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VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 52

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

Remarkable Testimony by an American Eye Witness.

EFFECTS OF LANDLORDISM.

Mr. V. G. Eaton, the special commissioner of her. V. G. Laton, and special commissioner of the Boston Globe, sends a very interesting let-ter to our contemporary on the condition of things in Ireland, from which we extract the

Athy is in Kildare county. Six miles away to the south and west is Luggacurran, which lies among low hil s in the borders of Queen's county. Here is the celebrated Lausdowne estate. The noble Marquis and Governorestate. The noble Marquis and Governorestate of Canada owns several estates in Ireland, particularly further south. It is in Luggacurran that the big fight is raging, and to Luggacurran the eyes of the civilized world look to day for the solving of a political prob-Lugacurran the eyes of the divinized world look to day for the solving of a political problem which is vexing two hemispheres and which is the last link in the great chain forged

which is the laborane a millennium ago.
by the fedual barone a millennium ago.
Early Thursday morning we were away for
Luggacurran. The roads of Ireland are said to Luggacurran. The roads of Ireland are said to be the best in the world. They are c.rtainly far better than any I have seen in America or England. The people, though poor, have good streets to travel on, and they bave to pay for them, too, in heavy tax rates. Still the

them, too, in neavy car rates. State the work gives employment to many men, and thus feeds mouths that would otherwise go hungry.

On over the bridge spanning the Barrow we went at a brisk trot, children, hens, geese, pigs and donkeys getting out of our way as we approached, while swilling dust and barking proached, while swilling dust and barking dogs followed behind. Houses containing from dogs to lowed bening. Rouses containing from five to a dozen tenements lined the road on both sides for half a mile or more out of the village. All these buildings are of native limestine, plastered with mortar and coated with whirewash until they make your eyes ache to look at them in the glaring sunlight. In the village and outskirts the houses stand side to the street with wide, low doors, some of wood and some of the et iron, about thirty feet apart. Each door is an entrance to a home, which consists of two square rooms about 14x14, with a brick chimney between. This is on the ground floor. There are two low pr sou shaped dark sleeping rooms above. Each of the two lower rooms has a window 3x2 feet in size facing the street. The back of the house is a solid wall of masonry. The floors are flagged with limestone mainly, though a few have brick, and all are worn smooth by the fact of generations long since dead. The roofs are either slated or thatched. I have not yet seen a wooden floor or a wooden shingle in a cuttage of Ireland, and I have visited several hundreds. In the living room, which is the one entered from the street. fireplace. There is usually a table in the middle of the ro m, a few plain wooden shelves stand against the wall, while against the further wall stands that combination known as the "settee

by day. Up in the corner by the side of the chimney is a little closet, full of crockery and other kaick knacks. Back of these houses are green patches of cabbages and potatoes planted close to ether and growing in rank luxuriance such as only Ireland can show. Inside, the peat fire smoulders and smokes under the pot of cabbage and potatoes, causing stranges hadows on the bare white walls, just as it did 500 years ago when the cot-tage was first built and the newly wedded pair moved in to begin housekeeping in the new home. I say 500 years as a guess, for no one come down from grandfather to son, and from him to grandson for centuries. Here on this little autique bed in this dark corner has been born the son and heir to the cot- with their rifles. tages for hundreds of years; here has been his wedding couch where he brought his blushing bride home to rule the house, and here has the parish priest administered the last rites of the Church when his work seamed body decayed long that the proprietor will pay high remost and suffer everything, even death itself, before he will forsake his fireside. It is this that has will forsake his fireside. It is this that has the proprietor will pay high remost and the second particular to be so national under cruelty.

The emergencymen were become particular to be seen nowhere the wide hedge.

bed." which is a bed by night, a wooden settee

enlarged. It don't pay."
"Why?" asked I.

"Because the man who has his roof slated or a new window put into his house knew his rent would be increased, and he was then paying all the rent he could afford."

The above was learned in the course of an hour or two among the village tenants of Athy. I give the facts in detail because they will show the condition of a well-to-do village peasantry in an agricultural village. Please remember that Kildare County is one of the best farming counties in Ireland, and that Athy is among the

most prosperous of villages.

Now we are away for Luggacurran.

Men are at work in the fields gathering fescue grass and clover for hay. The large farmers use great, clattering, heavy mowing machines, such as were in fashion in America thirty years ago. The small farmers, who are greatly in the majority, cut their hay by hand, using straight majority, cut their hay by hand, using straight stythe snathes, so they have to bend over until their heads nearly touch the ground to mow. The scythes are big and short and stout, like those Americans use when they cut bushes. The hay is put into small "cocks" the first day, and then opened and aired and "doubled up" the next. In the course of a week the hay is nearly made and is put up in big, tall, conical bunches, containing fully 500 pounds each. Here it stands for three or four weeks. Then it is carried to a raised plat. four weeks. Then it is carried to a raised platform at the rear of the tenant's house and put up in big pyramidal stacks or "racks," where it is bound firmly with hay ropes, thatched with straw, and stands out all winter or until eaten up by the cattle and horses. Barns are as scarce

aemi n America. The potatoes and cabbages ook well. The grain was bad and full of popples and thistles. This is due to the great drought. It has not been so dry in Ireland for

and the state of t

Now we come to the house of the first evicted up their tenant on the Landowne estate, and by first I do not mean the first in point of time, but the figure on the street from Athy to Luggacurran parish.

It is that of a young blacksmith who was put cut of his shop and home for non payment of rent. That his home was on the Lansdowne estate there can be no question. Regarding his shop there are grave doubts, and so civil action has been brought for illegal ejectment. If it be proved that the smithy was not on his estatemy ford will have heavy costs to pay. In the mean-while the house and shop are unused, the doors are closed, and the premises closely guarded by the constabulary and emergency men. The friends of the smith have put up a temporary

shelter for his forge on the adjoining estate not two rods away from the old shop. Here he mends scythes and forks and plows, and fixes mowing machines from the time the lark gives his morning song until the rooks fis home to roost. His old house, his old forge, and his old piggery are unoccupied. The emergency men go in and out to see that no one profanes the houses by invading them. The doors are broken down and lie about the yard as left by the evicting constables. The openings are filled in by bundles of thorn brush to keep out the pigs and goats. No person save the landlord or his agent, the constabulary, and the emergencymen, is allowed to enter through those low por-tals. The man who pulls out that brush and walks into the house is liable to six months im-

prisonment in Queen's county jail, where he must sleep on planks and feed on bread and water. The country is full of emergencymen to see that the law is enforced. The evicted tenants know this and keep away when the emergency men are near. When they are out of sight, why, the tenants go in now and then. I do not say I have seen them so in, but I have heard that they do.

What would you do under similar circumstances?
"Well, my friend, how is business?" asked I

It is middling, please God. I can't complain at all."
"Why did you put up your new forge so near

the old one?"
"I thought I would like to be looking after the old place, sir, to see that nobody did it

harm.

"I thought the landlords kept emergency men for that purpose."
"And so shey do; but it is a part of the Plan of Campaign to stay near the place where you are turned out. We want to keep the emergencymen at work, you see." He smiled as he

There was something funny about all this, I thought, and seeing I was perlexed my guide explained as follows :-

"The Plan of Campaign is to make as much trouble for the landlords as possible—vex them, barass them, thwart them—without getting over the bounds of the law. So when a tenant is to be evicted he bars his doors, is a rudely constructed grate for the burning of tenant is to be evicted he bars his doors, peat, the only fuel used by the poorer classes. In the back or "best" room, there is seldom any while the constabulary batter away. It costs a good deal of hard work to get into some of the houses. They were over three hours making a hole in mine, and they had to go up and break

hole in the roof then."

When an entrance is effected the tenant must go out peaceably. If he offers resistance, or throws water, or shows fight, he is arrested and sent to jail. But the Plan of Campaign does not stop here. As soon as a tenant is put out he finds a home as near by as possible, and keeps guard of his old premises like a watchdog. He does this to keep other tenants from coming in and taking possession, of which there is very little dan-ger, and he also wants to make all the trouble for the emergency men he can. He usully suc-

ceeds in giving them plenty of work.

There are two or three dozen of them on the knows when these cottages were built, no one lansdowne estate now, in addition to the con-remembers when they were new. They have stabulary, and I think they all find enough to

A dog-cart containing two emergency men two constables and a driver came down the two constables and a driver came down the dusty road at a trot. The emergency men half, while his expenses (rent particularly) were smoking pipes; the constables grasped their rifles and looked solemn. The constables with metal crowns. A black belt was buckled around the waist of the coat. Their rent must be reduced in proportion to the price rent must be reduced in proportion to the price of the tarmer, he reduced to per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent. and his spirit bade good-bye to earth. It is stabulary were dressed in blue suits and tall nothing but a simple hut of stonger rkand cold and narrow, but it has been the rainly home so long that the proprietor will pay high rents and trousers were turned up in true English style.

and hardships. There are no new houses in save in Ireland. Here were the wide hedge-Athy,
An old man 80 years of age told me that there miles. In all the wild vista there was not a has not been a cottage built here within his memory.

"But they have been repaired and enlarged," said I.

"Repaired they have been," he replied, "but I don't think of but two that have been enlarged. It don't pay."

"Why asked I.

"The wild they have been repaired and enlarged," why asked I to come and grather it. in the fields with no one to come and gather it In a few of the larger fields my lord had turned in cattle, bullocks and calves to fatten on the herbage. The animals roamed singly or in groups, nipping the clover and buttercups, heedless of the fact that they were on land for which my lord expected £2 per acre as annual rental, and in default of which the tenants had been turned out to starve. And yet the English Government must pay men, and clothe men, and feed men to keep the peace where no one lives, and where all is as still as dreamland. To me it was a startling, a horrible idea. I had heard of rack-rented Ireland; I had known of her woes; but I did not think it had come to this. I would as soon think of hiring men to keep the peace among the dead in yonder quiet

cemetery.

The dog cart came up and stopped opposite where we were standing. The occupants glared at us and we looked at them. One of the constables took out a book and pencil and began to write. Then he looked at his watch and mo-tioned the driver to move on. We mounted our

car and followed them.
"Do you know you have laid yourself liable to arrest?" said my companion to me, as we

to arrest?" said my companion to me, as we rode along.

"No; why?"

"It is an offence punishable by imprisonment to be seen talking to an evicted tenant. They are waiting for the Coercion bill to pass and then we shall catch it. If you are in Ireland then the chances are you will be given a sample of English justice."

For an enlightened country English assets to

we pass the military dog-cart. The glaring is renewed, and this time we glare in return.
"Ahem," says an emergencyman, as we trot

by them.
"Ah hem," say we all. The constables take up their rifles, look at the locks carefully and put them down again with a thump on the floor of the cart. We laugh and light our

Away up on the hillside, in a modest cottage near the church, we saw smoke coming from a chimney. Geere were hissing and gabbling on the other side of the hedge, and two black and white go its tethered together browsed among the nettles and marsh mallow that lined the

"This is the home of Mr. Lacy," said my friend, "I should like to have you go in and talk with him. He farms about forty acres of poor land here for which he pays something over £1 a year by the acre. He is also a road contractor, from which business he is enabled to live and pay his rent. He is one of the few tenants who have not been evicted, though there is about a year's rent due."

We rode in between the stone gate posts and

halted in front of the Lacy house. It was a miserable place to live in from an American standpoint, but far better than the average in Queen's county. Mrs. Lacy, a shriveled little old woman in a white cap and black dress, met us at the door.

"Good evening, Mrs. Lacy," said Denis. "Where is the busband?"

"He is inside and poorly, but I will call him.
Come in till I speak to him."
We entered the low door and took seats on wooden chairs in the dark "best room." The floor was flagged with limestone, the walls were clean with whitewash. I rubbed some of it on my coat as I leaned back against the wall on my stool, which was made of old linen, such as were used in the days when Ireland grew flax and "Irishlinen" was an article of commerce. I heard a c'icking at the other end of the room. Straining my eyes I saw a small clock ticking away in the groom. It was the first clock I had seen in a cottage since I came to Ireland. A tenant who owns a clock is looked upon as an aristocrat and

is in danger of having his rent raised.

In a minute Mr. Lacy came in hobbling on his cane. He is a tall, dark man over 70 years of age. He wore cowhide shoes, woolen stockings, corduroy trainers, and a striped gingham shirt. The crowning article in his apparel was a "pepper and salt" waist coat with a double breast and a big turn-down collar. It was the

I talked with him for an hour and found him very intelligent. I would like to give all he said here if I had space, but as the most of our conversation was a out the prices of farm products now as compared with 10 and 40 years ago I will c mdense. The story which he told and to which I listened attentively gave me a better insight into the condition of Ireland than I had yet obtained from anyone. He had been through it all and knew of what he spoke.

He said that ten years ago or more the prices

of farm products were fully 40 per ceut. higher than now, and some cases 50. As an illustration of this he gave me the prices of things he raised for the two years, 1877 and 1887. Of course the sums mentioned by him were in Eng. lish money, and I have converted them to United States currency, so as to make it more handy for Americ n readers. Here are a few

Bullocks, 18 months Sheep. Pigs, 8 months Ezgs, per dozen Ducks' eggs, per dozen. Butter, per pound. Hay, per ton	10 00 35 00 35 40 30 30 00	1887. \$30 00 5 00 15 00 15 25 14 17 00
Barley, per bushel		75

Ten years further back, in 1867, he assured me that it was a poor bul ock that would not bring from £12 to £15 (\$60 to \$76), while many commanded \$100 each or even higher.

"Why," said he, "I have often sold my but-ter for one and six (36 cents) a pound and had the marketman glad to get it at that." Now, on these very farms where "judicia rent" has been put in force the reduction has been only about 20 per cent., or one-third far less than the fall in prices of farm products. If a man's income, which in this case is the crop of the farmer, be reduced 50 per cent., or oneof the crops or the poor tenant must run in debt. There is no way out of the trouble. That he has fallen in arrears, and that, too, in spite of unusual efforts, the history of Ireland will show. If this is not enough to convince you go around among the poor tenants as I have done, see the deserted cottages, some from eviction, but more from death and emigration, and read the story in every county in the island.

A TERRIBLE TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

CAMDEN, N.J., THE SCENE OF AN AWFUL CRIME. CAMDEN, N.J., August 1.—A more horrible tragedy never occurred in this city and probably in the State of New Jersey than that which occurred in South Camden this evening, when Mr. Willshire, 52 years of age, shot his wife, Ella, aged 47, deliberately murdered Justice of the Peace Wm. S. Darr (colored), and then finished the work of destruction by and then misshed the work of destruction by sending a bullet through his own brain, dying almost instantly. The tragedy occurred on Spruce street, where Squire Darr had his office as justice and real estate agent. Willshire had lived unhappily with his wife for some time. The couple had three children. About two weeks ago Mrs. Willshire, becoming tired of her husband's abuse, went to Squire Darr's office and had a warrant issued charging nim with non-support and cruelty. He was arrested, tried and ordered to pay \$6 per week for the support of his wife and children. Instead of giving his wife the amount ordered he stead of giving his whethe amount ordered he gave her but \$2. The woman appealed for more, but her husband refused to listen; the consequence being that the old family quarrel was renewed. This evening Willshire entered the house, grasped his wife by the throat and commenced choking her. She succeeded in getting even trop him and ran to the unfortunate ting away from him and ran to the unfortunate squire. She was telling him her troubles when squire. She was telling him her troubles when her husband entered, and three minutes later the wife, husband and squire were dead.

straw, and stands out all winter or until eaten up by the cattle and horses. Barns are as scarce as snakes in Ireland.

The chief crops I saw under cultivation last can escape arrest here.

Week were potatoes, barley, oats and cabbages.

They were treated very much as we handle down in the hollow among some ivy-grown elms.

I reland then the chances are you will be given a sample of English justice."

Johnny," said a mother angrily, as she pointed to a steak pie that had a great pièce taken out of it, "did you cut into that pie?"

Thomas of Aquin that temperance, being a carrent have very peculiar laws. I wonder how a man cathet the appearance and inclines taken out of it, "did you cut into that pie?"

"Johnny," said a mother angrily, as she pointed to a steak pie that had a great pièce taken out of it, "did you cut into that pie?"

"No'm." "Well, how did that hole get in it, then?" "Dunno," replied Johnny, drawing his aleeve across his face, "perhaps it got were in."

total abstinence is one aspect of the Christian total

OATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Rev. Thomas J. Conaty in the Catholic World. The lack of true spiritual life is apparent in The tack of true spiritual life is apparent in the condition of modern society. Wealth, honor and pleasure, are the objects that engross men's attention. The great injunction of our Saviour to deay one's relf and take up the bross finds little place in our busy, material world. Passion governs, and true development suffers in consequence. Selfishness is the law of the hour. On all sides social reforms are demanded. The body of the records the subjects of all of the people, the subjects and objects of all reform, are appealed to and played upon by meu whose impulse is passion or hypocritical selfishness. The aim of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union is a religious one; it offers itself as a helper to Church and State in the work of individual and social reform. tells men that reform can come only through the grace of God in a spiritual life. It appeals to humanity as redeemed and ennobled by Christ, who is the source of all true reform, and without whom society must wither and die as the tree deprived of life-giving sap. What society wants is a better manhood—a Christian manhood; living, not for self, but for God; ready to make sacrifices, not tor material advantage, but for the elevation of mankind into advantage, but for the elevation of manking into a virtuous life and union with God. Social re-form that builds on humanity separated from God can lead only to the sa isfaction of vanity, and soon becomes but a loud sounding word, while men languish and die for want of the

proper moral food. Among the moral evils which help to arouse passion and make selfishness brutal, and so to render social reform difficult, intemperance stands prominent. No community is free from its encroachments, no home safe from its contagion. Possessing the body of man, it robe him of mind and heart, and deprives society of his intelligence and affection. Home is the fountainhead of citizenship and manliness. In temperance changes it into a nursery of vice, transforms it into an agent to destroy society, which it was intended to build up and to de-

fend.

Men dread the destructiveness of the elements. The great reservoirs of the heavens pour down their floods and rush headlong to the sea, gathering madness in their course and scattering despination in their path; the mighty tempest spreads havoc in its train; gaunt famine and grim war depopulate nations. Men shudder longest west I ever saw in my life, and would make a coat for any ordinary man. The old man's hair is gray but his moustache and eyebrows are as black as soot. the highways of life the wrecks of broken homes and the hulks of ruined mankind. The State is forced by intemperance to increase its charities a hundredfold and more, to enlarge its prisons and reformatories for self-protection Labor is battling for its rights, finds itself handi capped by intemperance, and robbed of more of its earnings than by its most grinding monopolies. The Church, placed on earth to save man's soul by leading him into the spiritual life, finds intemperance an antagonism which neutralizes her efforts, paralyzes her energy, and disgraces her good name. This will explain why nen are called upon to combine against this monster slayer of mankind. Indeed, it is not strange that, in considering the evils caused by drink, men have been led to regard drink as an evil in itself, not to be used, but banished from the land as a fiend whose very touch defiles. The Catholic total abstinence movement sprang into being from an essentially Christian hatred of drunkenness and pity for its victims. Be-cause Catholics realize the hatefulness of that vice and the extent of its ravages, they have combined against it, and exhibit as a test of earnestness the public and private practice of

the opposite virtue. Men in all ages have combined for protection, whether the object was country, home, health, labor or intelligence. The bundle of sticks teaching the strength of union has impressed itself upon men in all time. Our age is characteristically an age of combination, as seen in the many unions, for trade labor, benefit or monopoly, which appeal to all classes and to all conditions in society. Now, men are agreed that intemperance is making vast havoc among the people. They must be blind indeed who doubt it. Men combine against it in order to break its hold on humanity, to succor the suffering, to lift up the fallen, and to strengthen the weak. Can a higher or better motive for union be proposed than this act of sacrifice by which some wretched brethren may be redeemed from the thraldom of drink and made freemen? Men say this makes hypocrites and pharisees. We shall find these everywhere and under all banners. They are not confined to the ranks of total abstainers. Were more of the best men in society to lead in this as in other movements, many of the disturbing elements might be eliminated. The movement suffers from the vapid utterances of some who magine that total abstinence is a religion in tself, and that they have by the pledge, as if by magic, been elevated into a position of moral superiority over their fellow-mortals. But olic total abstinence makes no such claim. It affirms that the pledge is one means to the great end, and a very efficient one. It claims that it leads to thrift and providence; that it that it guards man's intelligence for God's truth and man's heart for God's love. It should make better men and bettor Christians, holding with St. Ambrose that sobriety is the mother of faith, as intemperance is the mother of in-

In other matters men overlook much, in total abstinence nothing. It is condemned in advance as fanaticism and bigotry bordering on false and heretical principles. Men sometimes forget that Catholic total abstinence and party prohibition Catnonic total austinonce and party prohibition are totally different. The former hates drunkenness, the latter hates drink. The one asserts that the use of liquor is not in itself an evil, while the other calls it an evil under any and all circumstances. Catholic total abstinence may except probibition in certain cases as a method of curtailing a traffic grown into monstrous proportions—an extreme remedy, a sort of war measure. It asserts that drink-selling is not gouls.

The Catholic total abstinence movement is not infected with fanaticism. It does not assert that the principle of the evil is drink, but it builds itself on the evil of drunkenness. It recognizes the truth that all things in nature are made for man's use, and are consequently good in themselves. It condemns no man for using these goods, but, noting the ruin which results from abuse, it warns men of the danger even in the use.
Oatholic theology teaches us through St.

virtue of temperance, and aims at his perfection. It is nothing more or less than a high degree of the restraint of reason upon appetite. It is the Christian mortification of an appetite which if The curbed leads often to degratation and ruin.
While temperance is a precept, total abstinence is in the nature of a Gospel counsel, for those at least who have never abused the use of drink. Certainly this is not fanaticism, but Catholic

doctrine.

There are not wanting men who regard the total abstinence movement as productive of good for drunkards, while they do not hesitate to call to thanking, when an appeal is made to them to become total abstainers, even though it be for the purpose of saving others from the dangers of driak. Now the Board of Health that would occupy itself in time of an epidemic with simply religious the place stricken while neglecting to relieving the plague stricken while neglecting to take measures to dry up the sources of the plague would not be considered as possessing good judgment nor capable of providing for the welfare of society. While avoiding fanaticism, let fare of society. While avoiding fanaticism, let us face the facts. The meanest, most abandoned drunkard at one time used drink moderately, The great army of intemperate men to-day has been recruited entirely from men who once felt no necessity for a curb upon their appe-tites. Hence the total abstinence movement appeals not only, perhaps not so much, to the intemperate as to the men who have not yet abused drink, in order that by their example those moderate drinkers who are in danger of becoming intemperate many be accepted.

perate may be saved. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union, which will meet this month of August in Philadelphia, numbers many thousands of men who have not tasted intoxicating drink since early youth, and probably never will. They have seen the evils about them in their own homes, and they have determined to show their hatred of it and their pity for its victims. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union teaches them not to rely on themselves but on God: to have recourse to the Sacraments, to prayer and to Holy Mass. It tells them that the pledge is a help and not a substitute for religion, that it is a promies solemnly made in the presence of God and or their heathern—a promise which their more their brethern—a promise which their men-hood will hold sacred and inviolable, protecting them as with a shield and aiding them in obtaining self control.

The Cathol c Church by its highest authority has blessed our Union. Pope Pius IX., of sainted memory, in 1873 from his heart blessed the Union. Loo XIII. in 1879 bestowed his apos-Union. Loo XIII. in 1879 bestowed his apostolic benediction, and later granted to its members indulgences that, with God's blessing. "day by day the Union be farther extended and more widely propagated, in order to lessen the evils lamested and dreaded." Cardinal Manning in a letter says: "Ar the pastor of souls I have before me the wreck of men, women and children, home, and all the sanctities of domestic life I see prosperity turned into temptation; the wages of industry pot only wasted, but, as they wages of industry not only wasted, but, as they increase, making the plague more deadly. If by denying myself in this, which I am free to rethe great source of misery and crime. I have. therefore, felt it to be my duty to take my stand under the banner of total abstinence. I do not want it for myself, but I have taken this position in order that I may be able to speak with more effect in advising others to renounce drink once and for ever." The prelates of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore declared "that the most shocking scandals which we have to deplore spring from intemperance."

Following in the footsteps of the Fathers of the previous councils of Baltimore, and sup-ported by and quoting the teaching of the Angelic Doctor, the Third Plenary Council approved and heartily recommended the Catholic total abstinence movement and "the laudable practice of many of the faithful who totally abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks drunkenness more effectually than otherwise, whether in themselves by removing its occasion, or in others by exhibiting a splendid example of the virtue of temperance. By this means they combat the vice of ance," and it gladly proclaimed their zeal to be according to knowledge. "It has," they de-clare, "already b ought forth abundant fruit of irtue, and gives promise of yet greater results

in the future. The recent strong words of commendation from Pope Leo XIII. have given joy and encouragement to every member of the Union, effectually destroying the suspicion that our movement is not in harmony with purest Catholic doctrine. He says: have rejoiced to learn with what energy and zeal by means of various excellent asso ciations, and especially through the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, you combat the vice of intemperance. We esteem worthy of all com-mendations the noble resolves of your pious as-sociations by which they pledge themselves to abstain totally from every kind of intoxicating drink. Nor can it at all be doubted that the determination is that proper and truly efficacious remedy for this great evil." Under the influence of this fatherly approval cur Union must gain strength and useful. Union must gain strength and usefulness. No one can estimate the social good that has resulted from the work of total abstinence, whether during the public life of Father Mathew, or in the organized movement of his followers in the total abstinence societies, or in the silence of the priest's influence in the confessional. Intemperance has been in the world from the

beginning, and will be found in it to the end, and we do not dream of totally abolishing it. This is no reason why we should not labor to save men from its ravages. A foreign enemy threatens our shores and we sadly cry for coast defences. National ty is in danger and men rush to arms, ready to sacri-fice their lives rather than allow their country to be injured. Intemperance threatens our homes, destroys many of them, robs our labor measure. It asserts that drink-selling is not always sinful, nor sinful in itself. But it affirms that as a matter of fact, and here and now, it is fraught with the destruction of multitudes of the cause of intemperance and point the finger at the marshes that breed the pestilence, we are accused of interfering with personal liberty and injuring legitimate business. But the liberty of the drunkard, his business, his duty to his family, do not enter into some men's thoughts.
The black slave of the South with chains about his limbs stirred humanity until intelligence advanced the day when no man could call him a chattel. The slavery of drink is fastened upon poor men who are as unable to help themselves as the negro of the plantations. And it is hu-manity to break his slavery, and it is higher humanity to bid freemen never to become slaves. Catholic total abstinence is not responsible

moderating the love and use of pleasures. Now, for the actions of all its members. The reproach total abstinence is one aspect of the Christian of a "holier than thou" style of manhood is year.

often heard against it. It should be judged by its principles and its works. It aims at saving men from ruin and preserving their manhood for society and God, and it succeeds in doing so; it aims at envolving men's labor and making the workingman independent and respectable and its respectable. able, and it succeeds. It thanks God that through its means many a soul has been lifted from sin to virtue, many a horror removed from Christian homes. It is conscious of the gratitude of thousands who have known happiness since its banner was placed over them. In a word, it may be said that our Union has for its object to assist the grace of God in building up a better humanity, concolling labor, the salvation of home, and the fulfilment of man's destiny.

Our Union appeals to the best men in every community, particularly to those who have never experienced the slavery of drink. If none but drunkards become total abstainers how can we expect that they will successfully cope with the evil that surrounds them? is the strong able bodied men needed for a country's defence, and not men just recovering from disease, so it is the men who have controlled and can trol their appetites who must fight the bat the weak and save humanity. It is the lin society who should stand forth and co-Men capable of encrifice are needed t das Spartans in the passes and defend t. ple; men ready to deny themselves some d. the pleasures of sense in order to help on the salvation of others.

The battle is really between the saloon and

the home. The saloon has fastened itself upon society as an ulcer living upon the life blood of the people. The saloon, building itself upon the ruins of broken lives and shattered homes, spreads desolation everywhere, respecting no class or sex. The Union recalls the countless boys ruined, the fathers changed into destroyers of their little ones, the industry para-lyzed, the prisons filled, and it asks each saloon how much of this is its work. It calls on the law to place about the saloon such reasonable restrictions as will remove as far as possible the evils that spring up from it. It demands the enforcement of those laws for the protection of home. The arrogance of the saloon and the power it wields in political affairs, all for its own interests and against those of society, have awakened a stronger interest in the cause of total abstinence organized on Catholic principles.
THOMAS J. CONATY.

THE LAND BILL.

CONCESSIONS OFFERED ON BOTH SIDES-A SPEEDY CLOSE OF THE SESSION ASSURED.

LONDON, August 1.-The Irish under secrethis afternoon that there was any notable discontent among the men composing the Irish constabulary. Of the number that had joined the force within the past three years \$48 were Catholics and 460 were Procestants.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question by Mr. Parnell, intimated that it was probable that the Government would withdraw the clauses of the land bill which yet awaited action and were of a nature to excite opposition, if the passage of the measure would thus be expedited. Continuing, he said that it was unfair for the Opposition to introduce other clauses outside the intention of the bill. Mr. Parneil disclaimed all intention of bringing in extraneous matter, and promised that most of the amendments offered by the Nationalists should be with

drawn.
Mr. W. H. Smith stated that in order to facilitate the closing of the session the Government would persist in but tew of the measures before the house, including those relative to the regulation of mines and the commutation of allotments and tithes. The House would, Mr. Smith said, sit on Saturdays until prorogued.

RANDY AND JOE.

Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain supported an amendment to the Land Bill proposed by Mr. Finlay, Liberal-Unionist, giving the court power to reduce the orders for payment of arrears of rent in instalments. Lord Hartington said that although the amendment in question had been drawn with his con-ent he thought it ought not to be pressed as the Government had made many concessions since the amendment was framed. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 199 to 140. Several other amendments were passed. Mr. Dillon expressed disappointment at the form in which clause 22 had been passed in committee. Mr. Balfour, answering on behalf of the Government, said the Ministry was not responsible for the elimination of the bankruptcy clause, which had been devised for the relief of the tenants.
Clause twenty-three was eliminated. At a meeting of the Parnellites to-day it was decided to adopt a passive policy after the passage of the Land Bill in order to allow a speedy close of the session.

A monument erected to the memory of Father Christy, for many years chaplain of the 78th Regiment, American army, was unveiled at Ebensburg, Pa., on Decoration Day. It is a granite shatt over twenty feet high, and was erected by the surviving comrades of the de-ceased priest, who was also well known in Ohio.

The Rev. James Donohoe, rector of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas in Ninth street, Brooklyn, N.Y., has received a beautiful silver cross sent him by the Pope, and brought from Rome by Cardinal Gibbens. Father Donohoe is Director General of the Guard of Honor, which has a membership of many thousands all over the country.

