

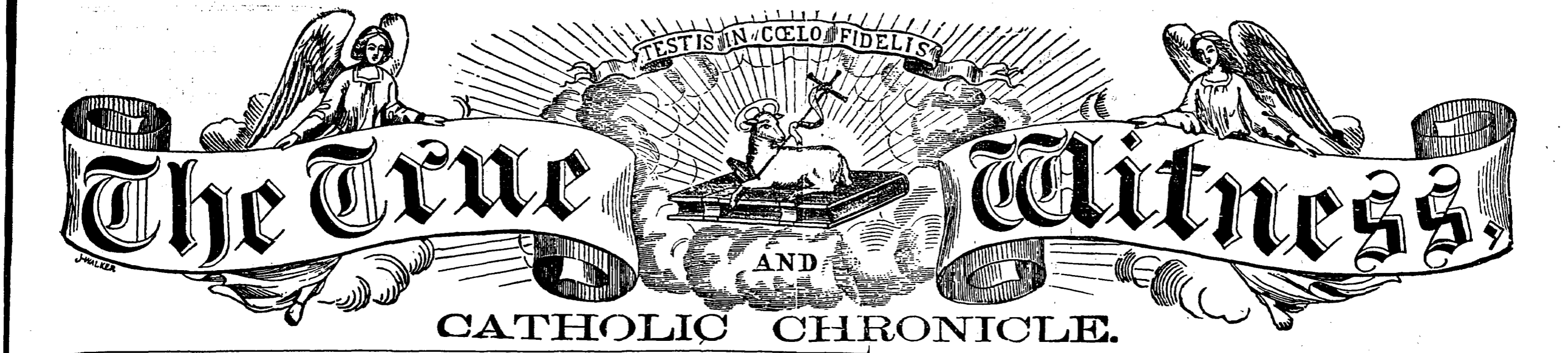
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



### ST. ALPHONSUS.

Doctor of the Church and Founder of the Redemptorists—His Centenary on the 2nd August—interesting Sketch of His Career—His Good Work Accomplished by the Redemptorist Fathers Since They Took Charge of St. Ann's Church in this City.

On Tuesday next, August 2nd, the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists) throughout the world will celebrate the Centenary of their Founder, St. Alphonsus de Liguori, an event which is deserving of special commemoration in view of the fact that this city has been favoured by the disciples of the our great Saint and Doc of the Church, in being selected as one of their centres in the prosecution of the one great object of their lives, viz., the salvation of souls.

Alfonso Maria de Liguori was born in Marinella, in the suburbs of Naples, on the 27th of September, 1696. In early youth he was distinguished by a brilliant career, and the one who have written his life in detail tell us on numerous instances of his virtues. While at college his conduct never varied, his devotion to the Sacrament of the Altar, and his Mother God continued to strengthen. He had obtained his degree, he practised at the bar for a while, giving promise of a brilliant career, but at the age of twenty-seven years he abandoned the law to embrace the ecclesiastical state. After four years preparation the cherished ambition of his life was realized, and he was ordained priest. He was held in such esteem by his Archbishop, that he had no sooner been ordained than he was appointed to conduct the retreat of the clergy, although there were amongst them many apostate and dissipated men of old standing. He was peculiarly fitted for the confessional, not by the qualities which he possessed (all of which are readily available to every good confessor) but by the degree in which he possessed them. His tenderness in receiving, his patience in hearing, his sweetness in admonition, were such as few or none have represented to the same in ingratitudes, and the moving words by which he sought to excite him to repentance, were so sweet.

His first desire was to join the Congregation of the Oratory; but being unable to do this on account of the opposition of his father, he devoted himself to the study of the law, and in the city of Naples, as by the desire of his father and confessor, residing in the first of his father's house, afterwards in the college of the Chinese, founded by Father Matthew Ripa, the famous Chinese missionary. He also joined a secular congregation of missionaries called the Propaganda, and with them gave several years of his life to the study of the poor peasants and shepherds, and felt a strong desire to devote his life to the succor of the rural populations. He was confirmed in these thoughts especially by the advice of Monsignor Falcone, bishop of Castellammare. This prelate, and long afterwards the establishment of the Institute of the Most Holy Redeemer, who should give all things to copy the life of our Lord Jesus Christ, and after His example to evangelize the poor. He had founded at Scala a community of ladies called Nuns of the Most Holy Saviour, who prayed continually for the same intention. It was while giving the spiritual exercises to these nuns, that St. Alphonsus at last resolved, under the direction of Bishop Falcone, to gather some companions, who should on the one hand seek their own perfection by the obligations and rules of a religious life, and on the other devote themselves to apostolic work among the most neglected and forsaken souls. The work was solemnly begun at Scala on November 9, 1732. St. Alphonsus being then 36 years of age.

In carrying out this design the Saint encountered innumerable obstacles—first, on the part of good men who looked on him as misled by enthusiasm or spiritual ambition, and afterwards from the civil authorities. The times were indeed most unfavorable to such a project, and it is one of the miracles of the Saint's life to have founded and maintained a new religious congregation at the time when the Marquis Tanucci was all-powerful in Naples. In spite, however, of these obstacles, St. Alphonsus succeeded in establishing several houses in different parts of Naples and Sicily, and before his death saw his institute spreading in the Papal States and already transported beyond the Alps.

On February 25, 1749, Pope Benedict XIV. approved the rules and confirmed the new institute by a solemn approbation. St. Alphonsus had called his congregation by the name of the Most Holy Saviour; but, to prevent confusion with the canon regular of that name in Venice, the Pope himself changed the title to that of the Most Holy Redeemer. The members of the congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, besides the three simple but perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, bind themselves by a vow of perseverance until death in the institute, which is confirmed by a promissory oath. They are bound by their vow of poverty to refuse all benefices, offices or dignities outside their congregation. Whenever a Redemptorist has been raised to a bishopric it has been by command of the Sovereign Pontiff, and by his dispensation. It was in this way that St. Alphonsus himself was obliged to accept the bishopric of St. Agatha of the Goths. In order also more effectually to pursue the principal end of the institute, which is to succor the most ignorant and neglected souls, St. Alphonsus forbade his Fathers to undertake such works as the instruction of youth, the government of seminaries or the direction of nuns. Their main occupation is the apostolic ministry in the preaching of missions, and retreats to all classes of persons, but with a preference for such as are most neglected, especially those who live in remote villages and hamlets. As, however, in many countries, the most neglected souls are to be found in the great cities, the intention of the founder is carried out in laboring for them.

St. Alphonsus died on August 2, 1787, in his ninety-first year. Before his death he foretold the spread of his congregation beyond the Alps, and rejoiced when he heard that two Germans had asked admission from the Superior of the Roman House. One of these, the venerable servant of God, Clement Maria Hofbauer, established the Order in Bohemia, Austria and Switzerland, and since his death, in 1820, it has spread through most of the countries of Europe in North and South America, the West Indies and Australia. They have found an important sphere of action in the United States, whither they first came in 1841, since which time branches of the Order have been opened in several of the leading cities

of the Union. In 1874 they were called to Canada and placed in charge of St. Patrick's church, Quebec. Since then establishments have been opened in Toronto, St. Anne de Beaupré, Montreal and St. John, N.B. The Order was introduced into England by Dr. Baines, Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District, in 1849, shortly before his death. The British Isles form one Province, with houses in London, Liverpool, Perth, Teignmouth, Limerick and Dundalk.

In the many revolutions of this century the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer has experienced more than the usual share of persecution, having been expelled from the towns of Poland, Austria, Bavaria, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. Into several of these countries the missionaries have returned a second time and renewed their labors. From some they have been again driven out when revolution or impiety has become predominant.

The Congregation is under the government of a Superior General, called the Rector Major, who is elected for life by a general chapter, and is assisted by six consultors. His residence is in Rome. The superiors of the various provinces (Provincials) and of the houses (Rectors), with their consultors, are appointed for a term of three years by the Rector Major. Their term of office may be renewed at his discretion.

On the 21st December, 1869, the Venerable Pontif Pius VII. issued the decree for the beatification of Alphonsus, and on the 26th July, 1876, our most Holy Father, Gregory XVI. after having gone through the glorious proofs of his sanctity, vouchsafed to the Church by the Almighty, the beatification of his servant, who died with the solemn ceremony of canonization or enrolment amongst the saints. The advent of the Redemptorist Order to Montreal dates from September, 1884, when they were entrusted with the charge of St. Ann's parish in this city. The magnitude of the good work they have accomplished during their short residence in our midst is extraordinary. They have given numerous missions and retreats, opened new schools, enlarged existing ones; erected a fine hall for young men, which is furnished with every reasonable attraction for them; built a home for the old people, which will be opened in September under the direction of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," who are thus invited to Canada for the first time by the Arch-Conventuality of the Holy Family, has been established, with sodalities for the married men, married women, young men and young women. The St. Ann's Young Men's Society has been organized, under the special charge of Rev. Father Strubbe, which has effected a vast amount of good, and been the recipient of being made the most prominent, and most progressive Irish organization in the city. The Fathers have also erected an imposing convent for themselves, adjoining St. Ann's Church, which is four stories high, and has a frontage of 120 feet on St. Augustine street, and 60 feet on Basin street, which will eventually be the headquarters of the community in Canada. The interior of St. Ann's church has also been beautifully embellished, and a large staff of workmen are at present engaged on the enlargement of the church, which, when finished, will be one of the most beautiful in the Dominion. All these noble enterprises have been carried out without any special aid being made to the Redemptorists, but by the generosity of the Irish people of St. Ann's is well known, and they have spontaneously contributed handsomely to the various undertakings, delighted to have an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the labors of the good fathers in their behalf. St. Ann's Church has become noted for the elaborate and grand manner in which the offices are performed, all being carried out with that systematic precision for which the Redemptorists are renowned. It is also, we believe, the only church in the city in which night prayers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament take place every evening throughout the year.

The Rector, Rev. Father Canille, who possesses an eminent degree of all the noble qualities of the saintly Founder of his Order, is held in the most affectionate esteem by his parishioners, and in fact the same may be said with regard to his zealous coadjutors, Rev. Fathers Strubbe, Caron, Goltz, Capel, Mussely, Mallegre and Hendrick, who, besides ministering at all hours and in all seasons to the spiritual needs of their flock, have also identified themselves with the people in all their movements in behalf of their oppressed and persecuted Motherland—Ireland—notwithstanding the fact that none of the Fathers have the privilege (as one of them has publicly expressed it) of claiming the "Green Isle" as their birthplace. The Rector, however, referred to has also buty "Ireland was by the grace of our sacred priesthood, Irish was by heart, by sympathy and love, Irish we are like the first Redemptorist Fathers that labored in that old country of yours—Irish we are as thoroughly as St. Patrick himself; Irish we are, Irish we will live, and Irish will die."

On Tuesday, the 21st, in short time a number of Irish Canadian students will be counted among those in the Novitiate of the Order, two having already entered, viz., Mr. John McInerney, son of Mr. McInerney, sexton of St. Patrick's Church, and Mr. Frank Scanlan, son of Mr. Michael Scanlan, of the Dominion S.S. Co. Four other young men, members of the best families in the parish, by Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, and Benediction. Tuesday, 2nd August—8 a.m.—Pontifical High Mass, by the Bishop of Sherbrooke, with sermon, by a Jesuit Father; 7.30 p.m., Rosary, sermon by an Oblate Father, and Benediction. Sunday, 7th August—10 a.m.—Pontifical High Mass, by His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal; 7 p.m.—Vespers, sermon by Rev. Father Kiernan, of St. Anthony's, and Benediction.

During the Octave of the Feast (August 2nd to 9th inclusive) there will be every evening at half-past seven Rosary, short instruction and Benediction. A Plenary Indulgence can be gained on the Feast, or during the Octave, by who receive the Sacraments and visit the St. Ann's church. Most of the Irish members of Parliament returned to Ireland to spend their vacation after the wearying struggle in the House over the Coercion Bill.

### WAYS OF SOCIETY.

#### His Tyranny, Follies and Fashions Described—A Telling Sermon—Cardinal Manning on the Earthly and the Heavenly-Minded.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached recently at the Church of Our Lady, St. John Wood, London. His Eminence taking for his text the words: "Therefore, if you be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ is seated at the right hand of the Father. Mind the things which are above, for you are dead and your life is hid with Christ in God." said: Our Divine Lord, when the forty days were accomplished, led His disciples out of Betaniam, and as He lifted up them, He lifted up His hands and blessed them, and He was borne up and the clouds received Him out of sight. And the disciples watched Him as He ascended and strained their eyes to follow Him, and when they could see Him no more an angel said: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye looking up into Heaven? A strange question, for where else could they look? They had lost their Lord and Master, Friend, and they had lost One that was dear and precious to them, they had lost Him in Whom all their happiness had been for three long years, and still more in these forty days after He rose from the dead—all was now gone. He had lived in the midst of them, drawn their hearts to Him, attached them to Himself, and then ascended out of their sight.

THE TWO MASTERS WE MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN. Well, the question of the angel is easily answered. They were looking up because their hearts had attached to Him Who was taken from them. This was a great lesson for us. Our Divine Lord warned the people not to lay up treasures upon earth, where the rust and the moth crotch it, and where the thieves could enter in and steal it, but to lay up their treasures in Heaven, because, He says, "Where your heart is, there your treasure will be also. That is to say, the things that you treasure up in Heaven you will be Heavenly minded, and if your treasure is upon earth you will be earthly minded. There is no thing between these two conditions, there is no third state. We must be one or the other. Heavily minded or earthly minded. No man can serve two masters. One must be in Heaven, and the other in earth. St. John says: "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world, for any man that loveth the world the love of the Father is not in him." And St. John goes on to say "the covetousness," (that is the desires of the flesh and the desires of the eyes and the pride of life) "are not of the Father." The desire of the flesh—what does that phrase represent? The gross life in which men indulge themselves, in food, in eating and drinking, in sloth, in bodily indulgence, and in all that belongs to a gross life. This is one of the things of the world. If any man loves it, lives in it, if he makes it his treasure, he is dead while he lives; he is not of the Father and will never see His face.

THE REFINED SINS OF THE MIND. Next, the desires of the eyes—what are they? They are the refined sins, not the gross sins of the body, but the refined sins of the mind and the will and the imagination. There are some whose lives are unspotted in the eyes of the world. Nevertheless they live for the world; they live for its praise, for its wealth, for its flattery, for its enjoyment, and for its pleasures. They are refined and refined to a very fine degree, and without any bodily sin; nevertheless there is not one particle of the Holy Ghost in them. They have sinned and driven Him away. The grace of God works in them in mercy from without, indeed, to bring them to Himself, but He does not dwell in them, because they are not His temple; they have cast Him out of the sanctuary. These are the desires of the eyes. The pride of life—what is it? You see some people who are in perfect health, vigorous in every limb, full of self-confidence, conscious of their own power, unconscious of their own sins, living for the world. They are inflated with the notion that they are depending on no one; they seem to think that they are the masters and makers of their own lot and future in the world. That is the pride of life. Thus you will find the pride of life in those who possess wealth and are purse-proud, as we say. There is the pride of life in those who are in the habit of being flattered, who have hands and tongues and great powers of the heart of men until they forget that the poorest man who may live in a hovel is ten thousand times more precious than they.

