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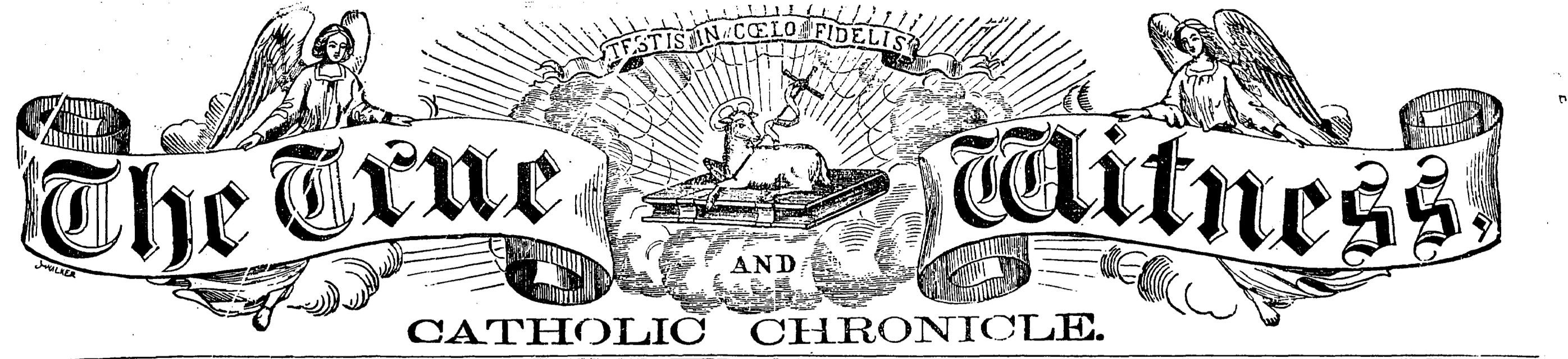
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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 1 MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1887. PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

INTERESTING TO WORKMEN.

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

LABOR, UNION AND RELIGION.

There is a class of men which has gone to the front of the world; now held in esteem and respect; now regarded with affection and love; at one time the pledge of safety to their country, at another time a grave danger to their country and of human civilization. It is a class whose wants, renunciation, and the attention of the economist, the politician, the jurist, and of all true lovers of their country and of human civilization.

Because God hath given to no other class of men so noble a mission as yours, you are to be the first in action and the first 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 clay to form the body of man? That is the beginning of your dignity.

GERMAN CATHOLIC DEMANDS

Secretly Transmitted to the Roman Propaganda—Kaiser and Provincial Rights—The Chicago Convention Called to Consider Rome's Reply.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—The call for a convention of meeting of German Catholics 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 Catholics.

POINTS OF THE PETITION.

The principal points of the petition were as follows: We ask the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda 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 Germans who are assigned to some German church, whether they be newcomers from Germany, or born in America of German parents.

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 priest of the Russo-Greek church had the body placed in his old cemetery, and will be buried there."

ARCHBISHOP SEGHERS MURDERED IN THE WILDERNESS.

(From the Oregonian of July 24th.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18th.—Information was received yesterday from Ounaslaska that Bishop Seghers, a Catholic missionary, 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 hundred miles from its mouth. The murderer is Frank Fuller, a young man from Portland, Oregon, who accompanied the Bishop as a companion on his journey.

FATHER TASSI'S STORY.

Father Tassi, Bishop Seghers' assistant in the evangelization of the north, was seen this afternoon in relation to the death of Father Seghers. "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 several years. He was a watchmaker in Portland for two or three years, but in 1884 he went to Washington to study for the priesthood."

NEWS OF THE MURDER.

"We heard nothing more of them till we reached Fort Yukon, about the middle of June, and learned that the Bishop was dead. From among the Indian boys who were with the Bishop, I learned the particulars of the murder on the seventh day of the journey. It was November 27th, according to the boy's story. Fuller became morose and quarrelsome. They were about thirty miles from Nonata. Towards night Fuller asked the Bishop to make camp. Fuller 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 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 to him, and he made so much fuss about it that the Indians carried his words

THE AWFUL CRIME.

"They went on to camp and made their bed. All slept together in line. Fuller was first to get up. It was between 6 and 7 in the morning. He got some sticks ready for a fire, 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 leveled at him. The bullet struck him squarely on the forehead, and he never spoke. His muzzle was so close to him that his face was powdered with lead."

THE MISERABLE MAN.

"Fuller accompanied the body to St. Michael's and gave himself up. He 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."

LEADING CATHOLICS.

The epithet "leading Catholics" is frequently applied to wealthy nobles. The term is misapplied to the following categories of 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 fashionable balls.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

His Lordship Archbishop Fabre presided last week at a religious profession at the Hochejaga Convent, when the following ladies took their final vows.—Sisters Marie Francisca, Marie Octavie, Marie Imelda, Marie Alberice, Marie Bertha, Marie Alexandra, Marie Honorine, Marie Placide, Marie Odilon, Marie Epphaque and Marie Auguste. The following young ladies pronounced their temporary vows.—Sister Marie Fabienne, Jeanne Guibert, P. Benoit, Marie Hubert, Marie Elzire, Marie Eusebe, Marie Ubald and Marie Sophie.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DE VARENNES.

The pilgrims 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 universal word upon the lips of all was that never before 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.

THE LARGEST MEASURE OF BELIEF.

ever granted by any class of persons in any country (Hear, hear.) Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt decided the value of the beaked equity clause. Though the payment of arrears might be spread over a number of periods, each instalment represented a payment on account of exorbitant rent. It was nonsense to talk about dealing with old debts in the same way as with hundreds of debts. If the Government wished the bill to be a genuine measure of peace, they would accept the proposals of the Parliament that the courts have power to diminish arrears. Mr. Gladstone refused to admit the justice of drawing a parallel between arrears due landlords and tenants' debts to other creditors. They were about to declare many rent exorbitant, but Parliament was not going to say that traders had been charging exorbitant prices 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

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

Last Sunday was a grand day in St. Ann's Church, the occasion being the laying of the corner stone to the new extension of the church, as well as the closing of the Triduum in honor of St. Alphonsus Liguori, founder of the Redemptorists. At 10 o'clock Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Deaulniers, who presided at the ceremony. The choir, consisting of the young ladies who composed the choir formed a picture of neatness and gentleness much admired and admired even by the severest critics. The pilgrims exp. the religious articles, and to Captain Rey, who police and cordiality are proverbial.

A FRENCH SISTER OF CHARITY.

In presence of all the French troops guarding the capital of Ton-quin, the Governor General recently bestowed the cross of the Legion of Honor on a nun, Mother Mary Teresa, Superior 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 exclamations of the soldiers. The general then commanded silence, and in a solemn and impressive tone addressed her as follows:

THE DUAL ENDING.

Mr. Parnell observed that all of Mr. Smith's arguments might be used with equal effect against the reduction which the Government proposed under pressure at the seventh hour. Parliament interferred because there was no freedom of contract with respect to land in Ireland, though there was perfect freedom in regard to tenant and trader. He regretted that the Government had determined not to deal with arrears 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 arrears to instalments to the land commission. The house then resumed the report stage of the Land Bill, and rejected by a vote of 173 to 110 a proposal by Mr. Shaw Lefevre for provisional provision of rents to prevent a block in the Land Court. A long debate ensued on a proposal submitted by Mr. Finucane to apply the Land Act of 1881 to purely pastoral holdings. This was rejected by a vote of 180 to 143.

A RESPITE FOR THE LEAGUE.

The intention to Proclaim It Reconsidered—Arrears of Tenants' Rents Clause of the Land Bill Causes a Lively Debate in the Commons.

THE LAND BILL.