General Don Luis Bogran, President of Spanish Honduras, has applied, through his iminister, to St. Alphoneus Convent of Mercy, New Orleans, La., of which Mother Mary Austin Carroll is in charge, for Sisters of Mercy to establish themselves in his capital. He desires to put under their care several ladies' colleges and a fine hospital.

The Benedictine Fathers are about to estab-The Benedictine Fathers are about to estably lish a college for the education of the youth of Oregon. The rapid progress and development of the country, together with the desire for knowledge, have all conspired to demand of the literateur and scientist a corresponding standard of instruction, and it is the intention of the Faters to successfully meet this demand.

Father Zephyrin, O.S.F., formerly of Cleveland, has left the Indian Mission, Superior, Wisconsin, and been attached by the Most Rev. Superior General at Rome to Father Vissani's work at New York, to aid the Commissary of the Holy Land in the publication of the Pilgrim of Palestine, which will appear as a weekly next

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XXXII.-Continued.

Of course it was Jill, smiling and waving towards the balcony; she could not see Mr. Tudor under the awning, but she had caught sight of my silk dress. Jill looked very well on horseback: people always turned round to watch her. She had a good seat, and rode gracefully, the dark habit spited here. gracefully; the dark habit suited her; she braided her unmanageable locks into an invisible net that kept them tidy.

"Is that Miss Jocelyn?" asked Lawrence, almost in a voice of awe. The young curate grew very red as Jill rode under the balcony and nodded to him in a friendly manner. "There is Mr. Tudor," we heard her say. s. B. quick and lift me off my horse, Clarence." But she had slipped to the ground before her cousin could touch her, and had run in-doors.

Mr. Tudor went into the room at once, but I sat still for a moment. Why had I asked him? Of course it was Lean. I could see her strange light-colored eyes glancing up in my direction. What was she doing in London! I wondered. She was dressed well, evidently in her mistress's cast-off clothes, for she wore a handsome silk dress and mantle. Had they quarrelled and parted? I felt instinctively that it would be a good day for Gladwyn if Leah ever shook off its dust from her feet. Gladys regarded her as a spy and informer, and she had evidently an unwholesome influence over her mistress.

We separated soon after this to dress for dinner, and Mr. Tudor went to his hotel. I was rather sorry when I came down-stairs to find that Jill had made rather a careless toilet. She wore the flimsy Indian muslin gown that I thought so unbecoming to her style, with a string of gold beads of curious Florentine work round her neck. She looked so different from the graceful young Amazon who had ridden up an hour ago that I felt said that? Why had he forgotten his posiold sharp tone in Aunt Philppa's voice:

"My dear Jocelyn, why have you put on that old gown? Surely your new creamcolored dress with coffee lace would have been more suitable. What was Draper thinking about?"

"I was in too great a hurry; I did not wait for Draper," returned Jill, candidly.
"Draper was dreadfully cross about it, but I
ran away from her. What doss it matter, mamma? they have all seen my cream-colored dress, except—" But here Jill laughed: Jill, showed more affection for her that the naughty child mant Mr. Tudor. night.

"I am atraid k.ere is not time to change it now; but I am very much vexed about it," returned Aunt Philippa, in a loud whisper. "You are really looking your worst to night." But Jill on'y langhed again, and asked her cousin Clarence when he took her down to dinner if it were not a very pretty gown.

"I don't know much about gowns," drawled the young man, -Mr. Tudor and I were following them: "it looks rather flimsy and washed out. If I were you I would wear something more substantial. You see, you are so big, Jocelyn; your habit suits you bet-

ter."
We heard Jill laughing in a shrill fashion at this dubious compliment, and presently she and Mr. Tudor, who sat next to her, were talking as happily as possible. I do was very quiet, and hardly said a word as I not believe he noticed her unbecoming gown: helped her to undress, but as I sat down by mimation. Poor Lawrence! he was five-and- hers on the pillow. twenty, and yet the presence of this girl of "Don't think I am not grateful because I sixteen was more to him than all the young do not talk about it, Ursie dear," she whis

It was a very pleasant evening, and we light, I wondered what thoughts were courswere all enjoying ourselves: no one imagined ing through her mind. Was she looking upon anything could or would happen; life is just her life preserved as a life dedicated, regardlike that: we should just take up our candle- ing herself as set apart for higher work and sticks, we thought, and march off to bed nobler uses? or was her gratitude to her when Aunt Philippa gave the signal. No young preserver mixed with deeper and more one could have imagined that there would be mysterious feelings? I could not tell, but a moment's deadly peril for one of the party,— from that night I noticed a regular change in

served that night. There was music going on. Agatha Chudleigh—the Chudleighs were Aunt Philippa's belongings—was playing the piane, and her brother Clarence was accompanied.

the violoncello. There was a little group round the piano. Jill was beating time, standing with her back to a small inlaid table with a lamp on it. Mr. Tudor was beside her. Jill made a backward movement in her forgetfulness and enthusiasm. The next moment the music stopped with a crash. There was a cry of horror, the lamp seemed ing intimacy between the young people. She falling, glass smashed, liquid fire was pouring and Uncle Brian ought to know that Mr. down Jill's unfertunate dress. If Mr. Todor had not caught it, they said afterwards, with ! looked. all that lace drapery, the room must have been in flames; but he had jerked it back in its place, and, snatching up a bear-skin rug under the piano, had wrapped it round Jill. He was so strong and prompt, there was not a moment lost.

We had all crowded round in a moment, but no one dared to interfere with Mr. Tudor. We could hear Aunt Philippa sobbing with terror. Clarence Chudleigh extinguished the lamp, some one else flung an Indian blanket and a striped rug at Jill's feet. For one instant I could see the girl's face, white and you. I am quite aware you are poor,-that rigid as a statue, as the young man's powerful arms enveloped her. Then the danger was year; but you are well connected and a over, and Jill was standing among us unhurt, with her muslin gown hanging in blackened shreds, and with bruises on her round white arms from the rough grip that had saved her life.

One instant's delay, and the fiery fluid must have covered her from head to foot: if Lawrence had not caught the falling lamp, it he had lost one moment in smothering the lighted gown, she must have perished in agony before our eyes; but he was strong as the next morning and asked Aunt Philippa if a Hercules, and, half suffocated and bruised I might have a few minutes' conversation as she was, Jill knew from what he had saved

As the scorched bear-skin dropped to the floor, Lewrence picked up the Indian blanket and flung it over Jill's tattered gown. "Go She assured me that it was not of the least up to your room, Miss Jocelyn," he whispered: "you are all right now." And she obeyed without a word. Miss Gillespie and I followed. I think Aunt Philippa was faint or had palpitations, for I heard Uncle Brian calling loudly to some one to open the windows. Jill and hysterical as soon as she reached her room. She was quite unnerved, and clung to me, shaking with sobs, while Miss Gillespie mixed some sal-volatile. I could not help crying a little with her from joy and thankfulness; but we got ner quiet after a time, and took off the poor gown, and Jill showed us her bruises, and cheered up when we told her how brave and quiet she had been; and then she sat for some minutes with her face hidden in my lap, while I stroked her hair silently and thanked God in stroked her hair silently and thanked God in seriously! I the member, the member of the hair silently and thanked God in seriously! I should not that that

she made no answer to this, and, seeing her bent on her own way, I brought her a brooch, and would have smoothed her hair, but she pushed me away. "It does not matter how I took. I am

only going down for a few minutes. He is going away, and I want to say good-night to him, and thank him." And Jill walked down-stairs rather unsteadily.

Mr. Tudor was just crossing the halt.

"Miss Jocelyn, this is very imprudent.

You ought to have gone to bed-: you are not fit to be up after such a shook," looking at her rale face and swollen eyes with evident emotion. Jill looked at him gently and seriously;

and held out her hands to him quite simply. "I could not go to bed without thanking I am not quite so selfish and thoughtvou. less. You have saved my life: do you think I shall ever forget that ?"

Poor Lawrence! the excitement, the terror, and the relief were too much for him; and there was Jili holding his hands and looking up in his face, with her eyes full of tears. . . 'I could not help doing it," he returned "What would have become of me if you had died? I could not have borne it."

Jill drew her hands away, and her face looked a little paler in the moonlight. The young man's excited voice, his strange words, must have told her the truth. No, she was not too young to understand; her head drooped, and she turned away as she anwered him,-

"I shall always be grateful. Good-night, Mr. Tudor: I must go to my mother. Come, Ursula."

She did not look back as we walked across the hall, though poor Lawrence stood quite still watching us. Why had the foolish boy provoked, and was not surprised to hear the tion and her youth? Why had he hinted that her life was necessary to his happiness? Would Jill ever torget those words, or the look that accompanied them? I felt almost angry with Lawrence as I followed Jill into

Jill need never have doubted her mother's love. Aunt Philippa had been too faint and ill to follow her daughter to her room, but her face was quite beautiful with maternal tenderness as she folded the girl in her arms. Not even her father, who especially petted night.

"Oh, Jocelyn, my darling, are you quite sure that you are unburt? Miss Gillespie says you were only frightened and a little truised; but I wanted to see for myself. Mr. Tudor will not let us thank him, but we shall be grateful to him all our lives, my pet. What would your poor father and I have done without you?"

Jill hid her face like a baby on her mother's bosom: she was crying quietly. Her interview with Mr. Tudor had certainly upset her. Uncle Brian put his hand in her rough locks. Never mind, my little girl: it is now over; you must go to bed and forget it,"—which was certainly very good advice. I coaxed Aunt Philippa to let her go, and promised to remain with her until she was asleep. She was very quiet, and hardly said a word as I is fare had lighted up, and he was full of the bedside she drew my head down beside

"Don't think I am not grateful because ladyhood of Heathfield. Even charming pered. "I hope to be better all my life for little Lady Betty was beaten out of the field what has happened to-night." But as Jill by Jill's dark eyes and sprightly tongue. an additional thanksgiving for a life pre-served that night.

Jill: she became less girlish and fanciful, a new sort of womanliness developed itself, her

JACK POYNTER. My conscience felt decidedly uneasy that night: in spite of all argument to the con-trary, I could not shake off the conviction that it was my duty to speak to Aunt Philippa. I ought to warn her of the grow-Tudor was not quite so harmless as he

It made me very unhappy to act the traitor to this honest, simple young fellow. I would rather have taken his hand and bidden him God-speed with his wooing. If I had been Uncle Brian I would have welcomed him heartily as a suitor for Jill. True, she was absurdly young,—only sixteen,—but I would have said to him, "If you are in earnest, if you really love this girl, and are willing to wait for her, go about your business for threeyears, and then come and try your chance with her. If she likes you she shall have you are a curate on a hundred and fifty a gentleman, and as guileless as a young Nathaniel. I could not desire a better husband for my daughter.'

But it was not likly that Uncle Brian would be so quixotic. And I knew that Aunt Philippa was rather ambitious for her children, and it had been a great disappointment to her that Sara had refused a young baronet. So it was with the guilty feelings of a culprit that I entered the morning-room I might have a few minutes' conversation

with her, To my relief, she treated the whole matter very coolly, and with a mixture of shrewdness

She assured me that it was not of the least consequence. Young creatures like Jocelyn must pass through this sort of experiences. She was certainly rather young for such an experiment, but it would do her no harm. On the contrary, a little stimulus of gratified vanity might be extremely beneficial in its after-effects. She was somewhat backward and childish for her age. She would have more self-respect at finding herself the object

of mesculine admiration.
"Depend upon it, it will do her a great deal of good," went on Aunt Philippa, placidly. "She will try now in earnest to placidly. "She will try now in earnest to break herself of her little gaucheries. As for Mr. Todor, do not distress yourself about him. He is young enough to have half a

stroked her hair sileptly and thanked God in my heart for sparing our Jill.

Miss Gillespie had gone down stairs to carry a good report to Aunt Philippa.

Directly she had gone, Jill jumped up, still shaking a little, and went to her wardrobe.

"I must go down stairs," she said, a little feverishly. "I have never thanked Mr. feverishly. "I have never thanked Mr. that she was in 1000 wave man, Tudor for saving my life. Help me to be of all I could say to her by way of warning, quick, Ursie dear, for I feel so queer and tot she would promise him dances, and, in fact,

ged out her ruby velveteen and was trying to shire, paying visits, and then to Sociand.

Sara had never been there before, and we stock care that she should have a thoroughly. fasten it with her trembling fingers.

"Oh, you are obstinate, Jill: you ought to be good on this night of all nights." But were over she had forgotten Henry Brabazon's existence. It was just a girlish sentimentown we made Mr. Brabazon understand that his attentions were displeasing to your uncle, and before the next season he was engaged to a rich young widow. I do not believe Sara ever missed him."

Mr. Tudor was just orogsing the hall. much relicved to find that Aunt Philippa was about him," I pleaded. "It is not idle curiWhen he saw Jill, he hurried up to her at Tudor's infatuation. She told me that she to do him a service."

"I wish you would tell me what you know who only means well. For Gladys's sake is bounded. "It is not idle curiosity, believe me, but I think I shall be able "I will hear nothing!" he stammered.

"I will hear nothing!" he stammered. was not the least afraid of his influence, and likely that she would be staying at Heathfield again thought it useless to say any her will was stronger and her affections more tenacious,—there was no need to give it utterance. Sixteen was hardly the age for a serious love affair, and "I might well be content to leave Jill in her mother's care.

Now and then a doubt of Aunt Philippa's

wisdom came to me,—on the last evening, for instance, when I was speaking to Jill about Heatbfield, and when I rather incantiously mentioned Lawrence Tudor's name.

I recollected then that Jill had never once poken of him since the night of the accident. It had dropped completely out of our conversation. I forget what I said then, but it was something about my seeing him at Heathfield.

We were standing together on the balcony,

and as I spoke Jill stooped suddenly to look at a little flower-girl who was offering her wares on the pavement below. For a moment she did not answer. But I could see her cheek and even her little ear was flushed. "Oh, yes, you will see him," she returned, presently. "What a little mite of a child ! presently. Look, Ursula. Please remember us to him, and-and we hope he is quite well." And Jill walked away from me rather abruptly, saying she must ask her mother for some pence. It was then that a doubt of Aunt Philippa's policy crossed my mind; Jill was so different from other girls; and Lawrence

Tudor had saved her life. I had other things to occupy my mind just then,—a fresh anxiety that I could share with no one, and which effectually spoiled the last tew days of my London visit. The sight of Leah had somewhat disturbed

me. It had brought back memories of the perplexities and mysteries of Gladwyn. Strange to say, I saw her again the very next

Mr. Tudor was calling at the door to inquire after Jill: he had his bag in his hand, and was on his way to the station. I was just going out to call on Lesbia, and we bidding him good-by, two women passed as: ing them together. I could not make a confi-as I looked at them casually, I saw Leah's dante of Aunt Philippa or Uncle Brian. flickering light-colored eyes; she was looking They had old-fashioned views, and would in my direction, but, though I nodded to her, other woman was a stranger.

Gillespie were driving. I took advantage of secret doubt whether Gladys had not de their absence and the unusual quiet of the ceived herself. house to finish a book in which I was much . No. my only course would be to speak to

with mignonette. 1 could see without being should see the men come in to their work, seen, and the cool glimpses of the green Park were pleasant on this hot afternoon.

· The adjoining house was unoccupied: it was therefore with feelings of discomfort that I heard the sound of workmen moving about the premises, and by and by the smell of fresh paint made me put down my book with suppressed annoyance. A house-painter was standing very near

me, painting the outside sashes of the winwhistling to himself in the careless way peculiar to his class. It was a clear, sweet whistling, and I listened to it with pleasure.

A sud on noise in the street caused him to look round, and then he saw me, and stopped

whistling.
Where had I seen that face? It seemed familiar to me. Of whom did that young house-painter remind me? Could I have seen him at St. Tnomas's Hospital? Was it some patient whose name I had forgotten during my year's nursing? I had had more than one house-painter on my list.

I was tormented by the idea that I ought to recognize the face before me, and yet recognition eluded me. I felt bailled and per-plexed by some subtile fancied resemblance. As for the young painter himself, he looked at me quietly for a moment, as though I were a stranger, touched his cap, and went on painting. When he had finished his job, he went inside, and I heard him whistling again as he moved about the empty room.

It was a beautiful face: the features were very clearly cut and defined, like—— Good heavens! I had it now: it reminded me of Gladys Hamilton's. The next moment I was holding the balcony railing as though I were giddy; it was like Gladys, but it was still more like the closed picture in Gladys's room. I pressed my hands on my eyelids as with a strong effort I recalled her brother Eric's face, and the next moment the young painter had come to the window again, and I was looking at him between my fingers. The resemblance could not be my fancy;

those were Eric's eyes looking at me. It was the same face, only older and less boyishlooking. The fair moustache was fully grown; the face was altogether more man'y and full of character. It must be he; I must go and speak to him; but as I rose, my limbs trembling with excitement, he moved away, and his whistle seemed to die in the distance. It was nearly six o'clock, and there was no time to be lost. I ran up-stairs and nut on my bonnet and mantle. I thought that Clayton looked at me in some surprise, -I was leaving the house without gloves; but I did not wait for any explanation: the men would be leaving off work. The door was open, and I quickly found my way to the drawingroom, but, to my chagrin, it was empty, and an elderly man with gray hair came out of a

back room with a basket of carpenter's tools and looked at me inquiringly. "There is a workman here that I want to find," I said, breathlessly,—"the one that was painting the window-frames just now, a tall, fair young man."

1.4 Ob, you'll be meaning Jack Poynter," he

returned, civilly; "he and his mate have

just gone. "It cannot be the one I mean," I answered, somewhat perplexed at this. "He was very young, not more than three or four and-twenty, good looking, with a fair moustache, and he was whistling while he worked."

If Ay, that's Jack Poynter," returned the

man, taking off his paper cap and rubbing up his bristly gray hair. "We call Jack 'The Blackbird' among us; he is a famous whistler, in Tack.

"Oh, but that is not his name," I persisted, in, a distressed voice. "Why do you call him Jack Pounter?"
("That is what he calls himself," returned

give me his address?"

"You would be welcome to it if I knew it, but Gentleman Jack' keeps himself dark. None of us know where he lives. I believe it used to be down Holloway; but he has moved

"I suppose you know something of his bewas not the transparent of the believed and propose you know something of his be-should not discourage his visits. Joselyn longings," returned the man, with a strewd would never see him alone, and it was not gladge; "Now, that is what me and my mates say. We would none of us be sur-prised if Gentleman Jack' has respectable more. I had satisfied my conscience, and folk-belonging to him. He has not quite our might now safely wash my bands of all re-ways. He is a cut above us, and clips his sponsibility. It is thought crossed my mind words like the gentlefolk do. But he is an that Jill was very different from Sara,—that industrious young fellow, and does not give himself airs.

dives "" you not find out for me where he

------Well, for the matter of that, you might ask him yourself, miss; he will be here again to-morrow morning, and I am off to Watford on a job. Jack is not at work regularly in these parts. He is doing a turn for a mate of again. The fast-nings of the hall door gave his who is down with a touch of colic. He is me a little difficulty. I was afraid Clayton working at Bayswater mostly, and he will be | would hear me, but I found myself outside at here to morrow morning."

"You are sure of that ?" "Oh, yes. Tom Handley won't be fit for work for a spell yet. He will be here sharp enough, and then you can question him yourself." And, bidding me a civil good-evening, the man took up his tools and went heavily down-stairs, evidently expecting me to follow him. I went back and atole up quietly to my room. Aunt Philippa and Jill had returned from their drive. I could hear their voices as I passed the drawing room; but I wanted to be alone to think over this strange occurrence.

My pulses were beating high with excitement. Not for one moment did I doubt that I had really seen Eric in the flesh. Gladys's intuition was right: her brother was not dead. I delt that this assurance alone would make her happy.

If she were only at Heathfield, or even at Bournsmouth, I would telegraph for her to come; I could word the message so that she would have hastened to me at once; but Paris was too far; too much time would be

Uncle Max, too, had been called to Norwich to attend a cousin's death-bed: I had had a note from him that very morning: so I could not have the benefit of his advice and assistance. I knew that I dared not summon Mr. Hamilton: the brothers had parted in ill-blood, with bitter words and looks. Eric looked on his step-brother as his worst enemy. All these years he had been hiding himself walked a few yards together. Just as I was from him. I dared not run the risk of bringhave at once stigmatized Eric as a worthless she did not appear to recognize me. The fellow. Circumstantial evidence was so strong against him that few would have believed in I was sitting alone on the balcony that his innocence. Even Uncle Max condemned afternoon. Aunt Philippa and Jill and Miss him, and in my own heart there lurked a

No, my only course would be to speak to interested.

I was very fond of this balcony seat: the awning protected me from the hot June sun, and the flower-boxes at my feet were sweet to listen to me. My best plan would be to rise as early as possible the next morning, and the flower-boxes at my feet were sweet to be on the balcony by six o'clock. I and should have no difficulty in making my way to them. The household was not an early one, especially in the season. I should have the house to myself for an hour or so.

Of course my future movements were uncertain. I must speak to Eric first, and induce him to reopen communications with his family. I would tell him how his brother grieved over his supposed death, how changed failing health and spirits. I should not be wanting in eloquence on that subject. If he loved Gladys he would not refuse to listen to

After a time I tried to set aside these thoughts, and to occupy myself with dressing tor the evening. We had a dinner-party that night. Mrs. Fullerton and Leabia were to he of the party. They were going down to Rutherford the next day: so I should have to bid them good by.

The evening was very tedious and wearisome to me: my head ached, and the glitter of lights and the sound of many voices seemed to hewilder me. Lesbis came up after dinner to ask if I were not well. I was to pale and quiet. We sat out on the balcony together in the starlight for a little while, until Mrs. Fullerton called Lesbia in. I would gladly have remained there alone, drinking in the freshness of the night dews, but Jill came out and began chattering to me, until I went back with her into the room.

There was very little sleep for me that night. When at last I fell into a doze, I was tormented by a succession of mirerable dreams, I was following a supposed Eric down long country roads in the darkness. Something seemed always to retard me: my feet were weighted with lead, invisible hands were pulling me back. I heard him whistling in the distance, then I stumbled, and a black bog engulfed me, and I woke with a stifled

I woke to the knowledge that the sun was streaming in at my windows, and that some sound like a falling plank had roused me from my uneasy slumbers. It must be past six o'clock, I thought; surely the men must be at work. Yes, I could hear their voices and the next moment I had jumped out of bed, and was dressing myself with all possible haste.

It was nearly soven when I crept down into the drawing-room to reconnoitre the adjoining house. As I unfastened the window I heard the same sweet whistling that had arrested my attention yesterday.

Without a moment's hesitation I walked out on the balcony. The young painter looked round in some surprise at the sound of my footsteps, and touched his cap with half-smile.

"It is a beautiful morning," I began, pervously, for I wanted to make him speak, 'Have you been at work long?" Ever since six o'clock," he returned, and

think he was a little surprised at hearing imself addressed. "We work early these light mornings." And then he took up his brush and went on painting. I watched him for a minute or two without

word. How was I to proceed? My presence seemed to puzzle him. Perhaps he wondered why a lady should take such interest in his work. I saw him glance at me uneasily:
"Will you let me speak to you?" I said,

in a very low voice, and as he dame towards me, rather unwillingly, I continued: "I know the men call you Jack Poynter, but that is not your name. You are Eric Hamilton: no, do not be frightened: I am Gladys's friend, and I will not injure you."

I had broken off abruptly, for I was alarmed at the effect of my words. The

"Well, never mind about his name," I replied, impatiently. "I want to speak to him. Where does he live? Will you kindly with the moment's agit to n I noticed he spoke to with a sight, "but I am very much obliged to moment's agit to n I noticed he spoke to you for the trouble you have taken. If with the refined in quasition of a gentleman, you hear anything more about Jack Poynter, will you have nothing of what you must lor can find out where he lives will you will you have nothing of what you must lor can find out where he lives will you have nothing of what you must lor can find out where he lives will you have nothing of what you must lor can find out where he lives will you have nothing of what you have you must lor can find out where he lives will you have nothing of what you have you must lor can find out where he lives will you have he had you have he lives will you have he had you have he had you had you have had you have had you had you had you had y "I know nothing of what you say: you must take me for another man. I am Jack Poynter.

"Oh, Mr. Hamilton," I implored, stretching out my hands across the balcony, "do not treat me as an enemy. I am a friend,

a lady, but you take me for another man." do before taking counsel with Gladys, and

moment when his paleness and terror had proved it tome without doubt. "You take possibly hear of something to his me for another man," he had said; and yet I advantage." And I gave the address could have sworn in a court of justice that of an old lawyer whe managed my he was E:ic Hamilton; not only his face, but | business, writing a note to Mr. Berkeley his voice, his manner, told me he was Gladys's at the same time, being him to forward any brother.

But he should not clude me like this, and I hurried down-stairs, determined to find my way into the empty house and confront him last, and in another minute I was in the deserted drawing-room.

Alas! Eric was not there: only his paint-pot and brush lay on the balcony outside. Surely he could not have escaped me in these few minutes; he must be in one of the other rooms. At the top of the stairs I encountered a young workman, and began questioning him at once. "Well, this is a queer start," he observed,

in some perplexity. "I saw Jack only this moment: he wanted his jacket, for he said he had a summons somewhere. I noticed he was palish, and seemed all of a shake, but he did not answer when I called out to him." "Do you mean he has gone?" I asked,

feeling ready to cry with disappointment. "Yes, he has gone right enough; but he'll be back presently, by the time the govern or comes round. I wonder what's up with Jack; he looked mighty queer, as though the peelers were after him: in an aufal funk, I should BAY.

"Will you do me a favor, my man?" and as I spoke a shining half-crown changed hands Gladys set her face homeward; she would not rather quietly. "I want to speak to your rest until she asked me my meaning. As I friend Jack Poynter very particularly, but I gave Clayton the letter I felt convinced that am quite sure that he wishes to avoid me. If | before a week was over Gladys would find he comes back, will you write a word on a her way to Heathfield. slip of paper and throw it on to the balcony of 642-just the words 'At work now' will this; but, though she hung about me in her do, or any direction that will find him. I old affectionate way, I felt that I should leave am very much in earnest over this."

The man looked at me and then at the half-crown. He had a good-humored, stupidlooking face, but was young enough to like an unusual job.

"It will be worth more than that to von to bring me face to face with Jack Poynter, or to give me any news of him," I continued. "You do not know where he lives, for ex-

ample? "No: we are none of us his mates, except Fowler and Dung, and they don't know where he lodges: 'Gentleman Jack' keeps himself close. But he'll be here sure enough by and by, and then I will let you know." And with this I was obliged to be content. I was terribly vexed with myself. I felt I had managed badly. I ought to have confronted him in the empty house, where he could not have escaped me so casily. Would he come back again? As I revalled his terrified expression, his agitated words, I doubted whether he would put himself within my reach. I was so worried and miserable that

I was obliged to own myself ill and to beg that I might be left in quiet. I had to endure a good deal of petting from Jill, who would keep coming into my room to see how my grieved over his supposed dea'h, how changed poor head was. Happily, one of my windows he was; and he should hear, too, of Gladys's commanded an uncovered corner of the bal-I could see without going down if any scrap of paper lay there. It was not until evening that I caught eight of an envelope ing on one of the seats.

I rang my bell and begged Draper to bring it to me at once. She thought it had fluttered out of my window, and went down smilingly to fulfil my behest.

It was a blank envelope, closely fast ned, and I waited until Draper was out of the room to open it: the slip of paper was inside. "Jack has not been here all day," was ciscus and heliotrope, and had put it on the scrawled on it, "and the governor is precious seat beside methat its fragrance might refresh angry. I doubt Jack has got into some trouble or other. Your obedient servant, Joe Muggins."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

I COMMUNICATE WITH JOE MUGGINS. Of course I know it would be so; Eric had escaped me; but I could not help feeling little property, -some six or seven hundred very down-hearted over the disappointment

bring b.ck peace and unity to that croubled household. I had nourished the secret hope, too, that I might benefit Mr. Hamilton without his kcowledge, and so return some of his many kindnesses to me. I knew-rone better-how sincerely he had mourned over the supposed fate of his young brother, how truly he lamented his past harshness. If I could could have said to them, "If he has done wrong he is serry for his fault; take him back to your hearts," would not Mr. Hamilton have been the first to hold out his hand to the prodigat? Here there was no father; it must be the elder brother who would order

thought of her was like a dash of cold water to me. Would she have welcomed Eric? There again was the miserable complication All the next day I watched and fretted. The following evening Clayton told me, with rather a supercilious air, that a workman so I knew it was you. He said you had asked him a question about a man named

46 Oh, it is all right, thank you, Clayton," I

Joe Muggins looked decidedly nervous.

"because you seemed anxious about Jack, and I would not lose time. Well, Jack has been and given the governor the sack, -- says he has colic too; but we know that is a sham. My mate saw him in Lisson Grove last night. He was walking along, his hands in his pockets, when Ned pounces on him. What are you up to Jack?' he says. 'Why haven't you turned up at your place? The gover-nor's in a precious wax, I can tell you. They wan't him to put on more men, as there's a press for time. Well, I am not coming there any more, says Jack, looking as black as possible. The work doesn't suit my complaint, and I have written to tell Page so. And he stuck to that, and Ned could

themselves by their own names: among his made come to his eyes.

The B akblid, or 'Gentleman Jack'"

The B akblid, or 'Gentleman Jack'"

"What do you mean? who are you?' he with a sigh. "but I am sure you are wrong," I returned,

or can find out where he lives, will you com-municate with me at this address?" And I handed Jos my card and a half-sovereign.

"Yes, I'll do it, sure and certain," he replied with alacrity. "Some of us will come across him again, one of these days, and we will follow him for a bit. You may trust me for that, miss. We will find him, sure enough." And then I thanked him and bade him good night.

There was only one thing now that I could And before I could say stother word he had that was to advertise in some of the London papers. I wrote out some of those advertise in some of the London papers. I wrote out some of those advertise in some of th

"Jack Poynter is earnestly requested to communicate with Ursula G. He may answer to Ursula G.

Another advertisement was of a different character : " For Glady's sake, please write to me, or give me a chance of speaking to you. An un-known but most sincere friend, U. G."

The third advertisement was still more pressing: " Jack Poynter's friends believe him dead. and are in great trouble: he is entreated to undeceive them. One word to the old address

will be a comfort to his poor sister." As soon as I had despatched these advertisements to the paper offices I sat down and wrote to Gladys. It was not my intention to tell ner about Ecic, but I must say some word to her that would induce her to come home. I told her that I was going back to Heathfield

the following afternoon, and that I was be. ginning to feel impatient for her return. "I cannot do without you any longer, my dear Gladys," I wrote. "There is so much that I want to talk to you about, and that I cannot write. I have heard something that has greatly excited me, and that makes me think that your view of the case is right, and that your brother Eric is alive. Of course

we must not be too sanguine, but I begin to have hopes that you may see him again." More than this I did not venture to say, but I knew that these few words would make

I had to give all my attention to Jill after her far happier than she had ever been before, and she did not deny this, only begged me to come and see them sometimes.