HOW TO BECOME ATTACHED TO THE WORLD WHICH WE SEE BY FAITH. These are the things of the world, and if men give their hearts to these things, then assuredly they are most earthly. And what is it to be Heavenly-minded? That is, the heart is unfolded and brightened and matured and expanded in its union with God, and having faith which is to the soul what the eye is to the body, as by the eyes we see the visible world round about us, so by faith we see the world that is unseen. We can see God upon His Throne and the seraphims round about Him, and that multitude that no man can count, and that multitude in white raiment and the continued ministering of the holy angels and the bliss and joy of the Heavenly court. All those things are visible to those who have faith. They are to them as real as the men that walk through the street, as the trees that grow upon the earth. And realizing with the world seen, they are detached and drawn away from the world that is visible. They see all that is beautiful in the world—for beautiful it is—the sky, the earth, the flowers and the fruits—beautiful as God has made them—but they know that one day this world must pass away, and the world they see by faith is eternal and unchangeable. Therefore, this visible and eternal world has lost its attraction for them. They renounce it in order to keep before them that which will never pass away, and in the measure in which we realize this unseen world, we shall be not only drawn away from the world but we shall be attached to that world which we see by faith.

strongly drawn to those whom he loves on earth. Nevertheless, he is continually delighting in God and in the thought of eternity and in the certainty of his everlasting life. These things to him are sweeter and brighter, more beautiful and more powerful attractive. That is to be Heavenly-minded. A man's heart is in Heaven. He lives and labors in this world, but his heart and his hope and his rest are already in eternity. Here is the plain meaning of St. Paul's words, "If ye be risen with Christ seek those things which are above." And then he went on to say, "Ye are dead and your life is hid with Christ in God." What is the meaning of those words? When I read of the life of the saints, surely the inspired words of the Holy Spirit are to us as a rule and a standard of life so high that the Christian world has been lowering and explaining it away and getting rid of its true meaning, or getting rid, as the world says, of its strictures. Truth is a strict thing. Where truth comes to be strict, it loses its definiteness. Explaining the meaning of those wonderful words, "for ye are dead," His Eminence said those words are strictly true. We were born spiritually dead, and when the supernatural life was in us, the eternal life by which we can live forever if we persevere, we in that moment became dead to the world, dead to sin, dead to our own desires, and we were made alive to the world, but this much depends upon our mortification of ourselves. Let me ask a few questions. Are you dead to money? I do not mean are you miser. I am speaking of people such as ourselves. You say, "Well, I wish to have enough for myself and my family." What is enough? A little more than I have got. If I were in our mind, I live in that state in which God has placed us, money would have no power over us. Examine yourselves and see how much you give to the poor, and how much you give for the salvation of souls. It is a dangerous thing to be narrow-hearted and close-handed.

OUR SPIRITUAL RELATION TO SOCIETY. Next, are you dead to society? People about us invite us and we invite them in turn. We do not care much about them. A great many others we do not like. We are charitable to them, but we have no great affection for them. Nevertheless society is a great tyrant. We are compelled to live according to the fashion, according to the custom, to do what others do, to yield to public opinion, and to conform to it. Are you dead to society? Can you make up your mind to live in the path that is drawn out for you, without a craving ambition for invitations of friends, for those things which are out of your line and path and by which a multitude destroy the happiness of their homes and themselves? If you are in our mind, I live in that state in which God has placed us, money would have no power over us. Examine yourselves and see how much you give to the poor, and how much you give for the salvation of souls. It is a dangerous thing to be narrow-hearted and close-handed.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POLICY. ROME, July 25.—The Monitor publishes the text of a letter addressed by the Pope to Cardinal Rampolla on June 15, when the latter assumed the functions of pontifical Secretary of State. In this letter the Pope explains fully the principles which he has followed in the government of the church. He declares that he looks upon himself as a minister of God, and that the people and the governments of civilized States. Referring first to Italy, the Pope develops the ideas propounded in the Consistory Allocation of May 23, when he laid down as a basis of pacification Italy's acknowledgment of the independence of the Holy See. He reiterates his claims to territorial sovereignty as an indispensable condition of the work of religious schemes. Italy herself, says the Pope, would reap most splendid benefits at home and abroad from a settlement recognizing the Pope's temporal power. Adverting next to Austria, the Pope says that the policy of the Emperor and the decision of the Imperial family, the Holy See has rendered mutual relations the best possible and the wise steadiest enjoying the confidence of the Emperor have promoted religion in Austria-Hungary and the establishment of perfect concord. France, the elder daughter of the Church, was menaced by serious evils. The Pope trusted those evils would be dispelled through observance of the Imperial family, and he solemnly concluded with the Church. Turning to Spain, the Pope says the first need is a union of Catholics for defence of their religion, in devotion to the Holy See, and in reciprocal charity, so that Spain may not be misguided by personal aims. Regarding Russia, the Pontiff says it is necessary to continue the work of religious conferences to its full achievement. Great things have been done. The well disposed mind of the Emperor and the good intentions of his ministers permit His Holiness to cherish the hope that his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the church will not prove barren. The solicitude felt by the Vatican for Prussia extends equally to the other States of Germany, and those States are now happily seeking the friendliest relations with the Vatican. The Pope concludes with reference to the fostering missions landfall back to the church her separated people.

AN AWFUL DISASTER. EIGHT HUNDRED PEOPLE LOST IN A STEAMER IN THE BAY OF BENGAL. SAN FRANCISCO July 25.—The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived last night, bringing Hong Kong advices to July 1, and Okohama news to July 9th. By the loss of the steamer Sir John Lawrence in the Bay of Bengal, before reported, 800 lives were lost, mainly females of the best families in Bengal on a pilgrimage to Juggernaut. From the 21st to 26th of May, a cyclone raged in the Bay of Bengal with disastrous results to shipping and humanity, and a great loss of life. The storm was the severest experienced in that quarter since 1866, judging from reports of vessels which weathered it. The passengers on board the Sir John Lawrence numbered 750, officers and crew numbering 60.

PRESENTATIONS BY MR. AND MRS. DAVITT. DUBLIN, July 25.—Michael Davitt and wife attended a meeting at Bockley, yesterday, and made presents of money and medals to a number of girls who defended their homes against the police during the recent evictions. OHOLERA'S VICTIMS. LONDON, July 25.—Forty-nine new cases of cholera and twenty-two deaths from the disease were reported at Catania on Saturday. At Francorta there were fourteen new cases and seven deaths; at Catania twelve cases and five deaths, and at Adirus seven cases and six deaths. A few deaths were reported in other towns.

### THE CRIMES ACT.

#### All of Ireland Proclaimed—Mr. Balfour Explains Why It Was Done—Mr. Chamberlain's Power Felt in the Cabinet.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Morley asked what had happened to explain the proclamation of the whole of Ireland since the Government had assured the House that the law was as well obeyed in some parts of Ireland as in any part of Great Britain. Mr. Balfour replied that he had no reason to change his opinion that parts of Ireland were as quiet as parts of England. What the Government had done was not to apply the whole Crimes Act to Ireland generally, but only the sub-sections dealing with holding unlawful assemblies and obstruction of police. Mr. Sexton asked whether the Executive, before issuing the proclamation, distinguished the counties where it was necessary to prevent crime from those where it was necessary to punish crime. Mr. Balfour said that in every case in which a county had been especially proclaimed the proclamation had been issued because the Government believed in the actual existence of a situation. Mr. Balfour's explanation in the House of Commons shows that the warning has been accepted. The proclamations over the greater area of Ireland are not to operate actively, but as a mere measure of precaution. The Parliaments propose to raise a debate to-morrow against the proclamations by a motion to adjourn.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last night went into committee on the Land bill. Upon taking up the first clause extending to lessors the benefits of the act of 1881 Mr. Parnell proposed an amendment. The bill as it stands gives the option to tenant or landlord to make application to the court to fix the rent. Mr. Parnell urged that the tenant alone should have the right to apply the period of such application to be limited to three years. Mr. Balfour accepted the amendment with a limit of two years, Mr. Parnell agreeing.

GLASGOW, July 25.—Sir George O. Trevelyan in an election speech to-day said the Irish Government should not be allowed to appoint the judges charged with the administration of the law, although the Government should be allowed to fix the number and salaries of the judges. LONDON, July 25.—The Daily News says the Dublin proclamations surprise even those who believed least in the astuteness of the present Irish government.

### THE TROUBLE AT OKA.

THE REV. MR. SCOTT'S VIEW—A PROPOSITION. The Rev. Dr. Shaw, president of the Methodist Conference, and other friends of the Protestant Indians, are making considerable trouble at Oka. They coolly have proposed to build a Protestant church on the ground owned by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, with the intention, it is thought, of bringing up the old Indians, who quit their reserve and give lands in Muskoka or other suitable location, receiving compensation for the lands and houses now occupied by them. The Indians occupy strips of land which they cultivate, while the women busy themselves in making incense sticks and fancy articles. There is a good deal of feeling amongst the Indians regarding the proposed building. The Seminary offers as compensation \$10 an acre for its improved land, while the Indians say it is worth more, and they do not seem prepared to accept the propositions as they now stand. A council will be held on Thursday next, when a course of action will be determined upon.

REV. MR. SCOTT'S VIEWS. An Ottawa despatch says: Rev. Wm. Scott, a Methodist clergyman of this city, who investigated the Oka Indian trouble some years ago on behalf of the Department and is thoroughly acquainted with the subject, was interviewed to-day. He is a good natured, sensible man, and he says that the reserve and the good lands in Muskoka or other suitable location, receiving compensation for the lands and houses now occupied by them. The Indians occupy strips of land which they cultivate, while the women busy themselves in making incense sticks and fancy articles. There is a good deal of feeling amongst the Indians regarding the proposed building. The Seminary offers as compensation \$10 an acre for its improved land, while the Indians say it is worth more, and they do not seem prepared to accept the propositions as they now stand. A council will be held on Thursday next, when a course of action will be determined upon.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

The largest clock in St. Louis has been placed in the west tower of St. Joseph's Church. It is the gift of the Married Men's Sodality of that parish with the assistance of their generous friends. Quite recently the Very Rev. Father Villars, O.P., provincial of the Dominican Fathers in California, celebrated his golden jubilee, which was the fiftieth anniversary of his first Mass. The Rev. Father and Archbishop Alemany were ordained together.

Leo XIII. has increased the number of members of the Academia dei Nuovi Lincei from 30 to 40, and has also added the rules which obliged next to many people who always in fear of their lives, do their duty in the name of God. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled. Therefore, try and realize God's love for you, remember that He died for everyone of you, so that he died for you alone. Next, do your duty in all things. Next, desire to be changed. If we are in the sunlight and its warmth and go into the forests, or if we turn our back upon God and His love to us, then everything is chilled



[FOR THE POST.]

A TRIBUTE TO THE GEMS AND FRIENDS OF THE EMERALD ISLE.

O Erin, while thinking so sadly to-night, Of the reign of coercion and its unholly blight, When reading with pride the glorious grand, From Parnell, the statesman, and his gallant band,

The brave Michael Davitt cannot stand in the shade, And gaze on the work of the crowbar brigade, For his heart fondly beats for the poor and oppressed, So he wages the battle for those who are distressed.

O'Brien so courageous, the world did not proclaim, Has brought forth that glorious plan of campaign, While Land-downe & Co. talk of shooting at stars, The plan bravely conquers the tyrant's crowsbars.

McCarthy, a writer of fame and renown, May his labors for Ireland with success be crowned, With Dillon, another true son of the soil, They are both bright gems of the Emerald Isle.

For him who shines forth with illustrious fame, Glestone, who has devoted the eve of his life, To banish coercion and its unholly strife, I have reviewed those bright gems, How I wish to impart, most cherished wish, May God send and prosper that long-cherished dream— A Parliament for Ireland on her own College Green.

Montreal, July 8th, 1887.

TRUE TO THEIR COLORS

are the Diamond Dyes, and for that reason they are the standard dye colors in all parts of the country. They give fast and beautiful shades, and do not fade. 32 Colors. Only 10 cents each.

NEW GLASS-BLOWING APPARATUS.

At a recent meeting of the Far's Society of Civil Engineers, M. Appert described his new apparatus by which the pressure of air in blowing hollow ware is automatically regulated. The apparatus consists of a closed cylinder with a piston which can be fixed at different points, so as to vary the cubical capacity of the cylinder. To the cover of the latter are fixed two valves, one communicating with the main air supply pipes, and the other with the pipe used by the glass-blower. The main supply valve is usually open, whilst the blowing valve is closed, so that the pressure in the cylinder is equal to that in the main supply pipe. A lever worked by a treadle is fixed between the two valves, and the workman presses the treadle which lever first closes the main supply valve and next opens the blowing valve. By this action a definite amount of air escapes out of the cylinder and into the article under treatment. By releasing the treadle again the blowing valve closes and the main supply valve opens, thus recirculating the cylinder to the former pressure. If the treadle be again depressed, a supplementary quantity of air, but smaller than the first charge, is forced into the object which is being blown, and this operation may be repeated until the article has assumed its final shape, each successive opening of the valve admitting smaller and smaller quantities of air. By setting the piston within the cylinder at various points the apparatus is rendered suitable for the production of objects of various sizes.—Industrie.

THEIR GENTLE ACTION AND GOOD effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

JURIES

THEY FARE BETTER NOW THAN THEY DID OF OLD.

Jurymen are better off in these times than in the good old days, it was the law to endeavor to starve them into a verdict. It is bad enough now to be put to loss of time and money, with little or inadequate recompense, without being starved or fined into the bargain. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Lord Chief Justice Reed tried an action upon a writ, in which the jury was locked up, but before giving their verdict had eaten and drunk, which they all confessed. This being reported to the Judge he fined them each heavily and took their verdict. In Hilary Term, Sixth Henry VIII., the case came up before the full Court of Queen's Bench, on a joint motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of informality of trial, the jury having eaten and drunk, and next to remit the fine under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The jury averred that they had made up their minds in the case before they ate, and had returned into Court with a verdict, but finding the Lord Chief Justice had "run out to see a tray, and not knowing when he might come back, they had refreshment." The Court confirmed both the verdict and the fines.—All the Year Round.

FINE ENGLISHMEN.

Talking of being well known, a friend of mine was travelling some time ago in the company of two Englishmen. They were talking of the judges. "I suppose you're going to the Queen's Jubilee, ain't you?" said one of the Englishmen. "No. I don't believe I'll celebrate." "You're a nice kind of Englishman, you are."

"I'm not an Englishman." "You ain't? What are you?" "But you were born in England. You speak like an Englishman." "I was born in New York." "Hang it! Your people must be English?" "Yes, my father is an Englishman." "What part of the country does he come from?" "Stratford-on-Avon." "Stratford-on-Avon?" "Don't you know Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare lived?" "Shakespeare? Shakespeare?" "Yes, it's near Warwick." "Oh, yes, I know," said the other Englishman.

"Do you remember? The place where we bought the pigs?" "Oh, yes! Stratford, of course."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Dr. F. C. Hawley, Canandaigua, N.Y., says: "I used it in a case of coagulation of the lungs, where there was great prostration, with marked benefit."

Another English clergyman has been caught plagiarizing. Rev. Dr. S. Baring Gould's story, "The Blue Vase," which lately appeared in an English magazine, it is said, was stolen almost bodily from "The Prussian Case," one of Miss Edgeworth's "Moral Tales."