Upon the motion of Mr. Balfour to commit the Land Bill for the discussion of certain 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 had been designed. As those clauses had been dropped, better protection for the tenant became necessary. Mr. Balfour said that the Government was willing to accept any workable proposal for dealing with arrears, provided debts to landlords be held equally as sacred as debts to shopkeepers and others. The bill gave considerable protection against arrears, though ignoring or effacing landlords' debts. It was

HARDLY A MESSAGE OF PEACE.

It left the tenant to pay arrears, which must overweigh 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 for the measure. (Cheers.) Mr. Smith contended that Mr. Parnell was simply urging the Government to give away money belonging to other people, departing from principles that Parliament had steadfastly maintained. No debt, either to a landlord or to a trader, would be secure under a system which demoralized the debtor. No trade or commerce could long continue in Ireland if tenants were incited to violate the contracts and arrears claims recognized as valid throughout the civilized world.

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THE 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 70 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 home.

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."

her. It rests me now, if I am ever so tired, to go into her room. It is always, 'Sit down, Susan, my woman, and talk to me a bit,' or she will beg me to do something for her, just as though she were asking a favor. I read the Bible to her now morning and evening, and Kitty sings her sweet hymns to us. 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 hear you 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 sharp message to then Providence sent that sharp message to her. And we have to be grateful to the doctor, too. What do you think, Miss Garston? 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 that 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 helping us with benefits, and making us ashamed with his kindness."

the premises, and, turning to me, he asked me if I were in the mood to give them until they told me to stop. "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 grew dusk, and the moonlight threw strange silvery gleams here and there, I could see him leaning back with his arms crossed under his head, and wondering if he were asleep, he was so still and motionless. How I thanked God in my heart for that 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 life and freedom and sunshine. I would sing no melancholy songs that night,—no love sick adieux, no effusions of Schrymose sentimentality, only sweet old Scotch and English ballads, favorites of Charlie's; then grander melodies, "Let the bright seraphim," and "Wait her, angels, through the air." As I finished the last I was conscious that Mr. Hamilton was standing beside me; the next moment he laid his hand on mine. "That will do. You must not tire yourself; even the nightingales must leave off singing sometimes; thank you so much. No! that sounds cold and conventional. I will not thank you. You were very happy singing, were you not?"

CHAPTER XXXV. BREAKERS AHEAD. It was well that the stars, those bright-eyed spectators of a sleeping world, tell no tales of us poor humans, or they might have whispered the fact that the reasonable sobriety of 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 any woman sleep when such a revelation had been vouchsafed her?—when a certain look, and those two words, "Come, Ursula," still haunted me,—that strange brief wooing, that was hardly wooing, and yet meant unutterable things, that silent acceptance, that simple yielding, when I put my hand in his, Giles's, and saw the quick look of joy in his eyes? Ah, the veil had fallen from my eyes at last; for the first time I realized how all these weeks had been drawing me closer to myself. My dislike of him had been brief; he had awakened my interest first, then attracted my sympathy, and finally won my respect and friendship; until I had grown to love him in spite of myself. Strange to say, I had lost all fear of him; as I sat holding communion with myself that night, I felt that I 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, for now I did not seem to be afraid either of Mr. Hamilton's strange stern nature, or of the 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 Giles loved me how could such minor evils affect me? Yes, as I sat there under the solemn starlight, with the jasmine breezes cooling my hot cheek and the soft night breeze fanning me, I owned, and was not ashamed 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 fellows, and who did his life's work in true knightly fashion, running full tilt against prejudices and the shame 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 said, when we were talking about Charlie and Leslie 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 betrothed. He 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."

It was tired when I reached home, and I spent rather a dreary evening; it was impossible 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 abedding 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 it seemed so calm; for the same cloud was covering 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 of the haven where it would fain be, for man and woman too are "born to trouble as the sparks fly upward."

(To be continued.)

THE HOUSEHOLD.

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

In selecting beef take that which is a clear red, and the fat straw color. Tastes differ as to choice at cuts, though the sixth, seventh and eighth ribs are usually preferred for roasts. For stews the loin is the best for the house.

ROASTED STEAK.—Place thick, tender steak upon a well-greased gridiron over hot coals; when done on one side turn, have ready a hot plate with butter on it, lay the steak without letting it cool, on it, baste with butter and return to the gridiron. When done place again on the hot plate and season with pepper and salt; garnish with potatoes or broiled mushrooms. If everything is in readiness ten minutes is quite sufficient time to broil and serve steak.

ROAST BEEF.—Put the roast in a fat pan without salting. Set in a very hot oven to coat the surface, so that the juice will not escape. Baste often when hot. If too much fat escapes from the roast, remove it, so as to cook the beef as dry as possible. The gravy should be made with soup stock, or water. Put in a cup of water in the pan, and put in sufficient salt to make the gravy. Minced onion, thyme and parsley, or onions, will be found a pleasant addition to the gravy. Serve with hot water-broth.

STEAM-BROILED.—Take raw beef, cut up and put in a kettle of cold water. Let simmer gently for several hours; season with butter, salt and pepper.

ROAST BEEF.—Take a shin of beef, saw it into four pieces, put in a pot and boil until meat is just done; drop from the bones; chop the meat fine, put in a dish and season with salt, pepper, cloves and sugar; pour in the liquor in which the meat was boiled; boil until thick and cold.

BONNET.—Put in a pot a quantity of water, put on just boiling water enough to cover; boil gently for four hours. Season with salt and pepper. Serve with celery sauce, or drawn butter.

A LA MODE BEEF.—Take a large, solid piece of beef from the round, and lard it with salt pork; cut it into strips half an inch thick. Pepper the meat and rub it with vinegar; then tie it up with twine to keep its shape and stick it in a large, deep pot with enough soup stock to cover it. Let it come to a boil slowly; skim it carefully, and put in a calf's foot, two carrots, one onion, a tablespoon of tomato and walnut catsup each, and a flavoring of all kinds of spices; one bunch of celery and one turnip. Then cover closely, and let simmer five hours. Take from the pan, lay on a deep dish, and make the string carefully. Strain the remaining liquor 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 currant jelly.

CARAMEL CAKE.—Take same as for coconut 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.

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

SNOW DROPS.—One cup of butter, 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. These in the shape of futed shells are very pretty.

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

HARICOTT MUTTON.—Make a good gravy by boiling the muttons, seasoning with pepper and salt. Strain and add carrots, parsnips and onions previously boiled 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 light, add half a pound of sugar, the same of fresh butter, melted, and a few shreds of gelatin, set this on a double boiler, and stir until it thickens as the berries eggs; put a puff paste in a plate, and bake in a moderate oven. This quantity will make two pies.

Corn starch cake.—One cup of butter worked to a cream with two cups of sugar; 1 cup of milk in which is dissolved 1 teaspoonful of soda; 2 cups of flour, in which is sifted 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; the whites of 4 eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Mix all these 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 "Ambrose," in the *Journal of Culture*. "It would be old frauds cultivate and throughout. They may not be pleasant to have around, but if your moral and mental digestion get clogged with the sweets of flattery, and you are in danger of falling into a fever from excess of injudicious adulation, a good thorough-spoiled enemy will prove a very efficient equalizer, and will do something to people who don't amount to anything, never have enemies any more than trees that don't fruit are stoned for apples. You never find 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 took the trouble to do a thing to a man who did not have an enemy in a cemetery. Enemies are what men are to potatoes hills—they keep down the weeds. The cultivator, as it goes tearing between the corn-hillocks, brings all the useless weeds to grief, but it sets the tassel of the corn stalk like an emerald plume. Our friends sometimes, like the faithless Debal, all us that are strong and the qualities that are despised 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. Diseases never come from a river that has a rocky channel and is forced to battle its way over discouraging and baffling stones, but rivers that have no obstructions are apt to go by the name of ponds, and the very serenity of their stagnation breeds unwholesomeness. 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 fully manned. Give him a luxurious career of petted idleness, with one 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 enemies never are. Through the constant flattery of the former we grow in the wrong direction, as city gardeners do. Under the sharp criticisms of the honest critic, however, we grow up straight toward heaven. Then let us cultivate, face to face, honest enemies, and because of the false security of friendship. The one will make a hero 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 one who sneezes is supposed to have originated about the year 700. In the time of the great air was spread with a peculiar influenza, and whoever 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 the Egyptian artificial man was a sneeze, 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 temporal 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. According to Aristotle, the men who believed that the sneeze of the soul was in a real or even a crucial manner caused those who were condemned to death and those who were condemned to life to be regarded with equal disgust and scorn. These feelings concentrated with their greatest intensity to render the executioner doubly hateful, and thus a prejudice, now untraceable, was one legitimate enough, for, however merciless the law, if every man refused to carry out its rites sentences it would be impotent.