"You know I can't do without you, you darling bear," she finished, with one of her old huge.

I was still more touched by Aunt Philippa's regret at parting with me; she said so many kind things; and, surprise, Uncle Brian relaxed from his usual coldness, and quite warmed into demonstration.

"Come to us as often as you can, Ursula," he said. "Your aunt and I will only be too pleased to see you." And then he asked me, a little anxiously, if I found my small income sufficient for my needs.

I assured him that my wants were so few. and Mrs. Barton was so economical, that but for my poorer neighbors I could hardly use it

all. "Woll, well, moreturned, putting a haudsome check in my hands, "you can always draw on me when you feel disposed. I suppose you like pretty things as much as other And he would not let me even thank him for his generosity.

Aunt Philippa only smiled when E showed

her the check. "My dear, your uncle likes to do it, and you must not be too proud to accept his gifts: you may need it some day. We have only two daughters : as it is, Jocelyn will be far too rich. I do not like the idea that Har-ley's child should want anything. And she

kissed me with tears in her eyes. Dear Aunt Philippa ! she had grown quite

motherly during those three weeks. It was a lovely June afternoon; when I started from Victoria there was a scent of hay in the air. Jill had brought with her to the station a great basketful of roses and nar-

I felt a strange sort of excitement and plea sure at the thought of returning home. Mrs. Barton would be glad to get me back, I knew. Uncle Max would not be at the station to meet me, for he had written to say that he was still detained at Norwich. His cousin was dead, and had le't him her a year. There were some valuable books and ant:quities, and some old silver besides. He was the only near relation, and business connected with the property would oblige him to remain for another week or ten days. I was rather sorry to hear this, for Heathfield was not the same without Uncle Max.

But not even Uncle Max's absence could damp me, I felt so light-hearted. "I hope I am not fey," I said to myself, with a little thrill of excitement and expectation as the familiar station came in view. Never since Charlie's death had I felt so cheerful and full

Nathaniel was on the platform to look after my luggage, so I walked up the hill quietly, with my banket of flowers. As I passed th vicarage, Mr. Tudor came out and walked with me to the gate of the White Cottage. I had a dim suspicion that he had been

watching for me. Of course he asked after the family at Hyde Park Gate, and was most particular in his inquiries after Aunt Philippa. Just at the last, he mentioned Jill.

"I hope your cousin Joselyn is well,—I mean, none the worse for her accident," said, turning very red.

"Oh, no," I returned, carelessly; "no thing hurts Jill. She was riding in the Park the next morning as though nothing had happened."

I remember you told me so, when I called to inquire," was his answer. "It was a nasty ocident, and might have upset her nerves; but she is very strong and courageous." "She has great reason to be grateful to you," I returned, for I felt very sorry for him. He was hoping that she had sent him.

some message; she would surely desire to be remembered to him. When I repeated Jill's abrupt little apeech his face cleared, and he looked quite bright, and There is Mrs. Barton looking out for you: I must not keep you at the gate talking," he said, cheerfully. "Besides, I see Leah Bates coming down from Gladwyn, and I want to speak to her." And he ran off in

his bovish fashion. I was glad to escape Leah, so I went quickly up the garden-path. The little widow was waiting for me in the porch, her face beaming with welcome. Tinker rushed out of the kitchen as soon as he heard my

of all my hones. I longed so much to comfort Gladys, to

have brought lack their young wanderer, if I the fatted calf to be killed. I had forgotten Miss Darrell. The sudden

calling himself Joe Muggins wanted to speak to me. "He did not know your name, ma'am, but he described the lady he wanted, Jack Poynter.'

returned, quickly, and I went out into the

He was in his working dress, having, as he said, "come straight to me, without waiting to clean himself." "I made so bold, miss," went on Joe,

duick. Ursie dear, for I feel so queer and tot. she would promise min water, and tot. she would promise min takes, and tot. she would promise min takes, and tot. she would promise min tot. So I they did a good bit of flirting together. So I they did a good bit

self up sgainst my gown, with tail erect and

loud purring. The little parlor looked snug and inviting, The fireplace was decorated with fir cones and tiny houghs covered with silvery lichen. A great put of mignonette perfumed the room with its sacetness. Charlie's face seemed to greet me with grave sweet smiles. I stemed to hear his voice, "Welcome home,

"On, I am so glad to be home!" I said, as I went up-stairs to my pretty bedroom.
When I had floished my unpacking, and

had had tea, I sat down in my easy-chair, erening. The bees were still humming about the honeysuckles; one great brown fellow had buried himself in one of my crimson roses; the birds were twittering in the acadiatree, chirping their good-night to each other; the sun was setting behind the limes in a glery of pink and golden clouds, and a mingled scent of roses, mignonette, and hay seemed to pervade the atmosphere.

I laid down my book and fell into a waking dream; my thoughts seemed to take birdflights into all sorts of strange places; the summer sounds and scents seemed to lull me into infinite content. Now I heard a drowsy Partlet remonstrating with her lord; then a faint moo from the field where pretty browneyed Daisy was chewing the oud; down below they were singing in the little diesenting chapel; sweet shrill voices reached me every now and then I could hear Nathaniel chanting in a deep bass, as he worked in the backyard, "All people that on earth do dwell,"— the dear homely Old Hundredth. It was no wonder that a light, very light, footstep on the gravel outside did not rouse me. The door behind me opened, and Tinker turned his head lazily, and his tail began to flop heavier against the floor. The next moment two soft arms were round my neck.

"Gladys,-oh, Gladys!" and for the moment I could say no more, in my delight and surprise at seeing the dear beautiful face

"I wanted to surprise you, Ursula dear, she said, laughing and kissing me. "How were coming home I planned with Lady betty that I would creep down to the cottage and take you unawares. I made Mrs. Barton promise not to betray me."

When did you come hash?" I called by

Egerion, would arrive in England this week. a whole month before they expected her, so they have gone down to Southampton, and left me to find my way home alone. I arrived last night, much to Giles's astonish-You know Dora is their only surviving child, and she has been in India the last five years. She is bringing her two boys

"Last night, Then you did not get my "No: but it will follow me. How good you have been to write so often. Uraula! I

have quite lived on your letters " "Let me see how you look," was my asswer to this; and in leed I thought she had never looked more heautiful. There was a levely color in her face, and she seemed bright and animated, though I could not

maiden has a little life in her."

"I am so glad to bear you say that." "Etta is away, you know: that makes the difference. Gladwyn never seemed so homelike before. By the bye, Ursula, Giles has sent you a message; he—no, we all three want you to spend a long evening with us to-morrow. He has been called away to Brighton, and will not be back until midday;

Brighton, and will not be back until midday; but we all three agree that it would be so nice if you came tarly in the afternoon, and we would have tea in the little oak avenue. Etta never cares about these al fresco meals. she is so afraid of spiders and caterpillars;

but Lady Betty and I delight in it."
I wish Jill could have heard Gladys talk in this bright, natural way. I am sure she would not have recognized her snow-maiden, There was no weary constraint in her manner to-night, no heavy pressure of unnatural care on her young brow; she seemed too happy to see me again to think of herself at

When we had talked a little more I began to approach the subject of Eric very gradually. At my first word her cheek paled, and the old wistfulness came to her eyes.
"What of Eric?" she asked, quickly.

"You look a little strange, Ursula. Do not be alraid of speaking his name: he is never out of my thoughts, waking or sleeping."
I told her that I knew this, but that I had

something very singular to narrate, which I leared might excits and disappoint her, but that I could assure her of the certainty that he was alive and well. She clasped her hands almost convulsively

together, and looked at me imploringly. "Only tell me that, and I can bear every thing else," she exclaimed.

But as she listened her face grew paler and paler, and presently she burst into tears, and sobbed so violently that I was alarmed. "It is nothing, -nothing but joy," she

you say that you had seen him, my own Eric, and not be overcome. Oh, Ursula, if I had only been with you!" And she hid her face on my shoulder, and for a little while I could say no more.

When she was calmed I finished all that I had to tell, and read her the advertisements, but they seemed to frighten her. "How dreadful if Etta or Giles should see

them!" she said, nervously. "Etta is so clever, she finds out everything. I would not have her read one of them for worlds. Why did you put your name, Ursula ?-it is 24 T 315 65

(To be continued.) 🚤 a fara baran sa 🗀

A NEW ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY SUC

CESSFUL. The great attraction of June 14 at New Orleans was the 205th Grand Extraordinary Drawing of the Louisians State Lottery, when \$1,055,000 dispersed in 3,136 prizes all over the world thus proving to be a true anti-poverty organization, and far more efficient than the schemes of cranks and dreamers. Any information as to organization can be had on appli-cation to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

I am coming by and by, you will hear my plaintive cry, in actions mild and gentle as a lamb. I'm not coming on a frolic, but to give small boys the colic, sing hey I the small green apple that I am apple that I am.

Money saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oilas a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism; neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breast

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPIS.

CHICKEN PIE CRUST.—One egg, six tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flow, three tablespoonfuls of baking-powder. This makes just enough for spie made of one chicken. Alter the chicken is cooked, but it, with gravy slightly thickened into an earthen dish; stir the ingredients mentioned above together, and spread over the

chicken. HOTCH POTCH.—Three or four pounds of loin chops ; ut into a saucepun with ab ut three quarts of boiling water. Peas, haricot bean, curots, one half of a turnip, pareley, a little had had tes, I sat down in my easy-chair, with a book that Miss Gillespie had lent me. Tinker laid his head in my lap, and we both disposed curselves for an idle, luxurious dereuing. The bees were still humming about evening. The bees were still humming about corte disposed curselves for an idle, luxurious thick broth when done. It may be made of evening. Scotch dish.

CREAM COOKIES WIHOUT EGGS .- Two enpfuls of sugar, one and one-quarter cuptul of butter stirred to a cream, a little salt, stir well, add the Bour, one cupful at a time, until it is too stiff to work with a spoon, then add one tea-spoonful of beking powder for each cupful of flour; wo k until stiff enough to handle. Roll thin, cut in any shape and take in a quick

CALF'S TONGUE AND TOMATO SAUCE .- COAK the tongue for a little while in co'd water; then dp it in ho water to remove the skin, and when it is cool lard it with bacin, season into intoite content.

Into intoite outers the poultry-yard,—Dame spices and helbs; put it in a stewpan, with a partlet remonstrating with her lord; then a small bunch of herbs, two carrots, two onions and two claves. Moisten the stock and cook gently for four hours. Cut it in two lengthwise, and serve on a dish with tomato sauce.

CUP CAKE.—Two eggs, two oupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of burier, beat smooth, and awo scant cupfuls of rich milk, and five cupfuls of flour, with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor with lemon and pour half of it into a square loatin; have three spoonfuls of melted chocolate ready, and stir it in streaks through the remaining batter; pour into a correspond-ing form and bake slowly thirty minutes for marble cake.

Delicious beignets are made by this receipt Cut some pieces of piacapple the size of a quarter of a dollar, and a quarter of an 11 ch thick. Let these steep in a little rum or brandy, sweet-ened with powdered sugar, for one hour; then dip them in butter and fry them in boiling fat until they are a golden yellow and quite crisp. Take them up on a strainer and put them on a hot baking tin. Sprinkle them with course invers and said, lauguing and Tinker were! I bestill and quiet you and Tinker were! I bestill and quiet you were both asleep. When I heard they look bright and glossy dish them on white

promise not to be tray me."

"When did you come back?" I asked, be wildered. "Why did you not write and tell me you were coming?"

"Ob, it was decided all in a hurry. The Maberleys heard that their daughter, Mrs.

"Whether would arrive in England this wask"

"The time docton acting a rand one-nair pound of nour; have ready six ergs well whisked, gr dually work toge her until it becomes a very smooth better; then add gra ed orange peel and thinly-sliced lemon peel. Add a pinch of carbonate of sods. Put the cake quickly into the oven which should not be too fierce. The tin shou'd have been paper lined. lightness of this cake entire'y depends on the and with an axe mounted and stood on mixing and the beating in the ingredients. its blazing rung. He deliberately entered Bake a golden yellow.

BROWN BEEF'S TONGUE. - Boil a large beef's tongue gently until a skewer passes easily into it; have ready in a saucepan a pint of wak stock, or some of the pot liquor, strained and skimmed, to which you have added a tablespoonful of chapped onion, and as much mine d par-sl-y, a couple of stewed tomatoes strained, a pieca of mace and the same of cloves, salt, pep-per and a t-aspoonful of sugar. When these ingredients have simmered together for half an hour, lay the tangue, skinned and trimmed neatly, in a dripping pap pur the gravy over it, bake, covered and basing often, one hour; take the tongue up and keep when while you thinken the gravy with browned flour, anding a little mustard; pour over the tongue.

CREAM OF CORN SOUP.—One can of corn, one

dony that she was still very thin.

"You have not grown fatter," I went on, pretending to grumble; "you are still too transparent, in my opinion; but Jill's snowmaiden has a little life in her."

"Cirkan OF CORN SOUP.—One can of corn, and and one-half pints of boiling water, one pint of hot milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one pretending to grumble; "you are still too the work the yolks of two eggs. Put the curn into the boiling water. When the corn is thoroughly maiden has a little life in her."

"Does Jill call me that?" she returned, in some surprise.

"Oh, I am quite well: even Giles says so. He declares he is glad to have then thicken the soup with it. Heat the milk, ms back, and poor little Lady Betty quite cried with joy. It was nice, after all, coming home."

then thicken the soup with it. It was nice, after all, coming minute, pour into the tureen through a sieve, season with salt and pepper, and stir the soup into it.

PRAISEWORTHY.

"List summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint, a friend advised me to use Bur-

HENRY GEORGE ON IMMIGRATION. New York, July 26.—Henry George gave a lecture in the Grand Opera House at Brooklyn this evoning, under the auspices of the United Labor party, and started that organization upon its full campaign. Mr. George referred to un-migration, and said he was sorry to see such a man as Powderly trying to keep people out. "Powderly's right," shouted a voice from the gallery. "Right!" cried Mr. G'orge; "why gallery. "Right!" cried Mr. Gorge; "why this country culd support in comfort the whole population of Europe. Not only this, but under a just state of things the more here the better for us all. The denser the population, all working together, the more they can produce. It is not because of over production that employment is source; it is because what God has given to all has been grabb d and mono polized by a few. No, those men are wrong who would shut out from these shores honest men and women because they only bring with them the r labor—the labor applied to land that gives everything."

PROMPT RESULT.

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

ARRESTED FOR POISONING HIS WIFE. LONDON, July 29.—Dr. Cross, a wealthy retired army surgeon, and a well known member of society in Ireland, has been arrested in Cork on the charge of having murdsred his wife by gasped out, at length. "I could not hear gradual potsoning. The wife's remains were exyou say that you had seen him, my own Eric. humed five weeks after interment, and upon analysation poison was found. Dr. Cross mar-ried his family governess a fortnight after his wife's death.

> Charlotte Wolter, the eminent Austrian actress, who is presently to make her first appearance in America, is a native of Cologne. Her father was a poor tailor and the spent her early life in poverty. She is now very rich and a close personal friend of the Empress of Austria.

TO GET RELIEF FROM INDIDESTION, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

Papa is sometimes asked to contribute to his daughter's happiness and won't give assent; Holloway's Pills and Ointment. -It is impossi Holloway's Pills and Cintment.—It is impossible entirely to prevent the noxious vapours which are given off in mines and tunnels, and those who, like miners and railway operatives, have to work day after day in such viliated atmospheres, suffer in health and strength in consequence. The chest and liver often become clogged with the products of coal arm button prescription prescription to the combustion, necessitating great attention to the health. No remedy is more valuable for miners and the like than Holloway's Fills, as they carry off all effete matter from the blood, and healthily stimulate the liver. They are also healthily stimulate the liver. They are also invaluable for costive bowels, and for all bilions disorders. The Ointment is a priceless remedy for piles, sprains, ulcers and all manner of

A New Yorker bought a blue flannel suit for 34. He wore the clothes on Saturday, and his skin was stained by the dye. Nor was that all. On Sunday nervous tremors seized him, and the tremors clearly were due to the dye. He reported the case, and the authorities are putting the cheap cloth to a test.

sores.

ROASTED TO DEATH. AN APPALLING SCENE AT A OHICAGO HIRE-AN HEROIC FIREMAN—A BRAVE DEED THAT WILL COST HIM HIS LIFE-AN

AWFUL STORY.

Chicago, July 29.—At 2.40 clock this morning a fire was discovered in the bakery of Chriss Haffen, on Archer avenue. Shortly after three o'click it was discovered that a number of people living in the building were either dead or dying from the effects of the smoke and flames. The firemen and police hurried into the building, and soon began bearing out unconscious bodi-s until 11 people had been reunconscious bodi-s until 11 paople had been removed. Maria Trugo, aged 2 years, was dead.
The four surviving Trugo children were almost
suffocated. Their recovery is doubtful. Nelson
Trugo attempted to lower his-wife
an 1 two year-old baby out of the
second story window. Captain Cowan,
of truck H, attempted to rescue them, but a
sudden outburst of smoke enveloped them and the captain, woman and child fell in the flames below. The captain is terrobly burned, and is thought to be fatally injured. The mother di d a few minutes later. CHICAGO, July 29 .- The story of the a

tempted rescue of Mrs. Turgo and her bane, as described in later accounts, is one of reculiar horror and pathos. The police and firemen had rescued her husband and four eldest chil tren, but she was in some manner, readily ascribable to the confusion of the moment, neglected, left with her two-year old baby Mary. The poor woman resorted to the window; a fireman saw her, and rlunging back through the smoke he returned to her chamber. All escape from the read with such a burden as a women and child was impossible. He thought of the bed cord, and tearing it out bound the woman and her baby with it and pushed them through the window. He played out the rope until from the heat and smoke he was ready to fall to the floor, when he fartened the upper end to the bed post and fled. Far from accomplishing his gallant purpose he had but too surely companied the destruction of those he sought to save. His rope was too short and instead of dropping the woman and child to the ground or within reach of those below, he had suspended them in front of a first floor window from which the fire oured. She swung there 10 or 12 feet from the ground, writhing, shricking and struggling as the fire swept off her garments and choked and broiled her alive, the haby in her arms. By a most singular fatality the flames which were destroying her left the rope intact. It became a necessity, if not to save the woman. to at least remove the revolting aight. This duty was assumed by Capt. Wm. H. Cowan, of truck No. S, who might have ordered another man to the task, but who chose to chance the fate which he was told by spectators awaited his efforts. Seeing a ladder he threw it up to the blazing window, the flames, and as they encircled him from helmet to boots he struck at the tope. He could not see the rope, and struck with inaccurate aim. Once, twice, as the clothing fell from him, he struck in vain. At the third stroke the blade cut the rope. S multaneously the purning ladder broke and three olazing human beings fell to the ground. The baby was already dead, the mother died a few hours later and the captain hes in his home in death's agonies. Two bakers, Essen and Ansbetcher, who are believed to be responsible for the neglect which caused the fire, have been arrested. The roice say the pair became drowsy from drink, and, instead of watching the stove, fell into a stupor from which they only awoke when they and the tenants were at the mercy of the flames.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A TONIC AND RESTORATIVE. Dr. H. K Clarke, Geneva, N.Y., says: "It has proved of great value for its tonic and re-vivifying influences."

AN ITALIAN STATESMAN GONE.

SHETON OF HIS CAREER—AN ACTIVE AND USE-FUL LIFE.

Rome, July 29.—Signor Augustia Depretis, president of the council and minister of the interior, died at Stradella to-night, aged 76. He was born at Stradella in 1841, studied law in the university of Turin, and practised as an advocate in his native town. He took an active part in all the efforts made by Italian patriots to bring about the unification of the country, contributed to several Liberal newspapers, and was in 1849 Civil Governor of Brescia In the following year he sat in the Piedmontese Chamber on the Opposition benches. In 1864, Cavour appointed him pre-dictator of Sicily and in that capacity he proclaimed the Italian constitution there. From May until December, 1862, he held office in the Ratazzi cabinet as minister of public works, and he entered the ministry presided over by Signor Ricasoli in 1886, first as minister of marine and then as minister of finance. On the fall of that ministry he resumed his seat in the chamber, and after the death of Ratazzi became leader of the opposition. When the Minghetti cabinet resigned (March 19, 1876) in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the chamber, Signor Depretis was entrusted with the task of forming a ministry. He himself took the portfolio of finance and the post of president of the council. The question of the reform of the law relating to the grist tax immediately occupied his attention, the Chamber in 1867 gave a large majority to the Government. In the following year, however, Signor Depretis was replaced as chief of the council by Signor Cairoli. A few months later Signor Depretts was, in turn, summoned to succeed that statesman, and to form a coalition administration in which various groups of politicians, in the Chamber of Deputies were represented. The ministry was overthrown after half a year's tenure of power, and was succeeded in July, 1879, by new combination of the Left under Signor Cairoli, who was compelled the following November to reconstruct his ministry, and to bring in Signor Depretis as minister of the interior. On May 15, 1881, the Cairoli ministry, which had become unpopular owing to French aggression in North Africa, resigned. The King sent for Signor Sella, who endeavored unsuccessfully to form a ministry, and Signor Depretis was next entrusted with the task and succeeded. Since that time he has been Premier, and at the general elections a few months ago was handsomely sustained by the people. He was very liberal minded and was a true friend to Great Britain, often expressing admiration for her powers and policy. In him Italy losss her foremost statesman and one who it will be hard to re-

AN OLD FAVORITE.

Au old favorite, that has been popular with the people for nearly 30 years, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties ef summer complaints of children and adults. It eldom or ever fails to cure cholers morbus, diarrhes and dysentry.

Heiress: I am afraid it is not for me that you come here so often, but for my money. Ardent Wooer: You are cruel to say so. How can I get your money without getting you? THE LAND BILL.

AMENDMENTS BY NATIONALISTS DE-FEATAD.

LONDON, July 26.-Mr. Balfour, in reply to Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this afternoon, defended the proclaiming under the Crimes Act of counties in Ireland, which are in a partially disturbed state. He said that it was true that the public statistics of orime do not indicate a serious state of things in Ireland, but he reminded the House that besides the recorded outrages the Government were guided by other information furnished by responsible officers. The Government could not admit, however, that the constitutional libraties of anybody were taken away by the proclaiming of the counties. (Cres of "Oh!" "Oh!" and cheers.)

Under the advice of Mr. Gladstone, the Par-

nellites have abandoned their intention to move an adj urnment for the purpose of challenging the Government with reference to the Irish proclamations. The Opposition does not want to interiese with the progress of the Land Bill if the Government continues to shape the clauses in consonance with Hone Rule sings. The action of the Irish executive will be made the subject of a motion of censure by Mr. Morey after the Land Bil had been settled, and the debate on this censure motion will be the concluding excitament of the session. excitement of the session.

The Government proposes to abandon the bill providing for the trial of grave offences by a commission of judges. The session will thus be somewhat shortened, and it is now expected to close on August 20,

Bill was resumed in the House of Commons to-

Mr. O'Doherty moved, on behalf of Mr. Parn-Il, to limit to three years the clause providing for written notices of evictions instead of the present method. Mr. Balfour declined to accept the modifi-

John Dillon asked whether the Government would accept an amendment securing to the tenant undisturbed possession between the service of notice of eviction and the time of its

redemption.

Mr. Balfour said the Government would consider favorably any amendment that would secure the tenant a slight delay between the service of notice of eviction and the execution

T. W. Russell, Liberal-Unionist, suggested; a compromise, whereby evicted tenants might be reinstated as caretakers, and in that capacity have six months' time in which to redeem their holdings. He supported the clause generally, because it would

STOP ONE QUARTER OF EVICTIONS

and prevent public scandals. Mr. Healy, Home Ruler, denied that it would abolish evictions. He contended that it would double evictions. The argument to the contrary was a hollow sham and a lying pretence. The chairman-Member from Cork must re

train his language. Cries of "Hear, hear." Mr. Healy (continuing) said it was an elec-tioneering dodge to pretend that the Government's object was to abolish the scandal of evictions. The clause was so bad that it outweighed all the benefits of the bill. He would rather lose the bill than have the clause re-tained. The clause was a deadly, hostile blow at the tenants.

Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, Home Ruler, aid the Parnellites had a strong case. The said the Parnellites had a strong case. The clause was hable to great abuse and, therefore should be temporary. A harsh landlord could easily convert his tenants into caretakers when they would be at his mercy and liable to eviction at any moment.

Mr. Balfour said in that respect the clause did not change the existing law. Mr. Parnell urged that the Government post-

pone the decision on the clause until clause 22, dealing with the powers of the Land Court to settle evictions, was settled. He did not agree with Mr. Healy's persistent opposition, but preferred to defer final judgment until he could balance the risk of losing the bill against the undoubted risk to which the clause would sub-

The amendment offered by O'Doherty was lost, the vote being 156 for and 212 against it.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valthrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with Indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffer purity of heart. ng for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each

Lord Charles from the Royal yacht was converted, into a public signal. The breach of etiquette is thus described:—While the Queen was receiving the captains of the fleet in the Royal yacht Albert and Victoria, Lord Charles Beresford, who was on the yacht, signalled to the Enchantress, on board which his wife to immediately about 100 pain; agreeable to use. Principles of the captains of the filed to the Enchantress, on board which his wife to immediately about 100 pain; agreeable to use. Principles of the Enchantress, on board which his wife to immediately about 100 pain; agreeable to use. Principles of the Enchantress, on board which his wife to immediately about 100 pain; agreeable to use. Principles of the Enchantress of the filed with the Enchantress of the Enchantress of the trouble was a minor breach of and cold in head—has induced many adventurers to place catarrh medicines bearing some tresemblance in appearance, style or name upon the market, in order to trade upon the reputation of Ely's Cream Balm. Don't be deceived. Buy only Ely's Cream Balm. Don't be d Beresford, who was on the yacht, signalled to the Enchantress, on board which his wife was, the following message: "Tell Lady Charles to go immediately aboard the yacht Lancashire Witch, where I will join her." The captain of the Enchantress, when the signal was given, thought of course, that it was a special royal command; but as the message was slowly spelled out he became greatly enraged. He had, however, to smother his feelings, not daring to report Lord Charles in view of his position as a Lord of the Admiralty. The captain could not refrain however, from complaining privately to his friends, and in this way a respect to the inside the captain. grist tax immediately occupied his attention, and under his ministry the creation of free ports was adopted and religious processions outside of churches were prohibited. The result was the publication of the who'e story in Monday's issue. Lord Charles then had no option but to resign. The permanent officials of the admiralty are, it is said, delighted over the position in which "Reformer Berester of the Times learned of the incident. The result was the publication of the who'e story in Monday's issue. Lord Charles then had no option but to resign. The permanent officials of the admiralty are, it is said, delighted over the position in which "Reformer Berester of the Times learned of the incident. for" is placed by the affair.

> O. Bortle, of Manchester, Untario Co., 17. 1., writes:—"I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had taneous photographs and careful portrait attaches for eleven years. Have been obliged to attaches "The First Newspaper West of the studies." in the second article, from the O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N.Y. cession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previous to using the Oil."

CENTRAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Tononto, Ont., July 26.—A meeting of re-presentatives of central fair associations was TORONTO, Unit., July 20.—A meeting of representatives of central fair associations was held here this afternoom to discuss whether the Government could not be asked to make grants to large central fairs of the Province. Delegates were present from Port Perry, Collingwood, Toronto, West Peterboro, Cannington and London. After considerable discussion, during which opinion was freely and fully expressed that the provincial fair was doomed, the following resolution was adopted: "That this meeting believes that the time has come when the Legislature should be asked to give grants to such central fairs as shall be established on such financial basis and under such regulations as may be laid down by the Government, the secretary is hereby authorized to call a meeting of the representatives of central fairs in order that these matters may be thoroughly discussed in Toronto some time in January, the date to be decided by the chairman and secretary." It was also decided to form a Central Association of the table to to the table of "The Canadian Association" of the table to the table of the table to the table of the table to the table of the table of the canadian Association of the table to the table of the canadian Association of the table of was also decided to form a Central Association under the title of "The Canadian Association of Fairs and Expositions," and a committee was appointed to draftrules and by-laws for aubmission to January meeting.

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

COMMERCIAL UNION.

JOHN BRIGHT THINKS THAT CANADA AND THE STATES SHOULD ADOPT FREE TRADE-SOLL SOLARE,

LONDON, July 25. Mt. John Bright ha given me the following letter for publication in the Mail :: To the Editor of the Mail:

DEAR SIR -I do rot know what is intended by a commercial union between Canada and the Unit-d States. If you mean that no tariff should exist between the two coun ries, such a condition wou'd be greatly to their nutual advantage, but if it is proposed to extend the States tariff to Canada as respects imports into Canada, then such a change would be nostile to England, and if the present Cana-dian tariff were maintained for imports other than from the States, England would be at a great disadvantage in her trade with Canada. I always believed that the imposition of high protective duties as against English manufacturers was and is the first in the direction of a separation of Canada from England, and if gods from the States are to be admitted into Canada free of duties, or at lower duties than from England, another and more serious step would be taken in the direction of separation. If the States and Canada could adopt free trade or a tariff with low duties, following the example of England, the example of the English speaking nations would have a great effect upon other nations, and would influence the world in favor of peace. The great enemies of mankind are war, and the tariff war and its expenditure and waste give LONDON, July 27.—The debate on the Land and tariffs eparate nations and make war more probable and more frequent. It is a deplorable

Yours, etc., JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, July 25.—At a meeting of the Man-chester Chamber of Commerce t day the presi-dent said the Canadian Parliament appeared to be moving in the direction of protection. The new tariff levied higher duties on iron and English manufactured goods, and he feared another market was being seriously interfered with, if not entirely closed, against the English manufacturer.

thing that in your own great and free continent the only thing not free is the industry of your people, and that you, in this respect, follow the pernicious example of the old and bland nations

f Europe. England sets a grand example, and

it is also a grief to me that her chi'dren in other lands and on your continent do not admire and

follow it.

Huts are being erected on Lord Lansdowne's estate at Luggacurran for the evicted tenants. The place is now called "Campaign Square." It is believed that Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland, who recently paid Canada a visit, will be prosecuted under the Crimes Act for the speech he delivered yester-

dry.

THE CROFTER IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

Mr. Gavin Brown Clarke, M.P. for Caithne, who has many crofters in this constituency, 15 giving attention to the emigration question. He is making enquiries in regard to the prospect in Canada. I hear, also, that the possibility of State aid in this direction for the relief of the crofters is still under consideration by the Scottish secretary's department.

