and metal goods, long established firms testify that machin-ry has decreased manual labor 331 per cent.

In the production of grain the change is still more stupendons. In the wheat fields and mills of the Western States, according to Mr. | province. But, unfortunately, according to the Wells, we have the labor of three men for one Cape Sable Advertiser, the vote in federal year, working with machinery, resulting in producing all the flour that a thousand other men ordinatily eat in a year, allowing one barrel of flour for the average consumption of each adult.

Considering the facts here presented in their bearings on wages, it appears evident that the strikes and lockouts, of which we hear so much, are disturbances arising from the constant change in the value of labor and machinery, and consequently of the productions thereof. Inention makes the industrial revolution continuous. As pointed out by the London Engineer, the remedy that at once suggests itself to every employer of labor on the occasion of trouble with his workmen is "to use a tool wherever it is possible instead of a man." The following significant illustration is given of the quickness with which employers carry out this suggestion. A strike among the boot and shoe factories in one county in the State of Massachusetts, in the year 1885, resulted in the ous industrial and social disturbances capacity for producing by the same factories during the succeeding year of a fully equal which agitate the world at the present time. At the same time it is noted that wages have greatly the same time it is noted that wages have greatly the same time it is noted that wages have greatly thundred operatives, one machine improvement garded as altogether debauched and degenerate. The officer ran down to the market and found of work has decreased, while the cost of doing a given amount of work has decreased in equal ratio, so that five been introduced, which is capable of doing the ormer work of from 200 to 250 men with a force not exceeding 50 men.

It thus appears that manufacturing labor is constantly being discounted by machinery, and is accompanied during those years by an extra- therefore an industrial pursuit to be avoided by these commencing life, and to be abandoned by ducts. Beef, pork, flour, oats, butter, lard, these engaged in it whenever other me us of cheese, wool, etc., declined more than 25 per l'livelihood can be obtained. Meantime the laborers can do much to nitigate their condi-The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 is set | tion by combination, but until something in e down as an event which was probably more pro- stab lity is attained in supply and demand, and ductive of more immediate and serious economic that seems an impossibility at present, they must be prepared for a desperate struggle. Better education and increased intelligence will doubtless prev nt the mass of workingmen is quoted as end raing the statement that "the assuming responsibilities beyond their power canal may be said to have given a death blow to support, but there will always be a residuum to do the work of the world. The present is a time of transtion, and therefore of hardship system of warehousing in and distribution from | and tria', but the ultimate result of the i crease England, with the old modes of banking and of man's power over nature for the saving of exchange, underwent a complete revolution, and | labor must be for the greater comfort and happiness of mankind.

OVER SUPPLY OF LABOR.

Toronto workingmen have been considering of the human labor displaced by this change is the question of immigration. At the usual meeting of the Trades and Lubor Council, held last week, attention was drawn to a printed statement issued in London, Eng., headed 'Work and Wages in Canada, Season 1887. Enormous demand for Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants. ' This was officially sent throughout Great Britain by Mr. Archer Baker, European traffic agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. As a sample of its misle ding character the Legislative Committee of the Council gave extracts, and said the statements were backed p by Mr. John Lucas, President of the Toronto Builders' and Contractors' Association, and by Mr. Lionel Yorke, Pres dent of the Toronto Builders' and Contractors' Federegularity at no distant day. Thus India and rated Association, and c ntractor for the Parlia-

The committee, nevertheless, asserted that there has been and is more than a sufficient supply of all classes of skilled and manual labor in Canada, and that the efforts of these men the revolution in the carrying trade upon land | have been in the direction and with the intent of breaking up the labor organizations, so that they may still further lower the rate of wages. The committee desired to point out to those workingmen in England and elsewhere, into whose hands this leaflet might find its way, that the ground as to the labor supply, or rather over-supply in Toronto, has been admitted by the D. minion Government in nominally withdrawing the "assisted passage" inducement of past years to mechanics and skilled laborers; that the secretary of the St. George's Society

being fought on Irish soil. Salisbury might as combined production and consumption of all willing men during the winters of 1885 make strong representations to the Dominion Government against immigration as at present conducted by the Government.

The committee had had before them the agricultural returns to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, dated May 15, 1887, in which they laborers in their respective localities, while the remaining 44 are not very emphatic as to there being a scarcity of laborers. This evidence of employers of farm laborers was in s'riking contrast to the misstatements of city building con-

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. A despatch from St. John, N.B., lets in a ment of the Intercolonial Railway. A Boston man, one Underhay, having threatened to tell "what he knew about certain oil transactions," has been given a monopoly of supplying oil and waste to the road, the Canadian contractors being shunfed, notwithstanding that their material was better and twenty per cent. cheaper. This, however, only appears to be a phase of the general corruption prevailing in all departments of the management. The Halifax Chronicle eums it all up thus:-"It (the Intercolonial) is run as a political machine, and of taxation. Between car spring scandals, oil swindles and Inch-Arran inequities, the Intercolonial has become the synonym and raised lected by the agents of the Bureau show that | epitome of all that is disreputable and odious one man can now do the work which twenty in Toryism. It brings under the nostrils of the people of the Maritime Provinces particularly the recking abominations of Tupperism, Macoriginally as a bond of unity between the upper and lower provinces, it has been so frightfully mismanaged by Tory manipulators that it has become a source of discord and disgust. There is not a passenger who arrives at Halifax by this road who does not curse the miserable and incompetent management."

NOVA SCOTIA AND REPEAL.

Nova Scotian papers still insist that the secession sentiment is as strong as ever in that elections, influenced in too many cases by the almighty boodle, was considered adverse to the repeal movement. The same paper, however, warns "the opponents of repeal not to lay the flattering unction to their souls that repeal is dead," and goes on to say :-

It will flourish, we trust, when their political graves are growing green. The fact that a small portion of the voters of this province stultified themselves by reversing their verdict of a few months previously does not in the slightest degree lighten the burdens of an unnatural union, or lessen the justice of our demands. The ne cessivy for our release from Canadian thraldom is as urgent as ever, is indeed gaining strength from added wrongs, and let the parasites say what they will, is destined in the near future to lead to the revision, if not the revoking of the

This is all very fine and speaks well for the spirit animating the Repealers. But a people who can be bought up wholesale at a general election to vote against a principle, for which they have declared themselves willing to go to called for by the coroner. Constable Fennel, of No. 7 station, says that he was standing at the corner of McGill and Wilhonesty is doubted, their devotion questioned, so, is the prostitute province of the confederacy. Other provinces had to be gerrymandered or buildozed, but Nova Scotia was bought like a sheep in the market, and until her people rethe bargain and sale.

SOUTH RENFREW ELECTION.

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE ELECTED BY 130 MAJORITY.

ARNERIOR, Ont., Aug. 2.-The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for South Renfrew, caused by the death of Mr. Campbell, the Liberal member, took place to-day, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Fergus n, the Conservative candidate, over Mr. Duncan McIntyre, Liberal. The majorities for each candidate are as follows :-Fergu- Mc n-

T. C. F.	100
son.	tyr
21	
179	
113	•
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20	
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23	
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20	• •
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360	:
224	
126	
	21

Majority for Ferguson.... 136 with Griffiths and Matawatchen still to hear

FATHER PARADIS' RELEASE.

OPTAWA, Aug 4 .- Rev. Father Paradis, in his case with the Messrs. Gilmour, was diagged before the Justices of the Peace under an acpeture the Justices of the Feace under an accuration of having erased a certain trade mark affixed to some 1 gs. This offense, a cording to law, is a viailated to simple larceny, a care in which a competent magistrate, i.c. a Recorder which a competent magistrate, i.c. a Recorder or Judge of Special Sessions, can grant a summary trial to the accus-d. Following the statutes in similar cases, and in order to avoid the proceedings of a thorough investigation. Messis. Rochon & Champagne, on behalt of the Rev. Mr. Paradis, asked for a summary trial hefore His Honor Recorder Champagne. This request was complied with, and the case fixed for to-day for hearing. Seeing that their victim was about to escape them too quick, according to the evidence given by a number of witnesses to justify the conduct of Rev. Father Paradis, the counsels for the Messrs. Gilmour Paradis, the counsels for the Messrs. Gilmour then gave notice of their intention of applying for a writ of certiorari, by which they could apfor a writ of certiorari, by which they could appear a from Judge Champagie's decision. In compliance with the order, the accused appeared at the hour appointed (1 p.m.) before the Rec rder of the City of Hull, but, strange to say, neither the courses nor witnesses for the proceeding with an appearance.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

An Old Butcher has His Jugular Artery Severed-His Murderer Arrested.

One of the most terrible, if not the worst,

cold-blooded murders that ever occurred in our

asually peaceful city was committed last Thursing on business there for the last 40 years, having their stall on the southern side of the mar-ket, indulged in a slight quarrel, with the result that one of them was murdered on the spot by his f-llow merchant. Terence Carroll, aged 84 years, has his stall next to that of by his 1-now histonant. Iterance Carron, aged 84 years, has his stall next to that of Dennis O'Connor, aged 73, and both were frequently not on the best of terms. The stalls are about thirty feet apart and between, against the wall, is a sink and water tap, where the butchers procure the water for use and where they frequently week. O'Connor is af they frequently wash. O'Connor is of a very joking disposition and, it is alleged, was continually annoying Carrol, and frequent disputes have thus occurred between them, but matters never resulted seriously, although adjoining stall keepers were daily looking for a row taking place between the two men. About 7 o'clock last night O'Conpor, who had previously been tessing Carrol in a jocular way, closed his tall out went to be referenced. stall and went to the refreshment stall of Mr. Larose. He spoke to the latter gentleman for some time and said that Carroll was in bad humor and thought something must have "riled" him. O'Connor sub-equently proceeded to the sink mentioned above to wash his hands. A moment later Mr. Larose heard a rushing thither he found O'Connor lying on his back on the plank footpath, with a stream of blood flowing from a wound in the right side of his neck. Mr. Larose, assisted by a young man named Murphy, who ran across from the oppoite side of Foundling street, raised up O'Connor's head, but the unfortunate victim could not speak, and they looked sround for assistance. Just then the polic arrived, and the officers seeing two clergymen from St. Ann's Church passing called them over, and one of them took the dying man by the hand, showed him the cross and recited the prayers for the dead. Mr. O'Connor attempted to give utterance to some thing, but

A GUSH OF BLOOD IN HIS THROAT prevented him, and he fell back in the arms of those who supported him. Constable Favreau telephoned for the General Hospital ambulance, which arrived, but as the wounded man was about to be placed on the stretcher he expired without having spoken a word. The constable made enquiries around, and having elicited some fac.s, Officer Senecal went up to Terence Carroll, who had just closed his stall door, and informed him that he would be compelled to accompany him and Officer Favreau to the station. Carroll gave ready consent, and on the way Senecal said :"Why did you strike him?"

"Because he was always annoying me, and I would have to put a stop to it."
"But you need not have struck him with a

"Oh, the knife was in my hand, and I struck

him with it.'
"It's too bad, you have killed him.'
"Oh, in 1 ed, he's not dead?"

"Yes, he's a corpse now.

"Well, then, it's too bad."

Carroll was taken and locked up, but he did not seem to rea ize exactly what he had done, and even early this morning thought the authori ties were joking when they said O'Connor was The murdered man O'Conpor was taken to the General hospital, where the body now lies. Nobody is believed to have seen murder, but everything pointed to Carroll who cleared all by acknowledging baving struck the blow. The officers, after locking Carroll up,

returned to the market in quest of the knife.
They entered his stall, and near the door they found a butcher's kaifs lying on the floor. It is about a foot or fifteen inches long, and very narrow. Along the blade for about six inches from the point are blood stains. The knife was secured, and the police now have it in their possession until liam streets when a man across the street O'Connor lying on the fl or with his head ported by a young man named Murphy. young fellow told the constable that he was walking down Foundling street, on the south side of the market, when he saw a man lying on the market floor with another holding his head assert themselves they must beer the odium of up. He ran across and found O'Connor lying as stated above and helped Larose to hold up his head. At this time Sub-Constables Senecal and Favreau, of the Central Station, arrived, and Favreau at once telephoned for the ambulance from the General Hospita', which arrived and

took the dead man away.

This morning Terence Carroll was brought before the Police Magistrate. He was arrested without a war aut and was handed over to the Coroner. The prisoner said that he had struck the blow in self-defence. The deceased came down to wash his hands and commenced talking about his good busicess to prisoner; they had some hard words and prisoner says O'Conner struck him. He (prisoner) had the knife in his hand and struck O'Conner back. The wound in O'Co nor's neck is about four inches deep and an inch wide. The blow severed the jugular artery, which is sufficient to cause instant

Mrs. Carroll, prioner's wife, said this morning that deceased had been teasing her husband for the past forty years. Carroll himself said he had been bothered by O'Connor for the past twenty years. The prisoner is 84 years of age and resides at 119 College street. He has always borns a good reputation, is a square business man, but is described by many as peevish and unable to take a joke. He has four sons and a daughter, only one of whom is a minor. He is of low stature, clean shaven, and is slightly bent forward. He has been doing business in St. Ann's market for the past 45 years, and has amassed considerable money, which he invested in real estate. The coroner at 3 o'clock this insternoon empane'led a jury at the General Hospital, and after having viewed the body an adjournment was made. Carroll will be detained in the common jail until further developments in the case. He was visited this morning by two of his sons. Detective Cullen said he knew Carroll for the last 31 years, and never knew him to be naught else than a hard-working and industrious man, but admitted that he was rather peevish.

DENIS O'CONNOR.

Denis O'Connor, the murdered man, was born in 1814 in the county Sligo, Ireland. When quite a boy he immigrated to this country and vent into the meat business. Some years later went into the heat business. Some years later he opened a stall on St. Ann's market as d went into the trade for himself. He raised a large family, of whom five girls and one boy are living, and all are matried. Decased was always temperate and a very indulgent and kind porent. His wife died about three years ago. Mr. O'Connor is a property owner, and has been a prominent parishioner of St. Patrick's Church for the past 45 years. One of his daughters, Mrs. Thomas Farmer, was seen by a Post reprosentative this morning, and stated that Mr. Carroll, when he came to this country, was sheltered and provided for by her futhe., and now, after all he had done for him, he had received an untimely death as a reward. The many friends of both parties regre: deeply the sad occurrence. Mr. O'Connor resided with his relatives at

No. 2063 Noire Dame street, and the latter have not seen the body yet. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock to the Cote des Neiges cemetery.

First Friend-Dil you get her photograph while you were away? Second Friend-Well, ah, the fact is, she gave me her nega-

LITERARY REVIEWS.