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?

Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Cherry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emergency.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

ROMAN PUNCH.

Ordinary Roman punch is a plain fruit ice to which rum is added, a gill to a quart, and in serving, a teaspoonful of rum is placed in each glass. A finer sort is made of each ice with the syrup, to each quart of which, when half frozen, are added three whites of eggs beaten stiff, six table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar, and one glass each of rum and brandy. Roman punch glass is made by adding to a quart of lemon ice made with syrup three whites of eggs beaten stiff, and one glass each of brandy, champagne, and maraschino, and then freezing it.

SPICED TOMATOES, WESTERN STYLE.

Peel and slice seven pounds of ripe tomatoes, put them into a poro-lin-lined preserving-kettle, with half their weight in sugar, a pint of vinegar, a table-spoonful of each of the following: allspice, pepper-corns, and salt; set them over the fire and boil them slowly for two hours, stirring them often enough to prevent burning; then cool them in the kettle, and put them up in air-tight jars of glass or earthenware; keep them in a cool, dark place.

TOMATO PRESERVES.

Choose perfectly ripe tomatoes, small and yellow, wipe them first with a wet cloth, and then with a dry one, and pick each one several times with a large needle; for each pound of tomatoes allow a pound of sugar and a pint of water, put the tomatoes and water in a preserving-kettle over the fire, and let them boil together, removing all scum as it rises; when the syrup is clear put in the tomatoes, and let them boil for ten minutes; take them from the syrup with a skimmer, and cool them; put into the syrup for each pound of syrup half an ounce of green ginger root, sliced and scraped, the juice of one lemon, and one blade of mace; as soon as the tomatoes are quite cold, return them to the syrup and boil them until they are clear; then cool them in the syrup, and put them up as already directed in other preserve recipes.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT JELLY.

Carefully pick over and crush ripe currants and raspberries in equal quantities, and put the crushed fruit into a jelly bag suspended in such a way as to permit the juice to drip through it; let the fruit remain over night in the bag to squeeze out all the juice, and then drain from it, but do not squeeze the bag, because the fruit juice should be perfectly clear. Next morning measure the juice and allow an equal measure of sugar; stir the fruit juice and sugar together over the fire in a preserving kettle until the sugar is dissolved; then boil the gently until a little thicker, and add one ounce of gelatin in two minutes. When the jelly is boiled to the proper consistency partly cool it and then fill it into glasses; when the jelly is cold put a round of white pepper dipped in brandy in each glass, and then close the glasses with paper dipped in white of egg slightly beaten; keep the jelly in a cool, dark place. If the fruit juice is clear and the jelly boiled long enough the result will be satisfactory.

VEGETABLE SOUP.

Parse two turnips and cut in quarters, one onion in small pieces, one carrot sliced, spring parsley chopped with a few tender peas, and a few small and one of desiccated rice. Put them in a stew-kettle with three half-pints of water and season with salt to taste. Place over a slow fire and let it boil until reduced to half the quantity; then remove and strain through a fine sieve and serve hot with sippets of toast.

RICE CROQUETTES.

Take a half pound of rice, boil soft and dry, mixed with a teaspoonful of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of powdered mace, and a teaspoonful of salt, with enough fresh butter to moisten them into shape. If the cheese is disliked, use the yolk of two or three eggs. Brush with yolk of an egg and cracker-crumbs.

STEWED DRIED FRUITS.

One pint of peas and one ounce of butter. Pick and wash the peas; steep them in water twelve hours; put them into a pan with just sufficient water to cover them; add the butter and a teaspoonful of salt; let them boil; afterward season gently till the peas are quite soft and season with pepper, and more salt if required.

CHEESE SALAD.

This salad is made of lettuce carefully washed, torn with the fingers, put into a salad bowl with a cupful of grated cheese and a couple of tablespoonsful of vinegar, six of oil, a level teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper. The salad should be dressed at the table, because the lettuce soon loses its freshness after the dressing is added to it.

A WOMAN'S SWEET WILL.

She is prematurely deprived of her charms of face and form and made unattractive by the wasting effects of ailments and irregularities peculiar to her sex. To check this drain upon, not only her strength and health, but upon her amiable qualities as well, is her first duty. This is safely and speedily accomplished by a course of treatment known as Dr. Pierce's Female Prescription, a nervous and tonic of wonderful efficacy, and prepared especially for the alleviation of those suffering from "dragging-down" pains, sensations of nausea, and weakness incident to women—a boon to her sex. Druggists.

Emma Merriam, of Bristol, Conn., who lost her scalp several weeks ago by her hair catching in the machinery in a mill, is having a new scalp built up by grafting. Her doctor has exhausted the list of friends who have furnished the bits of skin and has advertised for outside aid.

Excellent reasons exist why Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain, corns, bunions, or external hemorrhoids. The reasons are, that it is a pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or applied outwardly.

Bret Harte was born in Albany only 43 years ago. He looks ten years older and writes like a man who has succeeded in living down both hope and ambition.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organ, Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system.

Potter Palmer, the big Chicago hotel man, is making a tour of Norway, Sweden and Russia as a change from the customary summer watering jaunt.

Holloway's Pills.—Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating and gently aperient powers of these Pills, should permit no one to cloud his judgment or to warp his conscience by any of those "Directions," which attention to the accompanying "Directions," he can safely and effectively release himself from his miseries without impairing his appetite or weakening his digestion. This most excellent medicine acts as a nerve and bodily tonic by aiding nutrition, and banishes a thousand annoying forms of nervous complaints. An occasional resort to Holloway's remedy will prove highly salutary to persons who are either weak or ill, whose digestion is slow or imperfect, a condition usually evinced by weariness, languor, listlessness and despondency.

A popular idea.—A great financier is a thief who succeeds. A thief is a great financier who fails.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Grave's Worm-Expeller is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

STORY OF AN IRISH DIAMOND.

HOW A LITTLE GIRL IN SAID TO HAVE FOUND ONE IN LOUGH ERNE.

It seems that fairies are still to be met with in Ireland, if we may credit the story which Mr. Dwyer tells of his friend Mrs. Brooke. The family lived on the banks of Lough Erne, where pearls and diamonds were found, as they are at places in England. Mrs. Brooke took to collecting these pearls, and children from the neighboring villages got into the habit of bringing any that were picked up, receiving in return a shilling or two for their find.

One day a little girl arrived from a greater distance than usual, offering not a pearl but a pebble. Mrs. Brooke, who was only seeking after pearls, declined to buy it. Shortly afterwards, the burler, a good natured man, came up and suggested she should change her mind.

"The little girl," he said, "has had a very long walk, and is crying bitterly at having to go home empty-handed." Mrs. Brooke, "take the stone and give the child what she wants for it."

This he did. A month or two afterwards a friend, a great traveller, who knew South America well, after seeing the pebble well for some time, broke out thus:—"Do you know if I were in Brazil I should be certain to find this bit of stone you got hold of a real diamond."

The bit of stone was submitted to a competent jeweller in Dublin, who entirely confirmed this suspicion; and the Lough Erne pebble is now set in one of Mrs. Brooke's diamond rings. Unluckily, all traces of the little girl and her whereabouts had been lost.—Youth's Companion.

A SOURCE OF DANGER.

The frequent use of danger attending bowel complaints during the summer and fall is the liability to check the diarrhoea too suddenly. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only a safe and reliable remedy, but does not lower the use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astringents. It cures promptly and in a natural manner.

HAD LOTS OF FUN.

WHAT CAME OF A BOY'S EXPERIMENT IN TOOTH EXTRACTING.

Little Jimmy Jones, aged seven years, came running home crying and spitting blood and teeth out of his mouth, while his lips were black and burned and swollen.

"Oh, mercy! Is my boy killed?" shrieked the agonized mother.

A hasty examination revealed the fact that one of her boy was at home, and that his life and health were also in the vicinity.

"Stop your noise!" she commanded, "you are not much hurt; let me all about it, and I will tell you the truth."

"Me and Tommy Toodles," said the boy between his teeth, "was playing the table when we had commenced to achin' and Tommy said he could cure it. He put some black powder in my mouth and touched it off with a match."

"Didn't you have any more sense than to let him blow your tooth out with gunpowder?" asked Mrs. Jones, severely.

"Tommy said it wouldn't hurt, and we'd have lots of fun," said Jimmy, brightening up and attempting to laugh.

"It was awful funny—wasn't it?—to have your mouth burned and your teeth blown out," said his mother, ironically. "Tommy had all the fun."

"No, he didn't make a loss of my teeth, I guess; but you ought to see Tommy. Two of my teeth are in his nose, and one of his ears is clean gone!"—Catholic Standard.

IN GOOD REPUTE.

James McMurdoch, writing from Kinsale, says:—"B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

HISTORY OF THE AIR AS TOLD BY ITS AUTHOR. The doubt as to the authorship of the beautiful melody of "Home, Sweet Home Home" still appears to be unsettled. Connoisseurs are every now and then starting up new papers on the subject. With the view of putting an end to them, once for all, I write this letter, to prove to the most incredulous that the air is English, and was the composition of the late Sir Henry R. Bishop. In one of his many conversations on the known English melodies with that gentleman, I took occasion to ask him for information on the subject of "Home, Sweet Home," the authorship of which was often attributed to him, and as often denied by many who claimed it as a national Sicilian air which Sir Henry had discovered and rearranged. He thereupon favored me with the whole history. He had been engaged in his early boyhood to edit a collection of the national melodies of all countries. In the course of his labors he discovered that he had no Sicilian melody worthy of reproduction and Sir Henry thought he would invent one. The result was the now well known air of "Home, Sweet Home" which he composed to the verses of an American author, Mr. Howard Payne, then residing in London. When the collection was published the melody became so popular that it is a common phrase, "it took the town by storm," and several publishers, believing it to be Sicilian and non-copyright, re-issued it.—Charles Mackay, in London paper.

A DEPUTY TAX COLLECTOR'S STROKE OF LUCK.

"Joe" Ahern was as cool as an iceberg, notwithstanding the fact that he had just won \$15,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, and he was busy "setting 'em up" "I never bought a ticket before," said "Joe" Ahern, "and I don't intend to do so this time for a year."—San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner, May 13.

FAULT FINDERS.

SOME PEOPLE WHO MAKE LIFE A BORE TO OTHERS.

One of the easiest things in the world to do is to find fault, and in no place are there as many opportunities for indulging in this kind of work as in the home. There are so many little things occurring among its inmates where there is a family of any size, such as the misplacing of a garment, leaving a door ajar, uttering a thoughtless word, in fact, a great many trivial things that to people inclined to find fault will give plenty of cause. It is a disagreeable thing to find fault, anyway, to most people, yet there are some who seem to like to do it simply for the sake of finding fault. These people do not mean to be chronic fault finders, and it never occurs to them that they are. They would not for the world be thought disagreeable, and but for this one annoying and disagreeable habit at once; any of their friends will tell you that there was a time when they were not so; but they began by noticing every little failing or supposed failing among their acquaintances, and the habit grew with them until it appeared as part of their nature to notice and condemn every little fault supposed or real. They are far from being perfect themselves; in truth, they think so much about others' imperfections that they have very little time to attend to their own. They would be grieved and hurt should their friends retaliate by noticing every little eccentricity of theirs, and, perhaps, had their friends the courage to do so, it is pleasant to know that they would be a disagreeable fault finder. If duty might be called, and few people would care to do it, unless of the same stamp as the fault finders, in which case it would do very little good. There is any one likes to have his faults noticed, least of all does he like to have every slight remark made exaggerated into a fault. Every body has faults of one kind or another. It is only a matter of degree how great or small they may be, but nobody cares to be reminded of them.

every little while. To be sure, there are some people who are perfectly indifferent to fault finding. They will laugh over any remark made to their failings in a good natured way, and haven't the least fear of what any one may say to them about them. They are always the most genial kind of people, something over all the difficulties for others that come in their way, for they never think of finding fault with anybody, but will willingly offer all the help in their power when it is needed. Such people get along very well with the fault finders for they lay off remarks which most people would be inclined to feel hurt. A genial, smooth going disposition is an excellent one to possess, and the more we have of these kind of tempers the better; but all people cannot be of this easy going disposition; in fact, a disposition of this kind is so rare that when one once has a friend of this temper we do not often care to lose him, and when one goes we feel his loss far more than many friends of older growth.

There are some people from whom we can bear reproach and not feel at all hurt. They correct us in a kindly way and we know it is for our good, except it is in the spirit in which it is given, and though we do not acknowledge it openly, yet in our hearts we are thankful for the correction. We never look on these people as fault finders, for such they never are. They are not watching for every little mistake, and only correct, or, more properly, advise us on very rare occasions. There are times when advice from these people is of a very great value, often helping us over the rough places. Friends of this kind cannot be valued too highly. They are ever willing to help us in the hour of trial, and our confidence in them is such that they are the first people we call on when we are in trouble, feeling sure that by their assistance we will be enabled to overcome every trial. What a contrast these friends present to the fault finder, to whom nobody would think of going for assistance in time of trouble.—Boston Budget.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times, had discharges from my ears, and was unable to breathe through my nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health.—C. J. CORBIN, 923 Chestnut street, Field Manager, Philadelphia Pub. House, Pa.

My son, aged 9 years, was afflicted with Catarrh, the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a cure.—W. E. HAMMAN, Druggist, Boston, Pa.

THE ASSIZES IN IRELAND.

The assizes in Ireland so far this season do not warrant the Tory statements as to the disorderly condition of the country. In the King's County the criminal business did not last much longer than an hour. Justice Andrews, presiding at Meath, stated nothing of great uneasiness, and congratulated the grand jury. At Clare only, where that sour police-hunter, Justice O'Brien, was on the bench, was there expression of censure; but no one expects a fair or candid opinion on his own country from a person whose aim it has always been to excite the prejudices of his countrymen, and hold patronage in their hands. This illogical functionary admitted that there was great distress in the county, and foolishly argued that this was the result of crime, instead of being its great predisposing cause. The agitation which the judge deprecates was set on foot to remove the germs of that poverty which has led to outbreaks of natural turbulence. Of course the ex-crown prosecutor was eloquent in his denunciation of the "infidelity of Bodyke." This is the most sincere tribute yet given to the honesty and courage of the brave peasants by the Shannon side.

THE PROPER CHANNEL for the escape from the system of impurities which would, if they remained, poison the blood, is through the bowels. The outlet is obstructed it may be, but the matter must be removed. Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a remedy which regulates the system, invigorates digestion, and is pure and safe as well as effective. It cures all diseases arising from Impure blood.

WHY THERE SHOULD BE NO TORY JEWS.

We cannot resist copying a passage from a letter of Sir John Simon, M.P., to his co-religionists for the pithy moral it conveys:—

"We Jews who are the Liberal party every day are reminded with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a remedy which regulates the system, invigorates digestion, and is pure and safe as well as effective. It cures all diseases arising from Impure blood."

But some Hebrews forget that they have emerged from the shadow of persecution, and impudently set up as advocates of the privileges of the classes because they think it more aristocratic.

Messrs. Northrop & Lyman are the proprietors of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost every ill that flesh is heir to, is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted frame. If you have not tried it, get a bottle, do so at once, and keep it ready for an emergency. Its cheapness, 25 cents per bottle, places it within the reach of all. To the farmer it is indispensable, and it should be in every house.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AT PORTSMOUTH.

IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., July 25.—The grand naval review in honor of the Queen's Jubilee came off as arranged to-day and eclipsed anything ever seen in Great Britain, probably in Europe. This town was crowded with visitors and the weather was perfect. Everybody who was in the harbor, and gay dressed in their splendid uniforms, gave the crowded thoroughfares a brilliant appearance. Special trains brought down from London the lords of the admiralty, members of the House of Lords and the Commons, and numerous representatives of the foreign missions. Many prominent Americans were present. The scene in Portsmouth harbor was most glorious. In and out among the grim and ponderous men-of-war darted the hundreds of small boats, yachts, both sail and steam, and boats of all descriptions. Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva was decked out with flags, and every boat and ship in the harbor was dressed beautifully and presented a most brilliant and animated scene. When the invited guests arrived they were taken on the trophies which were to convey the visitors to Spithead. The ladies were dressed in charming costumes, mostly of white, trimmed with colors. The men for the most part—that is the civilians—wore flannels and light material. The brilliant uniforms of the courtiers officers, both military and naval, presented a sight seldom witnessed in the old world. Everything was bright with color and sunshine on shore among the enormous waiting crowds, and the sea

was covered thickly with boats of every kind that float. Two immense Indian liners were the first to move off with their guests and other majestic vessels, bringing the water created the most enthusiastic admiration of the multitude on shore. There were followed by other trophies from the Portsmouth dock yard and by six or seven of steamboats carrying great loads of passengers to the great naval tournament. The vessels forming the vast fleet at Spithead were divided into three cruising squadrons and moved in columns of division, line and fleet, and in various orders, columns three cables apart. The flag-ships headed each division and faced eastward. There were also formed in columns of division, parallel to the other squadrons and arranged in the same manner, five coast defence squadrons, each consisting of coast defence ships, gun boats and torpedo boats. Six training ships were moored in single column abreast, parallel to the other lines. The foreign ships of war present were anchored off Bournemouth.

Never before has the world seen in all its history such a fleet gathered together. It represented every class of vessel in the British navy, from the majestic ironclad to the spifeful torpedo boat, and in this review, the noteworthy view of the British fleet of the Prince Consort and the Queen thirty-one years ago sinks into insignificance. Some of the wooden ships used at that time were decked out to-day for the occasion, and there pointing to the still earlier history of the navy, standing as steadily on the choppy sea as she did in her palmy day, rode the old ship Victoria, one of the noteworthy sights on this memorable day. Every ship or steambot that passed her gave her a round of cheers. The old war vessel had mounted a gun or two and joined in the general salute of the Queen and Empire. Great praise must be given to Sir Charles Bessell, to whose excellent arrangements both in respect to attention to the guests and the review the success of the affair is largely due. At 3.12 o'clock the royal yacht Victoria and Albion, with Her Majesty the Queen, who had left Osborne House shortly before, started from her buoy in Osborne bay, preceded by the Trinity yacht and followed by the royal yachts Osborne and Albert and Her Majesty's ships Enchantress, Holion, Euphrates, Crocodile and Malabar. The Queen stood on the bridge and was perceptible to all. The Princess and Princess of Wales followed Her Majesty in the yacht Osborne. The royal yacht and the escort passed between the lines, leaving the coast defence squadrons on the port hand. After proceeding as far as the Horse Ebbot buoy the Victoria and Albert turned to starboard, passing between the two columns of large ships forming A, B and C squadrons, and then between the lines of foreign ships of war. As Her Majesty passed through the endless line of warships, each yard-arm being manned with brawny tars, deafening cheer after cheer was sent up from the crews. After the entire fleet had been reviewed, occupying three and a half hours, a great cannon on the large ships began to thunder forth the royal salute, and as each gun sent its tribute over the waters, the vessels began to roll and the sea to heave.

The Queen's reception was most enthusiastic and demonstrative, both as she passed down the line of men-of-war, and on her return to Osborne, which was not reached until 8 o'clock, owing to fog. The vessels drew up in line extended over four miles, and over this line was added to by the great troop ships, laden with spectators, also falling into line and saluting as the Queen passed. At the close of the review the visitors were landed, and immense crowds took up positions along the shore, so that the display of the fleet, and the electric search lights swept the fleet, and the spectacle afloat and ashore was never equalled. On Monday all the vessels composing the squadrons will put to sea to their several stations, carrying instructions for making sham attacks on various undefended portions of the British coast, in order to test the efficiency of the English land defensive arrangements.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetration and healing properties. It is acknowledged by thousands who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. The agreeableness to taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

THE PARNELLITES BANQUETTED.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. Parnell and many of his colleagues were entertained this evening at a banquet by the National Liberal Club. The health of the Queen was proposed by Mr. Dillon and the guests all rose decorously and drank the toast. Mr. Parnell eulogized Mr. Gladstone for having put his shoulder to the wheel, and said that before many months the ex-Fremier would carry his policy and be regarded as the only great man in British politics. Others who were now attracting attention were tempters, imitators and tinkers. Mr. Parnell wondered how long Englishmen would be contented to see the Government march up the hill and down again. The recent elections had forced them to make concessions or resign. The English Liberals might be assured that their exertions would be wasted. Although in Ireland extreme misery had been suffered during the past eighteen months the crime had diminished and the people had turned to constitutional methods of adjusting their grievances instead of to physical force. The Liberals might claim therein a great success, for the people recognized that through the exertions of the wayward men opposed an honorable union. If the Liberals failed in their programme their great reward would be that they had banished violence, outrage and revenge, and taught the nation to depend upon a lawful method of redress. If the Government honestly and fairly tried to carry out the amendments to the Land Bill, and if the execution thereof was no way hindered, they would never have to use the coercion bill, which would become a standing memorial of the time which the Tory Government of 1887 had wasted. The diminution of crime proved the gratitude of the Irish toward the Liberals, and he trusted the Irish would long rely upon the good feeling of the Liberals, that even when oppressed, they would not revolt, and that they would retain loyalty. They should remember that the Tory Government would not last forever. From self interest the Irish would be fools to give away the splendid position won for them, and they should regard the progress of the Liberals in the path of justice to Ireland as a national speech was received with loud and prolonged applause. He was followed by Mr. McCarthy.

NOVA SCOTIA'S CROPS.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 21.—The Herald publishes the first of a series of reports on the state of the growing crops throughout the province, and says:—"The prospects are fairly encouraging. The grain and grass and the vegetable crops are all well. The wheat is in the month of July. The want of rain makes the hay crop about the average, and unless the fountains of the great deep are broken up the grain will also be short, though the rains the early part of last week have materially increased the prospects of a good yield of cereals. The cold wet spring also comes in for its share of the blame, and always will in Nova Scotia until a thorough system of underground drains permeate every farm. Farmers can best assure a bountiful providence by draining their land. The farmer complains more loudly this year than ever before of the ravages of the canker worm, potato bug and army worm. The drought not only scorches the grass and dries the hay crop, but it also paralyzes another very important industry—dairying. The pastures in Nova Scotia are noted for the luxuriance of their grass, and rarely in June are they reported as failing. Some farmers meet the expected drought in September by growing ensilage, and it is pleasant to know that this crop looks well. Fruit is an important article, and there is a failure in other parts of the province. The last frost played havoc with the blossoms, especially in exposed places."

THE CANADIAN SENATE.

HOW IT HAS BEEN DEGRADED TO SERVE PARTISAN ENDS.

There is one class of spoils, indeed, the distribution of which the Prime Minister of the Dominion enjoys under cover of a constitutional fiction far transcending in kind any thing possessed by the President of the United States. He nominates for life the members of the Upper House of the Legislature, whereas in the United States the members of the Senate are elected by the Legislators of the State which they represent. The result of this theoretically Conservative arrangement in Canada is practically the reverse of Conservative. A nominee Senate without even a basis of landed wealth, such as is possessed by the House of Lords, or an guarantee of public opinion or for its independence of Government influence, has not, nor does it deserve to have, any sort of authority. The consequence is that, whereas in the United States power is really divided between the two Houses of the Senate, and the popular control and reverses the action of the House, in Canada power centers entirely in the Commons. The Senate is a cipher: it initiates nothing; it adjourns its business comes up to it from the Commons, and only shows that it is alive about once in each session by the rejection of some secondary bill. The salaries which the Senate members receive are simply wasted, and the community is led to repose in the belief that it has a conservative safeguard, where it has not. It is true that the institution can scarcely be said to have had a fair trial. The patronage, for the most part has been in liberal hands, and has been systematically used for the attack of the House of Commons, and the objects of the framers of the Constitution, the British statesmen who took part in the work, at least, probably had a vision of an assembly representing the great interests and professional and attainments of all kinds, such as might have commanded the respect of the nation. They, at all events, did not mean that places in the Legislature should be used as part of the bribery fund of faction and as inducements to spend money in elections. But it is more than doubtful whether the basis of Government is popular election, real power can be conferred on anybody which has not an elective title.—Prof. Goldwin Smith in the Contemporary Review for July.

There are a number of varieties of corn. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your Druggist and get a bottle at once.

MORLEY'S CRITICISM.

LONDON, July 22.—Mr. John Morley, on opening the Liberal Club at Hackney to-night, said the Government had wasted half a year in passing a measure that was intended to suppress the National League, but directly obtaining it Lord Salisbury changed his attitude and said he would adopt the League policy regarding rents in Ireland. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Goschen and other Conservatives had contended that to interfere with rent contracts would be dishonest. It was useless now to say that they only meant to be dishonest for the three years. They were deluding themselves, if they thought the proposal dependent upon the passing of the "Tory

THE TRUE WITNESS
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum... \$1.50
paid strictly in advance... \$1.00
TO ADVERTISERS
Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'THE TRUE WITNESS' at 15c per line (space), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1887

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE has warmly endorsed the candidature of Mr. Duncan McIntyre in South Renfrew.

THE EDITOR OF 'THE POST' takes this, the earliest opportunity, to return his sincere thanks to the host of friends, many previously unknown to him, who contributed in kind thoughtful ways to relieve the tedium of his recent painful illness.

The French Chamber entrusted to a Commission some time ago the duty of enquiring into the question of the separation of Church and State in France. A report which, it is said, is approved by a majority of the Commission has been printed.

EX-MAYOR MORRIS, of St. Gabriel, who was yesterday elected an alderman for the new ward, has the distinction of being the youngest member of the City Council. He is a clear-headed young business man, and will, no doubt, make an excellent representative.

PROF. TYNDALE has been making himself ridiculous again by his venomous attacks on Mr. Gladstone. Having abolished God from the universe, this brilliant son of an Orange North of Ireland Peeler doubtless imagines he can make short work of a mere leader of men.

THE Democratic Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, the other day made a very decided bid for Irish support. This may be good tactics, but we prefer to wait further developments.

THERE is nothing just like a sensible, loyal wife, and no one will be more ready to confirm this statement than ex-Alderman McCabe, of boodle horse railway fame. The alderman escaped conviction on the ground of insanity, and was placed by the court in charge of his wife until further orders; a friend being bondsman to the extent of \$20,000.

THE question of the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican is at the present moment attracting a good deal of attention. The Bishop of Salford has stated that the Government are disposed to come to an arrangement, and would at once take such a step if they believed that it would receive the sanction of the public.

Mgr. Persico's duty is, he says, to find that the Church has been misrepresented and disgraced by the conduct and language of not a few of its priests in Ireland. We feel sure that Mgr. Persico will be inspired by a higher power than the mendacious anti-Catholic organ of the Orange ascendancy party and their sympathizers.

TORY legislation for Ireland is now a laughing stock. What between the Crimes Bill and the Land Bill, they have succeeded in utterly paralyzing all law. With all the engines of coercion the landlords find themselves so fixed that if they proceed one way they are sure to lose, if the other way, that they cannot win.

SOME of our western contemporaries are finding food for comment in 'the frightfully unsanitary condition of Montreal, as shown by a comparison of the mortality returns of this city for the month of June last with those of other leading cities of Canada.' The Toronto News observes:-

The deaths from all causes out of a population of 200,000 were 716, as compared with 157 for Toronto, with about 120,000 inhabitants, and 145 out of the 75,000 population of Quebec.

THE Sons of England, a recently established secret society, has made great progress in Canadian cities of late; it has become quite a formidable rival of Orangeism among the Protestant youth of our cities and seems to have a practical purpose of boodle at bottom.

IN 'The Present Position of European Politics,' a work of great ability which has just been published, and which is understood to have been written by an ex-Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, there occurs the following passage, which will be interesting to Catholics, especially at the present juncture:-

THE Vatican, in the minds of most foreigners, is a magnificent cluster of galleries, gardens, and libraries, in the recesses of which the Holy Father sits a captive, as, in fact, the most wonderfully organized collection of public offices in the world. No capital in Europe has the advantage of finding under one vast roof all its departments of state, as is the case at the Vatican.

A NEW BLOOM
It would seem that the ecclesiastical institutions of England have undergone an extraordinary change of late. This change comes from within the Established Church and is the direct act of the Church as a self-acting body.

IN full convocation of May, 1887, by a hitherto unparalleled act of transformation, which will ever render memorable the jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 'the Protestant Episcopal Church, as by law established' (as she is legally intitled), burst forth as 'The Catholic Church in England'!!!

WHEREUPON a writer in the Catholic Times (English) observes:-'Horace says "Dulce est desipere in loco." So think the English bishops, as it would seem. It is difficult, certainly, to take the Church of England seriously, but if words still have meaning with Anglican Bishops as with humble folk, how can they reconcile such jubilee talk with the respect due to their 'Supreme Head and Governess,' the Queen? Have pains and penalties of Preliminary no longer terror for them? or have loyal excesses turned their heads, and caused them to forget the following undoubted legal facts, viz: (1) Their commissions derive from her alone.

commemoration of Her Gracious Majesty's coronation the Bishops of the State Establishment do not hesitate in full convocation to turn her oath to 'loathing and contempt,' (1) by publicly belying her most sacred pledges, (2) by formally denying the essential character of the Institution which she and they have sworn to defend.

LAPRAIRIE
Nomination of candidates for the Quebec Legislature took place at Laprairie on Saturday. Mr. Goyette was chosen by the Liberals and Mr. Brisson by the Conservatives. The contest promises to be pretty close, but we have no reason to fear a Conservative victory.

OTTAWA COUNTY
It is with great pleasure that we learn of the unanimous nomination of Mr. Charles Devlin, of Aylmer, by the National Liberals of Ottawa county as their candidate for the Quebec Legislature. He is the best candidate that could be brought out, and as a supporter of Mr. Mercier will be in a position to urge the claims of the county with force and effect.

SOUTH RENFREW
By the lamented death of Mr. Peter Campbell, who so well and ably represented the South Riding of Renfrew in the House of Commons, the electors of that constituency are again called upon to elect a man to represent them. The constituency has a noble record for having at each of the last two general elections returned a gentleman whose voice and vote were always found in stern, steady, uncompromising protest against the scandals, boodlings and corruptions which have disgraced the Government and Parliament of Canada under the Macdonaldite regime.

Nothing has occurred since South Renfrew gave its last verdict at the polls to lead us to suppose the majority have changed their opinions in public questions. On the contrary, every act of the administration has been such as to merit severe condemnation and increase the volume of popular disapprobation. Against the waste, extravagance, corruption, venality of the Ottawa clique, South Renfrew has recorded its verdict; and since the late session has shown that the ministry adheres to its old policy, the country will look to it for a reaffirmation of these sound, patriotic principles.