Perhaps the most unreasonable of these prejudices against professions is that which made the player's art infamous. But we have only to remember that in very ancient times their performance were regarded as religious services done to the gods, and that men and women, even Christians, and that men and women treated as immoral, wicked and infamous are not likely to have had much regard for the justice or equity of accusations brought against their characters. Why should they care to serve a reputation for the possession of which no one gave them credit? As Shakespeare, smiling under such un-learned vulgar scandal, wrote:—

"Tis better to be vile than vile esteemed, When not to be received reproach of being."

These come to that my name receives a brand, And almost thence my nature is subdued To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.

In France Christian burial was denied to the player unless, in the presence of a priest, he or she solemnly renounced their infamous profession, 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 their minds, body or estate.

A shoemaker once invited to dinner a popular actor to whom he was indebted for free admission to the theatre, and when he hesitated, said, taking his hand affectionately, "I see how it is in your mind, you think my friends would not like them to see me at an actor's table, but never mind them. If they do not, and for my sake they will overlook it; so be sure you come." Yet he did not. So when M. H. R. the immortal French player and playwright, who was appointed one of the King's household—in fact, one of his bedchambers—the other gentlemen were indignant and full of anger with him, and he was at any way one who had been a common player 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 is purely vegetable. My head has not been so clear for many years as it is now. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or colds in the head.—J. O. TICHENOR, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N.J.

ONE HAVING USED Ely's Cream Balm I would say it is worth its weight in gold as a cure for catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. LORVELL, Franklin, Pa.

I COULD SCARCELY SPEAK; it was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's Cream Balm a short time I was enabled to breathe freely. My head has not been so clear for many years as it is now. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or colds in the head.—J. O. TICHENOR, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N.J.

ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE.
HOW THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR CAN BE COMMANDED BY SCIENCE.
In the belief that modern science can command climate, Dr. B. W. Richardson proposes that British and other islands, and their native coasts, be winter advantages of tropical resort. This he would accomplish by establishing winter homes, or health palaces, each containing fifty or more comfortable two-story houses, enclosing a large square of ornamental grounds, and provided with libraries, baths, gymnasia, amusement halls, &c. &c. Flowing rivers, giving long promontories, would extend over the houses under glass roofs, with the central enclosure would be shut in by an immense arch of glass at a great height above the ground. Suitable heating and ventilating apparatus would give an equable and adjustable temperature to all parts of the structure, and any desired character of days be imparted to the climate. Even clouds could be made to shine at pleasure. In many places winter resorts on a grander scale might be created by putting whole valleys under roofs of glass, forming parks of constant beauty and healthfulness.—*American Analyst.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had years of his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested it on hundreds of his fellow-sufferers, he writes to the *Roman*: "Not to eat flesh meat, not to drink wine nor any thing whereby thy brother is offended, or scandalized, or made weak."

VERY 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 Swindon, Ont.

WHEN THE MOON CHANGES.—During a long storm persons who are well versed in weather lore are often heard to counsel themselves with the prediction that there will be a change of weather when the moon changes. Nasmyth and Carpenter characterize as a popular error in directing of the moon's face towards and away 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 weather changes about every three days, and that many coincidences must occur. Those who believe that "the moon rules the weather" always credit such coincidences to lunar influences. But the theory is untenable unless it applies to every case, and unless the same effect is always produced by the same cause. To suppose that a change of the moon's face would affect weather to wet, or to dry, or to hot, or to cold, is the mark of childishness, and contrary to all meteorological records.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

PRASEWORTHY.
"Last summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint, a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Purifier. I did so, and four bottles cured me." John H. Rivers, Or. Lake, Ont.

NOT ENOUGH ROMANCE IN IT.—There is, after all, a deplorable lack of romance in this progressive age of ours," said a gentleman in one of our jewelry stores. "In days gone by the betrothal ring was considered as a sort of betrothal, and the maiden who received it wore it about her neck as a talismanum. And the wedding ring is no longer held so sacred as it once was, but the prospective bride came in alone, selected her own 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 fiancé. Now that sort of thing is calculated to knock romance higher than a kite."—*Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette.*

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 again.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These painful and soothering ailments demand the most careful attention of all persons desiring to get rid of them. Their painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the ointment should be diligently rubbed upon the affected skin, unless the friction causes pain. It dissolves pain, reduce inflammation and purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

MARRIED HIS FIRST LOVE.
A ROMANCE 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 couple marks the end of a romantic courtship which was cut off by years ago. When Sherman's army captured Atlanta there were many small bodies of Confederates isolated from their command. The officers gave their men thorough until such time as they could get together again. Among these was cut off by John S. Ware, of this place, a young man, who was a member of the North Carolina militia. He was warmly welcomed by Miss Barbara Brock, a beautiful young lady, who 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.

INFAMOUS PROFESSIONS.

CALLINGS THAT ARE LEGITIMATE BUT CONSIDERED IN A PREJUDICIAL LIGHT.

The following particulars are mainly taken from an interesting article in the *Irish Tribune*:—

A glance at the Athletic records of America and the colonies will show that in every form of strength, skill and agility, the highest places are held by men of Irish 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 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 world would be Kilrain and Dempsey—both Irish-Americans. The baseball players of America for a general purpose are the highest and ablest players in America is McLaughlin; the first Greek Roman wrestler is Muldoon. The best and longest walkers are Daniel O'Leary, John Ennis and Patrick Fitzgerald. And even in the latest and least worthy form of athletic prowess, the highest places are held by the hapless and highest 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 bicyclist in the colonies. Lawrence Foley, an Irishman, has for years held the boxing championship in Australia, and some of Irish colonial descent are to be found 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 the names of Hickey, Pouch, Rush, Clifford and Matterson, all Irishmen or sons of Irishmen.

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THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

AT GASTIN TO DISCUSS PERSONAL AFFAIRS AND NOT TO INTERFERE IN POLITICS.

GASTIN, Aug. 7.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria arrived at the Emperor William's residence at the Badelochs today. After the Emperor's had shaken hands and cordially embraced each other they went to the reception room, where they were the recipients of hearty greetings from those assembled. Both Emperors were in civil dress.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Interviews between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William at Gastin are devoid of significance, by the absence of the guiding statements of Imperial politics. The Emperors will interchange views on the present position of the Austro-German alliance, but the main object of the conference will be the candidature of Prince Ferdinand to the throne 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 both Emperors are anxious to interfere with their ministers' work to venture upon any independent 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 Germany and Austria join hands at Gastin and renew the bond of fraternity induced by common needs and mutual interests to pursue a peaceful policy. The central European powers have devoted them selves to this mission, seriously injured by the consciousness of a desire to do right, coupled with their knowledge that they are preparing to effect their policy into effect. The peace of Europe is the fruit of their labors, and with this reward they are satisfied.

GASTIN, August 7.—The Emperors William and Francis Joseph to a walk this morning. At noon Francis Joseph paid a visit to William at the Badelochs. At the end of half an hour they both each other stroll, embracing at the top of the staircase. The German suite accompanied the Austrian Emperor in a carriage. Emperor William remained on the balcony until Francis Joseph disappeared from view. The crowd in the street cheered. Emperor William will leave Gastin on Wednesday.