A VENETIAN LOVER," by Edward King.
Publishers: Kegan, Paul, Trench & Co.,
1 Paternoster Square, London.

This new work, by Mr. Edward King, canno fail to be favorably received in those literary circles in which "Ecnoes from the Orient," a former production of his, some time ago, was so tormer production of his, some time ago, was so warmly welcomed. Treating as it does of Venice, of her "gorgeous domes, ruddy with rich measics Byzantine," of "her mazy lanes of water," of all that yet remains unchanged since Valice was the mistress of the seas, we see here again those skies which Turner loved to paint, here again those legends over which Rogers lingered, and slip with this new chronicler hrough

Of franquil water.", and and translucent depths Of franquil water.", and and translucent depths We feel the nameless influence of the clime

and time, best likened, as in the book before us, to the breath of Such odors as the great Dage Loredan Brought with him from the spley Cyprien isles;

or those brought thither when "The braked galleys home from Asia came,
Their labored sides distended with the stores
Of precious guiss and liquids prest frem flowers,
Culled in the depins of down Syrlan vales
Or plucked upon the steep Armenian hills."

The plot of this story in verse is simple enough. The merest thread on which the descriptive portions could be strung. And here description is everything. A few of those, not perhaps the most striking, but not at random chosen, will best suffice to give a good general idea of the style of the style of ides of the style of the writer.

Here was the ideal maiden of the poet'

"I saw her in a vision bright,
A fair vouctian of the golden time
When venice was the mistress of the seas,
Remeath a satin canopy she sat,
Hedecked with richest stuffs from Samarcand.
The scarlet dresses of her gendollers,
The damask dags that fluttered from the roofs,
And all the gleaning train of darting boats
Proclaimed her wedding day."

But in the real all these accessories were los and northward shone the light out of which

"Plashed the lovely face,
The russet hair, the diamond at the threat,
The sweet low brow.
The tender little face."

Here is a glimpse of a Venetian interior :-

"On a carven table, in a nock, Close by a balcony that overhung The sad, dark water, old Anina spread The simple supper—bread and meat and grapes; One wickered lask of red Chianti; cheer Such as our narrow household rarely gnew. So ran my thought: and as I mused, she drew Backward the draperies that hid a door Ornate with porphyries that Dandalo Gave to my ancestors who fought with him The day that Byzance fell."

Here is another in a different vein, and her we must end:-

"Death soemed abashed in such a splendid home, The rich disorder of a noble's day literayed its earliess grandeur everywhere. Here on the purple leather of a chair A parchment; ocsy with silver clasp Beside a crucifus of Ivory Wassess, and on the toliet table plied Were costly treasures of Musano's isle, And multicolored and cannelled cups.

Beyon I an chony encrusted door Swamma open, was a panophed array
Of hatberts and of lances damascened,
Of bucklers, standards, trophies, handeroles:
Of arms whith Ghistine great Manthan
Rail wrought with wondrous skill; the cupboards
shoue

shone
with precious stones; and in the niches lay
Majolicas and statuettes and gens,
The legacics of warlike nucestors.

A window in this princely armory
O'erlocked a garden in a specious court;
The scent of assimine and of orange came
Deliciously adrift through colonades
Of Oriental jasper; fountains sang
Their idylis to the staturs on their brinks;
Here life was portry; and here to die
Seemed dire misfortune, for the heast was woodd
To highest pleasures in this gracious place."

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY for July, 1887, contents:-Christopher Columbus This century's estimate of his life and works, by John Gilmary Shea, L.L.D. A Plea for Tra dition, by G. E. A. M., S.J. Prof. Tanssen and other modern German historians, John A. Mooney. Religious Freedom in the United States, treaties and public laws, J. A. O'Sulli States, treaties and public laws, J. A. O'Sullivan. Some impressions of Vienna, Fred St. George Mivert. Utility of the Irish language in the study of the Classics, C. M. O'Keete. Sketch of the Catholic Church in Montana, Rev. H. Van Renssalaer, S.J. Marie Clothilde of France, Queen of Sardinia, 1759-1802, M. H. Allies. The immediate prospects in Ireland, T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Xavier Thériah, a naturalist of the Vosges, "M. P. Thompson. Scientific Chronicle, Rev. J. M. Degni, S.J. Publisher, Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia.

Degni, S.J. Publisher, Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia. CATHOLIC WOBLD, August, 1887. The table of contents for this month comprises the following:—The Blessed Campion, H. M. Raymond Barker. Judge Lynch, Ex-Senator John W. Johnson. The Movement Towards Unity, Rev. H. H. Whyman. Ireland Again Under Coercion, S. B. Gorman. Catholic Total Abstinence, Rev. Thos. J. Conaty. This number also contains several poems and miscellaneous reading of a high order. Address, 6 Park Row Place New York.

THE AVE MARIA FOR JULY contains its usual fund of interesting reading matter. The articles are:—A Far Famed Shrue of the N w World (St. Anne de Besupré), is highly interesting to Canadians, giving a clear and lucid history of this celebrated shrine from its foundation. Corpus Christi in the Tyrol, by Richard J. McHugh, showing the deep religious feeling of the Tyrolese. That Wicked Paragraph, by Maurice F. Egan. The Rome of To-day is well worth reading. The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, by Elizar Ellen Starr. Continuation of the story Fairy Gold, by Christian Reid. A Brave Life, Kathleen O'Meara. Mercy, by Chiss. Wm. Stoddart. Also, Sympathy, by the same author. Our Lady Night, by R. J. Mc-Hugb. Midsummer, Wm. J. Kelly. The Youth's Department contains interesting matter for the remove fells. ter for the young folks.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.-A portrait of General Guzman Blanco, the President and autocratic ruler of the United States of Venezuels, furnishes the frontispece of The American Magazine for August. A lively description of a sojourn in Venezue'a (illustrated) is contri-buted by Dr. W. F. Hutchinson. That country is exceedingly attractive, and those who have one visited it, whether for business or pleasure, are almost sure to make the trip again. Most of the coffee sold in the United States as "Mocha" or "Java" is raised there. "Mocha" or "Java" is raised there. Readers of Mr. Fawcett's story in the August number of The American Magazine will find out a great deal more than they have previously learned about the cousins and the aunts of the tair Olivia. Poets and wr ters of fiction have tamiliarized us with the names of many English birds of the common sort. A description of them, as seen by American eyes, is given, copiously il ustrated, by Theodore H. Mead. Hereafter, when we go to England, we need not mistake a rook for a crow, nor a jackdaw for a as almost every American village can produce As yet the main f-atures of village society have not suffered so much change as that of our cities, and Mr. Hawthorne does good ser-

magnie. The Justices of the Superior Court are presented both by the engravers art and in pen-portraits by Z. L. White. They are solid looking men, for the most part, with a decided development of avoirdupois. Julian Hawtherns contributes sketches of typical characters, such vice in embalming these types before they pass away. Col. I. Edwards Clark-, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, resents an elaborate review of the new methods adopted during recent years in our schools and co lezes. The change began with industrial art teaching, and in this line the greatest development is to be expec'ed, although the more general effects are far-reach ing and apply already to all departments of education. The chi.f poem of this number education, the cni poem of this number of the magazine is a particular by Maurice Thompson, entitled "Our Legend," (E Pluribus Unum). Clinton Scollrad contributes a seronade. "The Ghost of Aaron's Prong," by Tobe Hodge, and "A Remarkane Pair of Pantaloons," by Caleb Forsythe, are completed stories, Mr. Lea C. Harby des cribes "A South Carolina Village" (George-term), and Cyrus Field and Willard t. 11 of

the quaint monuments in a cemetery near Baltimore. The Supplement contains the brief essays of "The American Pulpit," letters to the editor on "Timely Topics," "Suggestions for August," by a physician of experience, and a large collection of anecdotes, illustrated, in

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. New York, McWilliam & Co., 112 Fourth

The August number of this high clas periodical is very interesting, as may be seen by the table of contents: "Walks in the Wheat Fields," by Richard Jeffries, profusely illus-trated; "Captain (of militia) Sir Dilbury Diddle" is highly amusing and also illustrated The charming story, "Marzio's Crucifix," is consinued; "My Lattice Towards the North, by M. Kelly; "A Visit to a Dutch Country House," Part I., by May Crommelin; "A Secret Inheritance," Book II.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT NESS:

Sir,—There are a great many of your readers who are no doubt interested in the labor movement, or, in other words, in favor of the Knights of Labor. The little information I am going to give will show to my Cavadian brothers what can be done by organized labor. In the Massa-chusetts Legislature there was passed at its last session several important acts in the interests of the working men and women of this state.

First-An act to prohibit the employment of children in cleaning dangerous machinery, Approved March 28th,

Second—An act to secure proper sanitary provisions in factories and workshops. Approved

Third—An act to secure proper ventilation in factories and workshops. Approved April

Fourth-An act to secure proper meal hours for children, young persons and women employed in factories and workshops. Approved

April 21st.
Fifth—Placing the enforcement of fall factory laws in the hands of the district police. Ap

proved April 21st.

Sixth—An act to incorporate the Knights of Labor Co-operative Building Association of Cambridge. Approved May 2nd.

Seventh—An act to increase the district police, to enable them to properly enforce the factory laws.

factory laws. Eighth—An Act to make the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Holiday. Approved May 11th.

Ninth—An act to extend and increase the

power of the State Board of Arbitration. Approved May 14th. Tenth—An act to extend and regulate the liability of employés to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employés in their

ervices. Approved May 14th.
Eleventh—An act to facilitate voting by employes. Approved May 14th. This act closes all worshops and stores for two hours after the polls are open on any state or national

election day.

Twelfth—An act to strengthen the law fixing the hours of labor for women and children.

Approved May 17th.

Thirteenth—An act to secure proper meal hours for children, young persons and women.

Approved May 31st.

Fourteenth—An act to regulate fines for important warning. perfect weaving. Approved June 6th.
Fifteenth—An act to regulate the observance

of the Lord's day. Under this law barber shops must close on the Sabbath. Sixteenth—An act to amend the weekly payment bill. Approved June 11th. This act. or amendment, prevents the assignment of wages to anyone in the employ of any corpora-

tion, as has been the custom in many of the railway companies. Seventeenth-An act in relation to the employment of minore under 16 years of age who cannot read or write the English language.
Approved June 16th.

Eighteenth-An act abolishing contract convict labor in reformatories and houses of correc-Nineteenth-A resolution relating to the

appointment of commissioners to an interstate national convention on prison labor. Approved In the passage of these resolutions a great

work has been done the wage workers of this State. It is needless to go into an analysis of the objects attained, as the titles of the acts, them more explicit, show clearly their purpose. This great work gues to show what has been accomplished by the power of organized

I will close by thanking you for space in your valuable paper, hoping that in the near future I will be able to furnish you with more interesting news.

Respectfully yours,
J. McA.

Boston, July 28th, 1887,

AN APOLOGY. LE MONDE" TAKES HACK WATER FOR ITS ATTACK ON PRIME MINISTER MERCIES.

Our evening contemporary, Le Monde, which made such a fierce attack upon the Hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Mercier, who in turn had the editors arrested, has the following to-day in its editorial columns as an apology for all that it has said. The article reads thus: "The article has said. The article reads thus: "The article which appeared in Le Monde of Friday last against Mr. Mercier has attracted the general against Mr. Mercier has attracted the general attention of the press of the country. The Hon. Prime Minister attached so much importance to it that he deemed it proper to have the editor-in-chief and the manager of the paper arrested. We admit here, in all frankness, that the tone of the article in question fully justifies the protests of our confreres of the press and the Hon. Mr. Mercier. The article in question was published in the ab-sence and without the knowledge of those per sing responsible for the editing of the paper. The editor-in-chief, Mr. Vanasse, was absent from the city for some days, and the assistant editors, of whom one, Mr. Lassalle, was in Laproirie County, declare that they know nothing of matter, as also does Mr. Lessard, the manager of the paper. The article, therefore, seems to have gained publicity in an underhand way, and we regret it as much as anyone. We disapprove it without any reserve. Calumnies and falsehoods are no more permitted in jour-nalism than in the other states of life. Christian charity obliges us to exalt the virtues of our fellowmen and to hide their vices, their faults and little misdoings. It is our duty to be faithful to this beautiful lesson of charity. We are, therefore, in favor of moderation in the polemics of journalism, in the parliamentary debates and in the discussion on the popular platforms. Let us discuss, with dignity and respect, the polititical opinions of our opponents, but let the domestic fireside ever remain sacred and inviolable. We have always blamed the conduct of those writers and hustings shouters who eem to find pleasure in throwing in the public pasture, in the midst of the excitement of an electoral contest, family affairs and the private conduct of their adversaries. Such is our man-ner of looking upon the obligations of public writers and orators. We are always compelled to be faithful to it. If we have at times hap pened to err in these duties it was more through being carried away at the moment than through malice. We are usppy to make this disavowal lst, to repair the wrong which that unfortunate article may have caused Mr. Mercier; 2nd, for the honor of our people, and 3rd, for the satisfaction of the consciences of those who have the grave responsibility of the publication of a

paper so important as Le Monde.

F. VANASSE VERTEVECILLE. Editor-in-chief of Le Monde.

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISCHTER, U. Now "OFTA and
MINISTERIAL FOR VIEW OF OFTER AND A STATE OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

of the Authority of J.