IN the candidates selected to contest the riding the electors have men fairly representative of the two great parties and of the policies and methods which they are called upon to consider. Mr. Duncan McIntyre, the Liberal nominee, is a gentleman of the very highest standing in the country, of independent fortune, wide experience of public and business life, great personal influence, and eminently fitted in every way to take an independent position in Parliament. He is under no compliments to ministers, has no axes to grind, wants no favors, and is thus the very sort of man which is wanted at the present juncture to raise the tone of Parliament. Sir John Macdonald has for years pursued the policy of suppressing men of independent ideas, and filling Parliament with needy, and therefore subservient nonentities. The degradation of public life consequent thereon has been very great, and has culminated in exposures which have astonished and shocked the country. The election of gentlemen of Mr. McIntyre's standing and character will, therefore, be a splendid rebuke to this debasing policy and a declaration that the creation of creatures for parliamentary purposes will no longer be tolerated.

Mr. Ferguson, who is put forward by the Tories, is the same person who has been twice rejected by this same riding for reasons greatly emphasized by the facts of the present contest. In former times he professed to be a Liberal, but since the 'firm, of which he is an employe, found reasons on land and water for supporting the Tory party, he has become a pliant instrument in the hands of his masters for political purposes. Everything we have said commendatory of Mr. McIntyre's candidature may be truthfully reversed in speaking of Mr. Ferguson. Where the one is thoroughly independent of all undue influences, the other is a mere Man Friday in the pay, and under the control of a great lumbering and railway ring. Where the one has no favors to seek; save what he has a just right to demand on behalf of his constituents, the other is a professional suppliant for government favors. Where the one will be free to speak and vote as the public interests may dictate, the other will be a mere machine only too anxious on all occasions to prove his subservency to the ministry for the sake of favors for the ring at his back. Such being undeniably the position of the candidates, an intelligent, self-respecting, people should hasten to relieve themselves of the imputation which the Tories have thrust upon them in the nomination of Mr. Ferguson. But we are quite aware that the Government place great store by wresting this constituency from the Liberals, and will therefore resort to everything peripatetic et nefas to elect their man. The concern to which Mr. Ferguson belongs is the largest employer of labor in the county, and stands well with the people by reason of many years' fair dealing. This influence will be backed by all the resources of power and patronage at the command of the Federal Government. The majority to be overcome being slight will make the Tories work all the more vigorously, so

that if the riding is to be preserved from becoming a mere cypher in the wretched row of cypresses that string along the Ministerial benches at Ottawa, the people must make a determined, vigorous, victorious effort on their own behalf and on behalf of a free parliament and reform government.

A COWARDLY ATTACK
The entirely unwarranted attack on the Hon. Mr. McShane by Le Monde and La Presse, two French-Canadian Tory organs, is only what could be expected from such a source. The pretended cause of the attack is the allegation that the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works is distributing unfairly the patronage at his disposal by giving most of it to his English-speaking friends, and they wind up bitter and scurrilous articles by declaring that 'no French Canadian need apply.' Everyone who knows the Hon. Mr. McShane must be aware that he is a man of broad and liberal views, and although he may have a parsonable inclination to help his own people, no one can say that during his tenure of office as a minister of the Crown he has been in the slightest way biased by such an inclination, but on the contrary has given out the patronage at his disposal more to French Canadians than to any one else. Nearly every contract he has given out, a French Canadian has been the recipient. As an instance of this fact the contracts for the jail, the female jail and the court house were all awarded by him to French Canadians, and in fact so fairly has he acted in these matters that his colleagues, who are all of that nationality, have given him entire control of such affairs. The true inwardness of the whole attack is that these papers are jealous of the Hon. Mr. McShane's popularity, not only with his own people but amongst his French Canadian fellow-citizens. Whatever else the hon. gentleman's enemies may say of him, they do not admit that he is ever willing to do a good turn for even his political opponents; and what is more important, and shows conclusively his sincerity in this respect, he has done favors for them, as many of them can testify. The fact of the matter is, the enemies of the Government are at a loss for a loophole through which to attack them, and so must invent an excuse for so doing. Le Courrier du Canada and other Tory organs have been making malicious personal thrusts at the Minister of Public Works of late, by avowing that he is about to be asked to retire from the Cabinet. The assertion is a silly one, the wish being father to the thought. The Hon. Mr. McShane's presence in the Cabinet, as the Prime Minister well knows and appreciates, is a source of strength to the administration.

STATE COLONIZATION
Cardinal Manning has written an article in Murray's Magazine advocating state colonization as a means for relieving poverty and distress in England. The facts of the distress are plain enough. Within the past fifteen years there has been an increase of forty thousand in the number of indoor paupers in England and Wales, and what has occurred in the work-houses during that time is, more or less, a re-echo of what has taken place in the ranks of the working classes. Every year the population grows by some forty thousand, and, therefore, the struggle for bread becomes annually more severe. In the very centres of industry, in marts, in shipping ports, around mills, beside mines and in agricultural districts, there are thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, who intermittently suffer from want. They live from hand to mouth, obtaining only irregular employment, and passing their days on the verge of absolute poverty. They are the unfortunate proletaires who are doomed to bear the worst ill of which flesh is heir. Sickness, and care, and sorrow, mark them for their own, and too often the precariousness of their work and the social atmosphere in which they find themselves compelled to move, induce habits of vice. Any movement which aims at improving the condition of the toiling masses, 'the independent poor' as they have been called, must receive the eager attention of philanthropists, and it is only natural that an ardent lover of his kind like Cardinal Manning should find in the prospect of reducing the sum of their miseries by helping to place many of them in positions of comfort in the colonies, to make them proprietors of their own land plots, and owners of their own houses, to raise them beyond the reach of want, to fill them with a sense of security. The Catholic Times, of Liverpool, approves the project, and says:-'If such a project could be successfully carried out there could assuredly be no difference of opinion as to its utility to the State and the individual. That it is capable of realization should Government take it resolutely in hand is the opinion of a number of eminent men who have of late devoted themselves to the study of the subject. A scheme by means of which they propose to bring into operation a system of State-aided colonization is, the Cardinal informs us, under careful consideration at the present moment. The outlines of that scheme are clearly defined. A demand is made that a permanent Colonization Board should be established in London under the auspices of the Imperial Government. The manner in which the members who would act as guardians of the interests of the home population are to be chosen is not indicated, but it is suggested that the representatives in London of co-operating colonies should sit ex officio on the Board, and that the entire body should be responsible to the Secretary for the Colonies. These co-operating colonies would, it is believed, readily place in the hands of the Board tracts of Government lands for colonization purposes and afford other facilities for the execution of their designs. The people proceeding to the colonies are to be classed as emigrants or emigrant colonists. The former class are to be sent only where labor is known to be in demand; and the latter are to be planted in the lands at the disposal of the Board. Pioneer parties of emigrants—single men—are to be sent out under contract to clear and prepare lands, build dwellings and make other preparations for the reception of the emigrant colonists to follow. For the effectual accomplishment of the Board's object, a considerable outfit, including advances to settlers until the arrival and sale of their first crops, and payment

for food stores to be provided during the early stages of the settlement, would be essential, and the Government is asked to provide the necessary funds by way of loan. To meet this debt the emigrant colonists will be required to undertake to repay by annual instalments the cost of their settlement with interest. With the view, no doubt, of insuring the discharge of their obligations on the part of those who are to receive assistance, it is proposed that the Colonial Governments shall nominate experienced colonists to act for a time as resident superintendents of settlements, and shall establish in each settlement a post office and money receiving house for the reception of payments, with power to enforce payments due, if necessary. Such is a brief sketch of a project which is now engaging the attention of two committees composed of members of both branches of the Legislature.'

THE COTE ST. PAUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT
The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the lamentable accident is a matter for congratulation on the part of our contemporary, the Witness, and it is worth while, perhaps, to enquire why. The whole of the evidence went to show that all the necessary signals were given by the men employed on the train; that the notice which the railway company are required by law to place at such crossings was conspicuously posted; that the whistle of the locomotive had been redoubled, and, in short, that every condition prescribed by the law had been complied with. In the face of this the jury returned a verdict holding the railway company criminally liable for the death of the unfortunate man and boy who lost their lives on the occasion. This same jury stopped the enquiry during its progress, refused to hear further evidence, and delivered a verdict directly contrary to the summing up of the Coroner. Additional evidence, it appears, was ready to be tendered, showing that the horse and vehicle were being driven at a furious rate towards the crossing; so much so, indeed, that persons living on the side of the road called out to warn the man in the wagon of the risk which he was running. It is stated that evidence would also have been produced to establish the fact that the horse literally dashed into the train. There are thousands of such crossings as this all over the country, and it is stated by those who have knowledge of the fact, that it is by no means a dangerous crossing, inasmuch as trains can be seen right and left for a considerable distance before they reach it. The Legislature, in its wisdom, allowed the construction of the greater part of the railways in the country on the level of roads and streets. People in the days, however, were glad to get railways on any conditions. Investors took the securities of railway companies on the terms prescribed by the Legislature. Of late years a great deal has been written and spoken about these level crossings, and the approach of railways into large cities on the level of the streets. The question has been agitated in Parliament, but Parliament has not thought it either just or right to say to all the railways in the country, 'You must build bridges over or tunnels under your tracks, or elevate them sufficiently to admit traffic on the highways and streets passing under them,' because such a course would be an act of manifest injustice to those who have invested their money in them. Parliament has said, however, that there are cases where further provision should be made for the safety of the public, and they have empowered the Government by a committee of its members to deal with such, and give authority to prescribe what is needed and to assess the cost of doing it on the railway company, the municipality or individuals seeking the change, as in their wisdom they see fit. Whether the railway company has or not been appealed to in this particular case to put up gates we do not know, and it is not material to know, but the authorities of the municipality, if they want gates erected, ought to understand how to go about the business of securing them. During the progress of the coroner's enquiry it was said in one of the papers: 'We suppose we shall have the usual verdict in "this case—accidental death, nobody to blame." Was this written in order to influence the minds of the members of the jury? Whether or not, is it a wise thing in the interest of public morality, and the honest administration of justice to make such comments during judicial investigations? We have only one more question to ask. Is it for any other reason than that the jury returned a verdict censuring the railway company that the Witness so earnestly commends it?'

THE COTE ST. PAUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the lamentable accident is a matter for congratulation on the part of our contemporary, the Witness, and it is worth while, perhaps, to enquire why. The whole of the evidence went to show that all the necessary signals were given by the men employed on the train; that the notice which the railway company are required by law to place at such crossings was conspicuously posted; that the whistle of the locomotive had been redoubled, and, in short, that every condition prescribed by the law had been complied with. In the face of this the jury returned a verdict holding the railway company criminally liable for the death of the unfortunate man and boy who lost their lives on the occasion. This same jury stopped the enquiry during its progress, refused to hear further evidence, and delivered a verdict directly contrary to the summing up of the Coroner. Additional evidence, it appears, was ready to be tendered, showing that the horse and vehicle were being driven at a furious rate towards the crossing; so much so, indeed, that persons living on the side of the road called out to warn the man in the wagon of the risk which he was running. It is stated that evidence would also have been produced to establish the fact that the horse literally dashed into the train. There are thousands of such crossings as this all over the country, and it is stated by those who have knowledge of the fact, that it is by no means a dangerous crossing, inasmuch as trains can be seen right and left for a considerable distance before they reach it. The Legislature, in its wisdom, allowed the construction of the greater part of the railways in the country on the level of roads and streets. People in the days, however, were glad to get railways on any conditions. Investors took the securities of railway companies on the terms prescribed by the Legislature. Of late years a great deal has been written and spoken about these level crossings, and the approach of railways into large cities on the level of the streets. The question has been agitated in Parliament, but Parliament has not thought it either just or right to say to all the railways in the country, 'You must build bridges over or tunnels under your tracks, or elevate them sufficiently to admit traffic on the highways and streets passing under them,' because such a course would be an act of manifest injustice to those who have invested their money in them. Parliament has said, however, that there are cases where further provision should be made for the safety of the public, and they have empowered the Government by a committee of its members to deal with such, and give authority to prescribe what is needed and to assess the cost of doing it on the railway company, the municipality or individuals seeking the change, as in their wisdom they see fit. Whether the railway company has or not been appealed to in this particular case to put up gates we do not know, and it is not material to know, but the authorities of the municipality, if they want gates erected, ought to understand how to go about the business of securing them. During the progress of the coroner's enquiry it was said in one of the papers: 'We suppose we shall have the usual verdict in "this case—accidental death, nobody to blame." Was this written in order to influence the minds of the members of the jury? Whether or not, is it a wise thing in the interest of public morality, and the honest administration of justice to make such comments during judicial investigations? We have only one more question to ask. Is it for any other reason than that the jury returned a verdict censuring the railway company that the Witness so earnestly commends it?'

THAT SPECIAL TAX
A very influential deputation waited upon the Provincial Ministers yesterday on a very important matter. Representatives of the leading English and French-Canadian banks interrogated the Prime Minister on the question of the special tax inflicted by the former Tory Government on commercial corporations. The Hon. Mr. Mercier's replies were masterly and dignified, and must have opened the eyes of many who had hitherto understood the question. It was Mr. Chapleau and his Conservative colleagues who had proposed the law and had carried it through the courts, taking out no less than 482 actions to enforce it. The entering of so many suits was unnecessary at the time, and a hardship to the corporations, as was then pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Mercier, in Opposition, but his protests were unheeded and over \$100,000 costs were made in the courts. These arrearsages are now an asset of the Province and the cost incurred by the country at the time must be paid out of them. Even if the Hon. Mr. Mercier were unwilling to collect these arrearsages, he would be obliged to, now that the highest court in the realm has pronounced the law constitutional. He, therefore, has no other alternative but to enforce that law. But what must have been gratifying to the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues was the spectacle of representatives of financial institutions and corporations which had hitherto been the mainstay of the Tory party in this Province suing for the repeal of a law which the men they had put in power had made and enforced against them, because they saw that it was necessary to make some display to appease the rising indignation of the agricultural and working classes at their reckless extravagance and the general corruption of their administration. The Prime Minister pointed this well known fact out in the very

succinct reasons he gives for collecting the arrears:-
1. The law, and the action of his predecessors in imposing the law, which left him no discretion, these arrears being an asset of the Province; which we could not dispose of without the assent of the Legislature.
2. The feeling created by Mr. Chapleau and his friends in the rural districts against him (Mr. Mercier) for having in 1882 voted against that law which, according to Mr. Chapleau and his friends, would save the farmers from the effect of direct taxation. This feeling is so great to-day that nothing can be done in that direction for the present.

3. The large amount of costs already paid by the Province, and of which over two-thirds cannot be collected from the corporations, it being for retainers, counsel fees and other utterable expenditures.
4. The financial condition of the Province, created by the preceding Conservative administrations, the financial situation being such that every cent due to the Province is required.
A clearer or more complete answer could not be given, and the effect of it will be to strengthen the hands of the Liberal Government in Quebec hereafter.