DEAR LITTLE BABIES,
how we all love you. What a pity some mothers of delicate 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 NERVELESS.
LONDON, Aug. 5.—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 as a spirit of conclusion, kindness and confidence.

BROKEN DOWN.
"After suffering with dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of Dr. B. B. J., and tried his medicine, and am happy to say I feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany, N.S.

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SCOTCH NEWS.

THE GREENOCK GAS TRUST ACCOUNTS, PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY, SHOW A BALANCE ON THE YEAR'S TRANSACTION OF £2,500, WHICH WAS AGREED TO HAND OVER TO THE POLICE BOARD.

Damages to a small extent were awarded against one crofter of Garroch, at Sheriff Court on Tuesday, for having put his horses and cattle on pasture land that was not in their possession.

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night Robert Kinniburgh, a musician, after coming off the Sultan 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, Dennistown.

On Wednesday morning a woman

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 10, 1897

If 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 outgrow our formulas. Correct. Let us pull down the Customs House formula. It is about the worst, and ought to be the first to go down."

"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 lumbering 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 McCarlyle and a few other boodlers. This is not reciprocity.

It 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 scorned Citizen objects to THE Post ranking Mr. McShane as a statesman. Does it 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 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 Afghanistan. Somebody must be pulling up the stakes, or perhaps the Russian outposts have lost their way.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know if Unrestricted 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 glad 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 resort for this particular class the riding had a popularity as sudden as it is extraordinary. Of course the election contest had nothing to do with it.

AGAIN the voracious Ottawa Citizen informs us that the terrible Mackintosh flogged the Hon. Peter Mitchell at Arrupior. 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 Russia?

IF 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.

ENGLISH 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 treachery to Lord Randolph Churchill.

TORY snobbery and ill-breeding find a fine sphere for display in the English House of Commons. What these backwoods 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 can not 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 Ottawa, it is a huge expensive humbug. Several

times 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 electioneering rascalities perpetrated in the interest of Tory candidates. We are glad to learn that these rascals 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 laws as to priors and returning officers.

WESTERN journals are discussing the probable retirement of the Hon. Mr. Pardee from the Ontario Government on account of ill-health. 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 naval strength unparalleled in history. But the first attempt to display the efficiency of those great armaments has shown their unreliability. In the manoeuvres 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 National 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 so 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 10th inst. His Ex. is thus to have a jolly good time at the expense 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. Quebec will doubtless feel honored by the presence of the Evictor of Luggacurran.

THE executive committee of the Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario has requested the twenty-two local institutes which have declared in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity to organize a systematic canvass among the farmers in their district to ascertain their views on the question. 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 practical 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 English landlord, bearing a North of England title, holding extensive property, who has lost over £10,000 a year by the fall in agricultural values. He has 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 not all, of these will be shortly brought to the hammer to make up for the almost complete 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 one another is difficult to understand. In any case their country runs the risk of losing one or two valuable lives. However, as French duels are notoriously harmless affairs, we may be permitted to indulge the hope that both will obtain ample satisfaction without either suffering loss of blood or prestige.

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 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 Shawrook, in South Renfrew, on Saturday night, the worthy M. F. O'Donoghue appeared as one of the speakers on behalf of the Government. One being asked to state his opinion and experience of the Tory leader, O'Donoghue said that he had no regard for Sir John Macdonald, 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 regard to Dr. Laberge's position on the founding question. We believe our contemporary is acting in good faith, but it has fallen into error in the matter. The medical health officer could not have been indifferent to the manner in which his foundings were treated, and at the same time expose it as he did to a reporter of this paper. The Herald again repeats our interview with the medical health officer on the subject, 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 foundings. It is his interview with a reporter of the Post, published in that paper July 4. This

was little more than three weeks before he declared that "too much fuss" was being raised over the disclosures made by himself and corroborated 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 fuss," 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 transferring 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 MacLeod 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 rebuffed and insulted by Middleton and his gang; because every pilgrim volunteer who came here and enjoyed one huge picnic was fitted 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 kinghoods 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 stripe:

"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 people of Ontario. Verily our royalties are wise in their generation. The judicious distribution of baronetcies and knight-hoods among prominent Canadian politicians has acted like leaves in permeating the stock-jobbing, log-rolling, villa-adorned classes in Toronto and Ottawa with the spirit of the road. Actually they are now able, these people, to simulate 'loyalty' towards a Fitzmaurice—thinnest-blooded of blue aristocrat—a man mean enough first to promise relief to his tenants, and then, on the orders of babbling 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 slavish demonstration of 'loyalty.' Bravo, noble Canadians! p reverse and earn the contempt of the world. After these displays of servility, your political leaders cannot be put off with less surely than a few jutelee peevages."

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 practice in sympathy with the Tories, and its utility as a political instrument has long been foreseen and prophesied. Personally Lord Hartington is neither a brilliant statesman nor a capable party leader. He is simply a man of ordinary 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 personae, 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 her of a Dukedom into the Tory fold. Still more unlikely are they to split their allegiance under so shabby and 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 head his Whigs are. It is all nonsense to suppose 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, they can never unite, so that a clearer, more

intelligible undertaking of the position and aims of government and opposition must result. But Lord Hartington may any day be relegated to the House of Lords. His father, the Duke of Devonshire, is an octogenarian, for whose continued existence on earth the Tories are beseeching Heaven with prayers. However, all will admit the fitness, as well as 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 in 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 seamens 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 the past couple of years to decry and cast 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 Macdonaldic 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 which have 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 starlings as lately invaded Laprairie, prove, if proof were necessary, that political principle has less influence with them than dis-appointment 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 gent who preside over the columns of La Minerve and Le Monde, and we all 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 language on their part was therefore to be expected. Even howling and cavorting might be forgiven 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 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 public men justly incur severe censure in the press when they desert or betray a cause in which the deepest emotions of our nature are enlisted. 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 punishment 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 a province is split up and divided into diverse 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.

at the same time, with the true spirit of a Liberal and a Reformer, he declared that when he had that majority he would use the power it conferred to make it impossible for the Council to contravene the wishes of the people as expressed by their responsible representatives in the Legislative Assembly. We 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 coup 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 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 notorious corruptio-nists shows him equal to the task of rescuing the province from the evils which have so long oppressed it. Political parties, like armies, fight all the better when led by men who know how to win battles. Mr. 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 a-bject 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. Called 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 country. 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 prevailing 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 where its failure is most conspicuous. Two more incompatible pieces of legislation could not be imagined than the Crimes bill and the Land Bill. One hopeless middle shoe to result is already seen by the people, and the pronounced reaction in the constituencies towards Mr. Gladstone 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 Ireland a sure indication of what the same combination would attempt in England, and taken alarm accordingly. It is extremely difficult to bring a people confirmed for generations in the belief in institutions of popular liberty, to think that a wise and just policy which declares those liberties shall cease forever in one of the three kingdoms. The idea will not go down with the masses of Englishmen. It is against their nature and convictions, and though it may suit the notions of the landlord class, the great body of the people see in it a very open invitation to those liberties which they regard as their inalienable birthright. Hence the feeling among the people that a government which cannot govern according to approved British methods, is unfit to govern. Already the Tory policy is assured of failure; a few months are all that are required to demonstrate the fact. Then the collapse must come. The Whig lamb will lie down inside the Tory lion, while Smith, Balfour, Chamberlain and others of that ilk will become, like old fashioned plates, objects of an amusement and derision to succeeding generations.

PROGRESS OF HOME RULE.