SOMERSET, Aug. 2.—It will be a long time before the people of Megantic, of this Province, and even of the Dominion of Canada, forget the eloquent words uttered and the loyal enthusiasm evoked this afternoon by the newly elected leader of the Liberal party of Canada. As it was Mr. Laurier's first public appearance since his election to the position so-ably filled by a Baldwin, a Brown, a Mackeazie and a Blake, it was quite natural that this Somerset demonstra-Baidwin, a Brown, a Mackenzie and a Make, it was quite natural that this Somerset demonstration should attract the leading Liberals of Quebec and many thousands of the citizens to the heautiful County of Megantic. Hon, Mr. Laurier arrived in the village in the forenoon, and together with his friend, the local Premier, and together with his friend, the local Premier. was the object of an ovation any statesman might be justly proud of. The member for Quebec East was surrounded on the platform by nearly all that is eminent in the Liberal ranks in his native province, amongst whom were noticed Hon. Messrs. Mercier, whom were noticed Hon. Messrs. Mercier, and Gagnon, Dr. Fiset, M.P., Messrs. Lavergne, H.P., Hon. A. Turcotte, C. Beausoleil, M.P..C. Langelier, M.P., Dr. Rinfret, M.P.P., F. Langelier, M.P.P., Choquette, G. M. Dechenes, M.P.P., G. Amyot, M.P., Cardin, M.P.P., L. O. David, M.P.P., and many other politicians of note. The meeting having been opened by Mayor Savoie, of Somerset, a number of addresses to Hon. Mr. Laurier from the surrounding counties, were read, followed by the reading of letters from some of Mr. Laurier's leading collesgues in the House of Commons, expressing the greatest confidence in

Commons, expressing the greatest confidence in the success of his leadership, and regretting that they were precluded from being present. The leader of the Canadian Liberals began his address by referring to the fire which had devastated Somerset two years ago, and to the admiration he felt for her citizens, who, irrespective of party, spared no effort to make their village beautiful and prosperous as of old. He would dare believe, also, that the old political names were to be thus forgotten throughout the country, and that all would put their shoulders to the wheel and strive to give our common country a good and efficient Government "You congratulate me," continued Mr. Laurier, "upon my elevation to the Liberal leadership I deplore it, and so must we all when we reflect was brought about by the retirement of Hon. Mr. Blake, who e loss to the country i irreparable, whose loss to us is equally severe. The speaker here made an elequent allusion to the magnanimous dispositions of Messrs. Cart-wright, Mills and Davis, who, he said, had greater claims to the leadership of the Liberals than he had, and his countrymen could not soon forget that spirit of justice and generosity which had been exercised by the English speaking members of his party. He was a French Canadian, but the rights of his English speaking countrymen were just as sacred as the dearset possessed by the people of this province, and if ever the rights of those of another race and religion were assailed in this country the present leader of the Liberal party would be one of the first to rush to their defence. The aggressive attitude of what the hon, gentleman termed "A certain press in Ontario," was ably condemned. To be Canadian was the object of the Confederation, so that we might be joined together in one great national family. This was the programme of twenty years ago, but unfortunately it had met with ill success. The Maritime Provinces endure the union, but they accept it not. Mani-toba is in open revolt, and a feeling of general discontent prevails on every hand. If this be true, the fault is not with our institutions, but ather with those who govern us, and now I declare that, as leader of the Liberal party, I will do all in my power to bring respect to these institutions which I so much admire. I am of French descent and have all the pride of my race. I will not say what would have happened if Wolfe had not vanquished Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, but one thing can be said freely and with honest pride, we have gained a greater victory than Wolfe. We have made the conquest of that liberty which we all hold so dear—the prestige of responsible govern-ment. Let us not forget that we are British the source of all true liberty. After alluding to the Hon. Mr. Mercier's intentions respecting certain changes in the constitution discuss at the coming conference at Quebec, Mr. Laurier said that it was no wonder Nova Scotin's heart refused to beat with ours. It was dissatisfied after being forced into the union of 1867. The natural trade of those provinces was with the United States. This was taken from them, and it was thought that they would be recompensed by the trade of the Upper the steamer. The firmes, lowever, were soon Provinces. Did it succeed? No, because you extinguished, and police went in pursuit of the cannot legi-late against geography, But Tain told that the province Supports the Government of the day. Yes, but it is bought with millions of money. Here the spenior read an extract showing that the Government had promised to spend \$550,000 in order to carry Digby. By the way that Sir John is going on, one might think that he was saying with Louis XV.: "After all, it will last as long as I do." Yes, and after Sir John then the deluge. (Great cheers.) Sir John the Speaking of Manitoba and the North-west affairs, Mr. Laurier made a very strong point against the policy of disallowance, which was being so constantly pursued by the present Cabinet. He charged the Federal Government in 1881. They now seek to apply the monopoly clauses of the C.P.R. Act to Manitoba, when they are well aware that it has nothing what-ever to do with Manitoba and the other provinces. In support of this statement, Mr. Laurier read extracts to the above effect from speech's delivered in Parliament by the Premier and his colleague, the Hon. Thomas White. The people of the prairie province were doubly justified in resisting the usurping powers of the Ottawa Government. The people will remember that year after year this centralizing tendency is becoming more and more manifest as actaster act of the local legislatures are dia lowed, and they will begin to ask why it is that the Imperial Parliam nt, which has the same veto power over the ac's of the Canadian Parliament a-that possessed over the several legislatures by the Federal Government, never exercises this undoubted right. It has been done; but not in twenty years, and then at the request of Sir John himself in the matter of the Pacific Sandal Commission taking evidence under onth. If the Imperial Government interfered with Canadian legislation we would soon have trouble, there would be loval Tories who are only loyal when it suits their party purposes Let them do. therefore, unto others is they would that others should do unto them. young orator hoped then that Mr. Me cier, who had just arrived with the laurels of Laprairie fresh on his brow (great cheering) would suggest a pan whereby an end would be put to this display of undue power by the gentlemen at Ottawa. Reaching the question of D minion subsidies, Mr. Laurier said that the present system was dangerous and illogical, and, for his part, yet only speaking personally, he was opposed to the of Federal subsidies altogether. admit that the present system is most defective and should be amended so that it may cease being very little better than a corruption fund e hands of the Federal ministers. fiscal policy of the Macdonald Government was then combatted with all that eloquence and argumentative power at all times at the ready disposition of the silver-tongued orator

disposition of the silver-tongued orator. He did not reproach the people for putting too much confidence in the Tories in 1878, whon they pretended that the N. P. was a persect for all the ills which the company of Condon the confidence in the Condon the confidence in the confidenc

mercs of Canada was beir to, for it was, indeed, a glittering policy, but, alas! how the people were deceived. The reaction has set in, and

now the speaker could say that at no time since

Confederati n was the tide of emigration set-

confederate has been of singulation solves, and at no time sixes 1867 have our people received lower prices for their farm products. He

that there was not more than ten per cent. of the French-Canadian families that could not count one or more of its members earning their living in the neighboring Republic. How then can we be surprised when they cry out for commercial union or some other means of bettering their condition. With regard to this bettering their condition. With regard to this important question Mr. Laurier spoke as follows: "I am not ready to say that the propalows: "I am not ready to say that the propagators of this scheme pretend to present it as a definite policy, but rather as a feeler for reciprocity, which, as all admit, has always been one of the strongest planks in the Liberal platform. Sir John has admitted that the merit attached to the old Reciprocity Treaty was due and due alone to the Liberal party, and the same authority asserts that the interchange was of great lessing publicy to the people of the of great lasting utility to the people of the Canadian provinces. Sir John said in the first days of the N. P. that the Americans would be forced to grant us favorable trade relations, but the centrary has been the result, which every farmer will admit with reference to which every lattice will admit with reference to the movement championed by Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Wiman. I am prepared to say that commercial union is an acced able idea or that it should be adopted. It will be necessary to take up and discuss a great many preliminary matters before defining the po icy, although I do not hesitate to affirm that it is time to put an end to this fatal policy of retaliation, which can assuredly be done without disturbing our patients of distance of the state of the s national dignity or impairing our national

The Hon. Mr. Laurier concluded his magnificent address amidst thundering applause. An address was then presented to Hon. Mr. Mereloquent address from the Premier, who seems equally as popular in this district as in and around Mon real. Several speeches were delivered by local men, and the most successful demonstration came to an end

TREVELYAN'S ELECTION A BAD BLOW TO THE UNIONISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The election of George Otto Trevelyan in the Bridgeton division of Glasgow literally knocks the breath out of the anti-Irish coalition. Nobody, either in Glasgow or London, had dared to expect more than 1,000 majority, and at the National Liberal club the burden of the talk was to be satisfied with 500. Doloful stories of Irish antipathy to Trevelyan came down even from the Irish members who had gone to Glasgow to try and throw the united hish vote for Trevelyan. On the other hand, the Liberal Unionists were very con-fident about the issue of the fight. They have been snarling all along that the Glad-stonians were showing gains simply because Tory candidates were put up against them instead of Unionists. With Evelyn Ashley, who is a typical Whig aristocrat, the son of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, and formerly an underling in the Gladstone ministry, they feet cock sure of reversing the adverse tide which the recent elections indicated. So confident were they, that one of the political writers of the Times wagered a bott e of wine at 8 o'clock in the evening that Ashley would have a majority instead of Trevelyan at the polls. Treelyan's vote was larger by 77 than the entire Liberal vote of 1885, and 200 larger than last Laberal vote of 1885, and 290 larger than last year. On the other hand, Ashley falls 125 betow the Tory vote of two years ago, and 214 below that of last year. The net Liberal gain over last year is 504, or nearly 6 per cent, on the total vote. In the Tory clubs at night the utinest designed are according to the total vote. utmost dejection was opservable, tempered by a grim sense of satisfaction that tue yanity of the Whig protences has been exposed. Every where Tories said: "Of course you know how I feel on the question; but it is no good kicking against the pricks." This is the handwriting on The Ministerialists admit that a modification

of the Government's Irish policy is probable under this conclusive proof of the spread of Gladstonianism. The section of the Conservative party which was pressing the Cabinet to proclaim the National League was on the verge of average but it in thought that the offering of the cabinet that the cabine of success, but it is thought that the efforts of Conservatives will now be ineffectual, and that all the efforts of the Government to ward coeccion will be relaxed. It is also be-lieved that another result will be that Mr. Gladstone will be more chary of promising concessions to the Liberal-Unionists, and will rather seek a consolidated alliance with the Parnellites, who have been becoming unessy and dissatisfied since the ex-Premer's speech

IRISH REPUBLICAN CRANKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—An Irishman, whese name the police have not yet disclosed, tried to blow up the British steamer Queen, of the National Line, this afternoon He rowed up in a small boat alongside the Queen and threw a bottle containing some kind of explosive on board. An explosion followed which set fire to fellow in a rowbea. He had put out for the Jersey shore, but they captured him and brought him to police headquarters. He said he was one of a band of men who had effected an organization having for its object the destruc-tion with explosives of every vessel carrying the British flag. The broken bottle was taken to the police headquarters. It contained kerosene, nuptha and rags scaked in chemicals. The prisoner took it cooly. "I was thwarted in this," he said, "but there are plenty of others at work who will averge insult to American vessels, and burn every vessel carrying the British flag." The prisoner gave the name of Conrad J. Mooney, and said he lived at No. 267 Warren street, Brooklyn. He was remanded until this morning. Mooney told the police he formed one of a gang of men who had deter-mined to burn every vessel entering port carry-ing the British flag. The seizure of American vessels in Canada and the usurpation of all commerce by the English had induced him to join the band. A long double-edged knife was found in the man's pocket. The steamer was only slightly injured.

THE PROCLAMATION. The Irish Republican Legion of the United States has prepared the following proclama-

tion:-

Whereas, the English Government wilfully, delib rately, and with malice aforethought, are now engaged in seizing American ships and holding their crews as prisoners, under threats and starvation; and whereas, the English Government acted in like manner last year, but more signally so on one occasion, when the cap-tain of an Eng ish war ship seized and forced into a Canadian port an American ship and d.d. then and there haul down the United States flag aboard the United States ship, in definite of the protests of her captain; and whereas the English Government has failed to apologize for these disgraceful and malicious outrages against our beloved flag; and whereas, no substintial means of redress can be expected through the hands of an Anglo-maniac President, associated with a Cabinet the majority of whom are ex-

treme Anglo-maniacs, and therefore more English than the English themselves;
Theref re we, the I. R. Legion of the United States, do hereby firmly resolve that the honor of our glorious republic must be upheld, and Therefore, we notify all good citizens not to go down to the sea on English ships or patronize them in any way, as Il English ships entering or leaving any port in the United States are thereby declared liable to seizure, attack of dertruction from this the 1st day of August, and shall so continue until the English Government shall make ample and satisfactory apology to the United States.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Sr. Thomas, Oat., Aug. 4.—Hon. Allen Francis, Uni ed States Consul, died very suddenly at 12 o'clock last night. This adds an other victim to the list of douths resulting from the late railway accident. He was knocked down and seriously injured by the hose reel at that time, but his death was quite unexpected as he was apparently improving and passed a good day yesterday. The immediate cause of death was some affection of the heart.

THAT TIRED, LANGUID FEELING and dull heed. ful faus, which will force and exhaust the sir. ache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's The whole system is to be similar to the under-

A DETERMINED DYNAMITER.

THE STEEL OF STREET

MOONEY WAS READY TO BLOW UP A FLEET. New York, Aug. 4—Thomas J. Mooney, who threw a bottle containing explosives on the deck of the steamship Queen yesterday afternoon, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police court to-day. In his trunk were found two pieces of gas pipe, packages of powder, sulphur, phosphorus, crystals of chloride of potassium, phosphorus, crystais of chloride of potassium, several glass tubes and some blasting caps for atlas powder, besides clothes and note-books; several yards of fuse and a box of draughtmen's instruments completed the list. The caps were of heavy brass of unequal lengths, and at about one-third of the distance from one and of each was a cock which tance from one end of each was a cock which the police did not attempt to turn to-day. shank of the cook was made of soft metal that could be eaten away by acid, and placed in the smaller chamber and thus explode the contents of the larger. Captain Gastlin, who made the examination, remarked, "Mooney was ready to blow up a fleet." Mooney's room und-rwent a careful examination, and also an examination made of the bathroom in which Mooney's landlady said he spent much of his time. The paint and tin were eaten by chemicals, and the place had undoubtedly been used as a laboratory. The landlady told the officers that her tenant enged his room last Christmas. He always paid his rent promptly. He said he was a collector for the Irish World.

HIS "INFRNAL MECHANISMS." Twenty feet of waterproof fuse taken from Mooney's trunk was laid upon the desk in court, together with many glass tubes. The detective said they were part of Mooney's "infernal mechanisms." Then Mooney sid he was an inventor, but these were part of his experimental materials, that he is now ergaged on a torpedo boat, and that he had received letters from the secretary of the navy about the torpedo boat. He had, he said, also been in communication with the secretary of the French navy. He had not secured a patent and did not want his business exposed. There were also produced in court a package of acid, a box of 100 triple force 25 calibre blasting caps, a rackage of sugar and a package of chlorate of potash, and a brass faucet machine for filling bombs with acid. "For every blow the Eng-lish gave the American flag I will give another as long as I live," said Mooney. He was locked up to await examination as to his sauity.