MINTERALIBITS SAID DEATH.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 26.—A sad accident occurred at Rat Portage last evening by which Fortunat Brunet, of Montreal, ost his life. Brunet, accompanied by Father Desjardins, J. F. Cox and E. Masson, all Montrealers, who had been visiting at Rat Portage, went into the lake to bathe. Brunet was taken with cramps, and before assistance could reach him sank out of sight. The body was recovered shortly after-wards, and will be sent to Montreal for intertish secretary's department.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the state of a A Complete Revolution in the state of a stomach harrassed by Dyspopsia is caused by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, or great blood purifier, a medicine specially adapted to renew healthful activity in that organ and in those which most closely co-op rate with it, the bowels and the liver. Easy digestion, an increase of appetite and a free secretion of bile, mark the radical charge which it produces. .

THREE THINGS.

The following lines are from the album of a iterary gentleman of this city :Three things to admire-Intellectual power,

dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to hate-Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.
Three things to delight in—Frankness, free doin and beauty.

Three things to be wished for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and

Three things to contend for-Honor. country and friends.

Three things to govern-Temper, tongue and conduct. Three things to think about-Life, death and eternity.

charming and instructive articles. The leading paper will attract all readers, irrespective of historic or antiquarian tastes. It is an account of the "Presentation of the Arctic Ship Resolute to the Queen of England by the President of the United States," in the year 1856, written by Ur. Fessenden N. Otis, secretary of the Expedition. It includes important information on many points concerning Arctic explorations, together with the story in detail of the finding of the Resolute as it drifted on the iceberg to which it was frozen, and the succession of events that culminated with the gift to the Queen. The presentation scene is given not only in the graphic language of an eye-witness, but through an exact copy of the famous nistoric painting in Sydenham Palace, made at the time by direction of the Queen from instantants. Alleghanies" is the second article, from the pen of the accomplished Kentucky writer, William Henry Perrin, and it is admirably William Henry Perrin, and it is admirably illustrated. A shorter paper is "The Latrobe Corn Stalk Columns' in the Capitol at Washington," by Eugene Ashton; this is followed by one of the ablest studies of the season, in "The Origin of the Federation Constitution," by Professor Francis N. Thorpe, of the University of Pennsylvania—a study which no teacher or pupil can afford to miss. "Indian Land Grants in Western Massachusetts," by Mr. E. W. R. Capping, of Stookbridge, is excellent. W. B. Canning, of Stockbridge, is excellent. The editor adds a pleasant chapter, "A Love Romance in History;" and Judge William A. Wood contributes an engaging sketch of 'Lafayette's Visit to Missouri." Among the contributors to the varied departments are Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Hon. S. G. W. Ben-jamin, Professor A. G. Hopkins, Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, Edward F. de Lancey, Profes-sor Oliver P. Hubbard, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, Col. Wm. L. Stone, Col. Charles

The favorite spice of convicts ought to be-

Ledyard Norton, and George William Curtis.

Subscription price, \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

TWO TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS.

Pittsbung, July 29. - Express train No. 4, west-bound on the Biltimore & Ohio road, due in this city at 6 00 this morning, dashed into the first section of the west-bound freight train No. 51, standing on the main track of West Newton, 32 miles east of the city. Fireman Orbin, of the freight train, was justantly killed and Engineer Gilland was fatally hurt. A number of the passengers were more or less injured by the concussion. None, however, were dangerously

RAYMOND, Ind., July 29 .- A terrible accident occurred near this city to-day in which three persons and two horses were killed and a fourth person badly injured. The killed were Joseph Rich, a farmer, aged 30, his baby and his wife's mother, Hannah Newcomb, aged 53. His wife was the only one that escaped alive. Rich attempted to cross before a fast train on the Panhandle road at the western limits of the city and was run into with the above result.

\$500 REWARD

is offered, in good faith, by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. It is mild, soothing and healing in its effects, and cures "c ld in the head," c tarrhal dealnes, throat its and the complex tones of this ailments, and many other complications of this distressing disease. 50 cents, by druggists.

THE VATICAN AND THE KNIGHTS. Ross, July 27 .- It transpires that the conlave of twelve American Bishops asked by the Vatican for decision as to the advisability of the Roman Catholic Church interfering with the Roman Catholic Church interfering with Knights of Labor voted ten to two against intervention. The technical decision reached was that "there is no occasion for the Church to make a special deliverance regarding the Knights of Labor." The congregation here, after examining the question, arrived at the same d cision, and the secretary of congregation communicated this resolution to Cardinal Gibbons in the casts are the case of the control of the control of the control of the control of the casts are controlled to the casts are controlled to the casts are casts. bons in a note containing the usual formula nihil innorctur. Subsequently an attempt was made from the United States to induce the Vatican to reverse this decision, but the Holy See refused to re-open the question.

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

A MONTREALER'S SAD DEATH.

wards, and will be sent to Montreal for inter-

In 1883 Canada imported to the value of \$132,254,022. In 1886 our imports had fallen to 8104, 424, 561

In 1882 Canada exported to the value of \$102,137,203. In 1886 our exports had fallen to

\$102,131,205. In 1886 our exports had latten to \$85,251,314.

We exported more by 5½ millions in 1873 than we did in 1886.

Shipping employed in Canadian waters in 1871 was within half a million tons or so of what it was in 1856. It was 115,480 tons less in 1891 than in 185

'86 than in '85.
The Canadian failures of the last four years foot up \$54,000,000.

These figures are from Sir Charles Tupper's last budget speech .- Montreal Herald.

A BANK IN TROUBLE.

New York, July 30.—A Philadelphia despatch says the cheques of the Columban Bank, 433 Chestnut street, were thrown out by the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank be-cause of a lack of funds. President Phillips, of the Columban Bank, was in New York yester-day. When he returned he said the non-pay-ment of the draft was owing to "a blunder," and that the matter had been adjusted and the draft set off against the firm's account with the bank.

CAINE COMING TO CANADA.

(Special to THE POST.) TORONTO, July 30. The following special cable

appears in this morning's Globe :-LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Caine, the Liberal-Unionist M.P. for Barrow-in Furness, starts next week on a trip around the world, taking the Canadian Pacific route to Asia. He intends while in Canada to inquire into possible evils arising in Canada on account of Home Rule and to use whatever information he may thus obtain against the Irish movement.

The Government will be questioned on Monday in the House of Commons on the fisheries dispute. A strong feeling is expressed among the members without respect to party in favor of the speedy reference of such disputes to a court of international arbitration.

Two hundred members of the House of Com-

mony have signed the memorial urging the Government to grant the proposed Pacific mail subsidy. The Imperial Federation League is also arging the Government to adopt the Cana-

A PATRIOTIC PEELER.

LONDON, July 25.—Constable Underwood, of Naas, County Kildare, Ireland, has resigned, as a protest against the Crimes Act. His de-parture for Dublin was made the coasion for a demonstration.

NEW USE FOR A BUSTLE. Tommy Peterby rushed excitedly into his

"Mamma, lend me your bustle, quick."
"Mamma, lend me your bustle, quick."
"What for, my son?"
"Pa saw me fighting with another boy on the street, and he says he is going to whip me as soon as he comes home, and he is coming around the corner now."

Millionaire Cogswell has invested \$100,000 in a granite tomb for himself, to be erected in a San Francisco cemetery

Omaha Reporter: "Had a big drought down in Texas, I hear?" Texas Man: "Worst kind. Why, at one time it got so bad that our local pnper actually printed a fregular prayer for rain in the editorial page." "Did it rain?" "Well, we had a sort of a shower a week or so ago." "Yes; nothing like advertising."—Omaha.

George Francis Train now permits adults to approach and address him. For some time he has only allowed little children to come near him.

Rev. I. C. Bagley, of Camden, N.J., was called upon recently by a stylish-looking couple who desired to be wedded. There being no impedment the restriction and the stylish looking the second who desired to be wedded. There being no impediment, the pastor soon made them one fiesh. Then the groom handed the clergyman a large official envelope marked "A present, with thanks." Upon opening the envelope Mr. Bagley found inclosed the sum of 10 cents,

to church to day? We had a most beautiful sermon on training children?" "No; I was at home doing it," was the reply. The clever wife of a Western college professor

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ETNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAB SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, DE WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 3, 1857

ALL reports agree that the crops throughout the Dominion will be below the average. The reason assigned is the late long continued drought. Reports from Manitoba are more encouraging than from other provinces.

THE Tory party is now recognized as made up of a section of manufacturers and certain railway rings, supplemented by a not very inelligent class that clings to the name, and loose fish that may be bought at election times.

The United States Geological Survey has ssued a report in which it is stated: The total 1885 to \$465,000,000 in 1886. The most import ant factor in this gain of \$37,000,000 was the increased production of pig iron from 4,044,525 long tons in 1885 to 5,683,329 long tons in 1886, and an appreciation of 75 cents in the average value per ton, making a total gain of \$30,489, 360 in this industry alone.

A NEW "Liberal Home Rule" daily evening paper is about to be started in London. The money has been furnished by a few rich men prominently identified with Liberal politics. The editor, it is said, will be Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. The selection of Mr. O'Connor is in every way admirable. He is a thorough journalist, very practical and familiar with all the details connected with the production of a firstclass newspap r. He is very actively engaged in his profession as a correspondent for leading journals and in his present connection with the English press. No name has yet been decided upon for the new paper.

LAPRAIRIE must now appear fading in the distance to the vision of our pugnacious little friend, Joseph Tassé. He may learn, however, in time that personal abuse is not statesmanship, and raising rows not the best way of convincing electors.

HON, JAMES McShane met with a spontaneous and hearty welcome wherever he appeared in South Renfrew. His fellow-country men were particularly pleased to see and hear a gentleman who has demonstrated in a remarkable career the fitness of Irishmen to assume the highest functions of state when given a fair field and no favor.

One of the organs says: "The importation of Mr. McShane for the express purpose of playing upon the feelings of a particular class of the people demonstrates the utter weakness of the Grit cause." The same paper insists that Mr. | McIntyre is not a Grit. But that saide. How about the importation of Messrs. Costigan and Curran? Does not that also prove the utler weakness of the Tory cause?

THE Colorado beetle, familiarly known in this country as the potatoe bug, has reached Germany, and, in spite of all precautions on the part of the Government, threatens to carry destruction to vegetation in every corner of the popular one, and that the many reforms which empire. The Kaiser's army may be able to he has already made meet with the approval repel hostile intruders that come in human of the country. The voice of La-Shape, but the resources of the empire are powerless against the invasion of the little army of American bugs. The American hog can be been won, so will follow other counties where interdicted by the "man of blood and iron," but Tories have been obliged to resign their seats behis opposition to the striped traveler from the far West will prove futile. To Paris green must the dismayed Germans pin their hope in this emergency.

artisans and working classes generally it offers facture goods cheaply in Canada, but that we have no market wherein to dispose of our merchandise. What the Bowmanville Statesman says of Central Ontario applies to the whole Dominion, and in a more especial manner to "We have," says that journal, "through the midland districts some of the finest water power in the country, capable of running thousands of mills of all description, yet it lies to a great extent unused, simply because we have not sufficient population to con-

open to us, there is but little doubt that these the mechanics, however, would lie in the fact that our wage earners, instead of having to seek employment in the United States, would find Canada as they now seek across the border."

THE Hon. Mr. Mercier's speech at Laprairie on Saturday was significant and will not be read with very much relish by the Tories. The Provincial Prime Minister asserted confidently that not only would he have in the next Legislature his majority increased by ten votes, but that he would also have a majority in the Legislative Council. It is well known that several members of the Quebec Parliament, who were in opposition last session, have signified their willingness to become supporters of the present popular Government, which, together with the changing of several seats by such victories as that of Laprairie, will give the National Liberal administration the support of a majority of twenty in the House.

WE see by the Hamilton Times that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has been invited to attend a picnic at Dufferin Lake proposed to be held in commemoration of the triple Reform victory in the Wellingtons, but cwing to a pressure of engagements he has been unable to signify his acceptance for any definite date. "The Liberal eader." says the Times, "will receive a most enthusiastic welcome when he comes to Ontario. If he could arrange to address a series of meetings on public topics at an early date it would give the people a chance to get acquainted with him. Mr. Laurier has been abused like a pick. pocket by the Tory organs, but even those who have been influenced against him by the tirade of the official mud pelters might profit by going to hear him speak."

MONSIGNOR PERSICO, the Popes' special envoy to Ireland, has practically fulfilled his mission, and will return to the Eternal City in a few days. With him he will take the best wishes of the people of that distressed country, ever eager to manifest their attachment to the Holy See, and perhaps never so desirous of so doing as at the present time. Abundant opportunities of observing the condition of his Irish coreligionists have been afforded to him, and all accounts agree in stating that he has availed himself of them to the fullest. The Pope will now be able to learn from an excellent source of information, namely, the direct personal experience of one of his most trusted emissaries. all that he wishes to know about Ireland. A value of the products of the United States in. result of the gravest importance may be looked creased in round numbers from \$423,000,000 in for. The Irish leaders are warm in their praises of the reverend envoy.

> THERE is no greater humbug on earth than the statistical department at Ottawa. The system by which the figures are collected and compiled is worse than none at all and is supplemented by guesswork of the most whimsical kind founded on certain rules of probability in vented by a late deputy. No one having the slightest acquaintance with the manner statistics are made up at Ottawa would dream of placing the slightest reliance on them. We are prepared to prove that there is not a column in the published census returns, and scarcely a page in any other returns of the statistical Jepartment at Ottawa but is grossly manifestly incorrect and in many instances absurd and contrary to common sense. We did so before

> As usual the whitemen are sending rum along with their other missionary influences to civilize the Africans. According to Archdeacon Farrar in the Contemporary Review, the dark continent is being flooded with the vilest liquor. In 1884, Germany sent 7,136,263 gallons of spirits to the west coast of Africa, Great Britain 602,328 gallons, and America 921,412 gallons. The African people are being destroyed by this traffic at an alarming rate, and some of their chiefs have begged the English government for protection against it. Dr. Farrar urges that it is as just for the English parliament to interfere with the rum traffic in Africa as it was to over. throw the slave trade. The Springfield Union thinks "it is doubtful whether anything can be done without an international movement, in which the voice of civilization shall make itself heard against the conscienceless traders of all

> THE return of the Nationalist candidate, Mr. Govette, for Laprairie county at Saturday's election is a signal victory for the Mercier-McShane Government, and will have the effect of greatly strengthening their candidates in the elections to take place in Temiscouata, Nicolet, Maskinonge and Ottawa counties. Laprairie has always been regarded as a Conservative stronghold, but that day has now gone by. The handsome majority given to Mr. Goyette clearly de monstrates one fact, and that is, that Toryism is doomed in the Province of Quebec. It also shows that the administration, of which the Hon. Mr. Mercier is the head, is undoubtedly a prairie is really the voice of the Province just now. As Laprairie has cause of the overwhelming proofs brought

against them of bribery and corruption. It is an old dodge to train certain animals for the purpose of decoying their wild and free re-THE necessity for unrestricted reciprocity latives into the traps prepared by the hunters. outbalances all other considerations. To the So it is in political life. Sir John Macdonald has trained certain persons, whom he sends as the on'y solution of the difficulties that beset occasion may require to lead those of their own them. The trouble is not that we cannot manu- presumed way of thinking into his political net. South Renfrew just now is full of such, characters. Anti-Trish Trishmen have gone thither from Ottawa, Montreal and other places to lendeavor to persuade the Irish people, of that riding to vote for the Tory enemy, setting themselves up as shining examples to be imitated; when they ought to hide their shame nor in conduct so richly merits. These wretched touters, with the nature and sum of their prospective reward for missume the articles that would be turned out. leading their : people published far and

a very great deal. But we trust our people will splendid water privileges would be speedily not be misled by these false guides. Let them taken up and utilized. The principle benefit to remember how often such persons have previously been employed by the Tories to do just such dirty work as these men are now engaged in, and how Sic John afterwards kicked them plenty of work and equally good wages in aside when he had used them. Needy adventurers looking for Government jobs are always to be found with active commissions among the Irish people at election times working the Tory oracle. Let them be given to understand that they and their little game, are perfectly transparent, and this identiting imputation on the honesty and intelligence of the Irish people will soon cease to be practiced.

> COMMENTING on the proposal made in European journals to refer international disputes to the Pope for arbitration, the N. Y. Catholic

> Review observes: "The safest and most d'sinterested internstional arbitrator is the Pope. Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., has been conspicuously successful as an arbitrator, as were so many of the successors of Peter. Roms-the Rome Pontiffs—is the historic and national centre of international arbitration. Had the present Emperor of Germany only listened to the ap-peal and offer of Pius IX. to arbitrate between France and Prussis, the world and the nations immediately involved would have been spared the horrors of the Franco-German war, which left behind it a legacy of bitterness that dis-turbs the world to-day. That appeal was made in vain. It fell for the moment on deaf ears. And yet it was the very same Emperor and his p werful Chancellor who only the other day appealed to the Holy Father to arbitrate be-tween themselves and Spain in the international dispute. How succes ful the appeal and the action of the Holy Father were is known to all. And thus was a precedent established anew well worthy of imitation. The Pope has no axes to grind, unless for the benefit of man-

BRITISH SUBJECTS resident in Boston held a meeting in that city the other day to consider the advisability of their becoming American citizens, and therefore forswearing allegiance to every foreign power, prince and potentate, and more especially to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. One of the chief speakers at the meeting remarked: "Let us become good American citizens and we shall be better Englishmen in fact. The reason for this movement is to be found, perhaps, in the fact that nearly all the states are passing laws to prevent aliens holding or owning re-I estate. The argument in support of this legislation is perfectly sound. The Republic

observes :--It is not just that American citizens, in time of trouble, should be called on to make good or protect, if destroyed, the property of aliens who cannot themselves be called upon by our Government to defend their possessions. During the war of the rebellion many cases of nature arose. Even here in Boston the British consul was then kept busy affording protection against the "draft" to British subjects, many of whom acquired property among us, but who took advantage of their non citizenship to desert the commonwealth in the hour of danger. We are glad at the late advance, and hope to see all British subjects among us become good Ameri-

IT is really astonishing that a sensible people, such as Canadians are supposed to be, should prefer to be misgoverned, ground down with taxation, and generally fleeced and fooled in the most outrageous manner by a characteriess demagogy, rather than cast in their lot with the freest, most powerful, most progressive nation on the face of the earth. As for the bugbear, "loyalty," John Bright and other British statesmen long ago declared that the lasting friendship of the United States was worth the sacrifice of a nominal allegiance hich must come to an end sooner or later. Writing to the Mail the other day, Goldwin Smith truly observed :-

"Our people being energetic, intelligent and frugal, do pretty well in spite of a bad system. But with a good system they might do much better. Canada, with her resources locked up by restriction, is like a farmer ploughing his paternal acres over an oil well or a rich vein of metal. He is pretty well off as he is, but he would be much better off if he struck the oil or the ore. It must not be supposed that the rush of people into a great railway centre like Toronto is the measure the prosperity of the country under the existing system. The Maxitime Provinces, however, under a system which excludes them from the New England market, are not doing even tolerably well. Nothing keeps them quiet in Confederation and induces them to support the Government at Ottawa but constant bribes, like the various grants of public money which were given to Digby the other day, and the pay-ment of which, a correspondent on the apot tells us, was distinctly proclaimed to be de-pendent on the result of the election. When people talk of the loss of revenue from the duties on American imports which Commercial Union would entail, let them consider how much might be saved out of the present waste and corruption of Government.

It is impossible that national conditions like these can continue for any length of time. An end must come to government by bribery. The only fear is that when it does come, and the Macdonaldite nightmare passes away, there will be nothing left worth saving. Were it not for the facility with which Canadians can leave the country and find successful pursuits in the States, Canada would long ago have had a revolution, U. E. Loyalism and imported Toryism would have disappeared forever.

THE Salisbury Government is the most despicable piece of administrative machinery that has been charged with the conduct of the British nation under the present reign. It has become a mere combination of office holders. No positive policy or principle holds it together. It stands discredited before the country, and dignity of Parliament. The reasons for the deplorable condition of the Government are not far to seek. The men who are responsible for the existence of the cabinet, the men who direct its course and dictate its policy, are outside the official circle. They hold the same relation to the Tory party that the American Mugwumps hold to the Democratic party. They are arrogant, dictatorial, captious and overbearing. Became they gave the Government its majority, they insist that the Government shall be its cresture. They have placed Lord Salisbury in the most humiliating position; they have deprived him of the power of vite those bitter reflections which their recreant political independence and reduced him to the condition of an abject slave. If he possessed a month. But let the Independent tell the ago. What they will be in the future can be spark of manhood he would shake off his task: masters, appeal to the country and deliver himself and his party from the hideous serfdom in Had we the great market of the United States wide, are perhaps the most despicable ele, which they have been placed. But the temptawith its sixty millions of inhabitants thrown medt in all Canadian politics, and that is saying tions of office are too strong to be resisted by

them from their difficulties and retain them in their fat places.

JOHN WHITE, famous in his day for connec tion with certain "blind shares" and uncompromising antipathy to Home Rule while a member of the Commons, was lately interviewed by The Mail relative to reciprocity. Of course John is a Tory, dyed in the wool; but his head is level on the reciprocity question, Hear him :-

Really, I don't see how in the world we, as Conservatives. can go back on reciprocity. Why, that is what our party wanted when they were in opposition, and when the tariff of 1879 was passed a clause was put in authorizing the Government, without consulting Parliament, to take the duties of everything that the Americ as admit free. That teing done, I claim that the next proposition should come from the American cans, but if they come forward and offer us complete commercial reciprocity, such as is pro-proposed by Mr. Butterworth's bill, how can we refuse it? If the Americans take down the bars altogether, we ought to do the same, that is the simplest way out of the difficulty. Of course I would like that Canada would be able to regulate her own tariff as against the rest of the world, but I suppose arrangements in re gard to that matter can be easily made. I am not afraid of the disloyalty cry. If my loyalty is so poor that it can't stand trading with Yankees, it is mighty poor stuff. I have been selling grain and horses to Americans for years, and it has not made a Yankee of me. I am surprised that there should be any talk about disloyalty to England in connection with this matter. It is purely a commercial question. A few days ago a friend of mine. a leading man in Hastings county, said to me, "Why, commercial union would make Yankee of us." I said to him, "did you not marry an American lady twenty years ago, are not a l your wife's relatives in the States, and are you any more of a Yankee because of that?" 1 had him there. If marrying an American wife will not make a man a Yankee, I am mue that selling horses and barley to the Americans won't. I think that complete reciprocity would be a good thing in the country.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND

In order to successfully meet and render nugatory the Jubilee Coercion Act, under which all Ireland has been proclaimed, the National League has decided on a definite plan of action. The law will be treated with all possible contempt and resisted in every way till the present Tory Ministry is overthrown, which cannot be very long, if we may trust the signs of the times. The growth of the National League of Great Britain, as illustrated in the daily opening of new branches, the development of the work of organization - especially on the all-important field of Registration, and the consequent increase in the business of the central offices, has necessitated the acquisition of larger premises than those in Palace Chambers, London. The Executive have taken the building hitherto known as the Grosvenor Bank, 26 Great Smith street, Westminster, which have the double advantage of being at once commodious and conveniently situated. All communications are hereafter to be addressed to Mr. J. Brady, General Secretary, I. N. L. of Great Britain, 26 Great Smith street, Westminster, S. W., London. Postoffice orders should be made payable at Westminster Palace hotel. Those who wish to cable across can save time and money by using the registered Telegraphic Address, which has a historic significance : it is "Fontency," London.

WISE PHILANTROPY.

The splendid donation of \$10,000 offered to the Frazer Institute and a like sum to the Art Gallery, by Mr. Molson and associates, on confestly wise and conducive to the ger eral welfare of our citizens that we are astonished that any. European aristocratic institutions. The disreone should think of declining such munificence. Next to sanitary reformation, Mon. real wants nothing so much as innocent, healthy means of save that which ensures peace and prosperity, Sunday recreation. The great mass of the show how little regard is paid in Canada to the working people, men, women, boys and girls, schemes of "statesmen." kept steadily at work amid unlovely surroundings all the week, naturally seek a change when the one holiday in the week gives them a chance to consult their own inclinations. A wise government, whether national or civic, should study these conditions of the workers and take care that of cheap, bright, healthy, elevating avenues of ly for party purposes. Mr. Smith recreation be opened to them.

of our city, the institutions to which these gifts of \$10,000 each have been offered are little else expenditure of millions under the Governorthan mere names of unexplored regions. They have no time during the week to visit ly in session. When a First Minister can play them, and on Sundays the blighting spirit of pranks like these, parliamentary institutions man-hating Puritianism turns the key upon the are a farce, and revolution is not far off. treasures of art and literature, saying to the toilers-"Ye shall not refresh your souls at the pire, as it is of the people of Canada, that the fountains of the pure, the good and the beauti. Tory policy of creating permanent antagonisms ful. But you may go hear the Rev. Mr. Mc-Stiggins preach on eternal damnation, or join one of union and mutual concession. At any the Salvation Army, or get drunk in any of the rate, it will have to give way before the neces numerous dives which a benevolent civic government permits to exist around every corner."

All honor to the wise and benevolent gentlemen who have made this noble effort to secure healthy, elevating amusement for the working United States and great Britain. Our country people on Sunday afternoons. We trust the directors of the Fraser Institute and the Art Gal'ery will not hesitate a moment in deference to the few Sabbatarian fanatics who would make the Christian Sunday a time of gloom and horror, but accept the money, fling open their yet refuses to appeal to the judgment of the doors on Sunday, give the poor, the overtasked. electors, knowing that the judgment would be the heart and hand weary, new worlds of beauty adverse. It is strangling the Tory party by its and delight, and they will do more for the blundering incapacity; and it has succeeded in moral well-being of Montreal than could be dealing a most severe and stunning blow to the accomplished by them for ages in any other

A SPLENDID REBUKE.

Perhaps no incident in the present Irish struggle is so full of food for reflection as that related by the Drogheda Independent of July 16th. Mr. Hugh Holmes, it will be remembered, was Attorney-General for Ireland, and in his official capacity in the House of Commons frequently exhausted his powers of description in portray ing the bloody terrorism and crime that he alleged were rampant in Ireland. A short time ago this anti-Irish Irishman got his reward and was elevated to the Irish Bench. Heheld his first court at Drogheda at the beginning of this its accumulated wealth of centuries, some years

that Mr. Hugh Holmes should be presented with country, but as much as the three wealthiwhite gloves at the first Assizes he opened after cat countries in Europe — Great Dritain would regard oppositely who should be so lack his elevation to the Bench. Drogheda has the France and Germany. Mr. Mulhall, the Eng. ing in political acumen as to keep aloof and a true of the contract for an emerging

his colleagues, and so they keep on, trusting distinguished honor of replying to Hugh Holmes' lish statistician, estimates that the annual in that some lucky chance will arise to extricate arguments for the Coercion Bill in the crease in wealth of each of these countries per most convincing, and, to him, the most year is: Germany, \$200,000,000; Great Britain excruciating manner. Such irony as the present of white gloves was never reserved tor a Coercionist Attorney-General for Ireland. With bloody hands, we may truly say, he stepped from the rostrum of the Commons, where he repeatedly stated that Ireland was recking with abominable crimes, to the judicial i bench in Drogheds, where he had not an offence, even a threatening letter case, to deal with. If sessment on the value of real estate, the rest ever a mad was convicted of guilt—of the hor- being due to investment in railruads, factories, ible crime of matricide—it was Hugh Holmes. He had foully blackened the character of his tion made to the wealth of the country has mother country—wantonly, wickedly, and been over \$1,000,000,000 annually for ten years, falsely aspersed the fair name of his mother. It is progressive, also, larger in the later than land-all for the purpose of establishing in the earler years, and is larger to-day, seven his right to a judgeship. When he sat in the court house at Drogheda, he was really a criminal in the dock. On the most conspicuous of population; and, therefore, not only the platform in Europe he exhibited a figure of Erin, his native coun'ry, steeped to the lips in average American also is improving his fortune, crime. He returns to Ireland, opens the Assizes at Drogheda, and is compelled by a cruel fate to extend his bloody hands for the all the luxury that is witnessed, that in spite of reception of white gloves—the emblem of purity, honor and virtue. The moment he left Dublin as a circuit judge, Nemesis started on his track, and overtook him at the first stage of his judicial journey. There we leave him; adding only this, that in a week or so, Balfour's Torylandlord Coercion Act will be placed in bloody hands for execution."

IMPERIALISM IN CANADA.

Goldwin Smith's letter to the London Stand ard, published in yesterday's second edition of THE POST, contains some very pointed truths concerning Canada, her relations with the Em. pire, her attitude towards the United States, and the policy by which she has been guided. Apart from his fanatical dislike of everything Irish and Catholic. Mr. Smith is pretty correct in his views, and we have no doubt but his letters will do much to set public opinion right in regard to many things that appear anomalous in Canadian affairs.

The policy pursued by Sir John Macdonald for many years, under British auspices, is fast approaching a crisis. To attempt the establishment on this continent of a nation on the European plan was a daring but futile experiment, and the tremendous sacrifices which the people of this country have been compelled to make for that object are only now beginning to be understood in their true bearings. But the economical and mercantile conditions of this continent are too vast to be controlled by politicians, however astute and however strong in possession of government and unlimited means. As the country on both sides of thefrontier becomes settled, and the relations of the bord, r peoples become intimate, as their interests are identical, the artificial barriers erected at so great a cost must go down and disappear. The democratic spirit animating the masses, and their simple determination to work out their own destiny in their own way, have already demonstrated the futility of the Imperial idea. Manitoba has set the monopolistic, isolating policy of the Ottawa Government at defiance, and the movement for unrestricted reciprocity is fast destroying the old party lines. Indeed, it is safe to say the whole tide of political opinion in Canada is turning, and that before the next session of Parliament passes totally new lines of cleavage will be formed.

The fight against nature and manifest destiny has been long and strong, but the very efforts hat have been made to keep Canada isolated dition that these institutions be thrown open to | have brought about a state of affairs that must the public on Sunday afternoons, are so mani. soon cease to be endurable. The Dominion is too big to be made a side-show for played-out pute into which imperial titles have fallen, the utter indifference of the people to any system

The absurd institution of the Governor Generalship is well touched off by Mr. Smith. It is truly, he says, worthless to England and worse than worthless to Canada. By it the royal prerogative is placed in the hands of the most notoriously unscrupulous politicians, who uses it undisguisedcites the instance of "dissolution with-To the vast majority of the working people out any sort of constitutional justification." With greater force he might have mentioned the General's warrant while Parliament was actual-

> Plainly it is in the best interests of the Embetween the kindred peoples must give way to sities of a commerce which cannot be restrained. By the removal of existing barriers to intercourse, a lasting friendship, founded on mutual interests, would be established between the would then share in the benefits of continental trade, and a guarantee for peace would be obtained which no other policy could secure.