The number of Home Rule schemes constantly proposed and discussed in England show how the public mind is settling down to the conviction that legislative autonomy for Ireland is something that must be conceded before very long. The landlords, backed by the Tories, have played their last card, and the coolness with which it is regarded by Liberals and Nationalists show that its effect has been fully discounted. Meantime 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 not slow to estimate the value of an alliance that ceases to be effective when brought to the test of an election. We may, therefore, be pretty sure that the Government will do all in their power to stave off a dissolution, but the fact that it is being ground daily in 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 every contest, it would not be astonishing to see the reaction towards Mr. Gladstone in the country initiated in Parliament. Members have their personal ambitions, and those who 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 enforce, because they find themselves confronted with a people unassailable in their union and perfect submission to the advice of their leaders, who cannot be silenced or overcome, Salisbury and his colleagues are gradually going down under the weight of public contempt. Filled with the desire and, presumably, possessed of the power to crush the spirit of the Irish nation, they find themselves unable to move without the danger of having to encounter a recoil that would complete their overthrow. The

reason for this is that the great bulk of the Irish nation is beyond their reach, while with its money and influence it can thwart them at every turn and beat them on their own ground. This is what makes the Irish question so perplexing to the Tory mind, which will not acknowledge the power, sagacity and unflinching determination of those who have assumed the task of compelling England to do justice to Ireland.

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 defeat partly to the enthusiasm and energy of the Home Rulers in assisting the Gladstonian candidates and partly to the want of united action on the part of Liberal Unionists and Conservatives. Mr. Chamberlain pointed to the example of the Parnellites sending a contingent to every contest to influence "the electors."

We are further informed, as if in confirmation of the fact that Irish oratory is a powerful factor in English election contests, that "in the impending election in Norwich Mr. Dillon, T. 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 England, 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 people.

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 George Trevelyan put the right interpretation on his election. It was a most emphatic condemnation by one of the most important and intelligent constituencies in the nation of the 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 conference, and the latest convert back to the Gladstonian programme. His repudiation of the Radical-Unionist cabal roused against him all the concentrated hatred of that faction, as well as the fury of the Tories, who saw in his return to Mr. Gladstone a death blow to their hopes of permanently dividing the Liberal party. Even John Bright, whose servility may be an 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 name and influence against his old friend and colleague. He wrote to the electors, urging them not to vote for Trevelyan, and the measure of his influence may be seen in the defeat of the Unionist candidate.

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 the faction so signally and ignominiously beaten in Glasgow threatens the permanent destruction of Irish liberties. Lord Salisbury may be infused with the spirit of Pitt in his policy 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 find, with all his genius and recklessness in the employment of means for his purposes, that his policy was no longer possible. The icy, repulsive minister who carried the Union had an unreformed parliament to deal with, while the democracy was weak, ignorant, unrepresented. Catholic emancipation was not mooted, and principles of government, now universally admitted, were regarded as the most unwholesome of Radical heresies. His paltry imitators of to-day, the Salisbury, Smiths and Balfours, forget these things. As well might they propose the reintroduction of the rack and thumbscrew as legal instruments of justice as to attempt the abolition of popular liberties. The world has advanced too far; England herself has become too radical to permit the imitation in Ireland of Russian methods in Poland.

But the terror that fills the Tory heart at the prospect of Home Rule being granted to Ireland springs from the fear that the Irish would retaliate upon them for the centuries of misery they have been made to suffer. The spirit of Norman brutality touched with fear of the enemies' vengeance, which prompted many a bloody massacre and hideous murder, still survives 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 grander and greater spirit of modern democracy. Its voice has been heard in recent elections and with crushing effect it sends its mandate from Glasgow. Ireland is no longer fighting single-handed against her oppressors. Her allies are the masses of Englishmen and Scotchmen against a class whose hereditary purpose has been to fasten the rule of an oligarchy upon the necks of the people. Everywhere we see the Liberal press emphasizing the fact that the battle for the establishment of British liberty on the broadest foundations of popular rights

being fought on Irish soil. Salisbury might as well attempt to teach the Radical clubs to sing "Lillibulero Gah" as to make them believe in coercion.

And so we may possess our souls in patience, for with the approaching overgrowth of Salisbury the baleful influence of Pitt will pass away 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 is fully justified by the protests of our confreres of the press; and of the Hon. Mr. Mercier. That article was published in the absence of those who are responsible for the editorial department and without their knowledge. 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. Lussard, administrator of the paper. The article, then, appears to have been furtively slipped in, and we regret it as much as any one. We disapprove 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 public man 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 proper legal channel, and has been amply vindicated.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

The second paper by the Hon. David A. Wells on "The Economic Disturbances since 1870," 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 workmen the facts presented are of the utmost importance as showing the force 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 of 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 tremendous industrial and social disturbances which agitate the world at the present time. At the same time it is noted that wages have greatly increased, while the cost of doing a given amount of work has decreased in equal ratio, so that five men can now do the work which would have demanded the labor of eight men in 1850. Thus it appears that the saving of labor is 40 per cent in producing any given article. This great change in the productive capacity of labor was accompanied during those years by an extraordinary fall in the prices of agricultural products. Beef, pork, flour, oats, butter, lard, cheese, wool, etc., declined more than 25 per cent.

The opening of the Suez Canal in 1859 is set down as an event which was probably more productive of immediate and serious economic—industrial, commercial and financial—changes than any other event of this century, a period of extensive war excepted. The London *Economist* is quoted as endorsing the statement that "the canal may be said to have given a death blow to sailing vessels, except for a few special purposes." What were the results? The vast system of warehousing and distribution from England, with the old modes of banking and exchange, underwent a complete revolution, and 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 of the human labor displaced by this change is incalculable. With the employment of steam vessels came labor saving machinery for loading and unloading, and this is constantly increased by improvements in marine engines, whereby vessels carry more cargo at less cost. Telegraphic communication has also had a wonderful effect in enabling dealers and consumers to adjust to a nicety the supply of commodities to the demands of the market.

These changes, 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 regularity at no distant day. Thus India and the East have become active competitors with 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, the revolution in the carrying trade upon land 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 to the results of any particular harvest; inasmuch 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; or the prices of cereals being at present regulated, not within any particular country, but by the

combined production and consumption of all countries made mutually accessible by railroads and steamships. Thus a great element of former distress is removed, and while the certainty of plentiful food supplies are assured, workmen have to face the great fact that every year machinery is displacing manual labor. "The displacement of muscular labor," says Mr. Wells, "in some of the cotton mills of the United States, within the last ten years, by improved machinery, has been from 33 to 50 per cent." He adds that "in 1840 the wages were \$176 a year; in 1886 the wages were \$285 a year." In mining and all other industries the change is in the same proportion.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Labor for 1886 furnishes the following additional illustrations:—

"In the manufacture of agricultural implements specific evidence is submitted, showing that 600 men now do the work that, fifteen or twenty years ago, would have required 2,145. A displacement of 1,545."

"The manufacture of boots and shoes offers some very wonderful facts in this connection. 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 displacement 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 displaced about six times the amount of hand labor required, and the cost of the product has been reduced one half."

"On another grade of goods the facts collected by the agents of the Bureau show that one man can now do the work which twenty years ago required ten men."

"In the manufacture of flour there has been a displacement of nearly three-fourths of the 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 better evidence puts the displacement in proportion of one hundred to one. In the manufacture of metal and metal goods, long established firms testify that machinery has decreased manual labor 33 per cent."

"In the production of grain the change is still more stupendous. In the wheat fields and mills of the Western States, according to Mr. Wells, we have the labor of three men for one year, working with machinery, resulting in producing all the flour that a thousand other men ordinarily 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. Invention 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 1855, resulted in the capacity for producing by the same factories during the succeeding year of a fully equal product, with a reduction of at least fifteen hundred operatives, one machine improvement effecting an operation called "lastic" having been introduced, which is capable of doing the former work of from 200 to 250 men with a force not exceeding 50 men.