CANADA'S CASE UPHELD

BY THE AMERICAN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. New York, Aug. 4.—The World has the following from Washington: "From later intermation received by the department," said Assistant-Secretary of State Perter yest relay 'it does not appear that the Canadian Govern ment has made any unlawful a izures of American vessels or violated any international law. There is one case, I believe, where there was a trebnical violation of the law by the Canadian authorities, but that has been or will be satisfactorily adjusted. The case of the sailors who were detained, as first reported, and prevented leaving the country, is easily explained. It seems that they wished to reship from now. now. It seems that they wished to reship from a Canadian port. Canada had a right to object to that. We would do the same if the situation were reversed." Mr. Porter said he saw no reason to anticipate any serious trouble with Canada growing out of the fishery dispute, although it was probably true that some of the Canadian officials had shown scant courtesy in anterior the law.

Canadian officials and shown scant courtesy in enforcing the law.

Lewiston, Me., Anr. 4.—A special despatch from Boothbay to the Journal gives the substance of interviews with Judge Chall's Levi Woodbury and Mr. R. S. Spofford, of Boton, on the fishe ies quistion, and especially upon the views recently expressed by Admiral Luce, of the North Atlantic squadron, which, as reported in the papers, were in substance that "American fisher near must not enter Canadian harbors for fishermen must not ente: Canad'an harbors tor any purpose except shelter, repairs, purchasing wood and obtaining water, and that if they enter such harbors for any other purpose they must not expect any protection from our people. Both Judge Woodbury and Mr. Spoffo d expressed surprise at such a statement from an officer sent by our Government specially to protect our fishing interests, and declared that this view taken by Admiral Luce was in direct conflict with the position already maintained by the United States Government. Said Mr. Spof-ford:—"If the Admiral sected under instructions, why did our government set d any fleet to Canadian waters? It would have been more graceful to have back d down at the beginning.
If he has not acted under instructions, he should be called to a sharp account for giving away our case as far as he calld." Judge Woodbury in-terposed:—"I shall be very much as onished if the authorities at Washington do not at once disayow the utterances of the Admiral: for if they endorse them by their slence, it is a practical surrender of our case."

"Why has no action been taken by the administration under the so-called Retaliation act of last spring?" enquired the correspon-

"I have felt like waiting for the end before r. nonceng a judgment," replied Judge Wood-bury. "Certainly the Canadians have con-stantly and persistently denied to American fishing vessels all this season the rights named in the act of Congress and have repeatedly officially declared their intention to continue to do so. Yet similar privileges are being granted in our ports every day to Canadian vess no step has been taken to carry out the express will of Congress that the President should issue his proclamation withdrawing from Canadians

what they deny to us."
"I believe," said Mr. Spofferd, "that if nothing is done by the administration before the meeting of Congress there will be some pretty sharp enquiries addressed to somebody for this

course."
"There seems to be an impression in Cana dian circles," remarked Congressman Dingley, who was present, "that there is no intention on the part of the administration to carry out the policy of withdrawing from Canadian fishing vessels privileges denied us, as adopted by Congress. This impression is so firmly fixed in the Canadian mind that they seem to take it for granted that they can refuse privileges to our vessels without incurring any dan-ger of similar action by us. And now comes Admiral Luce's announcement that American fishermen must not expect in Canadian ports the privileges freely accorded Canadian fishing vessels in our ports. It is no wonder our fishermen are growing discouraged at the seeming neglect of our Government to protect them.

THE LATEST SEIZURE.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 4.—Yesterday the captain of the steam cruiser Intrepid seized the fishing boat Golddust belonging to Blanchard, a sardine packer at Eastport, Me., while taking in fish at Fair Haven, Deer Island. This boat has been running all the season without having once complied with the law by entering or clearing at the customs house. She was towed to St. Andrews, and orders from Ottawa

AN OPEN LETTER. Nov. 25th, 1886.

Messrs, T. Milburn & Co., I wish I had used B. B. B. sooner, which wou'd have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B. B. B., which soon cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long dis-tressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage, Halifax, N.S.

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS FOR CHICAGO.

A company has been organized to build underground railroads for rapid transit in Chicago and suburbs. It is designed to lay a tunnel thirty-five feet under the streets, reaching to all quarters of the city. The lines on the principal streets will comprise four tunnels, two cash for trains maying in different discounts. each for trains moving in different directions, and approached by staircases from the street corners at intervals of about half a mile. The tunuels are to be of brick and masonry, and lighted by electricity and ventilated by power ceived lower prices for their farm products. He Little Liver Pills before returne, and you will ground roads of London and Paris, and will agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite would also state without fear of contradic icn lind reliaf. They never fail to do good. ... overcome all the objections advanced against with ladies and children.

elevated roads and fast surface motors. The matter has been thoroughly investigated, thousands of dollars expended in drawings and engineers' advice, and the new corpo ation is backed by men whose names are a guarantee that the new system is not agitated to sell out.

PAULISTS WHO WERE SOLDIERS.

There were special G. A. R. memorials rvices at the church of the Paulit Fathers, in vices at the church of the Paulist Fathers, in self-willed girl bade defiance to her family New York City, on last Decoration Day, for the first time. Speaking of the rev. father who preached, the New York Sun has said:— Father Elliott is a splendid specimen of a six-footer, and his a voice that rings like the key note of a bugle. He is of Irish parentage, and is noted as a preacher in the Paulist missions, and as a writer in the Catholic World. He entered the army as a private in an Ohio regiment, and served through wate in an Ohio regiment, and served through most of the rebellion, earning a lieutenant's commission. His brother, Major John Eliott, was killed in the service. After the war ended Fr. Elliott studied law, and was admit ed to the bar. He was engaged to be married, but his fiance ded, and some time after to joined the Paulist community and studied for the priesthood. He was, with his relatives, for many years, a resident of Detroi. Mich., where one of his brothers, Richard Elliott, is now a business of their own unhappy lot and their wish to save her from a like fate. Indeed, the lot is pathetic in the extreme Behold it? pr in nent dry goods merchant, and another James Elliott, a chief of the fire department He is thoroughly progressive and American in all his ideas. The Paulists have two other ex-soldiers in their ranks, the Rev. Thomas V. Robinson and the Rev. George Deshon. Father Robinson and the Kev. George Deshon. Father Robinson was in the Confederate service, and, strange to say, the section of the army of which he was a member was in several engagements opposed by the Union troops, in whose ranks Fasher Elliott fought. The queer changes that time brings about are shown in the fact that they are now brothers enlisted under the same flag in the battle for the Church with the world, the devil and the flesh. Father Deshon was a student at West Point with Deshon was a student at West Point with General Grant, at whose obseques, it will be rembered, he was one of the special monteers from the great commander's old companies in

IT'S ALWAYS THE WAY.

"Didn't I tell you so"? said a gen:1-man to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street; "it's always the way." "What's always the way"? inquired a mutual friend of the two men who happened along just then. "Why, just thus," replied the first speaker: "you see Smith, here, the last time I met him he had one of the worst coughs you ever heard. He complained of a appetite, of night awears, of low spicits and other unmistals ble permaitery symtoms of consumption. I teld him to get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical D.scovery at once. He did so, and look at him now! Did you ever see a healthier looking man? The 'Discovery' has snatched

LIVING THREE YEARS ON SKIMMED MILK.

Louis Herbstf who keeps a saloon and hotel on Market street, Camden, N. J., and who is one of the best known Germans in South Jersey, celebrated recently his third auniversary of a skimmed milk diet. Mr. Herbst is a large, finely formed man of about 50 years of age, and weighs about 200 pounds. Three years ago he was afflicted with dyspensional kidney troubles. was afflicted with dyspensi and kidney troubles, and was advised by his physician to try a diet of skimmed milk exclusively. He tried the remedy for a couple of months and was at benefitted by the diet that he determined to try it for a year. At the expiration of the latter period Mr. Herbst's health was a most perfect. Far from becoming thin or emediated from the long continued use of skimmed milk, his form was, if possible, more rotund than before, and by the advice of his doctor he decided to adopt skimmed milk as his exclusive diet permanently. For three years he has eaten or drank absolutely nothing but the article named—not even water -and declaring to his friends who visited him recently that he proposed to continue skimmed milk and dispense with steaks, bread and butter and beer for the rest of his lif.

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED.

Keep your house guarded against suiden attacks of colic, cramps, diarrhess, dysentry and pression, and, struggling to sit up, felt upon her cholera infan um. They are liable to come when least expected. The safest, best and most results and pounds, so helpless was she to move liable reme 'y is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild

SLEEP. A very large number of adults form the

habit of sleeping in one particular position, such as lying upon their right or left side. A smaller number s'eep upon the back. Some sleep with the head greatly extended; more often it is considerably flexed upon the trunk. Many must have the head greatly elevated; others can only sleep with the head very low. According to the Medical Record it has yet to be de-termined whether any particular harm can come from sleeping in a certain position which the individual unconsciously assumes. A popular belief exists to the effect that the liver, being a heavy organ, tends to press upon the other abdomical virce: a when a person less on the left side. At any rate, more persons, pro-hably, sleep on the right side than on the left, as experience and Nosovitch's statistics show. Dr. G. Nosovitch believes also that the pos-

ture in sleep influences the extension of bronchitis. He found, for example, that in 235 cases, all of whom had this disorder, in ninetyseven it was left-sided, in seventy-two right sided and in sixty-six on both sides He thinks that the preponderance of branchitis on the left side was due to the fact that there was a greater expansion of this side during sleep, and consequently a greater ingress of cold air, or of the morbific particles causing the disease.

A recent writer has argued strongly for the view that the head should be lower than the feet during sleep, and he claims that more per fect health and greater longevity will result from such approximate topsyturviness. contrary position, with the head and trunk considerably raised, sometimes relieves cramps in the lege. It is well known that some chronic nervous affections, particularly nocturnal epilepsy, and some forms of insomnia are sometunes benefited by sleeping partially erect.

SHE BROKE THE ENGAGEMENT

because she saw that he had ceased to love her. Her beauty had faded, her former high spirits had given place to a dull lassitude. What had caused this change? Functional deraugement; she was suffering from those ailments peculiar to her sex. And so their two young lives drifted apart How need less, how cruel! Had she taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she might have been restored to health and happiness. If any lady reader of these lines is similarly afflicted let her lose no time in procuring the "Favorite Prescription." It will give her a new lease of life. Sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper

Mrs. Lena Hall, a wrinkled, coffee-colored woman, recently applied to the Health Com-missioners of St. Louis for a burial permit. She said that she was 107 years old, and could not live much longer, and wanted to make all ne-cessary preparations for her death while she was able. She was much disgusted at being told that ante-mortem burial certificates were never issued.

Severt colds are easily cured by the use for Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing prop-erties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest.

LOVE AMONG THE ROTHSCHILDS. PRESSURE SHOUGHT TO BEAR TO INDUCE MISS

HELKN TO MARRY WITHIN THE FAMILY. No doubt Wiss Helen Rothschild is heart ly envied by many of her relatives. Why? Because she marries to man of her choice. mendous pressu e was bought to hear on her to make her mary with nothe family circle, according to Rothschild tradition. But the self-willed girl bade deliance to her family tives were not a unit against her. Indeel, her mother was from the first inclined to let her have her own way, not because she approved it, but because she was too fond of her daughter to imperil her happiness Positive friends to Miss Helen Rethechild and supporters of her course were Baron and Baroness Alphons: Rothschild, the head of the family in France.
They championed the cause with the utmost vigor, and showed deep and powerful feling. Why did they assume this attithe is handsome, accomplished, temperate and mora', of a domestic and affection to dispo i-ti n. She is beautiful and so accomplished that it is remarked that she never did or said a foolish thing, and she has a warm, loyal disposition. Yet, despite all this, and despite their hundred millions or more, they are utt-rly unhappy. Why? They were cousin; and we emarried in accordance with a family decree. They were and have always been the best of friends. But love between them is unknown and impossible. This they confess to each other frankly. They do not blame each other, but feel a diep pity. The Baroness tries to drown her grief, not in seeking illicit lovers, for she is fail highly to her yows, but in charities and in the artistic of favors. cultivation of flowers. Baron Alphonse is also a fa thful sp u e in the ultimate sense of the word. But he cannot keep from wishing to be loved by some one for his own sake. So he often di-guises himself in a common workingman's clothes and goes about the streets when the working girls of Paris are on their way home. It is his hope to meet some one whom he can love, and who, not knowing his weath

VISITED BY A GHOST. I met a friend of Mary Anderson's at a little luncheon up-town the other day, says a writer

and vank, will love him in return purely for his own sake.—Chicago Tribunc.

in the Brooklyn Eagle, and she was relling me a curi are stray told her lately by the fair actress. The man said that Miss Anderson told him the story when she was last there, and assured him of its absolute truth, with the utmost earnestthousands from consumptives' graves. I has snatched of its absolute truth, with the utmost earnesthousands from consumptives' graves. I hers It is a regular old-fashioned and bonafide ghost story, and has the interest way."

LIVING THREE YEARS ON SKIMMED of England, Knebworth Castle, the home of Bulwer Lytton and his son, the Earl

MILK.

Louis Herbstf who keeps a saloun and hotel the control of Knebworth took a great fancy to the teather than the control of the fu' and entirely proper Kentuckian, and had her down to visit her in the country at her grand and historic residence. The night before the visit came to a conclusion there was some talk in the Countess' boudoir over five o'clock teas of the ghostlylegendsconnected with the historichouses of England. The Earl of Knebworth inherits a good deal of hisfather's taste for the supernatural and is very learned in spookology. After retailing thrilling and hair-lifting taes of many of the old places he had visited, he confessed to Miss Anderson that in Knebworth also there was a haunted chamber that had never been occupied at night for half a hundred years. Miss Anderson was too wise to let her one and only chance for meeting a real and aristocratic only chance for meeting a real and aristocratic "harnt" escape her, and begged to be allowed to sleep her last night in that long unused room. The Earl and Countess tried to persuade her cut of it, but she persisted, and, finally, on the condition that her maid should sleep upon a lounge in a room with her, they yielded. The serving woman was not told of the reason for the change of apartments of the partial of the reason for the change of apartments. other than Miss Anderson had taken a fancy to sleep there. Very late in the night, but at what hour she could not definitely say, Miss Ander-son was awakened auddenly by a feeling of op-pression, and, struggling to sit up, felt upon her sand pounds, so helpless was she to move or cry out. Finally, she managed to gasp out the name of her maid, and from the lounge the name of her maid, and from the founge where she slept heard a smothered and gurgling cry. A few moments later the maid rushed to her bedside in a panic of fear, explaining that Miss Anderson's cry had awakened her, but when she endeavored to answer a huge weight was laid upon her that made it impossible to articulate or move. The two women sat up in their dressing gowns shivering with fear until daylight arous household, and then no trace of any disturbance could be found in the room. Her hosts confessed that the condition of the experience of those who had slept in the room had been exactly similar, and Miss Anderson, despite their hospitality and kindness, was glad to get away from a place where she had suffered such nervous shock.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA AT SEA.