THE FOUNDLING EVIL

Our pious contemporary The Witness made a great plurge last night on the founding question, printing a whole page of matter on the subject, the substance of which appeared weeks ago in The Post. Our pious contemporary, as usual exaggerates, as any sensible reader would at once see. Throughout the whole article not an opportunity was lost to have a fling at the poor Sisters, who, even by its own showing, are doing noble work in spite of the great disadvantages they are under and the ridiculous small amount of money granted them by the Government for the maintenance of foundlings. But The Witness has always been blinded by its bigotry. It can see no good in Catholic institutions, anyhow, as its outrageously biased utterances on Catholic subjects for years past amply testify. 'The only religious duty' has always been the means of preventing a better system being established for looking after foundlings, for any assertion on such a subject coming from it was immediately taken cum grano salis, as its statements to-day must still be taken.

THE POST, some weeks ago, when it brought the matter before the public, endeavored to do so without exaggeration. We pointed out that the root of the evil lay in the insufficiency of funds at the disposal of the Sisters for the support and the attendance required by these little waifs. Dr. Hingston, in an interview with our reporter, explains where the whole difficulty lies. On July 8th in answer to a question as to what remedy he (Dr. Hingston) would suggest to prevent the present enormous death rate, the doctor replied:

'If wet-nurses could be procured all practical difficulty would be at an end, but such nurses require nowadays more wages than first-class cooks. If a child is brought up on the bottle the greatest attention and care must be given, and with the greatest attention a large proportion die. What is wanted is a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand. The present remuneration is ridiculously small. How can any one be expected to wash, feed and attend to the numerous wants of a newly born babe for the sum of 10 cents a day? Why, it's absurd. If an infant is wanted in a fresh and abundant supply of milk from the human mother, and failing this subsidizing those who take the care of the infants in hand

absence for the 12th, but had been refused, because he, as collector, had no power to grant leave. If he had the power, he would not have granted leave in this instance. He always had refused leave, he said, for the purpose of making a display of religious and political partisanship, and he had always endeavored to show his staff that the Crown, on the one hand, and the public, on the other, would be best served by them in the faithful discharge of the duties of their appointment. Men, on entering the public service, which they generally did by a scramble, should be prepared to comply, without murmuring, with the rules of the service and to forego a certain amount of personal liberty. Besides these considerations there were others. Of the eleven packers employed three were absent, sick or on holidays, and the time was a busy one. Then, again, there were Roman Catholics among the packers, and were they to take leave on the 17th of March, or when the National Land League marches in procession, they would, on the same principle, be refused. "But I wish," continued Mr. Patton, "to point out that this is Mr. Lloyd's fourth offence since January, 1886, and it becomes my duty when the surveyor of department reports such an offence to me to transmit the report to headquarters. This is what I have done in this instance, and after considering the case the Commissioner instructed that Mr. Lloyd should be suspended for one week from duty and payment unless otherwise advised."

There can be no disputing the absolute correctness of Mr. Patton's position on every point. But Mr. Lloyd evidently felt himself superior to the rules of the service because of his Orangism and warm political services. His persistence in absenting himself when leave of absence was refused made his offence contumacious. But the Orangemen who laid their grievances before the Mail said:—

"Mr. Patton knew the position which Mr. Lloyd occupied in the Orange order and the obligations he was under on oath in discharging those obligations. He was required to be present on the 17th of March, which is the day of all days to the Orangemen. At his absence on that day was a command from the lodges which every Orangeman feels it his duty to obey, because it is a part of his religion."

AN IRISH VIEW OF THE SOUTH RENFREW ELECTION.

The Irish people are a power in South Renfrew. For a long time past they have ranged themselves on the side of the Liberal party in Dominion as well as Provincial issues, and to them, perhaps, more than to any other class in the Kingdom the Reformers owe their success. In the present contest the reasons which induced them to take sides with the party led by Mr. Blake have been greatly strengthened and confirmed. In Parliament Sir John Macdonald has carried out in vote and speech the principles which actuated him when he said that we are in the British House of Commons he would be on the side opposed to Home Rule. The Irish electors of Renfrew should, therefore, bear in mind that in voting for Mr. Ferguson they place themselves on record as sustaining the arch-enemy their country in Canada. For, after all, Mr. Ferguson is but the henchman of the Premier, and, if elected, will vote just as he is bidden by the Conservative whip.

When Irish Tories, who should have suffered anything rather than abandon the National cause, substituted themselves by the most systematic subversion to their Orange master, how can it be expected that a mere man of straw, set up for the sole purpose of securing an unquestioned vote for the ministry in Parliament, be expected to do otherwise than trot after the heels of a leader who never yet permitted a follower to entertain an independent thought? The division on the anti-Coercion resolution in the late session shows clearly which party is the friend of Irish freedom. Every man who voted in favor of the Coercion Bill was a Tory! Not one Liberal voted in that way, but the whole party to a man followed Mr. Blake and Mr. Laurier in condemning Tory tyranny in Ireland. This broad fact should be enough to decide the Irish vote in South Renfrew. The return of Mr. Ferguson would mean additional strength to the anti-Irish element in the Commons, whereas in Mr. McIntyre we could have one whose influence would be with us in that struggle to which the Irish in America as well as at home have devoted themselves with all their energies.

In the United States the Irish people have wisely pursued the policy of sending men to the legislatures whose sympathies were known to be with the Irish cause. The result is to be seen in the fact that the state legislatures throughout the Union have come out squarely with resolutions condemning Tory coercion and favoring the policy of justice and conciliation laid down by Mr. Gladstone. If the Irish people of America had not thus looked after their representatives and secured the right men, the splendid declarations that were sent by state after state to England in favor of Ireland would probably never have been heard. And, if this policy by the Irish in America was wise and effective, how much more do the Irish in Canada need to unite in securing friendly voices in Parliament? Here they have a vigilant, active, implacable enemy, an enemy who would use them for their own abasement. It is, therefore, of the very first importance that the Liberal element in the Canadian Parliament, which has proved its friendship for the Irish cause, should be strengthened on all occasions. The election of Mr. Ferguson would be a decided blow against the Home Rule party in Canada, and amount to a virtual declaration that the late member, Mr. Campbell, was wrong when he voted with the friends of Ireland.

We cannot believe it impossible that the Irish electors of South Renfrew will permit so hu-

milating and destructive a result. They have it in their power to prevent it, and we trust they will rally as one man in support of Mr. McIntyre. Much depends upon this election, for should the Tories succeed it will be claimed as a victory over the Irish in Canada, and be heralded throughout the Old Country as an endorsement of the party which, in Canada, sustained Lansdowne and was ready to prove its devotion to Toryism by the murder of William O'Brien.

MR. MCINTYRE ON RECIPROCIITY.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre's card to the electors of South Renfrew will be found in another column. It is brief and to the point. He takes his stand decidedly on the side of those who advocate Reciprocity with the United States. This is really the great, the burning question of the day. During the last few months the farmers of Ontario have declared themselves in unmistakable terms in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The Liberal press has taken the same attitude, and it is certain that next session of the Dominion Parliament will see the movement culminate in a general disruption of the Tory party. Sir John Macdonald and his chief organs have declared against Reciprocity, because he is in the hands of certain rings who are coining millions out of the people of Canada, while the great industrial and farming classes have a hard time to make ends meet. But if there is any one thing which the farmers of Canada require it is access to the markets of the United States. For them the N.P. has been a thousand times worse than failure, while it has placed them absolutely at the mercy of the manufacturers. Every year sees farm produce decrease in value, while everything the farmer uses is made doubly dear by the impositions of a prohibitive tariff. Manufacturers have made their "combine" for regulating supply and prices to suit themselves, treating workmen and farmers with indifference, because of their immunity from competition behind the tariff, and thus the whole productive forces of the country are made subject to the greed of a set of rings who are backed and maintained by the Government.

Surely it is time these monstrous, unjust, unnatural system, received a check. Indeed we cannot hope or expect anything like a fair distribution of the rewards of labor so long as the most important class in the country is kept in a state of vassalage through a one-sided tariff. Reciprocity can be obtained, and were the Liberals in a majority in Parliament it would be obtained. As the matter stands the strength of the Reciprocity party in Parliament is unknown. The question has yet to be discussed, but we may be pretty sure that the unanimous voice of the rural constituencies of Ontario will have a decided effect. We are, therefore, prepared to see resolutions in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity carried by a good majority in the Commons next session. The farmers of Renfrew have in this election a first class opportunity for making known their will in regard to this great question, since Mr. McIntyre has made it the leading plank in his platform. Every argument, every reason, political, material, economical, is in favor of the election of the independent Liberal, and we trust we shall have the pleasure of scoring a triumph for the cause here presents on the evening of this day week.

BOOKS.

The August number of Godey's Lady's Book is crowded with attractive reading matter. The editor, Mrs. Croly, leads off with an admirable article on the "Coming Woman;" Mrs. Croly's review follows with another interesting and interesting story, "In the Skirts of the Forest." There is a striking story, "Jennie, the Circus Rider," by the English translator of "Salambô," M. French Sheldon, and many other attractive features. The fiction department is enlarged, and always contains novel and interesting tales; and the "Chat with Cora" is a summary of events under the head of "To-day and To-morrow," make, with the clever "talk" in house and home department, a fine magazine, every line of which is fresh and readable. Address: Godey Publishing Company, Box H. H. Philadelphia, Pa.

A reprint of General Guzman Blanco, President and aocrat ruler of the United States of Venezuela, furnishes the frontispiece of The American Magazine for August. A lively description of a journey in Venezuela (illustrated) is contributed by Dr. W. F. Hutchinson. That country is exceedingly attractive to our readers, and the writer of it, who has been a business or pleasure, are almost sure to make the trip again. Most of the coffee sold in the United States as "Mocha" or "Java" is raised there. Readers of Mr. Fawcett's story in the August number of The American Magazine will find out a great deal more than they have previously learned about the customs and the people of the fair coffee. Poets and writers of art and in pen portraits by Z. L. White. They are solid looking men, for the most part, with a decided development of avoirdupois. Julian Hawthorne contributes sketches of typical characters, such as almost every American village can produce. As yet the main features of the book are not outlined, but the greatest development is to be expected, although the more general effects are far reaching and apply already to all departments of education. The Supplement contains the brief essays of "The American Pulpit," letters to the editor on "Timely Topics," "Suggestions for August," by a physician of experience, and a large collection of anecdotes, illustrated, in "The Portfolio."

A STEAMSHIP ON FIRE.

QUEBEC, July 25.—At 9.30 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire sounded from box 23, located on the Queen's wharf. The members of the fire brigade were promptly on the spot. The fire proved to be among the cargo of stores now being loaded on the steamship Napoleon III. It was the different lighthouses situated at points down the river. Two streams of water were quickly got into the hold of the vessel and deluged the cargo with water. It was not until the timely arrival of the fire-brigade that the Napoleon III. would now have been a thing of the past, inasmuch as the cargo was stored in the hold of the vessel, and the fire, it is believed, was through the carelessness of one of the mechanics in the employ of Carrier, Laine & Co., who are finishing repairs to the vessel. The man in question was riveting the iron plating inside of the vessel with hot bolts, and somehow or other one of the bolts failed to drop down the hold, and the cargo, which quickly ignited. The stores stored will be obliged to be unloaded before the extent of damage is known.

THE QUEBEC EXHIBITION.

The Prospectus Issued For This Year's Provincial Show.

The following is a copy of the circular just issued by the permanent exhibition committee, relative to the approaching provincial exhibition, to be held in Quebec during September next. The circular states: "If those who take an interest in the Provincial Exhibition will take the trouble to compare the prize list of the forthcoming exhibition with the previous lists, they will notice several innovations which ought to be accounted for. They will see that while adhering to the policy of the predecessors and offering the same liberal encouragement to the importation and breeding of improved races of horses and cattle, the Exhibition Committee has attempted to draw attention to certain breeds which very nearly deserve to be called indigenous, as they have come over with the first French settlers. While fully acknowledging the great benefits arising from the importation of improved breeds, the committee think it right to encourage the attempts of intelligent men (well qualified to test and compare the relative merits of the different breeds) to save the few remnants of the old Canadian horses and recalculate it, and collect and organize breeds of Canadian cattle.

It is no light undertaking, requires great patience and a considerable outlay, and deserves the liberal encouragement which the committee offers. Those who can remember the stallion will acknowledge that it was a fine type of puck and vigour, and well adapted to our requirements, and as for the Canadian cow, her reputation as a good milkmaid is well established; she is very hardy and can be kept in good order with less expense than any other cow. To secure a reliable star, the Government has instituted a pedigree book for the registering, without charge, of such animals as, after a careful survey by the official veterinary surgeon, are found to be of the character of the old Canadian cattle. With the same purpose of developing our home resources, the Committee has turned its attention to Canadian grown tobacco. The climate is favorable to that crop; it promises to become a great source of profit if our farmers will only improve their mode of raising it. The price list has been prepared with a view to encourage the careful handling of that crop, and show what can be achieved with proper attention.

In order to meet the views of the Horticultural Society of Quebec, and, at the same time, secure a reasonable chance of fair weather before the season is too far advanced, the Committee have appointed to the Provincial Exhibition, to be held from the 10th September, it is rather early especially for the Eastern part of the Province, for agricultural products grown during the present season, but the Committee will admit grain and tobacco of the crop 1886, and furthermore, will award prizes for grain and tobacco. With the same view to the Provincial Exhibition, the committee hopes to be able to give a practical turn to the exhibition of dairy products by means of a series of interesting experiments to be carried on on the grounds. The lately introduced system of ensilage for the prevention of green fodder deserves special attention, and the committee has made arrangements for the immediate construction of silos on the Exhibition Grounds and the filling of it with green fodder; it will be opened during the exhibition, and the value and quality of its contents tested in the presence of the visitors.

For the different branches of industry, the committee has sought everything deserving encouragement, taking special care still struggling in their infancy and gain support for them. It is a subject of astonishment to thoughtful men to see how little we appreciate the importance of our Gulf fisheries. Thousands of fishing vessels cross the Atlantic every year, to reap at our door a bountiful harvest. Why should we not take our share? The Government has been specially required to sanction the granting of additional rewards for the products of the Gulf fisheries. The committee appeals to the good will of the farmers and manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, and hopes that they will contribute their share to the success of the Exhibition and at the same time advance the interest of the country and their own resources. The entries for the cattle must be made on or before the 29th August and for the other articles on or before Saturday, the 3rd September. In conclusion the committee refers to the exhibition pamphlet containing the prize list and other information, and will be duly attended to, and that the citizens of Quebec, whose hospitality is well known, have appointed a special committee to make arrangements with the railways and steamboats, and with the hotels, and prepare amusements for their visitors during the Exhibition.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

OTTAWA, July 20.—An extra of the Canada Gazette issued last night, contains the bank statement for June. The statement altogether is highly favorable, showing as it does that the banks are not only in a prosperous condition, but that the volume of the business of the country is largely in excess of this time last year. The note circulation has increased over a million and a quarter, the discounts to the general public have increased six and three-quarter millions, while the deposits have increased nearly six millions, about five and a half millions of which are in the savings bank branch. One very favorable feature of the statement is the reduction of the average rate of interest on deposits from 3.75 to 3.50 per cent. The total liabilities, exclusive of capital, are \$149,413,632 and assets \$229,241,404. The following is a statement of the increase and decrease this month as compared with June last year:

Table with columns: Increase, Decrease. Includes items like Dominion Government deposits, Provincial Government, Other deposits, Loans from or to other banks, etc.