Mr. Smith's remarks about the Fenians may be allowed to pass with a smile. The Irish people of America are not Fenians, but they exercise a potent influenc in the Republic. Let England act justly towards Ireland, and that hostility which is felt by Irishmen and their descendants in America, will disappear. If she does not do so, her rulers may rest assured that the power of the United States can never be counted as friendly. The love of liberty is a living principle in the breasts of all Americans, and they can never regard any nation that heaps oppression on another with friendship or respect. The Celt is a more active and powerful element in America than the Saxon, and if the latter would secure American good will he must assimilate to the American ides, supply the state of the s

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES. The United States is now the richest country on the globe, having passed England, with all imagined from the fact that they are adding to detence against a foe as implacable as he was "It looks like a dispensation of Providence their wealth each year more than any other, ताल्य वर्षा होते । कुल्ला स्त्री ।

\$325,000,000; France, \$375,000,000, and the United States, \$875,000,000.

The New York Tribune, from its investigation of the matter, is convinced that Mr. Mul. hall is below rather than above the figure. The census placed the anaual increase of the last decade at \$1,357,000,000. Only a small portion of this, about one-third, was the increased asfurnaces, machinery, etc. The annual addiyears later, than it was in 1880. Again, it is much more rapid than even the rapid increase country as a whole is growing richer, but the Says the Tribune:

"It startles one to consider that, in spite of the slow and slender gains of the people in many parts of the country, the nation may, nevertheess, be adding yearly a thousand millions to its wealth. But while waste and luxury have increased, it may with some reason be doubted whether these have grown faster than the productive industries by which they are supported."

And after all, but a small sum is wasted in. luxuries compared with the thousand millions invested each year in new and productive industries, in investments that are permanent

A SEVERE CONTEST.

It is evident that the Government regard the result in South Renfrew with the deepest anxiety, and it would certainly be a matter of great consequence should they not succeed in electing their man. A correspondent on the spot informs us that the Tory corruption fund is practically unlimited, and that the agents working for Mr. Ferguson are literally swarming over the riding armed with every possible means for securing votes. The absence of Mr. McIntyre, the Opposition

candidate, is a great drawback, but his cause is ably advocated by Hon. Peter Mitchell, Hon, Wm. Madougall and others. These two gentlemen, formerly members of the Government they now oppose, are well fitted to expose the evils brought upon the country by the most extravagant, unscrupulous clique who now maintain so slippery a heli on power at Ottawa. In this connection it is amusing to read in the Citizen of how the redoubtable C. H. Mackintosh, assisted by Peter White, M.P., demolished Mr. M.tchell and Mr. Macdougall, two of the best speakers and ablest men in the country. Evidently the brilliant apostles of Boodledom are anxious to trumpet their provess in advance, so that, should Ferguson be elected, they may exclaim. "We did it !" and thus establish another claim on the gratitude of the Old Man. Those who have heard Mackintosh squeak his party platitudes, and Peter White grunt his denunciations of the "Grits," will be amused to learn of their having achieved so astonishing a success. But men of sense will apply Hume's celebrated diction-when a person tells s story contrary to reason and experience, it is more certain that he lies than that all the laws of probability have been violated. The same report tells us that Mr. J. J. Curran's presence at a meeting, held it does not say where, caused a row. This we are prepared to believe, for it agrees with probability. A politician whose repertoire consists of two speeches and a song-one speech in praise of Brian Born, the other in glorification of Sir John, and "Old King Cole," is hardly the sort of person to pervert the intelligence of the people of South Renfrew. These incidents, however may belong more to the humors of the campaign than to its serious side. But, however, the result may be this evening, we may be sure the Tories have not left untried any of those methods for debauching the electorate for which they are famous. The odds against the Liberal cardidate are tremendous. Local influences, controlled by a great lumbering and railway ring. unlimited command of money, all the power and patronage of the Federal Government, are combined as they scarcely ever were before to win this seat. Considering that at the general election last February, Mr. Campbell, the most popular local man is the riding, only defeated Mr. Ferguson by 66 majority, it will be satonishing, indeed, if all the power of the Government, focussed as it now is on South Renfrew, does not carry the day. On the contrary, the defeat of the Tories would be a disaster of portentous magnitude.

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL PARTIES.

When the Reform party, so-called, took office in the Province of Ontario, it was laid down accardinal principle, by which the leaders all over the country were to be bound for all time, that so far as Dominion politics were concerned the strictest neutrality should exist.

These are the words with which the esteemed Ottawa Citizen begins a long editorial to show the inconsistency of the Provincial Liberal gov ernments interfering with Federal elections. It then goes on to quote from speeches made by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake eighteen or nine. teen years ago, in which those gentlemen cosdemned the manner in which the Government and resources of Ontario were made subservient by the late Sandfield Macdonald to the party exigencies of the Federal cabinet. This raking up of ancient history may appear very effective to the Tory intellect, wedded as it is to antique traditions and fond remembrances of what hap pened before the flood, but for the men of 10. day it has no sort of significance.

At the time the Liberal leaders expressed these views Confederation was in its infancy, and had their views been adopted the subsequent bitter struggle maintained by Ontario for the preservation of its rights would have been obviated. But the Tory party never subscribed to the doctrine of inon-interference. On all possible occasions the resources of the federal government, when in Tory hands, were employed unsparingly against provincial Liberal govern ments. This naturally and inevitably compelled the provincial Liberals to enter the field in selfunscrupulous. We can imagine with what Machievellian delight Sir John Macdonald

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refrain from interference while he coldly cut the knowledge of health matters generally, political throats of their ellies in federal affairs. qualifies him. Party leaders following so stupid a course would deserve to be beaten, and would soon find themabsurdity of the Citizen's argument is thus upon him, which, if refused, would warrant him absurded, we it serves to show how weak is the in taking other measures to obtain satisfaction. Tory line of defence when nothing better can be found as an argument against Mr. McShane's appearance than what Mr. Mackenzie said apyonian years ago under conditions altogether different to what prevail at present.

Under existing circumstances, in view of the cutralizing policy of the Ottawa Ministry, and the constant encroachments that are made on the independence and autonomy of the proabout the downfall of the Ottawa Tory Government. It is also incumbent on the Liberal vexations and dangerous policy by which Sir John Micdonald has constantly sought to destroy the federal compact and substitute therefor a sort of paternal tyrancy under the form of legislative union. Sir John's faithlessness to confederation, his insidious, but now undisguised nto play that were unsuspected when con'edeparties has thus become intensified, the lines dividing them have been deepened and broadened. To the Liberals has fallen the duty of defending and preserving the constitution against those who, under the leadership of Sir John, would turn half a continent into a Tory preserve for Imperial as opposed to Canadian interests.

Even as we write, the time may be said to ists is breaking down. Its complete collapse is only a coward would resort to. only a question of dates, for its continuance depends solely on the life of a man in the seventies.

Economical forces are recognized in these days as infinitely more powerful than political combinations, and the fact that the latter are being worked in opposition to the former is only complicating without delaying the disruption of a system founded on false principles and maintained at vast expense and with intolerable corruption.

Considering these things, it is with profound satisfaction that we hail the appearance of Hon. James McShane, a member of the Liberal Government of Quebec, in South Renfrew dur ing a Federal election contes. If ever a provincial Government was justified in striking a blow st the overbearing, centralizing Tory Federal Government, the Mercier is in this instance. The campaign which resulted in the overthrow of the Quebec Tory Government was engineered on behalf of the Ross-Taillon concern by the Ministers at Ottawa. Federal money, federal patronage, federal influences of all sorts, were exerted to the utmost to keep Mr. Mercier out of power. Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir John Macdonald himself, interfered to prolong the crisis for three months in the vain endeavor to defeat the will of the people expressed in the provincial elections. Why, then, should Mr. McShane not carry the war into Africa, and on the first, as on all p ssible occasions, boldly confront the enemies of his Government and cripple them in every way?

The organs of centralization, like that at Ottawa, may meander over what Mr. Blake or Mr. Mackenzie said to a bygone generation. Chewing the dry husks of eld disputations may Chewing the dry husks of eld disputations may with another series of religious exercises in commemoration of the centenary of St. Alphonsus, '87, not '67, and the objects we are struggling for to-day include the complete extinguishment of a system which has developed a deadly antagonism to provincial liberties. The mask has been torn from Macdonaldism and it must be met with unfluching opposition whenever and wherever an opportunity offers.

VENTING ITS SPLEEN.

The Star's attack on Dr. Laberge, our medical health officer, is as spiteful as it is unjust. The proprietor of the "poisoned wells" organ has a grudge against the doctor since the late sma'l pox epidemic, and has been venting his spleen through the columns of his newspaper ever since. The medical health officer had occasion to snub him some time ago and he has never forgotten it, as the doctor intended he should not. Since then the Star has been nagging continually s.t bim in the most cowardly manner-cownerdly because it insinuates at incompetence, and yet fails to show in what particular or on what occasion he has shown himself incompetent. Its latest alleged cause for a slap at him is over the foundling question-The attack is so entirely unwarranted that the feelings which prompted it are at once exposed. It is based on the assumption that Dr. Laberge is desirous of suppressing the facts of our prescandalously inefficient foundling system, whereas the doctor is the very man of all others in the Dominion who has been chiefly instrumental in having action taken to put an end to the present disgraceful neglect of these "children of the state." Some years ago, when the doctor was in private practice, he exerted himself so far as to make the most searching enquiry into the treatment of foundlings, and sought and obtained a hearing before a special meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Women and Children, bideousness, giving statistics he had gathered to show the awful state of affairs. The society, although convinced of the truth of his assertions, did not take any immediate action. The Witness, by its flagrant bigotry and savage attack on the Sisters of Charity, had prejudiced the minds of many on the subject, and consequently the matter was dropped. THE Post brought, the question before the public several weeks ago, and with such success that the present Provincial Government has taken the matter in that the Dominion, should decide how they are to be divided up for the purpose of representatives at Ottawa, since it would be otherwise in the power of the federal authorities to destroy Provincial, influence in the House of Commons by a system of well-concerned to the Canadian public and humanity in general, The Hon. Mr. Mer. and humanity in general. The Hon. Mr. Mercier has adopted Dr. Laberge's suggestion in regard to the establishment of a Provincial Board of Health, an organization which the delaim that there is ground for such readjust.

Of the conterence is that to the readjustment of the federal subsidy: When this was first proposed by Mr. Mercier, his opposents loudy posed by M

Dr. Laberge has a right to expect some reparation from the Star, or rather from its prodeserve without friends or followers. The airy prietor, for the mean and coward y attack made

The Herald also attacks Dr. Laberge, but the reason of its attack is manifest. It appears he refused to supply their reporter with the names, tion.—Quebec Telegraph. former addresses and the diseases of those who died last month in the city. The doctor, we think, was probably right in his refusal. There was no public cause to be served by the publication of such particulars. Whether John Smith | What Way be Seen and Enjoyed Between died of delirium tremens or had lived at number vinces, the first great object of the Liberal 10 or number 12 St. James street, was a fact vinces, which it would do nobody any good to know, and party in all its spheres of action is to bring which it would do nobody any good to know, and if printed in a public journal would be the cause of considerable mortification to his family ernment.

ernment.

and friends. Besides Dr. Laberge was advised party to fix the bounds of federal power, and by party constitutional means put an end forever to that by the City Solicitor not to comply with the Herald reporter's demand, as by so doing he would leave himself open to law suits for damages from the indignant relatives of deceased persons.

Why a man of Dr. Laberge's character and standing and undoubted professional ability determination to make the Dominion a prop and should be held up to public scorn continually by buttress to English Toryism, has brought forces a notoriously disregutable newspaper, the antecedents and motives of which are well known to ration was in its infancy. The struggle between have always been and are entirely controlled by dollars and cents, is something unendurable. Of course we know the Star to be anti-French Canadian as well as it is anti-Irish, but that is no reason why an able and competent civic official should be sneered at and hounded down to satisfy he paltry spite of the individual known as its proprietor. If Dr. Laberge has not performed his duty to the city let the Star show in what particular cause he has been inhave arrived when this great issue has to be competent or neglectful, but inuendos and met. On every side the policy of the Imperial- insinuations against him is a means of attack

> A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN'S DEATH. It is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. H. C. O'Donoughue, which happened on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, at St. Jerome. This venerable old man departed at the advanced age of 75 years, 7 months and eighteen days. Although born in Ireland, Mr. O'Donoughue had lived so long in Canada and knew French so well that he was rqually known, esteemed and respected by both French and Irish. On landing in this country he began his career as a teacher and pursued this avocation with great uccess during the long period of half a century. the first began to teach in country parts, but later on his former pupils, several of whom had become prominent citizens of Montreal, recommended him to the Catholic School Commission sioners of this city, who entrusted him with the Principalship of St. Patrick's school, a position he still held in 1880, when he retired and settled in St. Jérome, with the intention of passing the last days of his life in company of his nephew, the Reverend Curé Labelle Mr. O'Donoughue, who died was the father of Sister O'Donoughue, who died some years ago at the Grey Nunner, in this ciry; of Sister Francois d'Assise, of St. Hyacinthe; of Sister St. Urrich, of the Notre Dame Congression; of Sister S e. Elisabeth, of the Dames Hospitaliers of Quebec; and of Mr. P. L. O'Donoughue, the present Principal of Belmont School, who treads in his fath r's footsteps. Mr. H. C. O'Donoughue has had the great pleasure of celebrating, a month ago, the solden wedding of his sister, who is a nun at the Dames Hospitalieres of Q ebec. The memory of the just will live forever.—Com.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

A NUMBER OF INTERESTING CEREMONIES TO TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Last week was a specially interesting one for the parishieners of St. Ann's, the annual Novena to St. Ann and Retreat for ladies being brought to a close on Sunday evening. This week opened tender of the Redemptorist Order, the devotions being continued throughout the week. On Sunday next the closing exercises of the Triduum will take place, when His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal will officiate at Pontifical High Mass at 10 o'clock. At 2.30 in the field High Mass at 10 o'clock. At 2.30 in the factorious region that stretches from a short distance below Coteau Landing to the foot of the passage of the passage down the myster ious region that stretches from a short distance below Coteau Landing to the foot of the passage of t cander of the Redemptorist Order, the de afternoon His Grace will preside at the solemn blessing of the corner stone of the new extension to the church; the ceremony, it is expected will be most impressive and interesting. In the evening at 7 o'clock there will be Vespers, sermon by Rev. Father Kiernan, of St. An hony's and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
The musical portion of the services will be unusually grand, under the careful direction of Mr. Daniel J. Holland.

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFER-ENCL. It is now pretty certain that the inter-provin cial conference proposed by the mon. Mr. Mercier will be held in this city about the month of September next. Most, if not all, the provinces of the Dominion will be represented at this congress, and we have seen it stated that the Federal authorities are likely to send a delegate, who will watch the proceedings in the interest of the Dominion, ings in the interest of the Dominion, even if he takes no active part therein. Mr. Mercier has gone to considerable trouble to make it quite plan that in the matter of this conference he is actuated by no feelings of hostility to the Kederal Administration It is in the interests of the Confederation itself that this conference should take place, in order that, if possible, the relations sub-sisting between the Dominion and the various Provinces should be rendered more Unless this is accomplished satisfactory. Unless this is accomplished there is really no doubt that the present strained relations will continue and become more intensified until a general break up of confederation "into its original fragments," as the Mail would say, must be the result. One of the principal dangers in this direction is the frequency with which the Federal power has come to exercise its supposed right of disavowing Provincial legislation. We do not pretend that the water do not pretend that the veto of the Governor-General should never be placed upon Provincial laws, but we do unhesitatingly aver that its use has become of late alarmingly frequent, and that from almost all of the Protainly would appear to be a proper subject for conference between the federal and provinfor conference netween the federal and provincial powers with a view to arrive, if possible, at some better understanding and to remove a standing menace to the stability of the existing constitution. The question of the redistribution of electoral districts, in other words the matte of gerrymandering, is also, we understand, to be are to be divided up for the purpose of repre-

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will then result in satisfactory arrangements being made for the increase of the subsidies now paid to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, since the conditions have so materially changed since the date of the passes go of the Confederation Act. The expenses of the Provinces have wonderfully increased and the Provinces have wonderfully increased and so have the receipts drawn from them by the Dominion, though no additional return has been

A GLORIOUS TRIP.

Ottawa and Montreal-A Delightful Variation to Ordinary Travel-

People coming to Montreal from the west in pursuit of business or pleasure may vary the ordinary monotony of the jarney by one of the most delightful excursions on the line of their route which it is possible to imagine.

LEAVING OTTAWA by the usual afternoon train on the Canada Atlantic Railway the party to which the writer belonged proceeded to Coteau Landing, and theore by the regular Richeli-u & Ontario Navigation Company's steamer to Montreal. Only those who know what the country through which the Canada Atlantic Railway passes wa before that road was built can have an adequate ides of the enormous benefit that has been c. n ferred upon it by the rillway. From the Rideau river, the eastern boundary of Ottawa city, an almost unbroken wilderness stretched to the frontier set lements of the St. Lawrence. Farmers and settlers had to travel long distances to reach the nearest markets, and, as a conse-

ence, the country, although possessing some

of the finest land in Onta io, was

STAGNANT AND BLOW. But immediately after the Canada Atlantic got into working order the whole scene changed. Never, we believe, in the history of railways in Canada was so gratifying a transformation effected in a like brief period. Villages sprang into existence at every convenient point along the line, and farmers who had before to spend two days in going and returning to market found ready sale for all kinds of produce at Montreal and Ottawa cash prices at every station. At the same time saw and other mills sprang up at several points along the road, where the hitherto neglected and useless products of the forest were soon transformed into valuable merchandise of lumber, shingles, laths, etc., etc. Along with these growing enter-prises, large areas of new land were cleared, and continue to be developed. Indeed, it is evident to ary one who travels along the Canada Atlantic that the country along the route is

A PERFECT PARADISE OF AGRICULTURE before many years. The topographical aspect of the land is generally level or slightly rolling with plenty natural waterways. This, of course, makes railway travell ng easy, and we were not astonished to learn that the line is one of the fastest as well as safest on the continent.
Its great advantages consist in having few bridges, few cuttings and no curves of any consequence. Persons with whom we conversed assured us that the Canada Atlantic was the favorite route for travellers who knew the lines, on account of the facts that it is always on time, never has had an accident worth mentioning, as well as being the most convenient and speedy line of communication between the political and commercial capitals of the Dominion.

ARRIVED AT COTEAU LANDING

we proceeded to the end of the pier, where a magnificent view was obtained of the great lakelike expanse which the St Lawrence assumes at this point. After waiting a little while watching the approach of the vessel that was to take us on our perilous trip, the splendid steamer Algerine drew in to the wharf. aboard we found her pretty well crowded with tourists bent on enjoying the world-renowned

BUNNING THE RAPIDS.

One of the first to extend a pleasant grasp of the hand and make kindly inquiries was the Hon. Edward Blake, who was on his way down to join his family at Murray Bay. After a pleasant chat with the great tribune, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, we pro-ceed to the fore deck. Here we found a number of ladies and gentlemen seated under an awning,

As the steamer proceeded the banks of the river approached each other, and the islands, covered with the full verdure of summer, rose before us. The first encountered were

THE COTEAU BAPIDS.

The waters here, though turbulent and swift enough, did not satisfy the anticipations of many who were told to regard them as giving a mere appetiser of what was coming. It was

THE CEDAR BAPIDS

and the mill-race speed of the great river began to be realized, and the novelty and excitement of the trip was felt after entering this turbulent swoop along the surging river, which presents swoop along the surging river, which presents all the appea and of an ocean in a storm. Steam is cut off, and the vessel rushes along at great speed, pitching and the vessel rushes along at great speed, pitching and the vessel rushes along at great speed, pitching and the vessel rushes a most exciting manner. It was here that a peculiar feeling of awe and helplessness came over us. In spite of the surging of the waters there seemed to be a profound stillness. Perhaps it was produced by the silence with which the mass of humanity crowding the decks of the great steamer regarded the will and seemingly langerous scene of which we were the centre The banks of the river presented much the same appearance that we noted when we first made the descent of these rapids some thirty years ago. Civilization has not intruded much upon the rocky shores that hem in the heaving billows of the great river.

ON WE SWEPT as if were in the hands of the God of the River, and the old Greek superstition seemed to become a verity, so completely were we in the power of the giant element over which we were neaving, plunging and driving with such derful speed yet evident satety. Scarely had we overcome the novel sensations produced by this turbulent passage than we felt ourselves rushing headlong, as it were, on

THE SPLIT ROCK. so called from the enormous boulders that guard the entrance where the waters, forced upon themselves in a narrow passage, plunge over a rocky ledge distinctly visible from the deck and which seems to threaten instant destruction. Here it is that the skill and nerve of the man at the wheel are brought prominently into notice. The steamer appears to be rushing hopelessly on the rocks, but all of a sudden and while the breath is held with anxiety, the head shifts and the dauger is passed with a suppressed exclamation from all at the delightful rovelty of the experience. Next we come to The steamer appears to be rushing hopelessly

THE CASCADES, where the foam created waves dance about in every direction over the dark waters. Then we passed through the comparative calm of Lake St. Louis, where the laky like waters of the St. Louis, where the inky like waters of the Ottawa pour their tribute into the great river, and catch a first view of the noble crest of Mount Royal, some thirty miles distant. Passing historic Caughnawaga we have a good view of the great Pacific Railway bridge which here spans the St. Lawrence. It would be unpardonable not to mention the incident for which everybody on board was waiting when we which everybody on board was waiting when we approached Caughnawaga.

the grand political idea of Mr. Mercier. It is to be hoped that the approaching conference will then result in satisfactory arrangements being made for the increase of the between the dark rocks which form a sort of ments being made for the increase of the Scylla and Charybdis on either hand. Down Dechenes, Caron and Leblanc deserved through the surges we pass and soon the city,

MONTREAL IN ALL ITS GRANDEUR, bursts upon the view, with the great Victoria bridge in the foreground. This is the finest view to be obtained anywhere of Montreal, and the picture is one to make any Canadian feel proud. After steaming down the harbor, we reach the landing, and after a short drive find ourselves within the portals of the Windsor, that most palatial and comfortable of all hotels, with friend lies ready to make us at home amid everything conducivate refreshment and repose. Next day several of our party drove to the top of the mountain and visited other points of interest, and by evening found themselves back in Ottawa, charmed beyond measure with having contend the conductive of the con ing enjoyed the most delightful trip to be had on the continent of America.

The Canada Atlantic management have done we I in opening this new route to Montreal from Ottawa, and we advise all who can to make the

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

Laprairie Elects the Nationalist Candidate— Mr. Goyette's Majority Eighty-eight— Premier Mercter's Interesting Speech — "Le Monde's " Scurillous Attack on Him.

Voting for the election of a member to represent Laprairie in the Legislative Assembly took place on Saturday. The candidates were Mr. Goyette, a farmer residing in the constituency and supporter of the Mercier-McShane adminand supporter of the Mercier-McShane admin-istration, and Dr. Brisson, mayor of Laprairie village, and follower of Mr. Taillon. The county has for twenty-four years been a Tory stronghold, and at the last general elections re-jected Hon. Mr. Duhamel, now Solicitor-General. Mr. Goyette, the Government candi-date, was this time successful, and was returned by a handage to majority

by a handscale majority.

The following are the majorities in the differ-

sur parisnes :	
GOYETTE.	
St. Constant	ajority 146
St. Isidore	42
St. Philippe	54
Total	242
Brisson.	
M	Lajorit
Laprairie	138
St. James	10
Total	154
Net majority for Goyette	
At manuse of almost the Co. Co. 1 1 1 4 14 14	

At seven o'clock, in St. Gabriel street, in the vicinity of the office of La Patric, small knots of excited politicians began to gather to hear the returns from the different polls. By eight o'clock there was a dense mass of people packed in front of the building, and as the results of the polling were announced, they were greeted with loud cheers. When the final return was read out and Mr. Goyette, the Nationalist candidate, was declared to be elected by a net majority of eighty-eight, the enthusiasm was intense. Loud calls were made for a speech from the Hon. Mr. Mercier, but Mr. Beaugrand announced to the crowd that the Premier had not yet arrived, but was momentarily expected. The crowd wanted a speech, however, and Mr. Beaugrand had to fill the ball and was lustily cheered. At a few minutes to nine Mr. Marcier arrived accompanied by Hon. Mr. Dunamel and immediately proceeded to address the

assembly.
HON, MR. MERCIER'S REMARKS.

After the loud cheering which greeted him had somewhat subsided, the Hon. Premier said that it was difficult for him to express the satisfaction he felt at the great victory which his Government had that day gained in Laprairie. That county had for twenty-four continuous wars returned as our twenty-four continuous years returned an out and out Bieu; it was one of the strongholds of the Tories; but on that day it had returned Mr. Goyette, a Nationalist and a supporter of his Government, by the handsome majority of eighty-eight. (Loud cheers). That majority had been secured by hard work and unceasing efforts, not only on the part of his old friends the Liberals, but also of a large number of Conservatives, who had placed confidence in himself and his administration of St. Patrick's under the direction of the part of St. Patrick's under the direction of the part of St. Patrick's under the direction of the part of St. Patrick's under the direction of the part of St. Patrick's under the direction of the part of St. Patrick's under the direction of the part of St. Patrick's under the direction of the part of St. Patrick's under the direction of the part of St. Patrick's under the direction of the part of the pa tion. (App. ause). He was not ready to say Prof. J. A Fowler, the distinguished planist that the support he received from the latter was and organist of Montreal. For the safer acto be ascribed to their inordinate love for him (laughter); he thought it should rather be ascribed to their conviction that his Government was in the right. Whatever that support was due to, he had to thank all for the encouragement he had received. When he and the members of his Cabinet had gone before their constituents for re-election upon assuming office, their adversaries had offered no orposition, saying they wished to give the Government fair play; but be well knew that had they considered they any chance of defeating him, they would have offered him all they opposition they could. This fact had been clearly demonstrated in the Lapraine contest. But luckly the Government was ready and prepared for the fray, and as he had al eady said, thanks to the united efforts of Liberals and Nationalist Con-ervatives, the victory was theirs (loud cheers). It would not be out of place for him at that moment to refer to the slight dissatisfaction that had sometimes been expressed by some of his friends at his course in present politics. Even La Patricand himself had not always been in a cord as to the policy to be adopted; it was not for him, on the spot where he was now standing, to any whether he was right or Mr. Beaugrand wrong (cheers and laughter). But what did it matter to the peo-ple by what name he were called, whether Liberal or Nationalist, provided he led them on to victory, to the achievement and success of the people's desired programme? He had been accused of desiring to obliterate the name of the old Liberal party; he had also been accused of striving to raise the Nationalists above the Liberals of the old guard. He did not think either of these accusations were true; what he had striven for and what he had achieved was the blending of the two old flags into the Nationalist banner, the victory of Nationalists over "pendards" (cheers). What did it matter whether a man were called a Conservative or a Liberal provided he were a Nationalist? Prolonged cheering.) He felt great pride in the Nationalist victory of that day. In the last Assembly he had a following of only thirteen members, but he did not deepair for all that. He had begun preparations for the general elec-tions as far back as 1884, in which year he had held fifty-four political meetings throughout the province; in 1885, he had held over fifty, and in 1856, prior to the 14th October, he had held seventy-eight meetings. Nor were his preparations for the fight in vain. From a following of thirteen in the last Assembly, after the general elections at the last session, his majority in the Assembly had been fourteen. Since then, through the death of the late member for Laprairie, that seat had be-come vacant, and without delay he had caused the writs to issue for a new election. Now he might have done as his adversaries had often done before, retarding the issuing of the writs; he might have waited until a safe county was sopen so as not to endanger the cause; but he was anxious to meet his opponents face to face before the people; he was anxious and impatient to receive the people's endorsation of his pol cy, and therefore, although Laprairie had been a Tory stronghold, although it was the county which but a few months before had rejected his Solicitor-General, he had not sought to delay the contest, but had manfully gone before the electrs, and he had received from them an enthusiastic endorsation. (Loud cheers.) Laprairie, which had rejected one of

his supporters before he was tried, had now ex

because the latter left that Messrs.
Dechenes, Caron and Leblanc deserved
a greater punishment than the deprivation of their seats in the House, Mr.
Leblanc had come to himself (Mr. Mercier) and
offered to vacate the seat for Laval, but the
Premier had told him that he would not rest satisfied until he had not only caused his ex-pulsion from the House, but had also deprived him of his civil rights. (Applause.) When those seats were declared vacant he had no fear of the result. To day his majority was sixteen;

next session it would be twenty-six. (Cheers.) But there was something better than all that. He was to-day in a position to assure his hearers that at the next session he would have a majority in the Legislative Council. (Prolonged cheering. He was not going to give away any Cabinet secrets, but he could tell them this: when he would have a majority in the Council, his it impossible for that Council to contra-vene the wishes of the people as ex-pressed by their responsible representatives in the Legislative Assembly. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers) He could not disclose to them the exact course his Government would follow, but of this they might rest assured - their rights yould no longer be infringed on by the council. Applause.)

Before leaving them he wished to ray a few words about a scurrilous attack that had been made on him by the Monde newspaper. He had on many previous occasion; been vilified and calumniated in his private character, but he and calumbiated in his private character, but he had seldom noticed such aspersions. As "Honore Mercier, advocate," he had disdained to stoop to a refutation of all the vile attacks that had been made upon him; that he left to the care of his friends. On one occasion the Minerve had gone too far, and he had the responsible party punished for the libel in the Criminal Courts. So long as he as a private citizen only were attacked he he, as a private citizen only, was attacked, he cared but little, but in the position he now occupied of Prime Minister of this province and adviser of the Grown, in his representative capacity he could not allow to go unpunished such a calumnious and cowardly attack as that which had been published in Le Monde, and which had been brought to his notice but that very morning. Le Monde had accused the of being a drunkard, of having disgraced the whole province by drunken and ungentlemanly acts at the races at Lepine Park. (Cres of "shame".) Now the facts of the case were simply these: The Government, of which he was the head, had thought fit, in the interests of the farners, to offer \$3000 in prizes to be competed for by farmers' horses, and the members of that Government thought it would be a proper thing to assist at those races, and to distribute the prizes in person. That was the whole case and won that the Monde had manufactured. case, and upon that the Monde had manufac-tured a vile calumny out of whole cloth (cries of 'shame'). As head of the Government he could not allow such a calumny to pass unchallenged, and that very day he had signed his deposition in the Police Courts and had caused warrants to issue for the acrest of the guilty parties. (Loud cheers.) At that very moment two of the staff of *Lc Monde* were under arrest. (Prolonged cheering.)