It has often been thought by mariners and those intimate with astronomical phenomena that many of the sudden and mysterious disappearances of versels lost at sea could be accounted for by their being struck by meteors and stones. The theory appears to have some foundation by the following statement given by Captain Swart, of the Dutch barque J. P. A., bound for Quebec, and one of the first statements of the kind ever made public: March 19th, the ship, while in latitude 37.39 north and longtitude 57 west, experienced a severe storm. About five o'clock in the afternoon meteors were observed flying through the air. They presented the appearance of balls. One was very black and the other brightly illuminated. The latter appeared as if ready to drop on board amilinips. The vessel was hove to under storm sails, and one meteor dropped into the sea close alongside, making in its flight a tremendous roaring noise. Before falling into the water the upper atmosphere was suddenly darkened, while pelow an 1 on board everything appeared like a sea of fire. The force of the meteor on striking the water caused the latter to form heavy breakers which swept over the vessel, rocking her fearfully. At the same time such a sufficiating atmosphere was caused as to force perspiration to run down the faces of all on board, and greatly oppressed the breathing from the great amount of sulphur in the air. Immediately after solid umps of ice fell on the decks, and the decks and rigging became covered with an icy crust caused by the immense evaporation, notwithstanding the fact that the barometer registered 66 de-grees. The barometer during the phenomenon oscillated violently, so that no reading could be taken. After close examination of the and rigging, no damage was found on the decks, but on the side where the meteor fell in the water the vessel appeared all black, and some copper sheathing was terribly blistered. The affair was followed by an increase of wind to hurricane force.—New York Times.

"GERMAN BAITING IN FRANCE." Berlin, Aug. 5.—The Deutsches Tagblatt, in an article headed "German Baiting in France," says if these persecutions continue and the French Government adopt corresponding measures, we should simply regard rbarous, uncivilized nation, and should break off diplomatic relations, discontinue railway and postal intercourse and throw out a line of military outposts. If the French play at war against us in time of peace, let us do the same

"Union is not always strength," as the sailor said when he saw the purser mixing his rum with brandy,

NATIONAL Colonization Lottery

CLASS D.

Drawing Third Wednesday of every month. The Third Monthly Drawing will take place on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1887. At 2 p.m.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES :

\$60,000.00!

FIRST SERIES—L'ST OF PRIZES

1200 Lots · • Value, \$50 000 Second Series-List of Frizes: 1 Real Estate......Value, \$1,000

500 Silver Plates.....

557 Lots - - Value, \$10,000 Tickets—Second Series, 25c.

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WE CONFIDENTLY ASSERT, THAT THE

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP,"

AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL.

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COUCHS, COLDS,

Croup and Consumption **CURED BY** ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. **CARTER'S**



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilis are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liverand regulate the Lowels. From if try only cure

HEAD

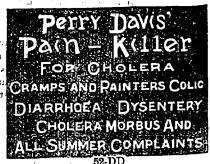
Ache they would be almost priceless to those was suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who care try them wil. And these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose,

very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gipe of purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five (\$\frac{1}{2}\$), Sodius druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



LOW COST HOUSES

AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decirating. Homes adapted to all climates and all classes people. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mull, post pake, upon receipt of 25 cts. btamps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION. 46-0 Brooklyn, N.Y.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

SPECIAL CABLE NOTES. COLONIZATION—THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

[Ey C. P. R. Telegraph.] TORONTO, Ont, Aug. 4.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe: LONDON OFFICE OF THE "GLOBE," }
S6 and 87 Fleet St., Aug. 3.

I hear that fresh pr possals for a st telement of the fisheries dispute have recently been submitted by the Washington authorities. They were approved at Ottawa and favorably review by the Imperial Government but and were approved by the Imperial Government, but are gived by the Imperial Government, but are gill under consideration. The details of the poposal are not known, but I am informed that proposal are not allowed, out I am informed that a more hopeful view of the poss bility of a peedy settlement is now taken at White Hall. THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The sub-committee on colonization, formed among the members of the Houss of Commons, will present its r port to the full committee to-morrow. I understand that the scheme which morrow. morrow. I amount is a combination of the various they recommend is a combination of the various proposals recently urged by the adv. cates of solution in the proposed to form a colonization heard, composed of British and colonial members, who will have charge of the fords; that capit I be raised by public subjection with interest at 3 per cent, quaranteed scription, with interest at 3 per cent. guaranteed gription, with interest at 3 per cent. guaranteed gription, with interest at 3 per cent. guaranteed by the Imperial Government for thirty years; by the Imperial Government for thirty years; the advance being cent. after the first year, the advance being centre by the free grant land given by the general down their payment being extended over 30 colony, their payment being extended over 30 years. Even it adopted by the general country years. Even if adopted by the general Government.

Imperial Government.
In colonial circles it is considered that 30 In colonial circles it is considered that 30 years is too lorg a term, and that provision ought to be made for a colonial seto on the selection of the colonials to be sided.

Lord Lethian has suggested that the Government give \$300,000 to assist crofters desirous of setting in Canada. the North-West and continued in the colonial continued in the colonial continued in the colonial continued in the colonial colonial

ment give cool ook to asked the North-West and companies guaranteeing repayment and undertaking the settlement of the colonists in Canada with the settlement of the Consdian Government.

AN ERRING BROTHER,

OURDEC, August 3.—No little sensation was caused here this morning by the arrest of one of the brothers of the Christian Brothers' school of the brothers of the Curistian Drothers school named Agathon Danamur, for the robbery of the Riothers' school. Danamur has been for a long time teaching at the school, and no thought ever entered the head of the Superior that he was aishonest. It appears that between Monday night and Tuesday morning the cash box in the school was broken open and \$800 abstracted. Danamur left the school yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. He went to the firm of Glover & Fry and there divested bimself firm of Glover & Fry and there divested fitnesself of his robes, replacing them with a fine suit of gray tweed. He then made across the river and boarded an outgoing Grand Trunk railway train. The absence of Danamur from the school pointed to him as the unfaithful brother, and at the instance of two other brothers a warrant was taken out and executed just as the train reached Chaudiere junction, the delinquent having only Chaudiere junction, the definquent naving only enj yed a seven mile ride when arrested. He had over \$700 in his possession. He was brought to the city, and is now in the police station. Upon being arrested he said, "I knew this would turn out bad, and that I would not get for helory I would be arrested." not get fir before I would be arrested."
Danamur is a man of 42 years of age. It is thought he must be suffering from temporary insanity.

ONTARIO OCCURRNECES.

AMHERSTEURG, Aug. 3.—Mrs Robbins, wife of Col. G. C. Robbins, a well known assayist of Cal. G. C. Robbius, a well known assayist and mining engineer, committed suicide yesterday at her residence, below this place, by shooting herself with a small pistol. She had been troubled with softening of the brain for some time. Cal. Robbius is at present in Eureka, Nev., looking after mining interests, and her son, Frank C., only left for California last week, being engaged by New York capitalists to examine mines. examine mines.

Windson, Aug. 2.—A party of dancers, who took part in the Emancipation celebration here last night, embarked in a small boat about 12 o'clock last night to cross to Detroit. One of the party step, cd on the side of the boat, which capsized, and the occupants were thrown into the river. Officer Nash, of the Windsor police force, who was on the dock at the time, pulled off his hat and coat and jumping into the river off his not and tout and luming party. Miss May rescued four of the drowning party. Miss May Lewis, of Chinton, Mich., aged 18 was drowned. The body has not yet been re-

MERRITON, Aug. 2—George Weis, a ten year old lad, was bathing in the old Welland canal this afternoon, when getting beyond his depth and being unable to swim he was drowned in sight of two younger boys, who were on the bank but could render no assistance.

AN INDIANA EARTHQUAKE CAUSES CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AND MUCH CON-STERNATION.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—A special from Evansville, Ind., s ys a gentleman from Hopkinsville says that the country about the scene of the earthquake is law and swampy, and almost inaccessible in places, says by od beaten paths. Much of it is will and contains large dams. of it is will and contains large dense woods. Guiden Pond is a mere hamlet, containing two settlements of negroes. On Monday night about is o clock several felt the earth tremble, but thought nothing serious had occurred beyond a slight tremor, and after goes ping over it went to ted About 12 o'clock everybody was awakened by a sharp shock, and they had barely jumped to their feet when the carth, with a haking, dizzy motion, suddenly sank a distance of five feet, when the carth of the feet, with the sharp of the feet, when the sharp of the feet when the same and the terrified darkies with it motion, suddenly same a distance of the rect, carrying houses and the terrified darkies with it. The negroes fell on their knees and in franzied tones prayed to the Lord to save them. A large area of tobacco and corn will be a total loss. Nearly all the cabins have been torn loose, and are flating about in various parts, while house-hold goods are mixed in inex ricable confusion. Fortunat ly no lives have been lost, but the less to property is incidentable. At 1 o'c'ock this morning a 1 rge fire broke out in the lower part of the city in Arastr ng & Reitz's lumber yards. The water supply was wholly insufficient. Before the flames were subdued they destroyed the lumber and of the Arastrong Company, with 2,000,000 feet of lumber, Armst-ong's sawmill, stables and two dwellings, and the lumber yard of John A. Reitz & Son, with some 5,000,000 feet, fifteen cars of grain on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, and a large warshouse containing tobacco, grain and general merchandise. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$100,000. The fire is believed to have

TWO MORE YANKEES.

FALSEHOODS ABOUT THE RECENT CAPTURES DENIED.

been incendiary.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—Information was received by the Department of Fisheries to-day of the seizures of the American sloops, Fainy and James Garfield, in the Quoddy River, bound for Eastport, Me., with cargoes of herring, the ves-sels having neither entered nor cleared at a Custom House. Pending the receipt of further particulars, instructions were is used by the department to release the vessels on the deposit of

In an interview with the Deputy Minister of Tisheries to day, he expressed his regret that the statements generally communicated to the American press regarding the seizure or detention of fishing vessels recently were not of a more accurate character. It is made to ap-American press regarding the seizure or detention of fishing vessels recently were not of a more accurate character. It is made to appear from the statements published in American newspapers that the crews of the escaped fishing vessels, Co onel French and Argonau, brought to Sourie P.E.I. by the Canadian cruises Critical families and atrocious falsehood by which an to Sourie P.E.I. by the Canadian cruises Critical families and atrocious falsehood by which an to Sourie P.E.I. by the Canadian cruises Critical families and atrocious falsehood by which an to Souris, P.E.I., by the Canadian cruiser Critic, have not been treated well, and also that tranhave not been under the cheers.)

The Speaker—"Order, you must not make such charges against members."

The Speaker—"Order, you must not make such charges against members."

Mr. Dillon—"I have reason to suppose that the off-usive passage was supplied by a members was instructed by the Figheries depart." Souris was instructed by the Fisheries depart. Der. No more attroious accusation could be ment, immediately after the advice as to the made. Yet other members should that it is

at Souris that the men would not be put on board the escaped vessels, he should allow them to return by any fishing vessel bound for home. It wou'd appear that prior to the rece pt of these

instructions the men had been sent home by steamer from Ch rlotte own.

In further conversation the deputy s id that the department had information that the e are over two hund ed United States fishing vessels in the vicinity of North Bay, P.E I., very few of whom have secured anything like good fares. S.me have abantoned the fishing voyage and gone home. Mackerel are, l-ntiful and schooling well inshore, where the Cauadian fisherms in are securing large fares. The re-ult of the sea-an's operations will go far to set le the ques-tion as to the great value of the seation as to the great value of our inshore fisheries. Thir value has never been doubted by any one competent to judge, but after the contrast between American fishermen catching nothing out-ide the three mile limit and Canadian fishermen having more than they could catch made the limit, which has been shown this year, no sensible man can any longer pretend that the inshore fisheries of Cauada are

not of immense value.

A special despatch from Halifax says there are now seven cruisers watching the American fleet in North Bay. A letter from Prince Edward Island says the cruisers experience a great deal more trouble with Grits who want to smuggle upplies, etc., to Yankee vessels than with the Yankee poachers themselves.

A NEW HOME RULE MEASURE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a new Home Rule scheme purporting to have been accepted by the Liberal leaders. This scheme zives ireland a national legislature and executive. There is to be no separation of Ulster. Irish members will continue to sit in the Imperial Parliament in their present num-bers. The powers of the Irish Parliament shall be delegated, the matters to be controlled in Dublic being clearly defined and also subject to revision by the Imperial Parliament. The appointment of judges to remain in office fifteen years is to be vested in the Imperial Government and afterwards vested in the Irish Government. ment. The police are to be similarly treated Customs and excise are to remain under imperial control. The proportion of the Irish quota to the imperial expenditure shall not be more than one fifteenth. The land question is left to the Irish parl'ament. It is doubtful whether this statement is official. The stat ment is valued used in the present method of Government, she seems in no hurry to let the world statement is official. The stat ment is valuable, however, as indicating the line of the amended policy of Morley, Travelyan and Harcourt, which is probably assented to by Gladstone and satisfactory to Liberals generally.