TORN IN HALF.

CRUEL TORTURE OF A PEACEMAKER—INDIGNIFICATION IN PANAMA. PANAMA, July 25.—A packet of soldiers was recently sent to Beni, a province of Bolivia, by the Lopez authorities, but they were cut off by the peaceful inhabitants of the prefecture. The seven missionaries to the Indians (excepted) came to terms. Of these two joined the Indians, four were allowed to return after they had sworn to assist the insur-

rectionary cause, while the seventh was barbarously murdered. One leg was tied to the tail of a horse and the other leg to the tail of another, and the horses were fixed until they started in opposite directions, literally tearing the man in half. This cruelty was practiced on him because he endeavored to persuade the Indians to become peaceable. The prefect has collected 150 men, and intends to attack the Indians. The Government of Nicaragua has given notice to Great Britain and France of the termination of the treaties concluded with those powers in 1850.

DUNCAN MCINTYRE

NOMINATED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY FOR SOUTH RENFREW.

RENFREW, Ont., July 22.—Mr. Duncan McIntyre's acceptance of the nomination by the Liberals of South Renfrew was received by the president of the association, David Halliday, Esq., to-day, by telegram from R. pins, N.W.T. The following despatch was received by the president of the association from Hon. Alex. Mackenzie:—

REGINA, July 22. To David Halliday, Renfrew, Ont.—

"I heartily congratulate you on the nomination of McIntyre, and trust all true patriots will give him an enthusiastic support. (Signed) MACKENZIE."

The reading of this telegram created unbounded enthusiasm in the Liberal committee to me to-night.

COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZE WINNING NUMBERS AT DRAWING ON JULY 20TH.

The first prize, a block of real estate, valued at \$5,000, was won by No. 65798; other real estate, valued at \$1,000, was won by Nos. 61129, 32121, 86189. Prizes valued at \$4.00 were won by Nos. 4304, 13403, 23287, 28260, 39296, 46970, 79778, 92920. Prizes valued at \$200 were won by Nos. 3452, 4628, 26642, 28620, 29110, 41258, 41537, 46749, 52944, 54927, 61585, 89630. Prizes valued at \$200 were won by Nos. 4317, 6780, 7188, 10157, 14640, 26891, 30695, 32440, 32787, 33348, 33701, 33905, 38488, 42660, 42467, 43097, 45387, 46948, 54879, 57738, 68612, 69661, 92412, 93804, 85673 80116.

Prizes valued at \$100 were won by Nos. 661, 18500, 40695, 53678, 71817, 82523, 90257, 9506, 18711, 49463, 54225, 72498, 83773, 98959, 8814, 26131, 45707, 52925, 72923, 81767, 9717, 26340, 55845, 60647, 74025, 86290, 87604, 9144, 51258, 60731, 79525, 88788, 11874, 32471, 51516, 62474, 80622, 90414, 12109, 36995, 52172, 61858, 81282, 91773, 16393, 40375, 53545, 69041, 82422, 92833. Prizes valued at \$50 were won by Nos. 1437, 7752, 16655, 23437, 38423, 40285, 42929, 5035, 18711, 49463, 54225, 72498, 83773, 98959, 8814, 26131, 45707, 52925, 72923, 81767, 9717, 26340, 55845, 60647, 74025, 86290, 87604, 9144, 51258, 60731, 79525, 88788, 11874, 32471, 51516, 62474, 80622, 90414, 12109, 36995, 52172, 61858, 81282, 91773, 16393, 40375, 53545, 69041, 82422, 92833.

The 1000 tickets ending by 96 have drawn \$20 each. The second series, No. 11497 won the \$1,000 prize, numbers 63520 and 83574 the \$500 prize, and numbers 2329, 10454, 12351 and 25061, \$250 prizes. The following numbers draw \$10: 01301, 01740, 54272, 07490, 10728, 10265, 16300, 16676, 17843, 18023, 18431, 19923, 20809, 26901, 24043, 27498, 31050, 32176, 34523, 33875, 34935, 35598, 39816, 47367, 73331, 70299, 42829, 42183, 49241, 57810, 58048, 61453, 11578, 61563, 71971, 74357, 73861, 75203, 71705, 78996, 80390, 81723, 84723, 84855, 88202, 93216, 93847, 94788, 96926, 97816.

The 250 numbers preceding and the 250 immediately following No. 11497 have drawn \$10 each, viz, Nos. 11247 to 11747.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF RELIGIOUS FRENZY AND SUPERSTITION IN SPAIN.

PARIS, July 25.—A very extraordinary case is about to come before the high tribunal of Madrid. A few months ago a woman belonging to the village of Torrox declared that the Virgin Mary had appeared to her and had ordered her to preach a new gospel for the salvation of mankind, as the end of the world was at hand. The woman's story seems to have been taken up by the people of the village, and the village was in a state of religious frenzy. The woman preached in favor of the abolition of earthly possessions, and advocated a return to the mode of life and habits of primitive man. During the night of the frenzy a large fire was lighted in the village, into which the converts of this fanatical superstition, men, women and children, furniture and clothing around the fire in a state of complete nudity. Warned of what was going on, the local gendarme arrived only just in time to save the infants from being thrown into the fire by their frenzied mothers, and to prevent the houses of the village from being set on fire.

THREE FISHERY SEIZURES.

A GLOUCESTER SCHOONER CAPTURED AT SHELBURNE AND TWO BOATS AT EAST POINT, P.E.I.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 25.—Three seizures of Yankee fishers are reported to-day. The mackerel are inshore all along the coast, while nothing but schools of herring hover outside the line. This, of course, is exasperating to the two hundred sail of Americans in North Bay. Yesterday a glorious fishing day, and all the Yankees were out running the gauntlet of the limit and stealing fish wherever a cruiser was not noticeable. About eighty sail congregated at East Point, a famous fishing spot where the Highland Light was seized. Eight vessels were poaching inside the line when the cruiser came within sight. The boats were immediately seized, and the crews, of course, immediately set sail and were soon lost among the fleet hovering on the limit, but the British managed to capture two seines and two seine boats with fourteen men aboard belonging to the Gloucester schooner John H. French and Argonaut. The seines and boats were hauled up to the Custom House at Souris. The American Consul took charge of the men. The two vessels will be captured the first time they are found in Canadian waters. The Gloucester schooner Annie Hodgson was caught hovering around Shelburne harbor in a suspicious manner to-day. She had been communicating with the shore, had not reported at the customs, and when a cruiser's boat appeared in sight she crowded on all sail and put to sea, but was overtaken and brought back to port. Her skipper, Capt. Morrison, pretended he came in to look for, and took aboard two men who had strayed from his vessel the day before. This is probably true, but he should have reported especially as he was right opposite the custom house. Capt. Knowlton, who made the detention, believes she was hovering for bait.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 25.—A telegram was received to-day from United States Consul Cuddeon, at Souris, P.E.I., stating that the schooner John H. French and Argonaut were seized yesterday off East Point, P.E.I., by the Dominion cutter Critic. It is said the vessel's boats were close inshore with the seines net when the cutter appeared. The vessels cleared out and escaped the cutter, but before the boats could escape they were seized. It is thought the vessel will be sent before going home, as they will have to out in for assistance.

The Government has agreed to purchase for distribution abroad large quantities of "The West Shore," an illustrated western magazine relating to British Columbia. The magazine is very handsomely illustrated and contains much matter of interest to the intending settler.

THE ORDER OF THINGS.

Out from the towers the bells are tolling, Tolling a requiem for the dead; Down in the street a tide is rolling, Rolling wherever by passion led. Young and old and sinner and saint, Jostle along the dust-paved way; The proud and haughty, the weary and faint, Side by side in the light of day.

And I ask my heart as a song it sings— "Is this the working of human pride?" Or is this the philosopher's "order of things," This spectacle passing by side? Women, alas! from whose brazen faces, The blush of shame has long since flown, Men, who in errors in mighty places, Are to themselves in secret known.

Honest virtue and rolling hands, And prudent wit of many years, A wondrous crowd of life's broad straits, Where laughter flurries in the face of tears. For some are feasting and some are sad, And some are waking in gloom alone; And others in crowds more wise than mad, Are talking in curious undertone.

Human serpents, whose hissing flame Withers the earth that gives them life; Creatures—ah! for a fitting name, To brand their brows in the mart of strife. And smiling faces and laughing eyes, And tongues that prattle in empty glee, With chatter that's most made up of lies, And prophetic preaching of what's to be; As though the world were doomed to rot, And things invisible walked on earth, And men, who doubt if they have a soul, Had found the end of their mortal birth! Slanders, hypocrites, liars and thieves, Fair without but foul within, Like the delicate coating of virgin leaves, That hides the reptile's porcupine skin.

Fiends, in the sacred forms of men! Wretches, in woman's matches grace! When shall the light break, when ah, when? To bound them out of their hiding place? And these are a part of the order of things! Laughed at by the world and its knaves; Mad, but not mad in the maddest things! Naught if the fully and crime that lulls A troubled conscience to hellish rest, A weakness such as the wise proclaim— Striking their breasts and deeming it best, Mocking themselves in reason's name.

The wretches hoarding their filthy gold, And flaunting their gain in the face of the poor, Too often purchased by honor sold, And denying themselves what they should procure— With jockanapes boasting of ancient lore, With luscious odies of passionate ire, Induced by too copious drafts of wine— And modern snobs of a modern growth, Whose portals are blazoned with heraldic fine: Too fine to be good, and too good by my troth,

For them to go very far back in their line— Battering shovels lead in their gutter, Walking in purple and linen fine, And men—but, alas! with tongue can utter A fall like theirs in a single line? Sincerity mocked in the garb of sham, And idiot don the living gown, With a smock of classical college craft, They build a chat of great renown— A castle in the air, or a cone of straw Is a suitable structure for any man.

Who drudges upon the highway of law, And believes in keeping all he can, And others as well of a brother tribe, Whom Vulture's hunched ages ago, With exquisite tantalizing jibe, The readers of books must surely know, All these and more are a few of the sights Passing along with the order of things, Each individual guarding his rights, And creatures as well; 'en the cricket that sings, In the crack of the heath and the gloom of night,

When the world is wrapped in a death-like sleep, And naught save a few burtheners, whose light Flares out of the ashes grey and deep.

A few of the things in the street each day, The rolling tide from the beach of life, Swelling out in a row on the bay, That locks the waters of hellish strife: Swooning and ebbing in mournful sighs, As it struggles the strand where passion led, Then straggling back in a heaving rise, It sinks to rest with a contented dead.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AGAIN DISTINGUISHED BY ABUSE.

LONDON, July 25.—Prof. Tyndall publishes another anti-Gladstone letter, making the candidacy of Sir G. O. Trevelyan on the Liberal ticket for Britain the occasion. In this letter Prof. Tyndall uses the following language: "Something has been gained for the cause of healthy political action when Sir George O. Trevelyan, whose presence in the cabinet has been a boon to the cause of Unionism, takes his place under his appropriate master."

"I must never my ireland protest against the scattered bylaws of Ireland being handed over to the tender mercies of the Romish hierarchy and the Irish National League. Were the severely said, I would be prepared to go beyond the point at which the Liberator's Liberal England and Liberal Scotland failed in the meshes of one perverted intellect. Sir George O. Trevelyan has abandoned the company of men of truth and honor to follow the fortunes of a hoary rhetorician, who sets at naught the plainest dictates of political morality."

BOODLER McCABE ELUDES THE POLICE AND CROSSES THE LINE.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The district attorney's office was demoralized to-day over the escape of ex-Alderman McCabe. While officers there were busy with the arrest of the fugitive, McCabe had disappeared entirely. The sheriff ran out of the house, searched the yard and the outhouses and finally found him in the neighboring yard, but he was unable to find a trace of his prisoner. He finally hastened to the nearest station, the police, and they set out to scour the city and every policeman was ordered to remain on duty indefinitely in the hope that some of them might run across the ex-warden. The reason for taking McCabe home from jail is found in the fact that States Attorney Grinnell, for reasons of his own, had frequent communications with McCabe, most of them outside of the jail. It was arranged that the two should meet at McCabe's house. The States Attorney for some reason could not keep the engagement. McCabe was convicted a short time ago for having been engaged in the wholesale robbery of Cook county and was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and was awaiting the date of his trial for a new trial. He was formerly Chief of Police.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

At all principal railroad ticket offices will be found on sale, at low rates, during the tourist season, round-trip tickets, via the Burlington Route, C. & Q. R. R., to Portland, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all principal resorts in the Northwest; and also to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Col. In addition, the Burlington Route runs frequent dates in each direction to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. When ready to start, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address Paul Morton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

SMITH, THE DRIVER OF THE WRECKED ROBBINS' CAR, IS STILL ALIVE, BUT INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN HAS SET IN AND HE CANNOT LONG SURVIVE.

Chicago, July 24.—W. J. McCarrigle, the convicted boodler, has escaped. All day to day every available policeman would detective in Chicago have been trying vainly to find him. Telegrams have been sent all over the country in the hope of heading him off, but little hope is entertained that he will ever again be in the custody of the people of Cook county. Last evening Sheriff Watson drove up to the county jail in his buggy, got out and disappeared in the building, reappearing in a few minutes with McCarrigle. The two entered the vehicle and drove to McCarrigle's home in Lake View. Upon arriving there Sheriff Watson and his charge descended and entered the house. McCarrigle, who had been in the county jail for a few days, had been in the front room. In a few moments McCarrigle went up stairs to see the baby, Sheriff Watson remained downstairs in the front room. Although McCarrigle was out of sight he was not out of hearing of the sheriff, who heard him talking in the room upstairs. Sheriff Watson entered the room and saw McCarrigle taking a bath. McCarrigle went into the bath room accompanied by his wife, closed the door and Sheriff Watson heard Mrs. McCarrigle tell the domestic to bring some clean clothing for Mr. McCarrigle. Sheriff Watson could hear the water running in the bath tub. He waited a few minutes and then went to the door and saw McCarrigle sitting in the bath tub, who had remained in the room with him, tell her father he must leave. The child went to deliver the message, entered the bath room and did not reappear. When after considerable time the little girl had not returned, the sheriff for the first time grew suspicious that something was wrong, and stepping to the door, knocked and called "McCarrigle." No response was returned, and upon entering the bedroom Mrs. McCarrigle said that her husband was still in the bath. The sheriff at once made for the bath room, and upon entering saw that McCarrigle had not changed his underwear and had not been in the bath for some time. McCarrigle had disappeared entirely. The sheriff ran out of the house, searched the yard and the outhouses and finally found him in the neighboring yard, but he was unable to find a trace of his prisoner. He finally hastened to the nearest station, the police, and they set out to scour the city and every policeman was ordered to remain on duty indefinitely in the hope that some of them might run across the ex-warden. The reason for taking McCabe home from jail is found in the fact that States Attorney Grinnell, for reasons of his own, had frequent communications with McCabe, most of them outside of the jail. It was arranged that the two should meet at McCabe's house. The States Attorney for some reason could not keep the engagement. McCabe was convicted a short time ago for having been engaged in the wholesale robbery of Cook county and was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and was awaiting the date of his trial for a new trial. He was formerly Chief of Police.