It thus appears that manufacturing labor is constantly being displaced by machinery, and therefore an industrial pursuit to be avoided by those commencing life, and to be abandoned by those engaged in it whenever other means of livelihood can be obtained. Manufacturing laborers can do much to mitigate their condition by combination, but until something more stable is attained in supply and demand, and that seems an impossibility at present, they must be prepared for a desperate struggle. Better education and increased intelligence will doubtless prevail at the mass of workmen assuming responsibilities beyond their power to support, but there will always be a residuum to do the work of the world. The present is a time of transition, and therefore of hardship and trial, but the ultimate result of the increase of man's power over nature for the saving of labor must be for the greater comfort and happiness of mankind.

OVER SUPPLY OF LABOR.

Toronto workmen have been considering the question of immigration. At the usual meeting of the Trades and Labor 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 misleading character the Legislative Committee of the Council gave extracts, and said the statements were backed up by Mr. John Lucas, President of the Toronto Builders and Contractors' Association, and by Mr. Lionel Yorke, President of the Toronto Builders and Contractors' Federation Association, and contractor for the Parliament buildings for Ontario.

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 have been in the direction not 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 workmen 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 Dominion 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 virtually agreed with the stand taken by the Trades and Labor Council on this subject; and that the Mayor of Toronto, owing to his unpleasant experience in trying to find employment for hoards of idle though

willing men during the winters of 1885 and 1886, felt it incumbent upon himself to 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 find correspondence from 166 families living in 42 counties of Ontario; 122 of these families report at that date a sufficiency of farm 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 striking contrast to the misstatements of city building contractors.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., lets in a little more light on the fraudulent mismanagement 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 shunted, 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* sums it all up thus:—"It (the Intercolonial) is run as a political machine, and not as a public convenience, and for which the public is salted deeply in the way of taxation. Between car spring scandals, oil swindles and Inch-Arran inequities, the Intercolonial has become the synonym and epitome of all that is disreputable and odious in Toryism. It brings under the nostrils of the people of the Maritime Provinces particularly the reeking abominations of Tupperism, Macdonaldism, Popeism and nepotism. Constructed originally 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 province. But, unfortunately, according to the Cape Sable *Advertiser*, the vote in federal election, influenced in too many cases by the almighty bottle, was considered adverse to the repeal movement. The same paper, however, warns "the opponents of repeal not to lay the flattery on 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 satisfied themselves by reversing their verdict of few months previously does not in the slightest degree lighten the burdens of an unnatural union, or lessen the justice of our demands. The necessity for our release from Canadian thralldom is as urgent as ever, is indeed gaining strength from added wrongs, and let the parasites say what they will, it will be the next future duty of the revision, if not the revoking of the B. N. A. act.

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 almost any lengths, cannot complain if their honesty is doubted, their devotion questioned, and that, having accepted a bribe, they are regarded as altogether debauched and degenerate. Nova Scotia, though it may seem hard to say so, is the prostitute province of the confederacy. Other provinces had to be gerrymandered or bulldozed, but Nova Scotia was bought like a sheep in the market, and until her people repent themselves they must bear the odium of the bargain and sale.

SOUTH RENFREW ELECTION.

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE ELECTED BY 130 MAJORITY.

ANFURTH, 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. Ferguson, the Conservative candidate, over Mr. Duncan McIntyre, Liberal. The majorities for each candidate are as follows:—

	Ferguson	McIntyre
Admston, Hardy's	21	0
Admston town hall	0	6
Anspron	174	0
Bagot and Blythfield	30	0
Bruce's	6	0
Brimingham	20	0
Tganville	0	7
Hawtry	0	48
Horton	0	48
Mansfield	32	0
McNab town hall	0	20
McNab and Radcliffe	5	0
Renfrew	47	0
Sand Point	23	0
Scott's Bush	2	0
Sebastopol	2	0
Sharnbrook	2	0
Sherwood and Jones	20	0
White Lake	0	19
Totals	360	224
	224	360

Majority for Ferguson, 136
with Griffiths and Matawatches still to hear from.

FATHER PARADIS' RELEASE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—Rev. Father Paradis, in his case with the Messrs. Gilmour, was dragged before the Justice of the Peace under an accusation of having erased a certain trade mark affixed to some lbs. This offense, according to law, is assimilated to simple larceny, a case in which a competent magistrate, i.e. a Recorder or Judge of Special Sessions, can grant a summary trial to the accused. Following this course of action, and in order to avoid the proceedings of a thorough investigation, Messrs. Rochon & Champagne, on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Paradis, asked for a summary trial before 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 so quickly, the Messrs. Gilmour, in order to justify the conduct of Rev. Father Paradis, the counsel for the Messrs. Gilmour then gave notice of their intention of applying for a writ of certiorari, by which they could appeal from Judge Champagne's decision. In compliance with the order, the accused appeared at the hour appointed for the case. The Recorder of the City of Hull, but strange to say, neither the counsel nor witnesses for the prosecution put in an appearance. As regards the certiorari the Recorder decided that the procedure adopted by the Messrs. Gilmour was not authorized by law, and that the Rev. Father Paradis was honorably acquitted of the charge preferred against him.

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 usually peaceful city was committed last Thursday, the scene being in the well-known "Meat Market." Two of the most aged pork butchers on the market, two men who have been carrying on business there for the last 40 years, having their stall on the southern side of the market, indulged in a slight quarrel, with the result that one of them was murdered on the spot by his fellow butcher, Terence Carroll, aged 84 years, who 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 wash. O'Connor is a very friendly person, and his neighbor, Carroll, is continually annoying Carroll, 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'Connor, who had previously been teasing Carroll in a jocular way, closed his stall and went to the refreshment stall of M. Larose. He spoke to the latter gentleman for some time and said that Carroll was in bad humor and thought something must have "ripped" him. O'Connor subsequently proceeded to the sink mentioned above to wash his hands. A moment later M. Larose heard a crashing sound from the refreshment stall, and rushing to the spot 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. M. Larose, assisted by a young man named Murphy, who ran across from the opposite side of Foundling street, raised up O'Connor's head, but the unfortunate's wounds could not be spoken, and he looked around for assistance. Just then the police 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 something, 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 facts, Officer Senecal went up to Terence Carroll, who was just closing 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 put a stop to it." "Did you need not have struck him with a knife?" "Oh, the knife was in my hand, and I struck him with it." "It's too bad, you have killed him." "Oh, indeed, he's not dead?" "Yes, he's a corpse now."

"Well, then, it's too bad," said he, but he did not seem to realize exactly what he had done, and even early this morning thought the authorities were joking when they said O'Connor was dead. The murdered man O'Connor was taken to the General hospital, where the body now lies. Nobody is believed to have seen the murderer, but everything pointed to Carroll, who stood above and watched the blow. The young fellow, 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 knife 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 several small notches. The knife was secured, and the knife, which was secured, and the police now have it in their possession until called for by the coroner. Constable Fennel, of No. 7 station, says that he was standing at the corner of McGill and William streets when a man across the street shouted to him that a man had been stabbed in the neck with a knife. The officer called a man down to the market, and found O'Connor lying on the floor with his head supported by a young man named Murphy. This 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 up. He ran across and found O'Connor lying on the ground, 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 Hospital, which arrived and took the dead man away.

This morning Terence Carroll was brought before the Police Magistrate. He was arrested without a warrant 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 business to prisoner; they had some hard words and prisoner says O'Connor struck him. He (prisoner) had the knife in his hand and struck O'Connor back. The wound in O'Connor's neck is about four inches deep and an inch wide. The blow severed the jugular artery, which is sufficient to cause instant death.

Mrs. Carroll, prisoner's wife, said this morning that deceased had been teasing her husband for the past forty years. Carroll himself said he had been teased by O'Connor for the past twenty years. The prisoner is 84 years of age and resides at 119 College street. He has always borne 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 balding of whom we have seen in the streets of 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 afternoon empaneled 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 naughty else than a hard-working and industrious man, but admitted that he was rather peevish.