TERRIBLY DISASTROUS EARTH-

QUAKE IN ECUADOR. PANAMA, July 25.—A letter from Cuenca, Ecuador, dated June 29, farnishes the following: "At 6 30 o'clock this morning a terrible earthquake awoke the greater part of our citizens, and nearly all of them rushed into the streets without c'othing. The movement was accompanied with a loud and fearful noise. In the streets and in the squares the pe p'e threw the streets and in the squares the perpet threw them elves on their kness begging Divine mercy. The curates, me unwhile, were exhorting the people to fly to the churches. The turrets of San Blas church toppled over with a loud crash, and the walls of most of the churches have been severely damaged. Most of the houses have been destroyed, and the few still stanting are damaged. Letters from Azogues export damaged that town hell is dereport damage there and the town hell is de-stroyed. Canar has also suffered loss. At noon the earthquakes continued witho t ces-ation. All the bridges are damaged. The hospital is almost totally des royed. The telegraph informs us that the chocks have been fell every where as far as Tulcan, but with less viclence than here. A procession is now passing through the streets, composed of all the ladies of the city, and they are imploring the Almighty to appears His wrath. The Nacion, of Guay-quil, of July 1, says :- "Telegraphic communication with Guaranda having been re-established, we have receive: a message which informs us that the carthquake was fearfully severe there, and that it has caused loss of life and done much

THE ST. THOMAS HORROR.

o'clock this morning :"That the said Samuel G. Zealand and child, Mrs. Smithers and child, Mrs. Fraine and child, Mrs. Baynes and three children, came to their death through the criminal necligence of Henry Donnelly, engineer, and Richard Spettigue conductor of the ill-fated train. We jurymen, empanelled to investigate the causes of the late terrible accident on July 15, by which many lives were lost and others severely injured, and much valuable property desir yed. after hearing evidence and carefully examining the same, have come to the concus on that said accident is due to the carelessness of the officials and employes of the Grand Track Railway company in the following several

ways :-First-It is quite plain from the ediden endduced that the engineer was, on that day at all events, quite unit for his duty, as for instance, the speed at which he can the train into the cornoration of the City of St. Thomas, without slackening at proper places; then the negligence of the conductor in not examining the air brakes to fore leaving Port Stanley, which, had it been done, might have prevented a dis-aster which has brought such desolation into so man homes; and further had there be n an inspector, as there ought to have been, at the Port, such serious conse-quences might have been avered. The drowning of a young lady of London at Port Stanley is ano her dir at result of the desirer in Mr. Learning not accepting the off of the in Mr. Larmour not occuping the off r of the Michigan Central Railway officials to seed an engine to Port Stanley to relieve the anxiety of hundreds at the Port and take them to their destination. This side and of a young life would not have occurred. Another point to which we would call attention is the practice of officials of the company not providing sufficient secting accommodation for prople on excursion trains. The evidence of one of the brake-men went to show that there were so many children on the platform of the cars, making a noise, that he coult not tel whether the whistle blew or not and on being a kid if there was not room for them inside he answered in the negative: and further, that the said efficials of the comcity for the safety of the public (Signed), WM. C. VANBUSKIRK,

(Signed), WM. C. VANBUSKIRK, Corener of the County of Elgin, and twelve

jurors.

A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Dillon complained of a statement that appeared in a provincial paper which he suspected was supplied by a Conservative member, charging him in a recent debate with coughing in approval of the stoning of a daughter of the agent of Lord Sligo during a school ir cession in Belfast. Mr. Dillon said he made it a rule not to notice newspaper as of the above Songs, your own selection, for 10 by mail. Remember, we will NOY send for butter figures. Send furrency, Sings or Union. Valuable Carriologue of Songs on the Valuable Carriologue of Butter Songs on the Carriologue of Songs o he made it a rule not to notice newspap r asserting, but this offensive and disgusting pas sage was too much for him. (Conservative cries of "It is true.") f. It is true.") Mr. Dillon-" Who says it is true? It is

absolutely false."

"Mr. Halsey—"I say it is true. I distinctly remember the occurrence."

Mr. MacLenn, of Oldham—"I heard it,

seizure of the boats and seines and detention true. Are Lish members to have any protection of the crew, to see that the men were provided bore? I heard the Spraker call members to with food. With reference to the second point, order for language which, beside this, sinks into

he collector was instructed that upon reciving i sgnifcance."
the assurance of the American consular agent Speaker—"I am the judge of order here. And the state of t

The members who said that the accusation is true put their own voice in upon what passed during the debate referred to. Maclean, amid an uprove, maintained

that when the assault upon the girl was ment oned laughter was heard among the Parneltioned suggers was neare among the Farner-lites, and that Conservative members indig-nan ly cried "shame." The fact would be found mentioned in the house reports. He would acquit Mr. Dillon of staring in the laughter if he repudiated such conduct.

Mr. Dillon—"You misrepresent what oc-curred. I ask justice at the Speaker's hands.

The Speaker-" The laughter which members declare they heard was meant to be interpreted in an offensive sense. If Mr. Dil on repudates the statement the House can ace pt the repu-

Mr. Dillon insisted that this was manshcient. He demanded the protection of the chair in the withdrawal of the charges, or that the Speaker require the members to withdraw. The Speaker-" Order. I have settled the

incident."

Mr. Dillon—"These measures of justice are for one set of members, and there is no justice for another set." (Home Rule cheers.)

The debate on the land bill was then resomed.

EXPORT CANADIAN HORSES.

Writing of the export of Canadian horses to Europe, the Canadian Gazette of to day says Canada must be up and doing if the important trade is not to slip through her fingers. The decision of the Imperial Government to discontinue the purchase of army remounts in Canada is a bitter army disappointment, but the Gazette advocates a policy of good breeding in Canada until a permanent export trade be inaugurated, such as shall prove not less important to the Dominion than the present export cattle trade to England.

CRITICIZING GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Gazette also says: "Mr. Goldwin Smith's two contributions to the Standard are not the outcome of fullness of information or ripeness of judgment upon the questions raised. If Canada is so dreadfully disastished with the present method of Government, she seems in no hurry to let the world know the fact. If a change in constitution is desired, we shall hear of it through the proper channels and at the proper time, we feel quite safe, on the question of Commercial Union. The Canadians have the power to declare for one policy as the other, and whatever course they deem most calculated to promote their best interests will meet with no opposition in the terests will meet with no opposition in the mother country.

STATE DIRECTED COLONIZATION.

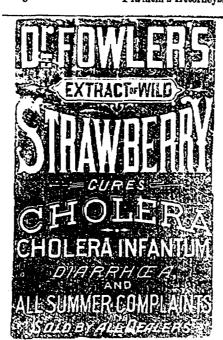
Sir William Houldsworth, Conservative mem ber of Parliament for Northwest Man-chester, presided at the meeting of the general committee of both houses to receive the report of the sub-committee on State directed colonization. The scheme proposed the establi hinent of a colonization board, with both Imperial and Colonial representation. The capital The stock to carry 3 per cent. interest, and to be marked by the governments, Imperial and Colonial, for 30 years, preference to be given to Colonists contributing towards the original cutlay. After two years the settler to pay 4 per cent. on the advances which are to be secured by the rest charge, with or without an extra one per cent. for contingencies; the rest charge to be redeemed within thirty years. It is proposed that the Colonial Governments should give land free or on the west favorable terms for actile. free or on the most favorable terms for settle ment. A discussion followed and it was decided not to ask the colonies to join in the gu rantee. Canada had in advance refused to accept this proposition, but was willing to grant one hundred and sixty acres of free land to each settler. The chairman said the board would appoint agencies or work with the existing agencies for the collection of the interest and charges. The meeting decided not to make the stock permanent. It is proposed to lay the scheme before the country in the recess Sr. Thomas Ont., Aug. 2.—The following and to urge it upon the Imperial Government at verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury at 3 the next session.

MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT.—
Caroline Brien dit Lapierre, of Montreal, wi'e of Alexande Segouin, plumber, of the same place, has instituted against him a demand

for sepuration of property.

Montreal, 2nd August, 1887.

PREFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,



WHAT

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, life-less, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fuliness or bloating after cating, or of "gone-ness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierco's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs. Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other gravo maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr Pierco's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, lumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

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Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

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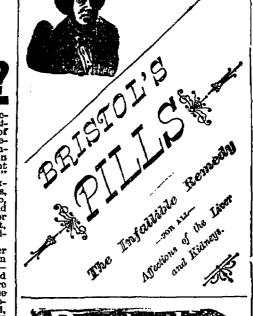
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1 Baby Mino
4 Ella Rice
5 The Old Log Cabin Home
6 The Little Ones at home
7 Old Black Joe
8 Home, Sweet Home
12 See that My Grave's Kept Green
13 Grandfather's Clock
18 Where was Moses when the Light went out
12 Old Folks at Home—Swance Ribber
14 Sweet Rye-and-Bye 12 Sec that my will all the second of the light went out 12 Old Folks at Home—Swanoe Ribber 12 Old Folks at Home—Swanoe Ribber 14 Sweet Hye-and-Byo 14 Mary 15 Wheal Emmn 15 Swheal Emmn 16 Swheal Emmn 17 Swheal Emmn 17 Swheal Emmn 18 Swheal Emmn 1

AND DON'T ORDER LESS THAN TEN PONCE.

121 Kias Me, Mother, Kias Your Darling
123 A Flower from Mother's Grave
124 The Old Log Cabin on the Hill
125 The Skids are Out To-day
123 The Skids are Out To-day
124 The Skids are Out To-day
125 The Skids are Out To-day
126 The Skids are Out To-day
127 The Islatics of Out Block
134 The Skidmore Fancy Ball
135 The Hallway Boor
137 Parling Bessie of the Lea
14 10 Iold Wooden Rocher
14 14 Where Art Thou Now, My Beloved f
14 15 You May Look, but You Musn't Touch
149 Ralm of Gilead
150 There's Always a Seat in the Parlor for
151 Parling Bessie of the Cold Ground
152 Pull for the Shore
153 Pull for the Shore
154 Massa's in de Cold. Cold Ground
155 Seare, My God, to Thee
158 Massa's in de Cold. Cold Ground
159 Say a Kind Word when You Can
160 Cure for Scandal—Comic
165 Cunnot Sing the Old Songs
170 I'm Lonely Sinco My Mother Died
172 Tenting on the Old Camp Ground
173 Glove Fittxtlon—Comic
174 Filtration of the Wilp—Comic
175 Dan't You Go, Tommy, Don't Go
180 Willie, We Have Missed You
181 Don't be Angry with Me, Mother
182 Don't be Angry with Me, Mother
183 Don't be Angry with Me, Mother
184 The Old Village School on the Green
185 Dan't We Have Missed You
186 Thou Hast Learned to Lave Another
187 Darling Minnle Lee
188 Old Log Cabin in the Dell
189 Will You Love Me When I'm Old ?
180 Old Log Cabin in the Dell
190 Hat Flittation—Comic
191 Filtration of the Fan—Comic
192 Sy the Sad Sea Waves
192 God Bless My Hoy at Sea
293 Annie Laurie
293 Ken Hot Garden, Maud
218 Where there's a Will thero's a Way
219 God Bless My Hoy at Sea
220 Annie Laurie
221 Come Firdle, Come
222 Sherman's March to the Sea
223 Come Into the Garden, Maud
224 Come, Birdle, Come
225 Nov I Lay Me Down to Sleep
226 Ever of Thee
227 Der Deticher Gal
228 Come Into the Bright Light
239 The Sallar's Grave
230 The Sallar's Grave
231 Come Hot Internal Rull
231 Old Arm Clanir (as sung by Ned Barry)
232 The Sallar's Grave
233 Come Hot
234 The Bright Light
235 Gen Bolt
237 Gen Bolt
237 Gen Bolt
238 Come Bolt
239 Come Bolt



WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA. DROPSY, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEART. JAUNDICE. ACPOITY OF ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal. Superior Court. No.
494. Dame Delphine Charest, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of Louis Blason, tailor, of the said
Lity, duly authorized a rater on nation. Plain vs.
Louis Blason, tailor, of the City and Pistrict of Montreal, Defendant.
An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case the 2nd of August, 1887.









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ended to be despatched

FROM MONTREAL.

Sarmatian,
Sarrialian,
Sarrialian,
Wednesday, Aug. 37

From Quence,
Thursday, Aug. 18

Thursday, Aug. 18

Thursday, Aug. 18

Thursday, Sept. 1 Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montrea after S p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's salling.

*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

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artor 8 h.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's sailing.

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H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland.

80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. May 3, 1887.

When I say turned to not mean merely to stop them for a time and the laws them return a gold an action and the same of PINS, EVILLA'SY to PALIC, INO SIGNESSA differious study. It warrant my temely to cure the worst cases, decause others to a falled is no reason for not how smed ving a cure. Send at once for a reason for not how smed ving a cure. Send at once for a reason of post of the cure of the c

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11.G WANTED-FOUR FEMALE TEACH-

ers for Roman Catholic scho I, in the parish of St. Sophie, County To rebonne. S. lary from \$100 to \$140 per annum. Address: JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, Sec. Treas. 49-6 MALE TEACHER WANTED.

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Brockville, Ont.

The state of the s

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

To capture McGarigle annex the Dominion. The Democrats of Ohio, with different motives, have declared that the deed must be done.

Chicago Herald. A sensible paper, like a sensible man, is not above adv ce. But advice to a newspaper, accompanied by an alternative of punishment in the form of stopping the paper, is the most ancient test known of the situation which the letters of A.B.C.D.E.F.G and H disclose. Hamilton Times.

Canada is one of the finest countries on the Canada is one of the mest countries on the face of the earth, and has a number of attractions not possessed by the United States. Such men as banker Kelly, of Depere; banker Stone, of Green Bay, and warden McGarigle, of Chicago, are aware of Canada's good qualities and consequently seek its shores—Mcnominee Laborer.

The intelligent compositor has excelled him-The intelligent compositor has excelled himself in Port Arthur. The other day someone wrote about when gold was first discovered in Algoma, and here is how it appeared: "When God was first discovered in Algoma." Naturally the Algomans are very indignant, and the intelligent compositor is looking for another job.

—Winnings Free Press. -Winnipeg Free Press.

.It is not more certain that rats desert a sink-It is not more certain that rats desert a sinking ship when the opportunity presents than it is that the disintegration of a party will ensue and break up a Government whose followers are conscious that public opinion is adverse to the policy that they are called upon to support, and thus we are inclined to think that the rule of Lord Salisbury is very near its close.—London Advertiser. Advertiser.

"And what did you do at the parsonage, Augustine?" asked mamma. "Played cro-quet," replied Augustine; "and say, mamma, I quet," replied Augustine; "and say, mamma, I was the only one in the game who played honest and fair; all the others cheated." That was like my own brave little boy," said mamma, stooping to kiss the broad honest brow. "And why did my little boy play fairly?" "Had to," replied Augustine, a cloud of dark discontent settling darkly down upon the brow hereinbefore mentioned; "had to. Every time I tried to cheat I got caught."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The McGillicuddy Bros., of the Huron Signal, The McGillicuddy Broz., of the Huron Signal, have dissolved partnership, Thomas retiring from the business, which in the future will be carried on by Dan. The former will assume the position of shorthand writer to the Department of Agriculture for Ontario—a position which his phonographic ability and journalistic training fully equip him for. Mr. D. McGillicuddy, who will control the destinies of the Signal in future, is a bright newspaper man, and that journal is sure to go on and prosper. It is now in the front rank of the country weeklies.—Hamilton Times. weeklies .- Hamilton Times.