BEER, IRON AND WINE

As prepared by W. H. BRISSETTE, C. New York. It is the best and most recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debauched persons who are in the habit of drinking beer, wine, or spirits, should use this.

TORY CONCESSIONS.

THE TWO AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND BILL WHICH THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO MAKE.

The Copper Commission Plan Followed in a Rough Way—The Creditor Not to Proceed Against the Tenant's Rights—The Government Has No Desire to See the Judicial Rents Revised—Addresses by Gladstone, Parnell and Others.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Smith had spoken, Mr. Gladstone arose. He contended that Dr. Tanner's apology should suffice. Mr. Smith had introduced an ill-considered element into the discussion by suggesting that Dr. Tanner imputed a falsehood to Mr. Long. Dr. Tanner, in like manner, imputed a falsehood to Mr. Smith.

The Speaker here intervened and told the House that Dr. Tanner's apology should be accepted. Mr. Smith then withdrew his motion and the bill was read.

Mr. Smith then committed the Land Bill in the House. Mr. P. B. Haldane, Liberal, after a short discussion, withdrew his motion asking that provision be made to reduce family charges on Irish land, the government promising an inquiry into the subject.

Mr. Hildyard the adjournment of the debate. He appealed to the government to make a distinct and definite statement regarding the modifications of the bill. Mr. Smith said that the motion to adjourn itself prevailed.

Mr. Balfour would have been prepared to put the amendments on the paper to-morrow and to proceed with the bill on Monday. If the opposition intended to delay or frustrate the passage of the bill on them would resist the responsibility.

Mr. Balfour said the Government would make a statement of the proposed amendments. Messrs. O'Connor and Labouchere having spoken Mr. Hildyard withdrew his motion, and Mr. Balfour, rising amid cheers from the Opposition, said that the only important amendments the Government proposed related to what had been called.

THE "BACK DOOR" GIVEN LANDLORDS for eviction, and to the question of the abatement of rent. With regard to the first amendment, it had been framed to prevent a creditor from proceeding against the ordinary assets of a debtor, but against the tenant's right. (Cheers.)

With regard to the second, Mr. Balfour said the Government was unable to accept any such proposal as Mr. Morley's amendment, which seemed to be meant to throw all judicial leases into the melting pot and bring out brands of new ones revised and present to the public. The Government adhered to the fact that the judicial rents ought not to be revised, but recognized the fact that the House had undertaken to manage land contracts in Ireland and make the landlords good by act of Parliament, and recognizing also the right of the tenant to a similar case. They would do up in a rough way the Copper commission plan on a sliding scale, which would produce the necessary abatements for the next three years until the purchase act was in force. It was consequently proposed that the Land Commission be directed to devise a scale of abatements, based on the various prices in different districts (cheer.)

Mr. Parnell admitted that the bill, as altered, would do much towards relieving the Irish tenants, and he, therefore, heartily welcomed it, but he hoped the Government would go a step further and endeavor to mitigate the hardship resulting from the return to Leopoldville, where she would repair. She would then descend the river to Aruwimi with the stores left at Stanleyport and the men left at Bolobu under Capt. Bissett.

BRUSSELS, July 22.—Governor Janssen, of the Congo Free State, on July 22 telegraphed Gen. Strauch, administrator of the Congo Free State, with the following: "Send me 600 pieces of stuff. Stanley started on July 2 to Wadelaï." This despatch was sent from St. Thomas, and General Strauch says he considers that the tenor of the message shows that Governor Janssen is ordering the pieces of stuff to be sent to Leopoldville, where the news of Stanley's arrival at Aruwimi was despatched by an English officer whom Stanley left in charge of the camp there, and this was taken by a steamer to Leopoldville and thence by an express messenger to Boma, a route more easily and rapidly made than the one to Matadi.

A GOOD ACT. "As a cure for all summer complaints I highly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, having often used it with the best results. I have often been thanked for recommending it." William Haw, Ancaster, Ont.

HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER. THE SICKENING DEATH METED OUT TO THIRTEEN LABORERS. New York, July 21.—A gang of Italian laborers, working on the Erie railway, between Allendale and Hoboken, were run over this morning by a train, killing 12 or 15 of them and wounding many others. The scene was sickening.

New York, July 21.—About 7 o'clock this morning, on the Erie road, a gang of Italian laborers were at work ballasting about three-fourths of a mile above Hokokers. The Chicago express, which was an hour late, rushed across the curve before the men had the slightest warning and dashed through them, killing 12 or 13 on the spot and wounding many others. The shrieks of the victims were heart-rending and when the train slowed up the track presented a sickening sight, being covered with mangled bodies and the rails being splattered with blood and strewn with broken bones and pieces of ragged flesh. Some of the bodies were mangled beyond description and crushed out of semblance of humanity. To most of the victims death must have been instantaneous, but some of them seem to have been in the last throes of death when the train was brought to a standstill. The train waited about fifteen minutes and then proceeded on its way. The conductor of the train said that the train hands of the express were not to blame, and said the foremen of the gang should have been on the look out and warned the men of the train's approach.

New Jersey farmers beat their hay by moonlight to avoid the intense heat of the day.

THE CAPITAL'S SUMMARY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE SEAT OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT. Ottawa, July 22.—The following is a table of exports for the month of June: Produce of other countries, \$388,038 85; Produce of the fishery, 794,977 41; Produce of the forest, 3,440,998 21; Animals and their produce, 2,926,470 56; Agricultural produce, 1,555,124 99; Manufactured articles, 331,282 45; Miscellaneous, 55,655 73; Coin and bullion, 594 00. Total, \$9,438,308 \$1,314,022.

This is an increase over the same month last year of \$860,763 in goods the produce of Canada, and a decrease of \$170,448 in the produce of other countries. In the produce of Canada, the following are the principal items: Fish and fish produce, \$873,720; agricultural products, \$82,974; manufactures, \$61,058; miscellaneous, \$1,391. The decreases are: Fisheries, \$121,723; and forest, \$111,691. The total exports for the twelve months amount to \$86,507,789, as compared with \$82,421,384 in the corresponding period of the year 1886. The greatest increase is in the produce of fish, which is in the produce of Canada and one million in the produce of other countries. These figures do not in any case include the last returns for the year from British Columbia, which will add to both amounts, and probably augment the increased export for the year. The greatest increase is in animals and their produce, \$2,926,470; agricultural products over \$1,000,000, and manufactures over \$500,000. Produce of the mine shows a decrease of about \$150,000, and the forest over \$300,000. The fisheries are a just estimate of goods exported for consumption for the month of June—Durable goods, \$7,105,366; coin and bullion, \$151,481; free goods, \$2,869,816; total, \$10,126,663; duty collected, \$2,047,204.

To-day's Canada Gazette contains only one appointment, that of Walter Armstrong, of G and Falls, N.B., as sub-collector of customs. No notice is given that the British Government has ordered the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Ontario and Quebec Railway company will apply to the Governor-in-Council for sanction of the lease to the Ontario and Quebec Railway company of the portion of the railway of the West Ontario Railway company lying between Woodstock and London, executed on 21st July.

Rules and regulations and tariffs of tolls are published with reference to the Government public wharves at Cascades, P. Q., and Bouchette, N.B.

Notice is also given that a gas buoy on the Dutch system has been placed on the west of Madam's Island, replacing a red can buoy.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued to the Hart Emery Wheel Company, of Hamilton, increasing the capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

An order-in-council has been passed setting apart Brome Lake and adjacent waters, including St. Lawrence, P. Q., for the natural or artificial propagation of fish, and fixing the season from the 1st of March to 1st of June.

Orders-in-council have been passed with reference to the issue of special permits for the removal of duty paid spirits in five to ten gallon packages into British Columbia; reserving certain lands to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for police purposes; and placing certain classes of wines on the free list.

Notice is given that excise promotion examinations will be held in London, Toronto, Montreal, and St. John, N.B., on the 22d August and following days, and a special examination will be held in Toronto and Montreal on the 23d September and following days.

An extra Canada Gazette was issued this morning containing quarantine regulations for Grosse Isle and other quarantine islands. They provide that no one shall be allowed to land at Rimouki unless the quarantine officer is satisfied that such landing will not be detrimental to the health of the island.

The vessel disinfected; also, that all steerage passengers are to be vaccinated, unless they can show they have been vaccinated or have had the smallpox within seven years, or in case of there having been a case of smallpox on board during the voyage, then every person on board is to be vaccinated. If any person refuses to be vaccinated he is to be landed at Grosse Isle and put in quarantine and the expense of keeping him charged to the vessel.

A meeting of council was held this afternoon to settle some routine business connected with the Railway department. Hon. Mr. Pope presided, and Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Cousin, Dixon and Carling were also present. The two last left last night, Sir A. P. Carling for Gaspe and Hon. Mr. Carling for Dalhousie. Hon. Mr. Pope also left for the Eastern Townships.

The Department of Agriculture has been notified that the Buenos Ayres has left Glasgow with 800 Icelanders on board bound for the North-West.

Mr. John Mather, of this city, is preparing plans for a mammoth flour mill to be built on the Lake of the Woods for a company in which Sir Donald Smith, Sir George Stephen, Allan Gilmore and others are interested. The mill will be as large as any in Minn-ota.

The Canadian authorities here were notified that by mutual arrangement a summer commutation passenger tariff went into effect yesterday on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. This arrangement will only apply to summer resorts and shows a slight decrease over the schedule in force hitherto.

A consignment of tea for C. T. Bate & Co., shipped from Yokohama, Japan, on the 18th June, reached this city on the 19th inst., and is now in the warehouse. It was shipped via the Port of Vancouver, B.C., and was thus received in one month from date of shipment.

GREAT GAIN. "I used a great deal of doctor's medicine for kidney complaint during five years, was getting worse all the time until I tried B. B. D. I took three bottles, gained in weight from 120 to 150 lbs. I can highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine. Thus testifies John Walton, of Springfield, N.B.

AN EARLY EVICTION. A little Austin boy, whose impetuous parents are always moving from one house to another, was asked by the Sunday school teacher: "Why did the Israelites move out of Egypt?" "Because they couldn't pay their rent," I reckon."

AFTER LONG YEARS. "I was troubled with liver complaint for a number of years, finding no cure. I tried B.B.B. I took four bottles, and am perfectly cured, strong and hearty." Mrs. Maria Askett, Alma, Ont.

LORD SALISBURY ON PROTECTION. LONDON, July 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a question which called to urge the Government to take some action to protect British trade from the effects of foreign competition, said that it was impossible to speak too strongly of the injustice which foreign bounty systems inflicted on British workmen. An European conference would soon consider the matter, and in the meantime he would only say that there were two ways for England to deal with their assailants in this contest. If reasoning failed, Englishmen might return the blow.

FRETFUL INFANTS are not so fretful of their depravity, but because they are not properly fed. Many of the so-called "foods" serve more to irritate than nourish the little ones. Lactated Food, however, is a perfect nutrient, and can be depended upon to make the babies healthy and happy.

LIBELS COME HOME TO ROOST.

The London "Times" to be ruled by Frank High O'Donnell.

The following appears in the London Daily News of July 22: "The London 'Times' has been ruled by Frank High O'Donnell, a man who has been in the habit of writing libels, and who has been in the habit of writing libels, and who has been in the habit of writing libels."

"Now, sir, I shall afford you the pleasure of having your jury. Only with this little qualification, that you are to be seated down to the reasonable proportions which will allow you to sit in the box for the purpose of hearing the evidence of special political aptitudes, to entertain no doubt whatever upon the character of your proceedings. What the House of Commons, or so much of the best part of it, failed to do, I have contrived to effect. Or, rather, you have done it yourself. In your eagerness to get your own position in the world, you have now to possess the result in the refined gold of that most libellous article against me in your issue of the 17th inst., which was your trident reply to an inoffensive correction of one of your fundamental mis-statements of matters of fact. That was a great error of strategy on your part. Within a narrow compass, you have written a libel, almost every sentence is a gross, and horrible lie, or the suggestion of it. Every lie is solid and circumstantial, and definitely localized; and, mark me, you shall pay every one of them home. There is not one of them situated in foreign parts. They all purport to narrate transactions here in England, and in London, and in the witness box, you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter the most gross and horrible lies, and you will not find one wish for pretext for confusing the issue by a single trans Atlantic speech. You shall be allowed to baffle not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury over the ground, and to utter



INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of our system of treatment or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to represent and endeavor to prejudice people against us.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their chemical departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early days.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumptions, both through correspondence and personal attention, constitutes an important specialty.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstructed Constipation, Diarrhoea, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success.

KIDNEY DISEASES. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement to which they have reached.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. To this course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

BLADDER DISEASES. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, GRAVEL, ENLARGED PROSTATE GLAND, etc., may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success.

STRUTURE. Hundreds of cases of the worst form of stricture, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced and unskillful practitioners.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Incontinence, or inability to control the urinary and rectal discharges, etc.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and judicious attention.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decay, is given the most judicious and successful treatment by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon venous.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too degraded to merit the sympathy and best services of the public.

SURGICAL PRACTICE. Our specialists remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial eyes when needed.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD AND HUMORS.

HUNTER'S call or trick WHISTLE FREE. A whistle for any body to blow on.

McShane Bell Foundry. Bells of all sizes for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc.

BAILEY'S COMPOUND LIGHTS. A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, and Landmarks.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc.

SINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY. SUCCESSORS IN BUYER BELLS TO THE BLYMVER MANUFACTURING CO.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean.

GET UP CLUBS. D'FOWLER'S EXTRACT-WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHOEA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

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

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and STRENGTHENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. 27 Notice.—Tickets are ten Dollars only. LIST OF PRIZES: 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000...

REMEMBER! That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. NEW ORLEANS LA.

CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, but to remove the cause, so that they never return.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

TRAVEL VIA Burlington Route. Through Trains with Dining Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 2088. Dame Aurore Lafontaine, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted a demand for separation as to property.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Dame Margaret Jane Macneil, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Macneil, of the same City and District, has instituted a demand for separation as to property.

ALLAN LINE. UNION CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

187--Summer Arrangements--1887. This Company's Lines are composed of following double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMERS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength and speed and comfort.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists ships like Numidian, Parisian, Sardian, etc.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, IN ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, London and Montreal Mail Service, from Liverpool on THURSDAY, and from Quebec on FRIDAY, calling at Halifax and Boston, to arrive in Montreal on SATURDAY.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, London and Montreal Mail Service, call from Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal on FRIDAY, and calling at Halifax to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

These Steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep. Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec to Halifax, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodation); Intermediate \$20; Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, London and Montreal Mail Service, call from Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal on FRIDAY, and calling at Halifax to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

These Steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep. Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec to Halifax, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodation); Intermediate \$20; Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Persons desirous of bringing their friends from America can obtain Passage for the same at lowest rates. An experienced Superintendent carried on each vessel.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Montreal and from all the principal Stations in Canada and the United States to Montreal and Halifax.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Chanc, Paris; A.W. Taylor & Co., Rotterdam; G. H. Hugo, Hamburg; J. & Co., London; J. & Co., London; J. & Co., London.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland, 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. May 3, 1887.

Instant relief. Piles cured and never return. Dr. J. H. Gregg's Pile Cure.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 2088. Dame Aurore Lafontaine, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted a demand for separation as to property.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Dame Margaret Jane Macneil, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Macneil, of the same City and District, has instituted a demand for separation as to property.