The hon, gentleman expressed his regret at not being physically able to address them any longer, as the strain of the contest had greatly fatigued him. He thanked them again for their hearty sympaty, and also thanked the Patric, the Elendard, THE POST and the Herald or the support which they so liberally gave

Mr. Mercier was loudly applauded, and tired after calling for three cheers for Mr. Goyette, which were given with great vim. After a few words from Mr. Beaugrand the rowd dispersed.

STE. ANNE DE VARENNES PIL-GRIMAGE.

The arrangements are now being completed for Thursday. The Ste Anne de Varennes pilgrims will have an excellent opportunity of honoring the illustrious Saint and imploring her powerful intercession at a shrine so ancient and so venerable. Immediately after the pronouncement of the soleum religious discourse by the Rev. Martin Callaghan, an act of consecration to St. Ann will be publicly read in the Church of Varennes amid the hundreds of lighted tapers held in the pilgrims' hands. This act of relicommodation of the pilgrims, two boats if necessary will be secured. The staterooms are already struck off, and the tickets have been appropriated by an orderly and select class of people, whose interest it is to reflect credit on a pilgrimage so exalted in its nature as the present one. The executive committee requests those who are desirous of having staterooms or tickets to make no further delay, as it is more than likely that some will be refused admittance upon the Three Rivers the day of the pilgrimage. The thought of having selected the feast of St. Dominick as the pilgrimage day is a happy one, as this was the Saint who, by instituting and preaching the Holy Rosary, showed his appreciation of his esteem and affection for the Virgin, the Immaculate daughter of St. Ann.

McGARIGLE EVADES ARREST AND GIVES HIS PURSUERS THE SLIP. Sannia, Out., August 1 .- At midnight last night the chief received a telegram from State Attorney Grinnell, of Chicago, ordering Mc-Garigle's immediate arrest on an indictment got out in Montreal. As the telegram did not a ate the nature of the charge Chief Windred hesitated about making the arrest. He, however, went at 2 a.m. to the house where McGarigle was supposed to be stopping over night and found upon investigation that he had gone, no person could or would tell where. This morning two detectives arrived from Chicago to watch McGarigle's movements, and it is said they have devised a scheme to take him to the other side. This morning all kinds of reports and rumors were circulated regarding the whereabouts of McGarigle. Some people stated that he weat east on the fast train at 3 this morning; others that he was driven in a rig to Wyoming and there took the 6.30 a.m. for London and St. Catherines. Careful enquiry leads to the opinion that his hiding place is not far from Sarnia-probably lodging with some farmer out in one of the adjoining townships where he can be easily communicated with by his friends, at the same time averting detectives and newspaper reporters. He was driven off this morning between one and two o'clock by ohn Boyle, livery stable proprietor, who drove him down to Courtwright yesterday, at whose house he remained until leaving early this morn-ing. Boy'e states that McGarigle went away to get rid of the Chicago reporters. Chief of Police Windred stated this morning that he had consulted County Crown Attorney Burke, and that he was advised not to make the arrest without a proper warrant. Mr. Lister, M.P., has been retained by Mr. McGarigle as his legal adviser to look after his interests in case of

CHILAGO, Aug. 1.—Dr. St. John has been immured in a cell. The charge against him is conspiracy against the people in aiding McGarigle's escape. Conviction entails a penalty of three years' imprisonment at hard Jabor or a fine of \$1,000. Dr. St. John is a Canadian of a respected and wealthy St. Catherines, Ont.,

WATCHING IN TORONTO. TORONTO, Aug. 1 .- All sorts of rumors have

been afloat to-day regarding the movements of McGarigle, the Chicago boodler. A special messenger from Chicago arrived here to-day messenger from Chicago arrived here to-day, with the intention, it is understood, of arranging to get McGarigle back to that city it possible by compromising his difficulty. McGarigle was expected here some time to-day, but has not turned up yet. It is believed that he will make his way to St. Catherines, and place his case in the hands of a relative of Dr. St. John, of Chicago, who is a barrister in St. Catherines. There pressed its implicit confidence in him. (Renewed

are several Chicago reporters here hunting

TRACED TO LONDON. SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 1.—The conductor of train leaving here this morning came back midnight to-night and states that he McGarigle get on his train at Wyoming, a station about fourteen miles from here, and that he got off at London. His story is corroborated by the brakeman. They recognized him by his Picture.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY. BERLIN, Aug. 1 .- Instead of the Russ

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Instead of the Russ Government ceasing war on German commerce as promised by Ambassador Schouv loff, fresh measures paralyzing trading relations are either impending or already in operation. Under Prince Schouvaloff's assurance the crust against Russian stocks ceased. During to week Russian securities have been neither bought nor sold, but the anti-Russian feeling again excited by the fresh display of hostility on the part of the St. Petersburg Government will now be allayed until some practical check is given to the systematic per ecution of Germans by Russia. General Von Schweinitz, asting under instructions from Prince Bismarck, made overtures to M. De Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, suggesting a modification or a delay Affairs, suggesting a modification or a delay in the operation of the ukase affecting foreigners holding land in Russia. M. De Giers, at a Ministerial council, replied that the law upon which the imperial ukase was based could be modified nor its operations delayed. At same time negotiations, the object of which was to obtain a special execution in the cases of the Princes Radzwill and Hohenlohe and other German dignitaries who are landowners in Western Russis, met with a curt rejection. The same ministerial council drew up instructions which were sent to the heads of all the State Departments to report what foreigners were carrying on work within the Empire, whether as owners or employes, and what was their nationality. The design of these instructions became known in Berlin yesterday with the appointment of a commission, the sole purpose of which is to extrepate the German leaders and German people in the Baltic and Western pro-vinces. Russian officialism shows a similar spirit to that of the ministry, an instance of which is the revivale fa frontierlaw, which had long since lapsed, under which persons crossing the frontier are not permitted to carry German coin of a denomination less than a thaler or guld money. All travellers holding Prussian Land-rath passports are obliged to show the Russ an frontier commissioners what coings they possess and are not allowed to take into Russia any thing less than thaler pieces. There is no whisper now of the Czar meeting the Emperor William. The former will go to Copenhagen on August 19 without touching at a German port.

THE CARDINAL AND THE KNIGHTS. CARDINAL GIBBONS GLAD OF THE POPE'S AC-TION-A LITTLE ADVICE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Cardinal Gibbons, on being shown the cablegram announcing that the Pope had decided that there was no ground for interference with the Knights of Labor, told a reporter that he had as yet received no information concerning the subject. He stated that he would be equality sorry and surprised to see the organzation condemned. He believes, m rlover, that there will be no condemnation as long as the Knights of Labor steer clear of Anarchists and other dangerous associations and confine themselves to their lawful and praiseworthy efforts to better the condition of the working people without interfering with the rights of others.

TWO WIFE MURDERERS.

BRUTAL MURDERS BY HUSBANDS IN NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT. NEW YORK, Aug. 1.-Mrs. Lilly Schlimmer,

a 16 year old wife, was murdered to-day by her youthful husband Joseph in Jersey City. The couple were married with the consent of the girl's parents, but on account of her age it was two years. Soh immer endeavored to pursuade her to leave the parental roof. She refused, and he stabbed her in the breast while she was out walking with her grandmother.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 1.—George Whetstein this morning shot and tatally wounded his wife, from whom he was separated, and then killed himself. Whe stein was 70 years old and his wife 32. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

LAWYERS ON LAW.

LONDON, July 26.—The Lord Mayor last evening gave a banquet to the members of the Conference on the Law of Nations. Mr. I'helps, United States Minister, replying to the Lord Mayor's toast to his heal b, referred with satisfaction to the bonor America was held in the city of Lordon and said there was no greater. city of London, and said there was no quarte in which Americans more appreciated suchon r than in the great centre of commerce an intelligence of the world. The Lord Mayorthe proposed "The Juris's of All Nations," I which Mr. Field respond effor America. Her the credit giv n American jurists was morely what they had aimed at than for what it had done They had sought a communication on commercial matters, but the had the higher object of peace in view. When he saw the grand naval di-play at Spithead he was obliged to ask himself: What must be the state of public law needing to maintain such a wast armanent? Was it true that the nineteenth century is unable to devise a way to rid itself of the enormous armaments that were crushing the people of Europe? If half of the statesmanship, half the philanthropy, half the literature, brought to bear upon other questions were applied to the subject, armaments would soon be reduced or would disappear altogether. To say otherwise was to surrender manhood and take the position of beasts of prey that deserved to die. He thought the acceptance of the Ala-bama claims arbitration reflected more honor

CALLED TO ROME.

upon England than all her martial victories.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Mail and Express says Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, the senior bishop of the Catholic Church in America, has been summoned to Rome. He is charged with having thrown in the fire an order from Rome instructing him to reinstate a priest whom he several years ago suspended, and whose case was tried before every tribunal of the Church, to be finally settled at Rome in favor of the accused. The priest is Rev. J. J. Crimmins, brother to ex-Park Commissioner Crimmins, of this city. The bishop will answer the summons early in the fall.

BOULANGER AND FERRY.

PARIS, July 31.—General Boulanger's seconds have had an interview with ex-Premier Ferry, and have formally presented the general's challenge to fight a duel. M. Ferry referred the seconds to two friends, Deputies Raynal and Casimir-Perier, who, he said, were willing to act for him. Some friends of M. Ferry are urging for him some friends of M. Ferry are urging him to fight Gen. Boulanger. The duel will probably take place to morrow. Gen. Boulanger allows M. Ferry the choice of weapons, and pistols will probably be selected. The friends of Gen. Boulanger take a serious view of the

"Only think, my friend; I draamed last night that you had paid me the £100 you owe me and I had it in my purse." "Ah, how charming! That encourages me to ask you to lend me another fifty."

Board of Health, an organization which the claim that there is ground for such readjust to be hoped that the Prime Minister will see fit erment, an additional annual subsidy of \$20, to appoint him to a place on that board, a position which his public services, and thorough certainly to be found an ample justification of the steamer glides to the first pitch.

COLD FACTS.

Canadian Affairs Reviewed by Goldwin Smith -The Toue Inwardnessof (anadian Politics - Absurdity of Out Governor-General-Manifest Destiny of the Deminios.

TORONTO, Ont., July 29.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail :— LONDON, July 28.—The Standard of to day contains a second letter from Professor Goldwin Smith on Canadian affairs. The letter is as follows :-

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

"Since I ventured to offer you an explana tion of the Canadian iron duty, the mouths of all gain-sayers on that subject and on the subject of the protectionist policy of Canada generally, have been stopped. The Governorerally, have been stopped. The Governor-General, who is the representative of Imperial interests here, in his speech on proroguing the Canadian Parliament, pronounced that the readjustment of the tiriff for the purpose of further developing our home industries, upon principles which have been received with such marked acceptance with the people of Cauada, will, it is confidently expected, in an especial manner encourage the working of our vast mines of iron and coal and promote the production within our own factures. That a forced investment of national capital must be a bad investment, and that the great natural industries in Canada will only be great natural industries in Canada will filly be crippled by making the farmer pay the protective price for his plough and the lumberman for his axe, Lord Lausdowne, as a highly cultivated man, must well know. He conscientiously performs what he relards as his constitutional duty by officially commending that a high he cannot personally approve. But constitutional duty by officially commending that which he cannot personally approve. But British producers may perhaps be inclined to enquire whether it is worth their while to keep up on this continent a ventri oquisl apparatus under the guiss of a Governor 'senera', through which is heard the voice of the enemies of their trade. The protectionist manufacturer of Canada, as a colonist, is, like the rest of us, entirely loyal to the mother country; he is even pre-eminently and vociferously loyal when he wishes to keep at American goods. But he wishes to keep out American goods. But he wishes to keep out your goods as much as those of the Ameri cans, or even more, since you have cheaper labor. And the protectionist monufacturers are at this moment masters of Canadian policy. Before the last election the Prime Minister invited them to a caucua, in which no doubt, the covenant between him and them was renewed, and stronger pledges of mutual support were given and taken on both sites. It is underst of that a new journal, as the joint organ of the Government and the protecti nist manufacturers, is at this moment ems established under the auspizes of the P ime Minister.

"If the Governor-Generalship is worthless to you, it is worse than worthless to us. It is the cover under which the Royal presogstive is u-ed by political gamesters for the purposes of their game, as the prerogative of dissolution, for example, has just been used with ut any ort of constitutional justification, simply to bring on a general election when its sited the hand of the party in power. It masks for us u der monarchial forms the faults and perils of democracy, with which otherwise we might brace ourselves to contend, while it affords us not the smallest protection against any demo cratic error or excess.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

"It now seems that, through the cont ollers of your money market, you are supporting the Domicion Government in putting its veto on the effort of Manitoba to connectituelf by railway with the adjoining States of the Union. The cable at least announces that money is refused in England to the Red River Val ey Railway, on the ground that the undertaking is disallowed by the Dominion Gavernment. This is another phase of the separatist policy. Without free extension of railways the North-West cannot prosper. It must have access to the natural outlets for its produce, and it must have competition to keep down freights. If 1's soil is fruitful its climate is rigorous, and it cannot afford to be weighted in the race. The immediate interest, as you know, in which the charter of the Red River Valley railway is to disallowed, 18 that Reilway, with which the life of the present Canadian ministry is closely bound up, and which has been constructed, as I up_i said before, for the purpose of linking together politically the widely severed provinces of the D minion, and keeping them all separate from the United States. The highest praise is universally accorded to the Can dian Pacific Rail The highest praise is uniway Company for the energy and rapidity with Irish parliament. In going over to the Gladwhich the work has been done, nor is it neces atonians, adds Mr. Chamberlain, Sir George sary to raise any question as to the value of the line as a property to the company it elf, though the expectations held out to the country of re-couping its immense expenditure by the sale of -western land have hit herto been, and are likely to be, totally relied.

"But the wisdom of the Government in committing itself to this yast enterprise is a different question. The effect of the policy on the colonization of the North West has been to spin out set lements along a lice of more than eight hundre miles, and thus to deprive the settle a of those advantages of ne ghborhood which are peculiarly indispensable where too winter is severe and long, and the Indian in search of food is aut to be troublesome; to take m far away from their centres of distribution, and heavily increase the freights, both on their exports and their imports; where as commerce, left to herself, would have kept railway extension in unison with the needs of settlement. As a military road, in which character it is now specially appealing to you, the Canadian Pacific must be left to the judgment of military authorities. The road, for eight hundred miles at least, lies completely within the grasp of the Americans, being in this respect even weaker than the Intercolonial, which, however, would be easily cut by a raid from Maine. As a route for troops to India, besides two transhipments it would involve during the winter months. when the landing must be at Halifax, a long detour by the Intercolonial and a constant liability of detention by snow blockades, while its western terminus, as well as the course over the Pacific, would require to be guarded against Russia. As a political road, destined to weld into a united community population divided by Lake Superior and commercially alien to each other, there seems no reason for believing that the Canadian Pacific will succeed any better than the Intercolonial, which, after an immense waste of money, has totally failed to effect, since the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, though they send representa-tives to Ottawa, continue to regard Canada almost as a foreign country, not even calling themselves Canadians The relations between the Government of Ottawa and the people of Manitoba, at all events, are at present not indicative of growing political unity any more than of increased community of commercial

THE SEPARATIST POLICY.

You will have to enlarge your policy with regard to this continent, to bring within its scope not only five millions of English speaking peo ple but sixty-five millions, and to make it more genial and more conformable to the behests of nature. Hope of creating permanent divisions and antagonisms among the English-speaking peoples of North America there is none, and a policy of which that is the aim, whether its instrument be separatist tariffs, political railways or baronetcies and knighthoods, can be fruitful only of waste, mischief and peril. Slavery has departed, and with it the last vestige of secessionism; any other line of cleavage, visible or conceivable, there is none, or, if there is any, it is between the British provinces of Canada and the French province, the alien nationality of which British Canada has not been allowed, if she had the power, to assimilate and absorb though the isolation of Quebec is now apparently beginning to be undermined by the resort of her peasantry to the factories of the adjacent States. I do not mean that any political change teams.

is imminent - the Americans certainly are not eazer for it. 1 But fusion, social and economical; has irrevocably set in and becomes every day more pronounced. every day more While the Government struggles to prevent railway union between Manitoba and Minnesota in these eastern parts, the railway system is completely un fied and fullas brought with it a unification of currency, the American currency being freely taken on this side of the line. The Canadian Pabific, the great national and anti-American road, is itself, on its eastern section, American, and on both sides of the line it is fighting the Grand Trunk, in which so many this could be a been expended. is fighting the Grand Trunk, in which so many millions of British capital has been expended. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians are settled on the Southern side of the line and the talk of "repatriating" them is as futile as would be talk of repatriating all the Scotchmen or Yorkshiremen who have settled in Liverpool, Manchester or London. The movement in favor of commercial union is spreading problem in Canada one Formers' Council after rapidly in Canada, one Farmers' Council after another declaring its adhesion. If anything can hasten political change, it is the galling pressure of commercial separation on the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba, whose discontent threatens to break up Confederation.

THE NEW WORLD DEMOCRACY. Of wresting the new world, or any part of it, from democracy there is just as little hope as there is of its permanent division. Canada, in spite of her monarch cal forms, is essentially not a whit less democratic than the United States. To make an elective government, a government not of popular will or passion, but of reason, is a hard task, and one which is at present far enough from having been accomplished, but is the task of the dwellers on this continent, and to meddle with them in their performance of it, in the supposed interest of old world conservatism, is worse than vain. Your baronetcies and knighthoods are ioyal optimism about Canadian affairs. Instead then, of vainly trying to divide this continent, try to heal the division of the English-speaking r ce caused by the quarrel of the last century, an i b ing us back to the fcoting of a family partition of thet Anglo Saxon heritage which was far too vast to remain under one Govern-ment. This is possible. There are now no real haters of England in the United States, except a few literary men embittered by rivalry, and the Fenians, of whom, with their dynamite, their yelling, their blath rskite and their everlasting exhibition of their historic sores. Americans, if I mistake not, are growing pretty sick. You do not know how much loyalty to old England there is south of the line, and in breasts which, at the same time, are entirely true to democracy and the Republic. Note dy looks for sudden changes of sentiment, or sup-10 es that all traces of a feud too long cherished can be obliterated in a moment. But there is nothing really in the way of a moral reunion of all who sprak the English language, while the sttempt to create an anti-continental dominion is a struggle against nature, in which it is already manifest that noture will prevail.

TWO ANTI-HOME RULERS. CHAMBERLAIN AND HARTINGTON SHOW THEIR SPLEEN AGAINST TREVELYAN.

LONDON, July 29 .- Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter, denies the accuracy of Sir George O. Trevelyan's statements regarding the round table conference. He challenges Trevelyan to prove that the Unionists o'tained any pledge that Gladstone was prepared to accept any one condition laid down as essential by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. The real reason, he says, for the failure of the negotiations was the fact that after their conception the introduction of the coercion bill filled the Gladstonians with the hope that they would succeed in breaking up the Unionists without yielding snything. After the cessation of the negotiations he (Clamberlain) continued in active correspondence with Sir William Vernon Harcourt, pressing him for a definite statement of the Liberal concessions, while the latter persistently put the time off. Mr. Chambeilain says he will publish the correspondence if Sir William consents. Mr. Chamberlain charges Sir George Trevelyan with remaining friendly to unionism, and expressing disapproval of the a his Unionist colleague until a few weeks ago, when he made an extraordinary change of front. He defies Sir Géorge to prove that he has obtained any assurance that Mr. Gladstone has altered his intention to create an Irish executive, or has modified his proposals Irish executive, or has modified his proposals to surrender law and order to the care of an stonians, adds Mr. Chamberlain, Sir George unconditionally surrendered the main points for which he sacrificed his position in the Cabinet and his seat in Parliament.

HARTINGTON'S REPLY. LONDON, July 29 .- The Marquis of Hartington publishes a letter to refute the asser-tion made by Sir G. O Trevelyan that Mr. Gladstone had offered to confer with the Liberal-Unionists on the question of Home Rule for Ireland with a view to arriving by mutual concession at a reunion of the Laberat party. "Mr. Gadstone never nade such an offer to me," says Lord Hartington, adding, " Mr. Glads' one has not said a word to indicate a tendency to accept the conditions which I have stated are indispensable to a reunion of the party. Mr. Toovelyan, therefore, has no right to attack the Liberal-Unionists for retraining from entering into negotiations tending to compromise their position."

SALISBURY'S SILLY THREAT. HE TALKS OF DISSOLUTION AND WARNS THE PEOPLE AGAINST SEPARATISTS - THE LAND

BILL IN THE COMMONS. LONDON, July 29 .- Lord Salisbury, speak ing in Norwich, warned the Conservative party to prepare for a possible dissolution of Parliament. He said that Parliament had often met with an early termination when its life seemed unendangered, and that the Conservative party must organize to instruct the people against the deception of the separatist apostles, who were only too numerous.

THE LAND BILL DEBATE. In the House of Commons this evening, on a motion that clause four as amended stand as a part of the land bill, Mr. Dillon moved its rejection. He said if the rest of the bill was altered so as to do substantial justice to the tenant, the objections to the clause would to some extent be met; but the Parnellites had no assurance that this would be done. Much had been said about the bill taking away the stock in trade of the agitators. He would rejoice to see that happen, for a more thankless, cruel, wearing life than that of the agitator's had not yet been discovered.

THE CLAUSE CARRIED. Sir William Vernon Harcourt considered it pity that when a message of peace was sent to Ireland the Government chose to infuse into it this drop of bitter. The clause in question was designed to make ejectment easy. It was a blemish on the bill and the Government would be wise even now to re-

move it. Mr. Balfour thought the Government had done everything they could in equity to prevent evictions being harsh and cruel. If the clause assisted in checking the monstrous system of intimidation which now prevailed in Ireland it would be a blessing and a source of contentment and prosperity to Ireland. The motion to retain the clause was carried

How is the sun's light supported !- By its

by a vote of 143 to 111.

TRISH NOTES.

and redfie-

DUELIN'S POSITION. Col. King Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Com-

THE FIRST ARREST. DUBLIN, July 29.—Diniel Sheehan, nephew of M. Sheehan, M.P. for Kerry, has been arrested at Killarney under the Crimes Act. He is charged with assaulting barliff . A RIOT AT LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, July 29 .- Seven men have been arrested for participating in a riot, yesterday, of the striking dockmen against the imported Waterford laborers. Four policemen and many civilians were injured during the riot. The mayor declares he will call the troops to the aid of the police if the rioting is renewed.

THE POISONING CASE. CORK, July 28 -The inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Cross, who, it was believed, was poisoned by her husband, a retired army surgeon, was concluded to-day. The testimony of the physicians who made the autopsy was to the effect that strychnine and arsenic were found in the dead woman's

CONSERVATIVE COURTESY. LONDON, July 29 -Mr. Gladstone last night attended the performance given by Sarah Bernhardt at the Lyceum theatre. A great cheer was given as the Grand Old Man enter-This angered the Conservatives present. and they hissed till Mr. Gladstone retired to the Royal box.

THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA.

In the list of those who received the borovary degree of LL.D. from Trinity College on July 7, there was the name of Sir Patrick Jennings. K. C. B. R-turned from Australia, where he has alled the highest position in the Colony in which he resides, to represent at the Imperial Conference, recently held at London, the most imperiant of the divisions of the great country in which he resides, his advent ugg sts str kingly the obstacles which Iris! men in this country are subjected to, more particularly in the great battles of public ife. Of the many Irishmen who have won distinction by their own evergy and ability in Austral a, there is none be ter known than this eminent Catholic Colonial statesman, upon whom Pope Pius IX. conferred the distinction of making him a Commander of St. Gregory the Gea. In that marve'lous display of generosi y with which Australia came to the a sittatice of Le and in 1880, Sir Parick Jen-rings tok an active and energetic part. The firs, note of sympathy which the Doblin Man sum House Committee received was the brief inquiry, "Is aid needed?" The total subscrip-ten r c ived by the Mansion House Committee from all Europe was £32,153, from Asia £20,576, from Africa £1,407, from America 75. Australia sent the magn ficent gift of £94.916.

In answer to an interviewer who questioned him on the incidents of his career. Sie Patrick Jenuiurs raid—I have been living in Aus talia for five and 8thi ty years, hiving I ft the old country in 1852, and since that time, with the exception of a flying visit to America and Europe, I have resided continuously in Australia. For the last quarter of a century I have lived in New South Wales.

When I went to the colony first the strong tide of emigration from the United Kingdom, and from nearly every part of the world, hid set in, and was coved mainly by the areat gold di-coveries; and I, in common with a great many other young men, believed that at home all the occup tions—professional, necentile, and otherwise—wire overcrowded, and that the chances of a successful career for those who were willing and able to carve out their own firtures would be better in either the United States or the Colonies of England than they possibly could be in the old land, and so I went to Austra ia with no ve y the Legislature of Victoria, and which I de clined, but in 1859 I contested the same electorate, and was beaten by a few votes. In 1863, having acquired a pastoral property in the "Mother Colony," New South Wales, I wert there to reside, a d became a member of the Riverina Association, which had for its object the separation of the wortern half of New South Wales from the earlier settled districts, whose interests were immediately identified

with Sydney.

I was invited to accept a seat in the Legisla tive Council, or Upper H use, which I co pte is and from that time I have alloost constantly taken part in the public life of the Colory of New South Wales. In 1870, I resigned my seat in the Council in order to be come the rep esentative of the Murcey destrict, in the ropular branch of the Log slattne. I was offered by the Government a position in the Cabinet, which I did not accept. In three or four years after, in order to attend to my privat busines, which is that of sheep forming, or "squating," as it is popularly called in Australia. I resigned my reat in the Assembly, which I sit not again

enter until 1880. Irishmen in Australia have undoubtedly occupied the foremost and leading positions—as Ministers of the Crown, on the B nch as judges, at the Bar, and in all the learned professions. In mercantile life they have shown themselves equal to their neighbors. It would not be possible for me to enumerate the names of all those who have distinguished themselves in the thighest positions, but perhaps I may mention the names of Sir J. O'Shanessy, Sir C. Gavan Duffy, and Sir John O'Loughlin, all of whom have filled the position of Premier. In Victoria, Sir Wm. Stawell, who was for many years Chief Justice; the present Chief Justice, George Higgonbottam, Mr. Edmond Barry, and Sir Robert Moldesworth, who have lately been Chief Justices of the Supreme Court. In New Scuth Wales, one of the most respected men is John Hubert Plunkett, a true-hearted Irishman. Mr. James Ward, the late Chief Justice, and the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley is of Irish descent, and it was for his services in con-nection with the Soudan contingent that he was made a member of the Privy Council.

POOR SALISBURY. HE TRIES, TO STEM THE TIDE BY MAKING MIS-STATEMENTS.

LONDON, July 28.-Lord Salisbury, speaking at Norwich last night, said that Mr. Morley had boasted that a Liberal success was assured, but he doubted whether any political strength, based upon the rotten relations existing between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, could be per manent. Mr. Gladstone had argued that the whole civilized world condemned England's policy. What had Mr. Gladstone to say to the policy. policy. What had Mr. Gladstone to say to the fact that the whole civilized world condemned free trade. Anyhow the Government's policy held the field. Mr. Gladstone had formulated no policy. Referring to the Egyptian convention, Lord Salisbury said it was mainly useful to Tarkey, and that England suffered nothing by its rejection. As for the recent by elections, he did not believe the results indicated a turn he did not believe the results indicated a turn of public opinion in favor of Home Rule. There was no Home Rule plan now before the country that any one was bold enough to own.

PUNY BABIES

can only be made strong by giving them a food identical in effect with mother's milk. Such is Lactated Food. It is easily digested, and assimilated, and prevents or cures all howel disorders.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us, grandeur of mountains, glens a d ocean, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people Ireland, intimeted in the House of Cimmons last evening that the Government had
proclaimed Dublin only under the section of
the Crimes act dealing with forcible posses
aion and assaults on the police.

Legaling that the Government had
cocasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can
easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's
August Flower will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Custiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palp tation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three does of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10c. Try it.

EXASPERATING SCRUTINY.

BRLFAST, July 28 .- A rensation was caused here to day in consequence of the publication in reveral newspapers of reports that Hon. Patrick A. Collins of Boston and his entire party had been arrested by the Government on their arrival from Glasgow. There was however no truth in the reports as published and but slight grounds for their invention. The facts are that when Mr. Colins and his party reached Belfast they were detained in the custom house with much formality and their lung ge subjected to a rigid examination. Every parce, of it was unpacked and minutely examined, even the smallest handbag carried was opened and inspected. When the trunks were emptied the bottoms and sides were all sounded for the purpose of ascer aining whether they contained secret chambers for smuggling goods or dynamite. What made all this the more exasperating to the travellers was the fact that the work was performed by detectives and not by the regular customs officials. Mr. Collins was manifes ly astounded and irritated at the treatment to which he was subjected.

THE CORRECT TIME,

There are very few men who do not pride themselves on always having the correct time; and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are evised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chronometer is made, the more subect it becomes to derangement, and un ess it be kept always perfectly clean, it soon loves its usefulness. What wonder, then, that the human machine-so much more del cite and inticate han any work of Man-should require to be than any order of man-should require to be kept tho oughly cleansed. The liver is the main-spring of the comp ex structure, and on the impurities left in the blood by a disordered liver, depend most of the ills that flash is heir to. Even c asump ion (w) ich is lung scrofula), is traceable to the imperfect action of this organ. Kichey diseases, skin dise see, sick headache, heart disease, drop-y, and a long catalogue of grave maladies have their origin in a tor id, or sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medica' Discovery, by establishing a healthy, normal action of the liver, acts as a cure and preventive of these diseases.

HOT-HEADED HEALY

SUSPENDED FOR TWO WEEKS FOR THREATENING TO BREAK A TOBY'S NECK. LONDON, July 28. - In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Timothy Healy was suspended for a fortnight for telling Mr. DeLisle (Conservative) that if he in erruped him again he would break his neck.

Consumption Surely Cured. То тик Епіток-

Please inform your readers that I have a posiive remedy for the above named disease. its timely use thousands of hypeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Resp. citully,
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,
Branch Office: 37 Yonge St., Toronto. 32-- L

A HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

LONDON, July 30.-Mr. Gladst ne addressed the London Liberal Radical union last evening. land, and so I went to Austra ia with no ve y definite purpose except that of bettering our land a majority of only 76,000 in the whole comown condition and in employing my powers of try, and that if the Liberals reclaimed 150,000 wefulness in any direction that might be votes their strength in Parliament, now in the lowest possible rate, will attract largely incomed to me. After some experience in minority, would become a majority of a hundred, or each traffic from the great Western and minority, would become a majo ity of a hundred Continuing, he said that 150,000 vetes represented 11 per cent. of the whole electorate, and that the recent elections had already given the Liberals six or a ven seats, gains which indi-cated that the Liberals would triumph if Parl ament were discolved to-morrow. In regard to Union members, he was sure that the electors who supported or refrained from opposing them at the last election misto k the postion. They believed Irish autonomy to be of questionab policy or even mischievous, but anyhow they expected that the Unionists would co-operate with the remainder of the party in regard to Liberat principles especially, against coercion.