The Expressionist hear I a story recently of a small negro boy who goes to Sunday school in the little brick church in Fort Erie. He got up to repeat the verse, "It is I. Be not afraid." He conveyed the idea correctly, but in a rather shocking manner, by saying, "It's me, don't be scart." This calls to mind the case of the six scart." This calls to mind the case of the six year old girl in the Harbor Mission school, who was rather mixed in her Scripture, and in trywas rather mixed in a greater than Solomon is was rather mixed in her Scripture, and in trying to say, "And lo, a greater than Solomon is here," she got it, "And lo, a greater than Sullivan is here." This was, by the way, a week or so after the John L. Su'livan combination of the same of the Adalatic Particular to the Particul tion had appeared at the Adelphia. -Buffalo

THE FISHERIES EMBROGLIO. THREE MORE CANADIAN VESSELS SEIZED IN BEHRING SEA, AND A YANKEE AT SOURIS, P. E. I.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.-The Department of Fisheries to-day received the following telegram from their agent in Victoria, B C.:Grace, Dolphin and W. P. Sayward seized in Behring Sea and sent to Sitka." Nothing further is known here except that the three vessels are Canadian. Further particulars have been telegraphed for, but nothing has been received yet.

DENIED. It is officially learned that there is not a word of truth in a London cable to the Globe to the effect that fresh proposals emanating from the American Government for the set+1ment of the fisheries question have seen sub-As a matter of the one negotiation mitted. are still in progress, and a member of the Government is authority for the statement that there will be no modification in the stand taken by the Federal authorities here.

SEIZURE AT SOURIS. HALIFAX, N S., Aug. 5:- Hon, Mr. Foster, Minister of Fisheries, arrived here to-night from a tour of the Nova Scotia lighthouses, accompanied by Major-General Laurie. He leaves for St. John to-morrow. The American schooner J. W. Perrin was selzed at Souris to day for shipping men. She had arranged for the men to row outside the limit, but took them aboard when only two miles off shore. She also smuggled two men on board in Souris harbor. The seizure was made by Collecter Foley.

THE BEHRING SEA OUTRAGES. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 5—The Olympia arrived this morning from Sitka, bringing news of the seizure of British and American schooners by the revenue outter Richard Rush, the Victoria schooners Anna Beck and W. P. Sayward, and the Seattle schooner Challenger. The following is the account given by the Alaskan, published at Sitka:-Captain Olton, of the steam schooner Anna Beck, stated: "I left Victoria on February 7 last, arriving at the custom house for the purpose of a scaling and fishing trip to the coast of Vancouver Island, both Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea. At the time papers were issued by Mr. A. P. Millan, collector of customs. He made no observation about my vessels fishing in Behring Sea; neither did I gay anything to him. I supposed from the fact that the papers were issued giving me such permission there was no reason why I should not fish in Bibring Ses, and hal I auticipated that there would be, I would have not made a voyage for such a purpose. It was a common talk amongst the people of Victoria that we were perfectly safe in fishing, as the American Government would not make any seizures this scaron. I don't understand why my vessel was seized, as personally I was not engaged in catching seals. I purchased seals from Indians for the owner of the schooner, and I have no control whatever on the natives after they leave the vessel in their own cances. I am not responsible of they catch scals after they have ceft the schooner's side. They can come and go when they please." George R. Ferry, the captain, A. Laing, the mate, and part owner of the British schooner W. P. Sayward, and Michael Keefe, mate of the Anna Beck, said : "We have heard read the statement of Capt. Olson and agree with it in every particular." Michael Keefe said it is certainly a the strange thing for the Custom House at Victoria to have issued papers to us permitting fishing in Behring sea if it was not legal. Why should the collector have issued them? The general idea of sailors is that no Custom House will issue papers to any vessel to go and do an illegal act. Capt. H. B. Jones, of the American schooner Challenger, left Seattle on April 15 last, clearing at Port Townsend at the Custom House for a hunting and walrus trip to the North Pacific and Arctic Ocean. He said: "I sailed up the coast, thirty or forty miles from shore, as far north as the Alcutian islands. I have never fished for seals in Behring sea. There are two passages between the North Pacifo coean and the Behring sea at that point, one being rough the Akum pass and the other through

vessel and take in supplies of water. When anchored there I had not quite decided whether to come back in the Pacific ocean or to keep on north bound for the Arctic ocean, my destination. The charge against me is of catching seals in Alaskan waters, that is withn three leagues of shore. Anyone who knows Akum pass would rather go through Unmak pass, the Akum pass being full of reefs and the Unmak pass being rather clean. Asyone that knows anything of sealing is aware that such a charge is ridiculous, as we never look for seals within twenty miles of shore. They are brought all the way from between 20 and 150 miles of land. Seals picked up by our vessel were shot between Cape Flattery and Sannakh, situated forty miles south and east of Unmak islands. All the territory lies within the North Pacific ocean." Marshal Atkins has been notified that the commander of the steamer Rush has delivered into his custody 964 fur sealskins seized from the different prize vessels, the American schooner Challenger and the British schooner W. P. Sayward and the Anna Beck. The above mentioned sealskins were packed and salted in a kinch in one of the Alaska Commercial Company's warehouses, awaiting further instructions from the mar-shal. The Anna Beck has been dismantled and a complete inventory taken of everything on board.

THEIR EXCISE.
GLOUCESTER, Mass., August 5.—The schooners Argonaut and Col. H. J. French, whose boats and seines were seized, arrived home to day. Captains Harris and Sprague say that after the boats were seized they left for home, coming out through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, keeping thirty miles off shore and sailing around Cape Breton. A dense fog prevailed, and the cruiser could not see them. The captains and crews say that when the seines were set they were four miles from shore, but a strong current setting toward the land carried them in shore, When the boats were seized they were outside the limit. They will refit and fish on this shore. No fish were brought in by either veasel.

DNIONISTS REUNITING.

Bright and Hartington Speak Against Gladstone's Policy-The Marquis' Possible Estry Into the Cabinet.

London, Aug. 6.—The Unionist members of Parliament gave a banquet to Lord Hartington last evening. Mr. Bright, who presided, prefaced his remarks by saying that those who complained of their supporting the Tory Government were those outside who had been in and wanted to be in again. He traced the history of the Gladstone Home Rule movement in terms of strong condemnation. Even Sir George Trevelyan, he said, admitted that if Mr. Gladstone's bills were again presented he would George Trevelyan, he said, admitted that if Mr. Gladstone's bills were again presented he would oppose them. To put the matter plainly and shortly, Mr. Gladstone was ready to consider anything according to his own profession, but as far as he (Mr. Bright) could see, with very little hope of abandoning the most objectionable portions of his measures. Mr. Gladstone expected to sweep the country. He had swept it, but did not gather much. (Laughter.) Air. Bright strongly denounced the Parnellites, at least sixty of whom, he said, were main tained by dollars from the American Irish, who would dearly love to cause a war between Great would dearly love to cause a war between Great Britain and the great American Republic. Mr. Gladstone had said that any scheme fathered by bim must be acceptable to these men. While he was in that frame of mind there was an end of hore of a settlement. His speech was eloquent, but he failed to enlighten the country as to his views. He was like the Spanish host whose guests complained that he gave them little to eat but plenty of tablecloth. Mr. Bright concluded by expressing sorrow and regret that he had seen Mr. Gladstone insult the workmen of England in the question of trades unions, that he had seen him try to reader Scotland and Wales dissatisfied, and to obstruct the business of Parli ment in behalf of a policy which a majority of the people of the kingdom

Lord Hartington, on rising, was loudly cheered. He admitted that the Government had consulted the Unionst leaders on the original d aft of the land bill. They believed and hoped that, pending the introduction of a larger measure, it would be unnecessary to adopt a principal so full of risk and danger to the passage of a great purchase scheme as the principle of revision of judicia, rents payable to solvent tenants. He continued: "We further believe that the equity and tankruptcy clauses would relieve insolvents, besides indirectly benefitting those who were solvent. But the deception of the bankruptcy clauses compelled the Government to accept some alternative measure. Therefore, I do not think we are in the least discredited by supporting and advising the Government in the conduct of the bill. Passing to the complaint that the Unionists had not taken sufficient notice of Mr. Gladstone's concessions, he said he wished to point out to Sir George Trevelyan that those concessions would never have been made had the Unionists all thought it their duty to take the Unionists all thought it their duty to take the course he had adopted. (Cheers and laugh-ter.) After further twitting Sir George Tre-velyan upon his change of front, Lord Harting-ton proceeded to criticise the concessions. He said if Mr. Gladstone has reconsidered and de-cided upon a lead hill assistable to Indicate and cided upon a land bill equitable to Ireland and not open to the objections we made last year that certainly is some approach to our views. In regard to the retention of the Parnellites, I fear Mr. Gladstone does not grasp our views. If the Parnellites are retained in addition to the scheme of last year, their retention will become an aggravation. We only attach importance to their retentions are the scheme of the retention tion so long as there is no question as to the competence of the Imperial Parliament to legislate as it thinks fit on just affairs or control any subordinate body to which it may delegate certain duties in Ireland. That is a point of view to which Mr. Gladstone has never referred. As to the separat on of Ulster, that would involve a total reco astruction of Mr. Gladstone's bill, a fact which he seems never to have adbill, a fact which he seems never to have admitted. I fear we have not made our position intelligible to. Mr. Gladstone, because he has never referred to my claim that power of a subordinate body should be delegated, not surrende sed. It may be true he is making core spaces, and that they may be of fact in core! intory spirit, but they form no bases of agr. court between the sections of the Liberal agr ement between the sections of the Liberal P aty. Therefore, I see n: reason for a change in our position, either toward Mr. Gladstone or the Government The inde-pendent attitude of the Dissidents may be pendent attitude of the Disadents may be somewhat of a source of weakness, but I see no reason why the Conservatives should not adopt a reforming and progressive policy. With reference to a closer union with the Unionists such would be an almost perfect form of organization. But I believe that until me hear had more experience of their willing. we have had more experience of their willing-ness to co-operate in reforms, and until we are assured of the desire of one section in advance of the other to accept reasonable com-promises, the time is not ripe for such

DUBLIN, Aug. 7.—Michael Davitt, speaking at Sligo to day, said that the Coercion act naw in force would be the last of the kind. The Irish people, he said, were too fond of shouting nmak rass. The Akum pass being full the da not words, were wanted. If the Na-is and the Unmak pass comparatively tional league were proclaimed secret meetings id the Unmak pass comparamy of thoms would be held;

a closer union. Such experience is impossible in the present session, but I believe progress is being made and that the time is approaching when such subject may be readily taken up by all sections of the Unionist party. I trust that in the interval preceding the next

session this progress will be further continued and that the Unionist leaders will be able to

submit to the country a policy of reform and progress that will tend to consolidate the union and the Unionists and confer upon the country

. but for some such policy, it seems like'y

benefits for which it has been waiting and fo

long to wait.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH

EXPRESSES HOPE FOR AN EARLY AND FAVORABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

BALTIMORE, August 8.—The Sun to-day has a letter from its special correspondent now in Dublin, which includes an interview with Archbishop Walsh on the probable effect of the Coercion Act. The Archbishop says he does not regard it as a political question, but as one purely social and economic, one that concerns the domestic welfare and the happiness of every household of the land. It is quite certain that the literal execution of the act would break up root and branch the National League and absolutely stifle any open demonstration of root and branch the National League and absolutely stifle any open demonstration of sympathy with Home Rule. It is probably quite as much on account of its harsh features as for any other reason that the Irish Nationalists look upon it as a measure that England would only fully adopt as an extreme resort. The archbishop, attaching only secondary importance to this act, looking upon the amended Land Bill as removing a large portion of the injustices which the farmers complain, augurs happy prospects for the future. complain, augurs happy prospects for the future. He thinks that in a year or two more an Irish parliament will again sit in the old Parliament House in Dublin. In the matter of evictions, which the Archbishop asks to be stopped, the facts seems appalling that for the three months ending on July second 9,140 persons have been evicted. The archbishop said he never went to Dublin castle, which is the abode of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, except on public husiness, but he seemed to thing it was probable, in view of the excepted improved order of parliament will again set in the old Parliament

McGarigle escaped, arrived here to night to make affidavi's against the d ctor after identi fying him. The purpose of three depositions is to complete legal proof that will be in the nature of a demand on the National Government to take action. Affidavits of Canadians taken both in Canada and the United States, showing both in Canada and the United States, snowing that McGarigle, a citizen of this countrr, while under the conviction of crime, was spirited off by citizens of Canada for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice here, will be part of the swidence that will be laid before the Department of State at Washington, and if the authorities there can act under the law they will be urged to demand of the Canadian Government that McGarigle he delivered up. The matter is thus McGarigle be delivered up. The matter is thus to be made an international question.

THEY KNOW MOONEY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The police here claim that Mooley, who attempted to destroy the British steamer, The Queen, at New York, is well known to them. Mooney, who was formerly known as 'Mo rhead," caused the explosions at the Glasgow gas works in 1882, when several of his accomplies were imprisoned, and was also concerned in the explosion of the local government and Times offices. For this latter outrage an accomplice named McDermott was imprisoned. soned. Mo ney then e-caped to America and subsequently attempted to blow up the Parliament buildings at Quibec with dynamics. For this purpose he made use of funds which had been supplied to him by O'Donovan Rossa to be used in England. Mooney then got into hot water with the Canadian Fenians. Recently he has experimented with dynamic near New York. The blowing up of the Andre statue, the police assert, was Mooney's work. They claim that he is affecting the insanity dodge.

FARM AND GARDEN,

Plant corn for succession tach week or so. To buy land witely a man must be alert on

every side. A factory has been built in Florida for ithe

production of wine from oranges. Carrots often receive great injury from a few days' neglect in weeding at this season.

Parsley to be grown in rich soil, with good culture. It takes several weeks for seeds to

There are 15,000 acres of oyster beds in the Bay of Arcachon, France, which yield 300,000, 000 oysters a year.

Some tobacco lands in Lancaster Co., Pa., are

said to yield a profit equivalent to \$1 a day per acre to their owner.

The importation of American flour into the United Kingdom so far this year has largely exceeded last year's receipts.

Give the sheep all the clover hav they will eat after lambing, with meal and quarter linseed, is the advice of a contemporary. Take advantage of low water io clean out

wells ones a year. Do not delay lest rainy weather set it and raise the water.

The market grower is liable to make a great mistake who overlooks the neighboring home market, trusting to the large towns only.

A new pear-shaped tomato, "Italian Wonder," has dwarf vines which are very prolific of large, fine-colored fruit with thick flesh and few seeds. Worth trying.

Turkeys as well as chickens should not be allowed to roost on narrow roosts while grow ing, as it causes crooked breasts, especially in the larger variety of fowls.