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 went into the meat business. Some years later he opened a stall on St. Ann's market and went into the trade for himself. He raised a large family, of whom five girls and one boy, who were all now married. Deceased was always temperate and a very indulgent and kind parent. 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 Favreau, was seen by a PORTER, who visited this morning, and stated that Mr. Carroll, when he came to this country, was sheltered and provided for by her father, and never, after all he had done for him, he had received an untimely death as a reward. The many friends of both parties regret deeply the sad occurrence.

Mr. O'Connor resided with his relatives at No. 2063 Notre 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—Did you get her photograph while you were away? Second Friend—Well, ah, the fact is, she gave me her negative.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

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

This new work, by Mr. Edward King, cannot fail to be favorably received by those literary circles in which "Ecce Homo from the Orient," a former production of his, some time ago, was so warmly welcomed. Treating as it does of Venice, of her "gorgeous domes, ruddy with rich mosaics Byzantine," of "her maze lanes of water," of all that yet remains unchanged since Venice was the mistress of the seas, we see here again those sketches which Turner loved to paint, here again those legends over which Rogers lingered, and all with this new chronicle through—"subtle-colored and translucent depths of opalescent water," "the misty Cyprian tides" or those brought thither when—"The beaked galleys home from Asia came, their labored sides distended with the stores of precious spices and sweet fragrant flowers, Cullied in the domes of domes of Syrian gold, 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 perhaps the most striking, but not at random chosen, will best suffice to give a good general idea of the style of the writer. Here was the ideal maiden of the poet's love— "I saw her in a vision bright, A fair Vespasian of the golden light, Her eyes were as the misters of the seas, Beneath a saffron canopy and golden eaves, Such as she wears on the days of Samarand. Her hair like sunset, and her dress of blue, The damask drapes that flutter from the roofs, And all the gleaming train of dashing boats, And all the glistening of the wedding day."

But in the real life these accessories were lost, and northward shone the light out of which—"Flashed the lovely face, The raiment, the diamond at the throat, The sweet low brow, The tender little face."

Here is a glimpse of a Venetian interior:—"On a carved table, in a nook, Close by a balcony that overhung The sea, the old man, old man spread, The simple supper spread and wine and grapes; One waxed flask of red Chianti; other Such as she wears on the days of Samarand. So ran my thoughts as I eyed her, I drew Backward the draperies that hid a door, Grate with porphyry that damask drape, And to my anxious eyes to look with him The day that Byzance fell."

Here is another in a different vein, and here we must end:—"Death seemed absolute in such a splendid home, The rich disorder of a noble's day, Beyond the careless grandeur everywhere. Here on the floor of a classic hall, A parchment page with silver clasp, Beside a crucifix of white marble, Was a scroll, and on the floor table piled Were costly treasures of Muscovy's silk, And multicolored and ruffled capes."

Beyond an ebony enameled door, A window was, was paneled array, Of amber and of lacquer and of gold, Of buxum, sandalwood, ebony, sandalwood; Beside a crucifix of white marble, A scroll, and on the floor table piled Were costly treasures of Muscovy's silk, And multicolored and ruffled capes."

A window in this princely armory Overlooked a garden in a spacious court; The seat of music and of orange came Delicately afloat in the air, The soft notes of a fountain sang, The water sparkled in their white jets; Here life was poetry and here to die Seemed dire misfortune; for the heart was wooed To highest pleasures in this gracious place."

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY for July, 1887, contains:—Christopher Columbus: The century's estimate of his life and works, by John Gilman Shea, M. S. J., Prof. in the University of Chicago; The American Republics, by G. E. A. M., S. J., Prof. Tanasen and other modern German historians, John A. Mooney. Religious Freedom in the United States, treaties and public laws, J. A. O'Sullivan. Some impressions of Vienna, Fred St. George Myer, Utility of the Irish language, The study of the Classics, C. M. O'Keefe. Sketch of the Catholic Church in Montana, Rev. H. Van Rensselaer, S. J., Marie Clothilde of France, Queen of Sardinia, 1759-1802, M. H. Allie. The immediate prospects in Ireland, T. P. O'Connor, M. P. Xavier Thérèse, a naturalist of the Vosges, M. P. Thompson. Scientific Chronicle, Rev. J. M. Magri, S. J., Publisher, Hardy & Malony, Philadelphia.

CATHOLIC WORLD, August, 1887. The table of contents for this month comprises the following:—The Blessed Camille, H. M. Raymond Barker. Judge Lynch, Ex-Senator John W. Johnson. The Movement Towards Unity, Rev. H. H. Wynn. Ireland Again Under Coercion, S. B. Green. Catholicism in Alabama, Rev. Thos. J. Conaty. This number also contains several poems and miscellaneous readings of a high order. Address, G Park Row Place, New York.

THE NEW MARIA for JULY contains its usual fund of interesting reading matter. The articles are:—A Fair Famed Shrine of the N. W. World (St. Anne de Beaupré), is highly interesting to Canadians, giving a clear and lucid history of the colony, and the 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 Home of 20-day is well worth reading. The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, by Elizabeth Starr. Continuation of the story Fairy Gold, by Christian Reid. A Slave Life, Kathleen O'Meara. Mercy, by Chas. Wm. Sloodard. Also, Synodical, by the same author. Our Lady Night, by R. J. McHugh. Midsummer, Wm. J. Kelly. The Youth's Department contains interesting matter for the young folk.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—A portrait of General Guzmán Blanco, the President and autocratic ruler of the United States of Venezuela, furnishes the frontispiece of the *American Magazine* for August. A lively and elaborate review of Venezuela (illustrated) contributed by Dr. W. F. Hutchinson. That country is exceedingly attractive, and those who have once 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" is Java. This is raised there. Readers of *The American Magazine* will find out a great deal more than they have previously learned about the cousins and the aunts of the fair Olivia. Poets and writers of fiction have familiarized us with the names of many English birds of the common sort. A description of them, as seen by American eyes, is given, copiously illustrated, by Theodore H. Mead. Hereafter, when we go to England, we need not mistake a look for a crow, nor a jeklaw for a magpie. The Justices of the Superior Court are presented both by the engraver's art and in pen-portraits by Z. L. White. There are also jangling men, for the most part, with a decided development of a voidpouch. John Hawthorne contributes sketches of typical Canadian life as seen almost every American village can produce. As yet the main features of village society have not suffered so much change as that of our cities, and Mr. Hawthorne does good service in embalming these types before they pass away. O. E. Edwards Clark, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, presents an elaborate review of the new methods adopted during recent years in our schools and colleges. The change began with industrial art teaching, and in this line the greatest development is to be expected, although the more general effects are far-reaching and apply directly to all departments of education. The chief poems of this number of the magazine is a patriotic lay by Maurice Thompson, entitled "Our Legend," (*Et Pluribus Unum*), Clinton Scollard contributes a sonnet, "The Ghost of Aaron's Prong," by Tobe Hodge, and "A Remarkable Pair of Pantalons," by Caleb Forsyth, are completed stories. Mr. Leo C. Hardy (a cartoonist in a South Carolina Village, (Geography), and Cyrus Field and Willard T. I'll of

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

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

The August number of this high class periodical is very interesting, as may be seen by the table of contents:—"Walks in the Wheat Field," by Richard Jeffries, profusely illustrated; "Captain (of militia) Sir Dillbury Middle is highly amusing and also illustrated. The charming story, "Marzio's Crucifix," is continued; "My 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 WITNESS:—

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 Canadian brothers what can be done by organizing labor. In the Massachusetts 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 25th.
- Second—An act to secure proper sanitary provisions in factories and workshops. Approved March 25th.
- Third—An act to secure proper ventilation in factories and workshops. Approved April 14th.
- 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 all factory laws in the hands of the district police. Approved 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.
- 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 employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employes in their services. Approved May 14th.
- Eleventh—An act to facilitate voting by employes. Approved May 14th. This act closes all workshops 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 imperfect weaving. Approved June 1st.
- 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 corporation when the custom in many of the railway companies.
- Seventeenth—An act in relation to the employment of minors 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 correction.
- Nineteenth—A resolution relating to the appointment of commissioners to an interstate national convention on prison labor. Approved June 16th.