A MEMORY OF EARLY DAYS. Bane of childhood's tender years, Swallowed o't wi h greaus and tears, How it made the flesh readil, Leathsom, greasy castor oil! Search your early memory close, T.ll you find another dose: All the shudgering frame revolts At the thought of Epsom sa ts! Underneath the pileb x lid Was a greater horror bid, Climax of all idward ills, Huge and griping old b us vills!

What a contrast to the militend gentle action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pedens, ugar coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating, renovating the system without wrenching it with agony. Sold by druggists.

Mrs. Kendall, the English actress, earns about forty thousand dollars a year on an average.

BROKEN DOWN.

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

A foot-rule-" Never wear shoes too small for

KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED.

Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of colic, cramps, diarrhea, dysentry and cholera infantum. They are liable to come when least expected. The safest, best and most reliable remedy is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Wanted-The vehicle in which people are driven to desperation.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Nov. 25th, 1886.

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

Vassar girls are said to be so modest tha hey will not work on improper fractions,

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and na-

The editor of The Sherman (Tex.) Registe bears the remarkably cheerful name of Cash Surplus. It is supposed that his parents did not foresee his literary bent and intended him for a plumber.—Omaha World. EL DORADO.

I wonder where my El Dorado l'es, And if it be far across the seas; And if it be 'neath b'ue and sunny skies. Or by the shore of flower-filled preadles? I've asked my heart the question oft and long, But not an answer has it sent me yet;

And so I pipe and sing an idle song, To ease my t.il, and all my grief forget.

wonder, if my castle rears its head, Amidst the tree-tops where the birds sing And green lawns wait my footsteps noise'es-

tread. And bowers are dressing for my coming

meet? If, by the shore, a boat in waiting rocks, Upon the bosom of a lonely lake: And all the sound is but the cry that mocks, The birds' wild song when they the stillness

break? wonder if some love-filled eyes sublime, Are watching for my figure on the beach; And if the moments seem an endless time,

'Till I take hands, my own outstretch to reach? Oh! who can tell me where this sweet spot lies;

Where leve is waiting, and the days are fair ! But, list! my heart at last -at last replies-"I know the land-Beware! Beware! Be ware!"

B. F. D. DUNN. Montreal, July 28th, 1887.

FREL AND ENLARGED CANALS

DEMANDED BY THE CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 28.—The Canal Convention opened at 11 o'clock this morning. The city is crowded with delegates and visitors. The following resourtions were ad pited:

Resolve !, in the judgment of this c nvention, that the State of New York is indeated for her commercial supremacy to its peculi r and fortunate geographic I location between the great lakes reature's highways—on the north and w st, and the Hudson River and arm of the ocean on the east; to he sagarity and enterprise of Governor Dewitt Cinton and hac n tem orares in c nuecting the same it 1825 by our grand system of canals, by means of which the great and constantly increasing trade of the producing Nerthwest and Canada was secured to the state and city of New York, now the metropolis of the nation.

Resolved, that a nce the construction of our construction of the nation.

canals the railway eye em has been introduced and affords a new and useful mode of transporation differing from our canal system, inas much that under private management rellways have been projected and built through valley and over mountains to all our cities along the Atlantic coast and the Guif of Mexico, thus diverting a large trade from our state and cries which by water conveyance would naturally come to us

Res lved, that the Seymour plan of doubling the length of the locks of our canal, thus rassing two boats in place of one boat at each lockage, and bottoming out the same to a proper depth, does at a moderate cost double the capacity of a finale tow of b as and thereby reduces greatly the cost of transportation brough the state and lessens the power of railways to giver the trade of the Westfron the State and city of New York to rival and competing ports, while at the same time to is more of water transportation being the cheapest known to comme ce, will certainly operate as a regula or of railway rates and for ever prevent combination of the several trunk lines for the purpose of rai sing the rates.

Resolved—That for ressons named in the foregoing resolutions it is the policy of our State to improve her canals in the manner pro-posed at the earliest possible day, and that we urge upon our Legislature at the next session to make a lib ral appropriation for that pur-

Resolved - That the improvement of our canals in the manner proposed when completed, by reducing the cost of transportation to the Northwester projucing States and Canada and our other inl nd citi s of the State of New York, thereby increasing rapidly the wealth and population of those cilies and reducing thereby the state taxes upon the remainder of the state, a largely increased market for the valuable products of the farms of our state.

A NEW KIND OF RECIPROCITY. Resolved, that this convention looks with favor upon the adoption of a comm reial treaty with the Dominion of Canada wh-reby all tariff rates between the two construes may be aboli-hed, thereby lar, ely increasing the trade and

commerce of our other states. The convention adop ed the suggestion made in the report of the Superintendent of Public Works, which recommended the appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of removing the dep s ts from the buttom of the caust and restoring it to the former depth. The resolution

fur her ay :"Whereas, the canals of our State have been made free of tolls upon all property passing over the same, including the property of the Dominion of Canada as well as of the States of the Union, therefore resolved: That in the judgment of this convention just re iproving demands that the canals of the Domicion be made free of tells to the commerce of the c ties of the United States passing through the same and that a committee of three be appointed by the president of the convention (Hon, George Cinton, of Buffalo), to confer with the Canadian authorities and to present the same to the treaty making power at Washington." A lengthy set of resolutions, dealing with proper canal management and the benefits con-

ferred by the operation of the causi and other matters relating to inland navigation, were also dopted.

NEW USES FOR DYES

are being constantly developed by the makers of Diamond Dyes. They may be used for making the finest inks, for liquid art colors, wood stains, colored lacquers, etc. Send stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal, P.Q., for Diamond Dye book. 32 Colors. 10 cents

WANT CANADIAN FARMS. FREDERICTON, July 27.—The efforts put forth

by New Brunswick in connection with the Colonial Exhibition give some promise of resulting in the addition to her population of a number of tenant farmers from some of the best districts in Scoland. Mr. Wallace, col-lector of customs at Sussex, has been instructed by a Scotch legal firm to secure a list of farms in rhis province for the use of intending settlers The attention of the firm was called to Mr. Wallace's work through the Colonial and Indian exhibition, he having furnished a large amount of practical information touching the advantages that New Bruns-wick farms offered to settlers from the mother land. The correspondents state that there is a desire among many Scotch tenant farmers, who are compelled to give up their pre-sent holdings as unprofitable, to settle in the Maritime Provinces, where the comforts of civilization are at hand, in contrist to the life that obtains in the Far West the first years of a newcomer's experience. What is wanted is exact information as to the price of farms, their nearness to market, their adaptability for raising mixed crops, etc. Parties having farms for sale are asked to communicate with Mr. Wallace, who will forward their statements to his correspondents. If the scheme should prove successful King's and adjacent counties may receive a large influx of most desirable settlers reducated, intelligent farmers, supplied with the necessary means and training to success fully pursue their calling on this side of the

NATIONAL Colonization Lottery

CLASS D.

Drawing Third Wednesday of every month.

The Third Monthly Drawing will take place on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1887. At 2 p.m. TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES:

\$60,000.00!

FIRST SERIES-LIST OF PRIZES 1 Real Estate..... Value, \$5,000 \$ 5,000 do do 8 Piancs..... 3,200 3,600 6,200 5,000 12 City Los...... 26 Sets of Furniture.. 50 do do •• 100 Gold Watches.... 1000 Silver Watches....

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

- - Value, \$10,000

Tickets-Second Series, 25c. S. E. LEFEBVRE,

19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP



500 Silver Plates.....

No Animal Fat! No Coloring Dyes!! No Adulterations of any kind!!!

It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.

"PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL.



CURE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilts are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liter and resulate the Lowels. The if "Ly only cur established the liter and resulate the Lowels."

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those wane suffer from this distressing complaint; bert fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who ence try them will, find bessel into july a valuable in so many ways that they will not be valuing to do without them. But after all sick here desired and the second of the second sec

Is the bane of so many lives that here is there we make our great boust. Our pills care it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills me ike a dose. They are strictly vegend - and do me it gripe of parge, but by their gentle action pile ase a lwho use them. In vials at 25 Crist flye? §1. Sold use them. In vials at 25 or 21s; five ! \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or asset by 1 and.

CARTER MEDICIN E CO.. New Y ork City.



LOW COST HOUSES

AND HOW TO JUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specification s, estimates, and a full description of desirable MODO 2RN houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$f_000, profusely illustratus every detail and many orker nall ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to tall climates and all classes of perple. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cts. 5f .amps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUT LDING ASSOCIATION.

> CC)UCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLE'N'S LUNG BALSAM 25 c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



Chicago. July 31.— Sheriff Watson has recived advices that the fug.tive McGarigle has been landed at Point Edward, Octaria, which he nearly opposite Port Huron, Mich., from the schooner March This is the vessel to which it was thought McGarigle was transmitted at maskinaw a couple of days ago from the schooner Blake. The information received by the sheriff was ve y meagre and efforts are now being made to have the report verified and definite received. tails received.

HOW HE LANDED.

HOW HE LANDED.

SARNIA, Ont., July 30.—McGarigle, the Chicago bo dler, who lay in Chicago jail on a sentence of three years, and leaked out through a bath tub from Sheviff Mateon last Sunday night, was landed at Point Edward this morning about 8 o'clock from the schooner Edward about a publish he was supported as leaving Blake, on which he was suspected as leaving Cheago. The schooners Marsh and Blake were in the same t.w, the Blike being last.
Thing Origin had been on the lookout here and ran a one side the Blake and had some conran a one side the Blake and had some conversation with the officers. Then the Oriole, versation with the officers. Then the Oriole, having Chicago detectives and reporters on having the hard the the Blake's tow line go while they were in American waters, just op; osite the Port Huron can waters, where the detectives could take waters with the Blake's line was let go, but at that instant a yawl was lowered from the Blake and McGarigle and a salor made for the Blake and McGarigle teng landed at Port Canada side, McGarigle teng landed at Port Edward. The March went on and the Blake remained in the river till this atternoon. Mccremained in the river till this atternoon. Edward. The Marsh went on and the B'ake remained in the river till this atternoon. Moreomide made his way here and was driven to Courtright, two miles down the river, ostensiby to ca'ch a boat. He was driven back here, however, and is in town. There are various rumors as to his whereabouts. the 'he go reporters s ating that he left for the Eas on the 10 a.m. train. Such is not the case. McGarigle had his moutache and small side whiskers still on and looks bronzed after his McGarigle had his moustache and small side whiskers still on and looks bronzed after his trip on the lakes He is apparent y nervous as to his safety here, that the chief of police states that he has no authority to a rest him. The detectives have arranged for communication all night between here an Port Huron, in the hopes of being able to get him over, but McGarigle keeps away from the river and has been walking about s me of the back streets w th the party who do ve him to Converight and back. The Chicago poince have been notified of his landing here, but have not ordered his arrest.

Apparently he is safe on Canada soil. About 7 o'clock he hunt d up a dry goo's merchant to purchase a new hat. He is fairly well dressed. CAN HE BE EXTRADITED ?

CHICAGO, July 31.-Now that the convicted bootler McGarigle has safely reached C ands, specula in is tile as to the question of how, specula ion is tile as to the question of how, if at all, his return may be brought about. His extradition on the charge on which he was convicted is, of course, out of the question. It has been suggested, however, that out of some of been suggested, however, that our or some of his crooked work on various county bills, esti-mates, et , a case of forgery might be made. This would b log the matter under the provision of the trusty. It may turn out up in inv sti gation that there is more involved in McGarigle's supposed escap- by the schooner Blake than a supposed escape by the schooner Blake than a mere question of the extradition treaty. The Blake was owned in part by a Canadian and in part by an Ame ican trizen. The schooner itself was plying between two friendly countries. and it seems that in such an outrageous breach of the com ty of nations the Federal Government might very well take a hand. The sh riff has asked Governor Eglesby to communicate with the authorities at Wa-hington and see if they will not take some action toward securing the return of the escaped c nvict.

THE QUARANTINE LAW. THE NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING VESSELS COMING UP THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Federal Government have just issued a Proclamation rescinding the Quarantine Regulating of August 3rd, 1886. The new regulations stipulare that every stramship or sailing vessel from any port outside of Conada coming to Canada by way of the St. Lawrence shall be inspected by a July appointed Quarantine Medical Officer before passing Grosse Isle, and sha'l not be allowed to proceed on her voyage until she receives a clean bill of health. steamships conveying the mails will also he met having had the smallpox within that period; and, in case when the smallpox has occurred in and, in case when the small is has occurred in any vessel during the velocity, this regulation should also apply to every person on board. The production of a c-reficate by a ship's success, called "A protection card," and his testimor under oath verifying the truth of such certificate, may be taken by the Quarantine Medical Officer as evidence of such vaccination. Medical Officer as evidence or such vaccination and protection. Every steamship or sailing vessel arriving with infectious disease shall be liable to be detained at the quarantine station for disinfection, together with i's cargo and passengers and crew, but every steamship or vessel provided with one isolated hospital for men, and another for women, on the upper deck, ven-tilated from above and not by the door only, may in the discretion of the Quarantine Medi-cal Officer, if he is furnished with satisfactory evidence that such nospitals have been promptly and intelligently made use of, be allowed to procred after the landing of the sick and the disinfection of such hospitals; any vessel, however, arriving with infectious disease, without having such special isolated and ventilated hospitals, or, baying them, without satisfactory evidence that such hyspitals have been promptly and intelli-gently made use of, shall be liable to be detained or disinfection at the Quarantine Station.

Every steam or sailing vessel from any port

outside of Canada requiring quarantine inspec-tion shall, on arrival at any port in Canada, display a yellow flag at the fore, for a distinctive matine Officer, or Collector of Customs acting a such, that his services are required, as dietted by the Quarantine Regulations, afore-aid, and any such vessel by the St. Lawrence, Tiving at the Quarantine Station of Grasse Ile night, shall display a red light for such

Rags coming from countries or ports in which infected disease prevails, shall be prohibited from landing at any port in Canada, but rags of oldered in countries which have been free from the prevalence of infectious disease during the in months prior to the shipment of such rags, shall be admitted without any special treatment, is accompanied by a proper evidence of origin. Every pilot shall be furnished with printed topies of these regulations, one of which it shall be his duty to hand to the master of every steam and sailing vessel coming from a port outside of Canada immediately after going on board of ach vessel, under a penalty not exceeding \$200. Every Collector of Customs, officer or other erson charged with putting into effect or hav-lig any duties in connection with the foregoing regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not ex-ceeding four hundred dollars and imprisonment unit such penalty is paid, for any contraven-tion of such regulations or for omission or reglect of delay in the contravent

eglect of duty in relation to them.

Every master of a sleam or sailing vessel tall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four

the foregoing regulations, and such vessel shall be held liable for any pecuniary p-nalty imposed on the master.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A yacht, a keg of beer, a fool and a lot of women and children make up a combination which generally calls for the services of the coron-r.-Chicago Herald.

Postmas'er General McLelan has demonstrated that he is a stateman. He has changed the name of Cartwright post office to Block, stock. Hereafter who shall accuse him of being small-minded ?-London Advertiser.

Many Conservatives among the farmers of Ontario are pronounc ng in favor of commercial The manufac urers are inclined to remonstrate w th them, but they reply by quiving from the speiches of Sir John Macdonald in favor of the plan. Of course there can be no appeal from Sir John, who is the supreme court and privy council of his party.—Oshawx Re-

Riel has upset the Local Governmen', but he is a power no longer, and before many mouths pies away, we will see in this Povince a purely Liberal Government. The Nationalists will disappear from our politics. A few of them may return to their old party, sadder if wiser men, but the majority of them must eventually appeared to the contraction. come under the Liberal banner.—Quebec Chron

The newspaper claims no right to demand in formation. But individuals neverth les will find it the best th ng to take the reporter into the r confidence a little. Most people act sensib'y when the reporter makes his visit of enquiry. The few who are exclusive do not in the end profit by their usefulness, -Toronto World.

The Conservatives are in evident hot water respect ug the King ton election protest. They claim that, no matter how corrupt have been other contests in that city, Sir John enjoyed the remarkable distinction f being fairly and h nestly elected last February. Yet they have made two energetic attempts to swap off the protest which hangs over the Premier's head. One proposal was made to East Ducham which Mr. Blake declined with thanks, and the other was to East Hestings, but that, too, has been politely but firm'y declined by Mr. Burdette. It reems now that Sir John will have to again experience the sea ation of being dropped from his seat by a judge.—Peterboro' Examiner.

It appears that Mr. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, has been charged with the duty of replying to Mr. Davit A. Poes actice on the position of Canada, which appeared in last number of the Forum. Considering that Mr. White is the author of the To y maxim that "political exigence is justify falsehood," it can readdy be understood why he has been chosen to reply to Mr. Poe's acticle. And the nature of the reply can be understood before it s written.—Ottawa Free Press.

THE Montreal Witness, like some politicians in Westmoreland, is too pure to it e-or is if professions count. It advises distrimination against sugar because the refineries are of nacessity run on Sunday. And yet, p obably, we supp se the perspring editor takes sogar in his -lemousde, of course, being a temperance advocate. Why does not the Witness go the whole hog and advise discrim nation against iron, because the blast turnaces have to be run day and might, Sunday and every other day; except when out of blat? The pious editor out t know this, and yet the Witness, it is said, inhab ts an iron building. - Moneton, N. B., Times.

We've all heard of angry reas an i that's why the waterspout.—Detroit Free Press. Talk is cheap. The man who talks too much gets so lineral that he gives himself away.—

Bultimore American. The p-ople of Cork and Dublin are only to turning past favors by timelering the freedom of their cities to Gen Collins. Massachusetts has tendered that fee com of all her cities and towns to thou-ands of people from Cork and Daloin, and hasn't made any talk about it either .-Boston Herald.

MR. DENIS KILBRIDE'S ILLNESS. (Lemster Leader, July 16th)

It is with m con regret we have to announce the continued serio a illness, since his r turn some three weeks back to At 3, of Mr. Denis Kilbride. Our readers are already aware that Mr. Kilbri e, a rew days after his arrival steaments conveying one that a country from Canada, went to Atty, at Rimou-ki, and a cean bill of health from an i to k up his re-i e ce their with his brother, in this country from Canada, went to Athy, such officer shall be equivalent to a cleen bill of health granted by the Quaranina Officer at Gosse Isle, such mail vessels being amenable in all other respects to the Quarantine Regulations, and other respects to the Quarantine Regulations, and other respects to the Quarantine Regulations, and other respects to the Quarantine Regulations, of find that he was hale and health as ever and all other respects to the Quarantine Regulations. No passenger of any other person shall be allowed to land from any mail stampship at Rimonski until declared by the Quarantine officer free from infectious disease or well founded suspicions thereof. Any person ill with cholera, small pox or other contagious disease shall be landed at Grosse Isle for treatment, and the vessel disinfected and allowed to proceed or be detailed in such manner as may be deemed expedient by the Medical Officer for the proceeding of the public health. No steerage passengers hall be allowed to pass the may ction stations, that is Rimouski for the mail steam ship, and Grosse Isle for the mail steam ship, and Grosse Isle for the mail steam ship, and Grosse Isle to the vessels, without furnishing evidence to the satisfaction of the phase of the passengers hall be allowed to pass the majoration of the public health. No steerage passengers hall be allowed to pass the majoration of the public health. The steam of the passengers hall be allowed to pass the majoration of the public health. The mail steam ship, and Grosse Isle to the vessels, without furnishing evidence to the satisfaction of the passengers hall be allowed to pass the majoration of the public health. The mail steam ship, and Grosse Isle for the majoration of the procedure to the satisfaction of the pr from ht with danger but on which the God of our Fathers powed His blessings and tas now fallen wounded in the service of a holy cause But only for a moment. My he soon be in the fore rout of the battle, waging along with his homeless brothers a life and dea histraigle with their coronetted tyrant for the right to live as freemen in their own land.

HAD ENOUGH OF THE UNIONISTS.
LONDON, July 26.—Political surprises have become so common of late that they fail to attract special attention unless they display features of more than ordinary significance. features of more than ordinary significance. The one now most talked about is the action of Lord Kensington, which indicates his return to the Gladstonian fold. Lord Kensington was a baron in the Irish peerage, a member of Parliament and an active Liberal whip. He was elevated to the peerage of Great Britain by Mr. Gladstone just previous to the retressible to the label liberal majatry, and immediately Mr. Gladstone just previous to the retrement of the Liberal ministry, and immediately after his transfer from the representative body to the House of Lords descried the Liberal leader and went over into the Unionist fold. Now 26 Liberal peers have signed a protest against the enforcement of the Coercion Act, and foremost amongst them is Lord Kensington. This is equivalent, of course to secession from the Unionist tanks, and the fact that Lord Kensington has virtually followed in the footsteps of Sir George Otto Trevelvan, whose return to the Sir George Otto Trevelvan, whose return to the Liberal party a few weeks ago was the first of the succession of heavy blows the Unionists have received, creates a profound sensation. The secssion of Lord Kensington and the death of secssion of Lord Kensington and the death of Mr. Verdin, the Unionist member for Northwick, coming as they do almost simultaneously, have aroused a feeling of consernation among the Unionists. Should the Gladstonians capture the vacant seat it will increase the conviction that the mills of the gods grind slow but are running full time, and that their hoppers are filled with Unionist grist.

A REPORTER'S REWARD.

New York July 25.—Reporter John M. Wall,
of the New York Tribunc, received a substantial
testimonial of esteem resterday in the shape of
cheque fdr \$1,025, some smaller amounts, which
brought the totalitup to the neighborhood of
\$1,200, and a handsome diamend ring, from his
friends and admiress, among the home rule sympathizers here. Mr. Wall was a journalist in
Ireland, a fellow-prisoner with Farnell in the
Kilmainham jail, and he accompanied William
O'Brien on his crusade through Canada against
the Marquis of Lansdowne. During the riot a
Toronto he was struck on the head by a stone
while standing next to O'Brien. Bryan McSwyny made the presentation, and speeches were
also made, by the Poet Geoghan, Judge Mc Swyly made the presentation, and specials where the presentation and specials with the Rost Geogham, Judge Mc all be liable to a penalty not exceeding four all be liable to a penalty not exceeding four Carthy, John Mullaly, Major Haggerty, Judge Carthy, John Mullaly, Major Haggerty, Judge Brown, Z. Halpin, James A. O'Gorman and Major D'Shaughnessy.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Never forg t to salt and water your stock regularly.

Glycerine and sulphur mixed are good for papes in young chickens. The red onion is said to hold its flavor lorger

than any other variety.

Feed Indian corn aparingly to fowls at this eason, as it is too fattening. Queen bees sh-uld always be raised from the ery best stock in the apiary.

Clover pasture increases the milk yield in cows ind makes yellow but e.

Raise some variety of popcorn with very small kernels for the young chicks. Impute air in the hennery causes many of the

inest fowls to sicken and die. Don't grow fruit or vegetables too thick thinning out improves size and quality. A new, cheap and effective insect kill r is omposed of one part muriats of pota h in 1,000

parts of water. The man who warms himself up every morning grooming his horses will be well remunerated for his trauble.

Sluggish horses are generally made so by the way they are handled. A lazy man is pietty sure to have lazy horses. Grade cattle the produce of polled bulls-

whether Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway or Norfolk—seldom or never have hoons. There is no one thing that is so much required nowadays of the average farm as to thoroughly vatematize labor.

You will be likely to save trouble by speaking quietly to your horses every time you approach them in the stable or elsewhere. Raw onions chopped fine and mixed with food

twice a week are recommended as better than a dozen cures for chicken cholera. Fine hay or cut or well-broken straw make good nests for hens. As good, perhaps better, nests can be made of shavings of soft wood from

the carpenter's bench. Fowls should not be allowed around birns, stables or carriage houses. They are neither useful nor ornamental adjuncts thereto; on the contrary, they are highly detrimental.

Recent experiments seem to show that eggs will keep in fair condition from June to November packed in salt, and that it is qui e as good as the lime and salt pickly commonly used. Never clean horses in the stable, the dust

ouls their crib, makes them disgusted with their food, and vitiates the atmosphere, which should be kept healthful by every means at command.

There is really very little, if any, popular de mand for elemangarine or initiat on butter. This fact has been ascertained wherever laws have been enforced compeling the sale of the bogus artic's on its merits.

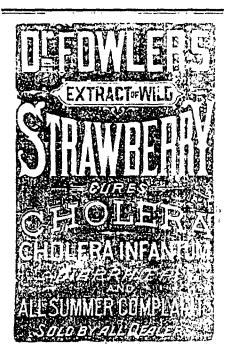
The test way to break a horse from balking is to beat him at his own game! Thre him out by humoring and enforcing his freak, even if it continue all night! It is a trying remedy, not to say severe, but it will succeed in the end, which fact should render perseverance a desider atum.

A woman chicken fancier says :- I have raised chicks for twen y years and know where-of I affirm when I say they will grow well on commeal mixet with milk, provided they have clean quarters and plenty of range. I have had the same breed lay months earlier than my neighbor, who fed boiled eggs, &c.

A mess of feed given to a c.w while she is being milk d draws her att mion and she will not hold up the milk as cows are apt to do when the calf is taken from them. The milking can be done more thoroughly as well as quicker, when the cow is quietly feeding. And if feet cabbage or turnips at this time the odor will not effect the milk.

NOT A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

LONDON, July 23. - John Bright has written a et er advising the electors of the Bridgeton divi-ton of Glasgow to vote for Evelyn Ashl-y Conservative, who is running against Sir George Trevelvan, the Liberal candidate in the contest for the vacant seat in Parliament for hat district.



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BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose o RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor othe deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for a ong period.

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The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing alinents peculiar to females, at the invalid. Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in licely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar silments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a coothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondence

sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Fav orite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stonnet, indigestion, dyspepsis and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

'Favorite Prescription' is a positive cure for the most complicated and ob-

"Favorite Prescription" is a posi-stive cure for the most complicated and ob-stinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, in-flammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of func-

flammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierco's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder discases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrotulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed out for many years.

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Unlocks will it clogged avenues of the Bowels, Ridneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the accretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bihousness, Dyspesia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Propsy, Linness of Vision, Jamdice, Salt Rheum, Erystelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debil's ye sill these all many other amiliar Complaints, and to the legan influence of MULDOUK ELOCO BRITLIES.

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W Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only Halves, 85; Fifths, 82; Tenths, 81. LIBT OF PRIZES.

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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Numidian	6 100	Ruit	ding.
Parisian	5 400	Le vi	TT a
Sardinian	4 650	Con	V.H. Smith, RNR.
Polynesian	4 100		
Sarmatian	2 600		Hugh Wylie.
Circomina	3,000	- · · ·	W. Richardson.
Circassian	4,000	L.U. I	t Barret PArn
Peruvian	3,400	UHIDE	al (2 Meanlan
Nova Scotiar	13,300	1	K. H. Hughes
Caspian	3,200	- 11	Alex. McDougal
Carunagidian	3 600	· 1.	A. Macnicol.
O.0611811	4 600	•	R. P. Moore.
Korwegian .	2 501	- 1	R. Carruthers.
nibernian	S 440	4	John Brown.
auguring	. 9.766		John Bentley.
restorian	2700	U	John France
ruseman	. 31000	44	Tomas Tance
Scandinavian	3,600	41	James Ambury
Buenos Ayres	an 9 900	41	John Park.
Corean	4 000	**	James Scott.
Grecian	2,00		J. C. Menzies.
Manitahan		11	C. E. LeGallai.
Manitoban	3,170	51	W. Dalziel.
Canadian	2,600	*1	John Kerr
Phonician	2,800	11	D. McKillop,
wandeneign.	2 (100	- 11	D. J. James
wucerne	2 200	- 11	W. S. Main.
Newfoundlan	d1.500	11	C. J. Myline,
Acadian	1,350	11	F. McGrath.
	(-, . Dicarath.

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

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Mon-treal Mail Fervice, salling from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foylo to receive on board and land balls and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in-tended to be despatched

Sarmatian, Sarmatian, Wednesday, Aug. 3
Parisian, Parisian, Wednesday, Aug. 31
Parisian, Sept. 1 Pastengers, if they so delire, can embark at Montrea after 8 p.m., on the evening previous to the steamer's

salling.

"These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.
Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec:—Cabin,
\$60, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodation) Intermediata, \$30. Steerage from Mentreal, \$21.75; from
Quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverbool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Extin Service, sailing from Liverpoet and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Perry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched **CircassianThursday, Aug. 11 Friday, Aug. 12 PolynesianThursday, Aug. 25 Friday, Aug. 26 Passengers, 'f they so desire, can embark at Montreal after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's calling.

after a p.m. of the factor of the falling.

These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Rates of passage from Montrea or Quebec: Cabin, 25c, 560 and 570 (according to account odation): Intermediate, \$30: Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

The Stemmers of the Ginsgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:—

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The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow direct: FROM BOSTON. Austrian. About July 30 Scandinavian About Aug. 13 Prussian. About Aug. 27

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Hibernian — Alout Sept. 15

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING Persons desirons of bringing their friend from America con obtain Passage Certificates to lowest rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

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Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Luding grantel at Liverpool and Glasgow, and a Commental Ports, to all points in Canahe: and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Ealtimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from at Eadway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow via Bat more Eoston, Quebec and Montreal.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a lime and then have them return again. Sepan a radical cure. I have mined the discase of PITS, EFIDER'SY or FALL-ING SIGKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others in we falled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you mothing for a tital, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. O. ROOT, Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

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WANTED-FOUR FEMALE TEACH-ers for Roman Catholic school, in the parish of St. Sophic, County Terrebonne. Salary from \$100 to \$140 per annum. Address: JOHN JOSEPH CARRY, Sec. Treas.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

Male Teacher, holding Second-Class Certifi-cate, for Senior Department Brockville Separate

Applicants must forward copies of testimonials and state salary expected.

Service to commence let September. Applications must be in on or before 27th August.

52-3

Address:
VERY REV. DEAN GAUTHIER,
Brockville, Ont.

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GRANT'S (Alum Powder) * ..

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.

E. G. Love, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure.
"H. A. Morr, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance.

Henry Morron, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

Note-The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking

Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in

each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by

Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking

l'owder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound

more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advant-

age of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which composed are pure and wholesome. S. Dana Haves, State Assayer, Mass."

HANFORD'S, when fresh....

RUMFORIPS, when fresh.

REDHEAD'S

AMAZON (Alum Powder) # ...

PIONEER (San Francisco)....