In regard to the use of plaster in association with manure, we think the best way is to sprinkle a little behind the cattle every day say two or three ounces per head. Mixed farming is most useful in keeping up

the soil to a degree of fertility. The specialties engaged in should be in keeping with the soil and conditions of the farm. It is poor economy to use old and dirty sections for comb honey. It will pay better to commit all such to the flames and buy new and

clean sections for new and delicious honey. If the pigs have not already the run of the orchard, turn them in, for the benefit of both.

The windfalls will furnish welcome growing food to the young animals and the orchard will be helped by the destruction of insects as well

as by the manuring it will get. Strawberry season is over. Now, then, don' neglect the plants that have brought you both money and pleasure. Loosen the soil between the rows and apply a quantity of coarse mulch. This will enable the plants to enjoy in comfort

season of deserved rest. If possible, it is best to let at least five or six weeks intervene between harvest and threshing.
The grain comes out of the straw more easily
and is in drier condition. If threshing must be done inside of the time mentioned care must be

taken that the grain does not heat in the bin. Many farmers who have an abundance of straw are too circless about stacking it. The stack should be well built, even if one intends to rot the straw. Dry straw is comparatively light and casy to handle, and it can be thrown from the stack and scattered over the yard from

time to time without much trouble. Oxford Down sheep attain to very heavy weights, the ram at three years of age reaching as high as 400 pounds and 300. They are the large at of the mutton breeds, and yield a fleece of medium wool weighing 20 pounds. These weights are for special individuals that have

been on exhibition, but 305 pounds is not an unusual weight for rams over two years old.

To cure diarrhea in fowls take new milk, say half a cup for each fowl, heat an iron poker, or any suitable piece of iron, red hot and search the milk with it; give as warm as the fowl can stand it. It is a sure cure for locsa-ness in calves, colts or humans, and will check looseness in fowls. Give it to fowls with a spoon let it run down the roof of the mouth so that it will not get in the windpipe.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR. - The stocks in store in this city are still decreasing, being now nearly 20,000 bbls. less than at this time last year. Sales have transpired during the past few days at \$3.85 for ordinary superiors and at \$3.75 for extra and more can be had at these figures. In Ontario patents there have been sales of 75 per cents, at \$4 55 to \$4.60, and 90 per cents. have changed bands at \$4 to \$4.10. Advices from millers west of Toronto state that they are sold shoad from 3,000 to 4,000 bbls. for export and points east of Montreal. In Manitoba flour there have Lieutenant of Ireland, except on public business, but he seemed to thing it was probable, in view of the expected improved order of things, that he would in the future visit the socially.

AN INTERNATIONAL AEFAIR.

M'GARIGLE'S RETURN TO BE DEMANDED BY ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—All the circumstances attending McGarigle's escape are now completely known to the proper authorities, that the indictment of everyone who aided him to get away is promised in advance. It is announced that a special grand jury is to be called without delay. Its first business will be the investigation of the conspiracy that ended in the flight of McGarigle. The "paintand putty job"—the biggest steal the county suffered in anyone trans. ction engineered by the boodlers—will then claim their attentioo, Not a doubt is expressed but that Dr. St. John will be indicted for his share in getting McGarigle off. Two sailors from the schooner Blake, the vessel owned by St. John, and on which McGarigle escaped, arrived here to night to make affidavi's against the deter after identiness on spot worth speaking of, Mani oba

WHEAT.—The market is quiet, with no business on spot worth speaking of Mari obj wheat is quoted at 85c to 86c for No. 1 hard for export, and 90c to 91c for earl ts for milling purposes. Canada red and while winter wheat are quoted at 82c to 83c nominal. Considerable quantities of Duluth wheat continue to arrive for through shipmen, and business has been done in Chicago spring at 80c to 81c here. been done in Unicago spring at ouc to sic nere.

PEAS.—The market is quiet at 66c to 67c in store, and 67c to 68c afloat. In the country, however, higher prices are asked, a lot of about 20,000 bushels being held at 68½c on board cars at a point in the West. A small crop in Ontario is anticipated owing to the late drought. OATS .- There is a better feeling in oats, the sales being reported of car lots along the line of the Grand Trunk West for shipment to Toronto. Here, however, the mark t is quiet at 250

BARLEY.—There is more enquiry from brewers, who are paying 50c per bushel of 48 lbs. for Western four rowed. Feed qualities, 49c to 45c. RYE.-Prices are quoted nominally at 55c to

BUCKWHEAT .- There is still an absence of enquiry, and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per

Malt.—Market firm at 80c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Outerio.

SEEDS.—There has been some enquiry for c'over seed on English account, and several local account there is nothing doing, and we quote prices as follows: Canadian timothy, \$2.75, and American at \$2.60. Red clover seed nominal at \$5.25 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6. Flax seed, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

PROVISIONS, &o.

PORK, LARD, &c -Stocks of Montreal short prices in consequence are firm at \$17 to \$17.50. Some dealers refuse to sell under the outside figure. Western lard has so'd at 91c in pails, and Canada lard is quoted at 3c for test brands. There is a limited business still in smoke meats, but there is no material change in quotations. Tallow has been placed in small tions. Tallow has been placed in small lots at 4c to 4½c, and prices range 33c to 4½c. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl., \$17.00 to \$17.50; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to \$0.00; Chicag short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to \$00.00; mess pork, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to \$00.00; short cut, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to \$00.00; thin mess perk, per bbl., \$00.00 to \$00.00; thin mess perk, per bbl., \$00.00 to \$00.00; thin mess beef per bbl., \$00.00 to \$00.00; India mess beef per ce, \$00.00 to \$00.00; India mess beef per ce, \$00.00 to \$00.00; hams, city cured per lb., \$00 to \$12c; hams, cauvassed, per lb., \$00 to \$00c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., \$9½ to \$9½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., \$9½ to \$9½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., \$9\$ to \$00c; bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 00c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 00; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 3½c to 4½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-The butter market is decidedly BUTTER.—The butter market is decidedly firm. Western is in good demand and latest sales were made on spot at 17½ to 18c for choice. We quote: Creamery, 20½ to 23c; Townships, 17c to 20c; Morrisburg, 17c to 19c; Brockville, 00c to 00c; Western, 13c to 17c.

CHESS.—The market during the past week has been singularly bare of transactions. Sales have been made of off flavored cheese at 8% to 9½c. The shipments, it is expected, will be much lighter this and next week.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-The losses on Western and nearby culls is very great, as much as 10 to 15 dozen per case. Sales have been made at 14c, fresh stock selling at 141c to 15c.

Honey.—The sales of a few boxes of new

strained honey, put up in 5 and 10 lb. tins, are reported at 9c per lb.

Hors.—Advices from England are more

favorable regarding the crop p espects and prices remain easy at 15c to 17c for good foreign descriptions. The Canadian crop promises to be a good average one. ASHES.—The market here appears to be in the hands of one operator. The buyer referred

to as having things pretty much his own way has taken about 100 bbls. of first pots during the week, at from \$3.70 to \$3,75 per 103 lbs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Scoan, &c.—There is a good demand for granulated at 6½c, and sales have been pretty tree at that price. Yellows range from 5½c to 6c. In raw there have been sales of grocery grades at 4½c to 5½c Molasses are firm, Barbadoes being now held firmly at 34c. About 400 numbers were sald some days are at 324c. 400 puncheons were sold some days ago at 322c.
SALT FISH.—No Bape Breton harring are expected to any extent until the latter part of this month. The few small parcels that have been received sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. Dry cod is in fair request a few lots having been placed

at \$4 to \$4.25 per quintal. CANNED FISH.—Some large contracts of mackerel are reported to have been made at a low price through brokers, but since prices have advanced the sellers have refused to deliver them. Prices are firm for both lusters and FISH OTL.—Sales of steam refined seal oil have

been made at 48c, at which figure the market is firm. Cod oil is very dull at 30c for Nova Scotian, and 38c for Newfoundland, 100cd liver oil is quiet but stendy at 70c to 75c. Rife Stram Coal.—There is a good demand, but the supply is not sufficient to fill all orders. Cape Breton is firm at \$3.25 for cargo lots and



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bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

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State apples, which continue to arrive in very ripe condition, and are selling slowly. Friquiry is mostly for fancy stock. Farmers are also bringing in quite a few in baskets and bazs. Poor to fair stock is selling at \$1 to \$2.50 per brl., and fancy sorts at \$3 to \$4 per bbl, which figures

Restores the to fir stock is selling at \$1 to \$2.50 per brl., and fanny sorts at \$3 to \$4 per bbl, which figures show a decline of \$3 to \$4 per bbl. since the opening prices of the season. A few Chicago g. eenings were placed at \$2 per bbl.

PEARS.—The market is completely glutted

with Bell pears, which sell at \$2 to \$3.50 per bbl., as to ripeness. California Bartlett pears are steady at \$5 per b.x. Large quantities are expected from New York State. A few of Clapp's favor te sold at good figures in half

LEMONS. - The market is steady under a good seasonable demand, with business at \$5 per box, the weather con inuing very favorable.

Onanges.—A few lots have been received

from New York, which sold at \$5.50 per box.

Canadian Practics.—Quite a few Canadian peaches have come to hand, but the quality was poor and of small size, sales being made at 65c to SI per basket.
Camponna Faurt.—Peaches are in fair de

mand with transactions at \$3 to \$3.50 per bex and plums at \$3.50 do. A few cases of grapes have been received which sold at 10 to 12½c. per

BANANAS.-The market is glutted with sales of reds at \$1 to \$1.50. dead ripes selling at 50 to 75c per bunch. During the present week about tea cars have been received, 7 of which came to hand in one day, and a considerable portion of the fruit was in a ripe condition. Notwithstanding that country orders have been good, they have not been sufficient to clear the

market of its surplus.

GRAPES.—A few New York concords have srrived and were taken at 12½c per lo in imall baskets. The crop of grapes is expected to be

arge. Water Melons.—The market is well sup. plied, and the demand is fair at 20 to 25c each. BEANS.—There has been a better demand for beaus for country shipment as well as for local consumption, with sales reported at \$1.10 to \$1.35, the latter price for choice hand picked.



It is not "the only" Food, BUT IT IS

THE BEST FOOD, THE CHEAPEST FOOD. THE HEALTH GIVING FOOD.

For young Infants, it will prove a safe substitute for mother's milk; for the Invalid or Dyspeptic, it is of great value. Hundreds who have used it recommend it as

THE MOST PALATABLE FOOD, THE MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD. THE MOST DIGESTIVE FOOD.

It is a Cooked Food: A Predigested Food: A Non-Irritating Food.

Send for circulars and pamphlets giving testimony of Physicians and Mothers inchication of Connor, aged 73 years, native of Counting the Sizes 250, 500, \$1.5 BASILY PREPARED.

Wells & Richardson Co. Montreal.

Srd instant, John Clarke, formerly of Montreal O'CONNOR.—In this city, on the 4th instruction of Counting Connor, aged 73 years, native of Counting Connor, aged 74 years, native of Counting Connor, aged 75 years, native of Counting Connor,

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	REALLY REALLY REALLY REALLY REALLY REALLY REALLY REALLY REALLY	EXPECTED EXPECTED EXPECTED EXPECTED EXPECTED EXPECTED EXPECTED EXPECTED
.:	REALLY REALLY	EXPECTED EXPECTED

Those special lines of Real Cheviot Tweeds are expected to be sold before two weeks are over, so look out for the bargain.

S. CARSLEY.

JERSEYS	JERSEYS
JERSEYS	JERSEYS
JERSEYS	JERSEYS
JERSEYS	JERSEYS
JERSEYS	JERSFYS
JERSEYS	JERSEYS
JERSEYS	JERSEYS
JERSEYS	JERSEYS
JERSEYS	JERSEYS
JERSEYS	JERSEYS

We still have on hand a large assortment of there goods in light shades, suitable for this season of the year.

S. CARSLEY.

GLOVES	GLOVES
GLOVES	GLCVES
GLOVES	GLOVES
GLOVES	GLOVES
GLGVES	GLOVES
GLOVES	GLOVES
GLOVES	GLOVES.
GLOVES	GLOVES
GLOVES	GLOVES
GLOVES	GLOVES

The largest stock of Silk and Kid Giov. s will

S. CARSLEY'S.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. Superior Court. Madama stalled Therrien has instituted an action for separation as to property from her husband. J. Bie. Paquet, gintleman, of St. Vincent de Paul. District of Montreal, the Montreal, August 8th, 1887.

Montreal, August 8th, 1887.

1-4 P. M. DURAND,
Advocate of Petitioner.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANICET NO. 2.

WANTED.

For the above Municipality, four Cathelic female teachers holding first-class elementary liplomas. Salary : fourteen dollars per month. Term : eight months. School to open first week of

Must apply before the 20th instant. P. W. LEEHY, Sec. Treasurer. St. Anicet, Aug. 4 h, 1887.

CREAM BALM CATARRH FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—The market is full of New York Stute apples, which continue to arrive in very Cleanses the CREAM BAIM CALLER COLUMNS ROS CHARGE ROS CHAR Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. EASP A quick Relief. USE

A positive Care. HAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mall registered. 60 cts. Circulars free. LLY BEOS., Druggists, Owego, N.Y. 33-2

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the manes of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses Also a handsome Diamond Dye Sample Card to the mother and much valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a cardul application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavowed beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease Hundreds of subtle maiddles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a property nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHAMSTS,

DIED.

MULLINS.—In this city, on the 1st inst, Catherine Toland, aged 34 years, native of Donegal Co., Ireland, beloved wife of Patrick

SPLAWN—In this city, on the 2nd inst. Catherine Nester, aged 60 years, a native of Rathkeale, Co. Limetick, Ireland, relict of the late feremush Splawn.

SMYTH.—In this city, on the 4th instant, William Smyth, aged 56 years, native County Cavan, Ireland. WALDRON .- In this city, on the 4th inst.

James Waldron, aged 8 years and 5 months, son of Mr. Edward Waldron. LUCEY.—In this city, on the 4th instant, Ellen, aged 21 years and 6 months, second daughter of John Lucey.

NORMANDIN.-In this city, on the 7th instant, Annie, aged 11 months and 26 days, infant daughter of Adolphe Normandin,

HYLAND—In this city, on the 8th instant Michael, aged 6 years and 1 month, and Margaret aged 8 years and 4 months, children merchant.

of John Hyland. RAFTER—On August 6, Annie, beloved daughter of Wm. Rafter and the late August Desmond, aged 14 years, 7 months and 16 days. CLARKE In Jercey City, N.J., on the Srd instant, John Clarke, formerly of Montreal