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 which in some cases I have changed to make them more explicit, show clearly their purpose. This great work goes to show what has been accomplished by the power of organized labor.

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 BACK WATER FOR ITS ATTACK ON PRIME MINISTER MERCIER.

Our evening contemporary, *Le Monde*, which made such a heroic 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 in the title of the article which appeared in *Le Monde* of Friday last:—"The Hon. Prime Minister 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 absence and without the knowledge of those persons 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, who were in the absence of Mr. Vanasse, were in Laprairie County, declare that they know nothing of matter, as also does Mr. Lussard, 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 do no more permitted in journalism than in the conduct of the private citizen; but the press, which has the duty of enlightening and to bid their virtues, 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 in the popular platforms. Let us discuss, with dignity and respect, the political opinions of our opponents, but let the domestic fireside ever remain sacred and inviolable. We have always blamed the conduct of those writers and husting shouters who seem to find pleasure in throwing in the public passion, in the midst of the excitement of an electoral contest, family affairs and the private conduct of their adversaries. Such is our manner of looking upon the obligations of public writers and orators. We are always compelled to be faithful to it. If we have at times happened to err in these duties it was more through being carried away at the moment than through malice. We are happy to make this disclaimer, and to repair the wrong which that unfortunate article may have caused Mr. Mercier; and, 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, VICE-PRÉSIDENT.
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF *Le Monde*.

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by H. M. BURNETT, of New York
Cured and sold by R. H. BURNETT, of New York
of both sexes and of all ages. *Beef, Iron and Wine*
is the only medicine that cures
of the blood.

HONORING LAURIER.

The Enthusiastic Demonstration in His Honor at Somerset Yesterday—The New Liberal Leader's Speech.

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...

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...

upon my elevation to the Liberal leadership, I am proud to be brought about by the retirement of Hon. Mr. Blake, who is to the country is irreparable, whose loss to us is equally severe.

IRISH REPUBLICAN CHANKS. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—An Irishman, who is name the police have not yet disclosed, tried to blow up the British steamer Queen, of the National Line, this afternoon.

ANOTHER VICTIM. ST. THOMAS, Ont., Aug. 4.—Hon. Allen Francis, United States Consul, died very suddenly at 12 o'clock last night.

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.

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.

NEW YORK, N.B., Aug. 4.—Yesterday the Canadian fishing boat Goldust belonging to Blanchard, a sardine packer at Eastport, Me., while taking in fish at Fair Haven, Deer Island.

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS FOR CHICAGO. A company has been organized to build underground railroads for rapid transit in Chicago and suburbs.

THAT THIRD, LANGUID FRENCH and dull head, is very disagreeable. Take two of Currier's Little Liver Pills before eating, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

A DETERMINED DYNAMITER.

"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 today.

HIS "INFERNAL MECHANISMS." Twenty feet of waterproof fuses taken from Mooney's trunk, together with the flask containing them, were found in his trunk.

CANADA'S CASE UPHELD. BY THE AMERICAN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The World has the following from Washington: "From later information received by the department, it is believed that the Canadian Government has made an unlawful seizure of American vessels or violated any international law.

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED. Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum.

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.

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS FOR CHICAGO. A company has been organized to build underground railroads for rapid transit in Chicago and suburbs.

LOVE AMONG THE ROTHSCHILDS.

PRESSURE THOUGHT TO BEAR TO INDUCE MISS HELM TO MARRY WITHIN THE FAMILY. No doubt Miss Helen Rothschild is heartily grieved by many of her relatives.

PAULISTS WHO WERE SOLDIERS. There were special G. A. R. memorial services at the church of the Paulist Fathers, in New York City, on last Decoration Day.

IT'S ALWAYS THE WAY. "Didn't I tell you so?" said a gentleman to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street.

LIVING THREE YEARS ON SKIMMED MILK. Louis Herbst, 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 thirtieth anniversary.

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.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA AT SEA. It has often been thought by mariners and those intimates with astronomical phenomena that many of the odd and mysterious occurrences of vessels lost at sea could be accounted for by their being struck by meteors and stones.

"GERMAN BAITING IN FRANCE." BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Deutsche Tagesblatt, in an article headed "German Baiting in France," says if these persecutions continue, and the French Government adopt corresponding measures, we should simply regard France as a barbarous, uncivilized nation.

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—LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Real Estate Value \$5,000 \$5,000

Second Series—List of Prizes: 1 Real Estate Value \$1,000 \$1,000 2 do do " 500 1,000 4 Waggon's " 250 1,000

PALMO-TAR SOAP. WE CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN THIS SOAP HAS NO EQUAL.

DOZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER. Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM. CURED BY. 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, or Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint.

LOW COST HOUSES. AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of the plan.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

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

A sensible paper, like a sensible man, is not above a pun. 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.

Canada is one of the finest countries on the face of the earth, and has a number of attractions not possessed by the United States.

The intelligent compositor has excelled himself in Port Arthur. The other day someone wrote about when gold was first discovered in Algona.

"And what did you do at the parsonage, Augustine?" asked mamma. "Physic, mamma," replied Augustine.

The McGillivuddy Bros., of the Huron Signal, have dissolved their partnership.

ONIONISTS REUNITING. Bright and Hartington Speak Against Gladstone's Policy.—The Marquis' Possible Entry into the Cabinet.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Unionist members of Parliament gave a banquet to Lord Hartington last evening.

The Expressianist heard a story recently of a small negro boy who goes to Sunday school in the little brick church in Fort Erie.

THE FISHERIES EMBROGLO. 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.

It is officially learned that there is not a word of truth in a London cable to the effect that fresh proposals emanating from the American Government for the settlement of the fisheries question have been submitted.

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 Laurier.

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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 his special correspondent now in Dublin, which includes an interview with Archbishop Walsh on the probable effect of the Coercion Act.

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COMMERCIAL. 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.

AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR. M'GARIGLE'S RETURN TO BE DEMANDED BY ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—All the circumstances attending McGargle's escape are now completely known to the proper authorities.

THEY KNOW MOONEY. LONDON, Aug. 6.—The police here claim that Mooney, who attempted to destroy the British steamer, The "Queen," at America, will know the names of the men who were with him.

FARM AND GARDEN. Plant corn for succession each week or so.

PROVISIONS, &c. PORK, LARD, &c.—Stocks of Montreal short-cut mess pork are getting down very low.

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The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and nervous ailments peculiar to females at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience in the treatment of the cure of woman's regular maladies.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the weak and its appendages in particular.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for all the diseases and ailments incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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REALLY EXPECTED. REALLY EXPECTED. REALLY EXPECTED. REALLY EXPECTED. REALLY EXPECTED. REALLY EXPECTED. REALLY EXPECTED.

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

JERSEYS. JERSEYS. JERSEYS. JERSEYS. JERSEYS. JERSEYS. JERSEYS. JERSEYS. JERSEYS. JERSEYS.

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

GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES.

The largest stock of Silk and Kid Gloves will be found at S. CARSLY'S.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Madams Justice Therrien has instituted an action for separation.

WANTED. For the above Municipality, four Catholic female teachers holding first-class elementary diplomas.

ELV'S CREAM BALM CATARRH. Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition."

DIED. MULLINS.—In this city, on the 1st inst., Catherine Toland, aged 84 years, native of Donegal Co., Ireland, beloved wife of Patrick Mullins.

SPLAWN.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Catherine Nestor, aged 60 years, a native of Rathfriland, Co. Limerick, Ireland, relict of the late Jeremiah 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 4 months, son of Mr. Edward Waldron.

LUOBY.—In this city, on the 4th instant, Ellen, aged 21 years and 6 months, second daughter of John LuoBY.