CZAR..... DR. PRICE'S.....

SNOW FLAKE (Groff's).....

LEWIS'....

PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....

HECKER'S....

GILLET'S.... ANDREWS&CO."Regal"*

BULK (Powder sold loose)....

BUMFORD'S, when not fresh

it is composed are pure and wholesome.

Health all over the world.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-

sale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.-There has been a decided improve-

OATMEAL.—The market remains quiet, sales of car lots being quoted at \$3.85 to \$3.95; jobbing lots at \$4.05 to \$4.25; granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2.50

Bran, &c .- Feed is firm and higher, sales o

bran having been made at \$14 to \$14.50 for car lots, and shorts have been placed at \$15.50 to

816.
WHEAT.—The market has been quiet. In

Manitoba wheat a round quantity of No. 1 hard in store was offered at 85c. We quote Canada red winter and spring at 82c to 84c. The crop reports are discouraging in some dis-

tricts for spring wheat.

Conn.—The market is quiet at 47c to 48c

PEAS.—There is a steadier feeling, and prices

-There is a firmer feeling in England

are nominally quotel at 67c to 68c per 66 lbs

which however, has not yet been felt to any appreciable extent here although there is a

better feeling, and we quote 241c to 251c. BARLEY.—Malting barley, 50c to 55c; feed do

RYE.—Prices are quoted nominally at 55c to

BUCKWHEAT.—There is no enquiry, and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs. Last sale at

MALT.—Trade steady at 80c to 90c per bushe

SEEDS.—Business quiet. We quote as follows: Canadian timothy, \$2.75, and American at \$2.60.

Red clover seed nominal at \$5.25 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6. Flax seed,

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—A moderately fair country trade is in progress at about last week's prices.

In Canada short cut mess pork we have to re-port further sales at \$17.60.. Lard is quiet with

porturtner sales at \$17.00. Lard is quiet with a few sales reported on country account at 9c for Canadian in pails, and at 9c to 9c for Chicago brands. In smoked meats there is a limited business at the moment; but sugar cured hams are firm at 12c, and canvassed at 12c to 13c. Breakfast bacon has been sold at

12½ to 13c. Breekfast bacon has been sold at 10½ to 11c, and shoulders at 8½c to 8½c. In tallow three small lots were sold at 3½c to 3½c. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl., \$17.50 to \$00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to 00.00; Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to 00.00; mess pork, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; thin mess pork, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; thin mess pork, per bbl., 00 to 00; mess beef per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess beef per tce., \$00.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per lb., 00c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 00c.

OC to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., OC to 13c; hams and flanks, green, per lb., OC to OC; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9½ to 9½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to OC; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., OC to 4½c.

for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Ontario.

afloat.

\$1,10 to \$1,25.

CLEVELAND'S(short wt. +oz.)

CHARM (Alum Powder) *...

SHATTERED HOPES.

Standing to-night in the waning light
Of lifetime's summery bloom,
I muse with tears on the fleeting years,
With their shadowy mist of gloom.
My sorrow cries for the olden skies,
Seen in my childhord days,
Ere a single cloud with vap'ry shroud,
I make the golden rays. Imprisoned the golden rays.

And wand'ring back on the winding track, With a slow and solumn tread, search in vain for the lovely train Which around my pathway shed; he hope so bright, whose beautiful light, Like a tarnished golden thread, lost its gleam, and the beautiful dream shattered, scattered and dead.

lide no more, as in days of yore,
Down a laughing, singing stream,
Where flowers bloom with a sweet perfume,
And the banks are brightest green.
But the surging tide is deep and wide,
And my barque is tempest-toot,
And hypkors pare as they heat the shore. And breakers roar as they beat the shore, Like waning spirits lost.

The billows leap to the tempest's sweep, And I hear the shouting storm, Flinging the spray in a maddened way,

Over my shivering form; And never a ray of light doth stray Through the clouds of ebon hue, That I may know if the hopeful bow Is spanning the sky of blue.

Be still, my soul, for the blessed goal Of eternal peace and light,
Is not for those who idly repose,
Where the sunbeams linger bright;
But the hand of God doth lift the rod O'er the heads of those whom He. Loving, desires, through refining fires, To prepare for eternity. BELLE McG.

Portland, St. John, N.B., July 26, 1887.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

New Zealand Catholics are making a determined stand against State education. The Rev. James J. McGovern, D. D., of Lockport, Ill., has just celebrated his silver

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd are about to found a house of their Order in Kansas City, Rev. Father Nash, of the Sacred Heart

Brotklyn, has just started to build a \$55,000 achool house. The parish is out of debt. The Catholics of West Bend, Palo, Alta county, Iowa, have raised a sufficient sum to

build a handsome church. Eishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, is the senior Catholic Prelate of America. He has worn the purple for thirty-four years.

The Benedictine Sisters of St. Joseph, Minne, sota, are creeting a brick school for the use of 94 Indian girls under their charge.

The Sisters of Charity of Mount Seton, Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa, are building a beautiful convent school.

A colony of one hundred Catholic families from Canada is about to be established in Snohomish county, Washington territory.

Hampton Palace in Columbia S.C., has been purchased by the Ursuline Sisters, who intend opening an academy for young ladies there. The Catholic church at Payne, Ohio, has

been struck by lightning and greatly damaged The loss, however, is covered by insurance. The Dominicans of St. Mary's, New Haven-Connecticut, have reduced during the past wear the debt on their church from \$70,000 to 5,000.

A despatch from Mansfield, Ohio, announces e sudden death by apoplexy in that city of 11 Rev. John Quincy Adams, paster of St. trick's, Pa.

The eastern wing of the new hospital for the aged and infirm of Adrian, Michigan, has just been opened through the exertions of the Rev. Pather Rohowski.

Father Anger, of Montreal, has been appointed Provincial of the Oblate Order in Canada, his juri diction applying to Manitoba

and the North-West. The er at Baptist female seminary at Monticelle, Illinois, has been sold, and bought by the Sisters of Providence, who have opened a young

Indies academy there. Father Damen, S.J., 80 well known as one of the pioneer priests of the Jesuit Order, will cele-brate his golden jubilee in November next in

the city of Chicago. The Redemptorist Fathers have thirty establishments in the United States. They were introduced in the United States in 1832 by Arch-

bishop Eccleston, of Baltimore. Moritz Moses, a Jew, was baptized recently in the Catholic faith by the Rev. P. Decker, of Milwaukee, at St. Anthony's Church. His father is a rabbi at Galheim, Bavaria.

A splendid altar, costing \$16,000, was lately presented to the Church of St. François de Sales, Walnut City, Cincinnati, by Mr. and

Sales, Walnut City, Cincinnati, by Mr. and Mrs. Kleine, members of the congregation. Many converts from Judaism, Episcopalian-sm and Methodi in were made during a recent mission at St. Gabriel's Church, New York, in

ich the Jesuits were active workers. In the 17th ult. several candidates were reved into the order of Franciscan Sisters of srity by the Archbishop of the diocese in the vent at Silver Lake, Manitowoc County.

The Nun of Kenmare has opened a new sum erretreat for working girls on the brow of the palisades at Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey. The home, which has been named "Paradise House," is situated in Paradise Park.

A recent letter from the Mother House in Montreal to the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jenus and Mary in Portland, Oregon, announce the glad tidings of the official approbation o heir constitutions by the highest ecclesiastical

uthority on earth, that of our gloriously reign Pontiff Leo XIII. The Hanselman family, of Williamsburgh basgiven four sons to the Church—the Rev oseph M. Hanselman, of St. Benedict's; the tev. George M. Hanselmann, of the Holy Trin-ty; the Rev. James J. Hanselman, of the Holy

Family parish; and the Rev. Peter Hanselman. Lately, during a pilgrimage of the people of Nicolet diocese, having at their head their hon-ored bishop, three miracles were wrought in the

sanctuary at Beaupré. A man who had had his knee cut with a blow from an axe, and who sould not walk, was completely healed. A deaf and dumb child of five years of age suddenly recovered his hearing. A little girl of eleven years of age, whose side was paralyzed, was restored to perfect health. Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax, N. S., has

made a timely and sensible protest against the passage of an absurd set of Sunday Blue Laws in the province. Premising with a statement of man's duty to observe the religious obligations of the day, he says, "But no sensible man, much less one loving God, imagines that a poor mortal should spend the whole Sunday in prayer or in some pious work."

Envious of the grand cathedral which Catholic faith has erected in New York, the Protestnts are about to combine for the purpose of ildirgan Episcopal cathedral which is to be ntimes as large as St. Patrick's. It may seem riousthat an edifice so large is to be erected the use of one of the smallest religious bodies the country, for in fact there are not enough siscopaliars in New York, men, women and ildren, all counted, to fill it. But with the otestants the size of the congregation does stenter into the consideration of the question

Physician (with his ear to patient's chest)-There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once. Patient (anxiously)—That swelling is my pocket the Ameer himself. The insurgents have blocked book, doctor. Please don't reduce it too much the roads between Candahar and India.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief. CABLE . TITLE

Yesterday was a regular bank holiday in Eng land, and all the exchanges were closed.

The town of Sassow in Galicia has been destroyed by fire. Fifteen corpses have been recovered from the ruins. Twenty children are missing.

Three young Nihilists murdered General Nesterova's widow at Vladikavha and stole 800,000 roubles. They were arrested while trying to escape to Turkey.

Prince von Hohenlohe arrived at Gastein and conferred with the Emperor William upon the condition of Aleace-Lorraine. The Emperor is in the best of health.

The city of Peshawur in the northwestern part of India, in the Punjaub, is affected with cholera of the worst type. Three hundred death, from the disease occurred during July. M. Ferry has finally chosen M. Proust and M. Raynal as his s conds in his coming duel with General Boulanger. Both sides met at Al. Proust's residence to-night to decide upon the conditions of the duel.

It is reported that Prince Ferdinand, against the advice of the other members of the Saxe-Coburg family, will start to-morrow for Bulgaria, and will take the oath of office as prince of Bulgaria at Tirnova on Thursday.

M. Dolafoss, denies the truth of Deputy Lauer's accusation, to the effect that he (Delafosse) made overtures to Gen. Boulanger to head a coup d'etat in tavor of the restoration of the mona chy. M. Delatosse has challenged M. Lauer to fight a duel.

An immense migration movement is proceeding in Central Russia. Peasants and farmers are going in large numbers to Western Siberia, where free pasture arable lands abound. The movement threatens to result in a serious agricultural crisis. It is reported that the Government is about to ston the migration

ment is about to stop the migration. A despatch from St. Paul de Loanda, dated A despatch from St. Paul de Loanda, dated July 31, s ys: M. Jaussen, governor of the Congo free state, writes from Borna that since receiving the news of the arrival of Stanley at Campon, the Aruwhimi river, no messenger has arrived from the Upper Congo and that the first news of any accident that may have happened to Stanley must be brought by a Congo state messenger, who is expected to arrive at Borna in a few days. in a few days.

AMERICAN.

Charles H. Reed, Guireau's counsel, attempted suicide on Saturday in New York and yesterday was pronounced insane.

James Martin, a painter, 17 years old, who was working on the Brooklyn bridge yesterday missed his footing on the scaffold and fell into the river. He was picked up by a tug and taken to the bospital. He complained of a pain in his side where he struck the water, but apparently was not seriously injured. The distance he fell is about 160 feet. He was kept at the hospital as it was thought he might have suffered internal injuries.

CANADIAN. The Nova Scotia Cotton Company earned \$20,000 last year and will declare a dividend for a first time in five years.

Yesterday afternoon Alfred Burbanks, a married man, about forty years of age, was suffocated while cleaning out a hole at the Woodstock cas works.

The drowning of Miss Powers and Miss Christian at Prospect yesterday, directs attention to the fact that nearly all the drowning accidents of the season resulted from Sunday boating.

The striking Toronto carpenters were tendered a benefit by the Doty Ferry Line Company last night, and about 15,000 went over to the island, where a concert was held. The strikers will net about \$1,500.

It was 86 in the shade to day. oldest inhabitant fails to remember such an un precedented spell of hot weather as Halifax has had this summer. All the crops in this part of Nova Scotia are shrivelled.

Peter Nettle, the man who shot and killed George Stevens near the International bridge on Wednesday, was to day brought before A. G Hill, police magistrate, and committed to the Welland jail on a charge of murder. He will be tried in October.

Mayor Howland, of Toronto, has decided not to hold a public investigation in regard to the accidental shooting of young Macdonald at the rifle range, but will leave it to the military authorities. He will write to Col. Gibson, of Hamilton, president of the Ontario Rifle Association, on the matter.

The lighting of the city of Quebec by electric light was inaugurated last night. A band of music was present on Dufferin Terrace to en-liven the event. Several hundred people assembled. The light proved a grand success throughout. They derive motive power from the Falls of Montmorenci.

ANNEXATION.

UNION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

TORONTO, Ont., July 30.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:— London, July 29.—Col. Onimet and several members of the Wimbledon team sailed yesterday for Canada.

MUST COME.

The cable letters of Mr. Baden Powell and Mr. John Bright, which appeared in the Mail and were telegraphed to the English press, are causing much discussion. Mr. Bright's letter shares the inconsistency of those who seek o uphold the existing fiscal system, Mr. Bright's propositions are absolutely contradictory. The abolition of the tariffs of the North American continent would leave the industries of that continent a prey to the English manufacturer, and knowing the converse Mr. Bright yet declares that an increase of tariff there would be

hostile to England. Another writer says union between Canada and the United States must and will come, unless we wake up to a knowledge of the grave crisis we are approaching. The proposal to form a union on free exchange principles leads to the belief that the two countries, i.e. Canada and United States, will coalesce under one government. Yet we do nothing for Canada but treat her as an alien. Our policy should be the adoption of an Imperial union for fiscal purposes and differential rates between the colonies and other countries. The writer favors a new policy of favoring those who favor us, and obviate the fiscal union between Canada and the States.

THE AMBER'S TRUMP CARD. CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.—Advices from Candahar state that the Ameer of Afghanistan has caused a proclamation to be posted in the bazars in that city, informing his subjects that the British Government is holding six infantry divisions, each consisting of nine regiments, with cavalry and artillery in readiness to march into Afghanton and artillery in readiness to march into Afghanton. istan to suppress the revolt of the Ameer's enemies in the interior. The proclamation adds:
"I can't suppress the Ghilzais, but they remain ready in case Russis takes advantage of the revolution to invade the country." The Ameer's continuous to the country of the country. invites the rebels to return to their homes, and says he will only punish the chiefs in the insurrection. He warns Great Britain against permitting Ayoub Khan to approach the frontier. The opponents of the Ameer explain that in issuing the proclamation the Ameeer is playing his trump card, as he finds that the people value his alliance with England more than they value

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS. THE ROUTE TO THE EAST. ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).

What the Colonial Conference Think of the C. P. Bailways Proposal for Postal and Telegraphic Communication—The Queca's Title. Bank of British. Columbia-Other Items.

land's offer to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia.

Chang Ta J.n. the Chinese Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru, has arrived in London on his way to New York.

The town of Second in California accepted Englished a despatch to the officers a iministering the Governments of the Colonial Conference.

On the question of postal and telegraphic companies are considered to the colonial Conference. marizing the results of the Colonial Conference. On the question of postal and telegraphic communication, he says the important proposals of the Caradian Pacific for a service between Vancouver and Hong Kong were not discussed at length, being then under the consideration of the Imperial Government. Attention was called by the Canadian representatives to the scheme, as well as to one for establishing a line of stramers from Vancouver to Australia, and it was stated that the mails could be carried to Australia and Asiatic ports in considerably less Australia and Asiatic ports in considerably less time and at considerably less cost than at present. A proposal for an alternative cable to Australia was also brought forward. A battle recently took place between the Afghans and the Gilzais. Rumors are current of treachery among the Ameer's troops. Particulars have not yet been received. be willing to substatze another company in addition to the Eastern Extension Company, and the Imperial post office reported that such a subsidy would not be entertained. He (Sir Henry Holland) had expressed his willingness to brirg before the Government the wishes of the only g cerors the conference that the line might be constructed for military purposes and exclu-sively controlled by the Imperial Government, but he could not now hold out any hope that such a scheme would be favorably received. THE BOUTES TO INDIA.

THE ROUTES TO INDIA.

Two alternative routes to India and the East were suggested, one by the Cape and the other from Vancouver. The latter was warmly advocated by the Canadian delegates as deserving to be placed in comparition with the existing Suez line in point of speed, convenience and economy, and as possessing the additional advantage of passing entirely through British territory. The conference expressed its admiration of the energy and enterprise shown in carrying out the great pacific undertaking, and marked its sense. energy and enterprise shown in carrying out the great pacific undertaking, and marked its sense-of the imperial importance of the connecting link thus established by giving its ready assent to the propositions submitted by Sir Alexander Campbell on May 6th. They are as follows:—First—The connection receutly formed through Canada by railway and telegraph orems a new first of the stable or the Canada by railway and telegraph opens a new canada by rankway and telegraph opens a new alternative line of imperial communication over the high seas and British possessions, which promises to be of great value alike in its naval, military, commercial and political aspects. Secondly—That the connection of Canada Secondly—That the con Secondly—That the connection of Canada and Australasia by direct sub-marine telegraph across the Pacific is a project of high importance to the empire, and every doubt as to its practicability should, without delay, be set at rest by a thorough and exhaustive survey. On the other hand, continues Sir Henry Holland, proposals were submitted on b-half of the Eastern company for a reduction of rates upon condition of pany for a reduction of rates upon condition of obtaining a guarantee from the Colonial govern

THE QUEEN'S TITLE.

On the question of the alteration of the Queen's title, Sir John Macdonald telegraphed Sir Alexander Campbell that Canada would be honored by her name being mentioned in Her Majesty's title. Sir Aley. Campbell's opinion was that the title of the proclamation of 1858, after the Indian mutiny, was a good one and would be satisfactory to the people of Canada.

PRESS OPINIONS. The Times, commenting on the above despatch, says the objections to Mr. Sandford Fleming's bold scheme for the assumption of 33,000 miles of Australian telegraphs by the Imperial Government are obvious, though not insur-

The Daily News says : The discussions of the conference were of practical value, being on subjects of the greatest impertance, testifying to the immense stridies in the last few years in the f. deration of sympathizers between the colonis and the mother country. If the mother country and the colonies and dependencies thereof con time to feel towards each other as their representatives have felt during these discussions, we reed have no fears for the future of the empire or for the future of the race. BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Bank of British Columbia has declared a dividend of six per cent. and a bonus of one per cent. The chairman said the prospects for the next half year were very good. He expected that in addition to the usual dividend a bonus of two per cent would be declared at Christmas. Business was increasing, and all the branches are growing. British Columbia was rapidly developing and the directors followed every opening. The loans brought out by the bank for British Columbia and Vancouver were very

CANADIAN SECURITIES. On the stock exchange among the Canadian lines there is a fall of 11 on Grand Trunk second preference shares, 1 on the first preference, 1 ou the third preference, 1 on the ordinary and 1 on the fours guaranteed, and 1 on the Canadian

successful. The report was adopted.

AONTHER LIBERAL VICTORY. LONDON, July 30.—The parliamentory election to fill the vacancy in the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, caused by the retirement of Thomas Blake (Home Roler), has resulted in a large increase in the Liberal vote, Mr. Samuelson, the Liberal candid tte, defeating Mr. Wyndham (Conservative), by 4.286 to 2,734. In the last election the district was carried by Mr. Blake over F. L. Lucas (Liberat-Unionist) by a majority of 1,407, the total vote being 6,237. The Liberals now carry it by majority of 1,550 in a total vote of 7,022, the Liberals increasing their poll 664 votes. The Conservatives increase theirs 321. A prominent politician, pointing to the election, says: "It shows that the Liberal-Unionist are returning

to their old allegiance.''

The August number of The North American Review opens with a paper by Prof. W. G. Sum-ner, in which he deplores the encroachments of socialistic tendencies upon individual freedom and political democracy. Moncure D. Conway contributes the second paper entitled "The Queen of England." Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, editor of the New York Evangelist and brother of Cyrus Field, addresses an open letter to Col. Robert G. Ingersell, praising his hatred of superstition, but hoping he will yet become a Christian. Dr. W. S. Searle, who has been specially known of late as Beecher's physician, treats "Sedentary Men and Stimulants," and claims that the paratriptics—tea, coffee, to-bacco, wine, and the like—act as regulators of appetite and are "waste-savers." Dion Bouciappetite and are "waste-savers." Dish Botter cault has a brief and bright criticism of Conquelin and Irving, and their recent controversy touching the principles of their art. Wong. Chin Foo answers the question "Why am I a Heathen?" He trusts that the Christian nations will eventually be converted to Confucianism. Under the title of "Health Insurance," Dr. Woods Hutchinson advises the payment of physicians by the year—a sort of medical retainer for which patients shall be medical retainer for which patients shall be watched constantly and, as far as possible, guarded against illness. Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn has a very remarkable article on "The New Knownothing.sm and the Old." Dr. McGlynn tells of public money misap propriated to sectarian purposes, and opposes government support of "parochial schools." William A. Phillips shows that the United States as a debtor is a bad one, and often very dishonest, because "Claims against the Government" cannot be sued and collected as in the case of individuals. The Review con-cludes with "Current American Literature."

Very Young Man—You would'nt think it, but I've just paid £5,000 in cash for a house, all made by my own pluck and perseverance. Young Lady—Really! What business are you in? Very Young Man—I'm a son-in-law.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples.-Canadian fruit is commencing to APPLES.—Canadian fruit is commencing to arrive in barrels, a lot of 10 bbls of Western apples being sold at \$3.50. Two cars of Ameri-can apples were received and sold at \$4 to \$4.75 per bbl. In baskets several lots were placed at

60c to 75c each, but they are slow sale.

LEMONS.—Under the stimulating influence of continued hot weather the demand for lemons is good, and sales have been made during the past week at \$4 50 to \$5.50 per box as to quality,

FLOUR.—There has been a decided improvement in the demand, and an advance of 5c to 10c per bbl. Amongst the recent sales reported are 120 bbls, patent at \$4.20, 125 bbls. choice superior fresh ground at \$4.10; 250 bbls. ordinary superior fresh ground at \$4.10; 250 bbls. ordinary superior fresh ground at \$4.10; 250 bbls. do. old ground at \$3.85; 1,900 bbls. Manitoba strong at \$4 30 to \$4.35 and 500 bbls. medium at \$4 10 to \$4.20. For expert there is a good enquiry for strong flour, recent transactions covering about \$,000 to 10,000 sacks on p.t., but known to be at low prices, part supposed to be on consignment. We quote:—Patent, \$4 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.10 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Amarican), \$4.10 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$4.05; Extra Superfine, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.65; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Superfine, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Middings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollarda, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.85 to \$1.95; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.70; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. OATMEAL.—The market remains quiet, sales of carlots being quoted at \$3.85 to \$3.95; inh. Prais.—A few lots of bell pears have been received and sold at \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl. A few lots of Bartletts have come to hand in baskets. but next week they will be looked for in barrels. Small harvest pears sell at 75c to 90c per basket.

at \$1.75 to \$3 for yellows. A carload is in today and another has been advised.

WATER MELONS.—Two cars of water melons have arrived and two more are on the way. Sales have been made at 30c to 40c each in lots.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—California fruit, which continues to come in freely menuity and the continues to come in freely me enquiry, and quite a number of sales have been made during the past few days. Pears have been placed at \$4 to \$5 per box, peaches at \$3.50 per box, plums at \$3 per box, and a few

lois of grapes at \$3.50 per case.

CUBRANTS.—Black currents in crates have sold at Sc to 9c per quart as to quality, and red and white currents at 75c to \$1 per basket. CCCOANUT —The market is quiet but steady at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per hundred.

GENERAL MARKETS. FRESH FISH .- Sales of New codfish have been made at 4c to 4c per ib. The receipts of fresh sa mon are light, and latest sales of Br.tish Columbia are reported at 12c to 14. New bine-less fish has been received and placed at 51c to 7c as to quality. These prices are 1c per lb higher than those f a year ago.

SALT FISH.—A few lots of Cape Breton herring have been received and sold at \$5.50 per

bbl. The only th ng worth mentioning in other lines is the demand for dry cod, which have sold n small lots at \$4 to \$4.25 per quintal. CANNED FISH.—New mackerel are offered to

arrive at \$3.50 per case, and we quote \$3.25 to \$3.50. Lotsters quiet but steady, at \$3.85 to \$4 FISH OIL. - The market for seal oil continues

firm, last sales being reported at 48c, and we quote 48c to 50c. Cod oil is very dull, some dealers finding it impossible to make sales, not withstanding the inducements held out in the shape of low prices, which we quote at 33c to 34c for Newfoundland, and at 30c to 31c for Nova Scotia. Cod liver oil is steady at 70c to

STEAM COAL .- The demand still holds good, and agents for the Caledonia mills state that they are unable to supply all the orders that could be taken. Cargo lots of Cape Breton coal are quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.25, and smaller lots at

CHOLERA INFANTUM This most fatal disease of Infancy.

PREVENTED.

CONTROLLED, and CURED by Lactated Food

It has been successful in hundreds of cases where FOR INFANTS. of any age, it may be used with confidence, as a safe and complete substitute for mother's muk.

FOR INVALIDS, it is a perfect Nutrient in either chronic or acute cases. Weak stomachs always retain and relish it. Physicians and mother concede ts superiority. The most palatable, nourishing and economical of roots.

150 Meals for an Infant for \$1,00-EASILY PREPARED. At Druggists -- 95c., 50c, \$1. A valuable pamphlet sent on application. WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.

1887-BABIES-1887 The London police authorities are encouraging the police to study shorthand. They believe that the time will come when a knowledge of the art will be so general among the police to study shorthand a cable that the time will come when a knowledge of the art will be so general among the pelers" that the larger the force the more shorthanded it will be, which is a most amusing the larger that the larger the force the more shorthanded it will be, which is a most amusing the larger than the larger the force the more shorthanded it will be, which is a most amusing the larger than the larger the force the more shorthanded it will be, which is a most amusing the larger than the larger

TRAVELLING WRAPS \$ 2.15
TRAVELLING WRAPS 2.40
TRAVELLING WRAPS 3.00
TRAVELLING WRAPS 3.50
TRAVELLING WRAPS 3.75
TRAVELLING WRAPS 4.50
TRAVELLING WRAPS 5.00
TRAVELLING WRAPS 5.75
TRAVELLING WRAPS 7.50
TRAVELLING WRAPS 7.50
TRAVELLING WRAPS 9.00
TRAVELLING WRAPS 10.00

Ladies will find a full assortment of Long wraps at the above prices, in all the Newsat Styles and perfect fit. S. CARSLEY.

> SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS SPAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS

The demand for Shawls is increasing every day. Our daily sales prove that we are giving best value. Another lot just put to stock, ready to show on Monday.

S. CARSLEY.

BOYS' JERSEY SUITS 70c Boys' Je sey Suits in a great variety of style

S. CARSLEY. BOYS' WASHING SUITS \$1.80

and all sizes from 70c.

BOYS' WASHING SUITS 1.80 Boys' Seaside and Washing Suits from \$1,80

in all sizes, at S. CARSLEY'S.

SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS There are a few of these choice Bedsteads left.

which will be closed out at exactly half price; want space for other goods. S. CARSLEY,

FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS One of the largest and most varied assortment

of Floor Cloth and Lineleums to be had in the Dominion at greatly reduced prices. S. CARSLEY.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, (ANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal. Superior Court. No.
494. Dame Delphine Charest. of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of Louis Risson, tailor, of the said
City, unly authorized a exter - nustice. Plain vs.
Louis Risson, tailor, of the City and District of Montreal, Desendant.
An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case the 2nd of August, 1887.
Montreal, 2nd August, 1887.

A. ARCHAMBAULT
52-5
Pienwin's Attorney.

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

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

CREAM BALM
when applied into the

p ssages from ade tional colds, completely heals the sores and restores

sense of taste and smell, casy Nota Liquid or Snuff. A Quick Relief

CATA CURES COLD HEAD HAY FEVER DE E &Positive Cure, HAY-FEVER

CREAM BALM

1'A particle is applied into each nostral and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Drugglets; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS, Drugglets, Owego, N.Y.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Whilst a good deal of enquiry has been made by English buyers, they are evidently not yet prepared to pay the prices asked on this side. For choice lots of Eastern Townships 18c has been paid by shippers, and several lots of fine have been taken at 17c to 17dc. In Western the sale of a car load was reported yesterday at 14%, and another car of fine at 15c. Business has a so transpired in creamery at 20c to 201c, holders now asking 25c in the country for late makes, some holding for even higher figures. Creamery, 20c to 21c; Townships, 16c to 18c; Morrislung, 14c to 17c; Brockville, 14c to 17c; Western, 14c to 16c; low grades, 10c to 12c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—The receipts during the past week have not been heavy by any means, but the demand has been very slow, and stocks have been difficult to work off. Sales have been made at 14c to 14c, with strictly fancy stock in cases

HONEY-One or two lots of new strained honey have been received, but we have not yet beard of any transactions. One lot has been offered at 10c without meeting with any response from buyers. Dealers quote 9 to 10c.

MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP.—We have heard of no further sales of round lots of sugar, although we hear of a good sized lot being offered at to, which buyers do not seem willing to pay, as the whole with the sales will be a sugar, although the sales will be a sugar with the sales will be a sugar with the sales will be sales when the sales we can be sugar as the sales will be sales with the sales with the sales will be sales with the sales will be sales with the sale which buyers do not seem willing to pay, as they claim that it is too dark. We quote prices fron 7½ to 10c, as to size of lot and quality. Syrup is very dull at 60 to 65c per tin. and in wood at 4 to 6c per lb.

Hors.—Owing to the continued hot weather, a better demand has been experienced for hops. The offerings, however, have still kept shead of the demand, and prices are as much in buyers force a new Farther business has been done.

favor as ever. Further business has been done, Bavarian and English hops at 15 to 17c.

ASHES.—There is a fair demand at the iduced price, first pots having sold at \$4 per 100

A gentleman who had a fruitful cherry into in an insecure place, put a capital stone imita-tion of a dog under it to frighten away the boys The other morning he went out and found the legs and tail broken off the image and the body sticking in the ground labelled thus:—"The 'ere dorg feels sick."

DIED.

O'REILLY.—At St. Canute, July 13th, Mary McGoey, relict of the late John O'Reilly, aged by years. [Ontario and United States papers years. [Onto

BROPHY.—At Carillon, on the morning the 23rd July, Annie Monica Margare youngest child of John Brophy, C. & G. Cansaged 9 years, 4 months and 9 days.

ted Food as a substitute for mother's milk.
valuable information for the mother given, to of birth. Propagation of John Edward, class and beloved so Units & Richardson Co., Montreal of John Hyland, aged 8 years and 7 months