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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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IRELAND AS IT IS.

Remarkable Testimony by an American Eye Witness.

EFFECTS OF LANDLORDISM.

Mr. V. G. Eaton, the special commissioner of the Boston Globe, sends a very interesting letter to our contemporary on the condition of things in Ireland, from which we extract the following:

Athy is in Kildare county. Six miles away to the south and west is Luggacurran, which lies among hills in the borders of Queen's county. Here is the celebrated Lansdowne estate. The noble Marquis and Governor-General of Canada owns several estates in Ireland, particularly further south. It is in Luggacurran that the big fight is taking place, and Luggacurran the eyes of a political problem look to-day for the solution of a political problem which is the last link in the great chain forged by the feudal barons a millennium ago.

Early Thursday morning we were away for Luggacurran. The roads of Ireland are said to be the best in the world. They are certainly far better than any I have seen in America or England. The people, though poor, have good land. The people, though poor, have good land. The people, though poor, have good land.

On over the bridge spanning the Barrow we went to a brick roof, children, hens, geese, pigs and donkeys getting out of our way as we approached, while swarming dust and barking dogs followed behind. Houses 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 limestone, plastered with mortar and coated with whitewash until they make your eyes ache to look at them in the glaring sunlight.

Back of these houses are green patches of cabbage and potatoe plants close together and growing in rank luxuriance such as only Ireland can show. Inside the peat fire smoulders and smokes under the roof of the house, causing strange shadows on the bare white walls, just as it did 500 years ago when the cottage 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 knows when these cottages were built, no one remembers when they were new. They have come down from the great-grandfather of the man who is now sitting in the chair.

An old man 80 years of age told me that there 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. "Because the man who has his roof slated or a new window put into his house knows 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 fensons grass and clover for hay. The large farmers use great, clattering, horse-drawn 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 cutters, so they have to bend over until their heads nearly touch the ground to mow. Their scythes are big and short and stout, like those of the American farmer. The hay is put into small "cockles" or "bushes," 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 platform at the rear of the tenant's house and put up in big pyramidal stacks or "ricks." You are in Ireland then the chances are you will be given a sample of English justice.

nemi in America. The potatoes and cabbage look 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 ten years or more.

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

It is that of a young blacksmith who was put out 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 ejection. If it be proved that the smith was not on his estate, the landlord will have heavy costs to pay. In the mean while the house and shop are unoccupied, and the premises closely guarded by the constabulary and emergency men. The friends of the smith have put up a temporary shelter for his horse on the adjoining estate now two rods away from the old shop. Here he is working with his horse and plow, and his mowing machines from the time the law gives him his morning soup until the rooks fly home to roost. His old horse, his old plow, and his old piggy are unoccupied. The emergency men go in and out to see that no one profanes the house by invading them. The doors are broken down and the yard is left to the weeds.

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

When an entrance effected the tenant must go out peacefully. 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 danger, and he also wants to make all the trouble for the emergency men he can. He usually succeeds in giving them plenty of work.

There are two or three dozen of them on the Lansdowne estate now, in addition to the constabulary, and I think they all find enough to do. I hope at any rate, for it is too bad that they should be idle. They are very few of them now, guarded by the Royal Irish constables with their rifles.

A dog-cart containing two emergency men, two constables and a driver came down the dusty road at a trot. The emergency men were smoking pipes; the constables grasped their rifles and looked solemn. The constabulary were dressed in blue suits and tall helmets with metal crowns. A black belt was buckled around the waist of the coat. Their trousers were turned up in true English style. The emergency men wore short jackets and caps.

It was a picture such as can be seen nowhere save in Ireland. Here were the wide hedge-lined fields, undulating and rolling away for miles. In all the wild vista there was not a human being in sight. The rooks cawed from the chimneys of the white cottages and the sparrows built their nests in the masonry of the late houses undisturbed by the hands of mischievous children. The hearths were cold, the rooms dark and forsaken. Grass grew and ripened and rotted 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 ordered to starve. And yet the English Government must pay men, and clover men, and feed men to keep the places where no one lives, and where all is as still as deathland. 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 have seen men 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 motioned 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 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. You are in Ireland then the chances are you will be given a sample of English justice."

we pass the military dog-cart. The glaring is renewed, and this time we glare in return. "Ahem," says an emergency man, 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 cigars.

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

"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 for 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 husband?" "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 lime-stone, 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 "Irish linen" was an article of commerce. I heard a creaking at the other end of the room. Straining my eyes I saw a small clock ticking away in the green room. 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 trousers, and a striped gingham shirt. The evening article in his apparel was a "pepper and salt" waist coat with a double breast and a big turn-down collar. It was the longest vest 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.

I talked with him for an hour and found him very intelligent. I would like to give all his land to him, but at the most of our conversation was about the prices of farm products now as compared with 10 and 40 years ago I will condense. 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 in 1870 more the prices of farm products were fully 40 per cent. 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 English money, and I have converted them to United States currency, so as to make it more handy for American readers. Here are a few:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1877, 1887. Includes Bullocks, Sheep, Eggs, Butter, Hay, etc.

Ten years further back, in 1867, he assured me that it was a poor but not that would not bring from £12 to £15 (\$60 to \$75), while many commanded \$100 each or even higher. "Why," said he, "I have often sold my butter for one and six (36 cents) a pound and had the marketman glad to get it at that. Now, on these very farms where 'judicial 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 one-half, while his expenses (rent particularly) are cut down but 20 per cent., or one-fifth, it does not require much imagination to see that the farmer will fall behind. The rent must be reduced in proportion to the price of 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 so around the support of his wife and children, instead of the support of his wife and children, he has died of death and emigration, and read the story in every county in the island."

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE

(Rev. Thomas J. Conaty in the Catholic World.)

The lack 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 deny one's self and take up the cross 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 people, the subjects and objects of all reform, are appealed to and played upon by men whose impulse is passion or hypocritical selfishness. The aim of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union is a religious one; it offers itself as a help to Church and State in the work of individual and social reform. It 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. That society wants a better manhood, a Christian manhood, having, not for self, but for God; ready to make no account of material advantage, but for the elevation of mankind into a virtuous life and union with God. Social reform that builds on humanity separated from God can lead only to the satisfaction 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 selfishness are intemperance 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 robs him of mind and heart, and deprives society of his intelligence and affection. Home is the fountainhead of citizenship and manliness. Intemperance changes it into a nursery of vice, transforms it into an agent to destroy society, and what it intended to build up and to defend.

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 devastation in their wake. The mighty winds have a havoc in his train; gaunt famine and grim war depopulate nations. Men shudder when attempting to estimate the loss of life and property from all these causes; yet not all comprehend equal intemperance, which, like a mad torrent, rushes over the land, scattering along the highways of life the wrecks of broken homes, and the ruins of shattered families. 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 handicapped by intemperance, and robbed of more of its earnings than by its most grinding monopoly. The Church, pleading for the purity of the soul, finds intemperance an antagonism which neutralizes her efforts, paralyzes her energy, and disgraces her good name. This will explain why men are called upon to combine against this monster ally of mankind. Indeed, it is not strange that, in considering the evils caused by drink, men have been led to regard drink as the greatest enemy of man, but he should be warned from the land and a friend whose very touch defiles.

The Catholic total abstinence movement sprang into being from an essentially Christian hatred of drunkenness and pity for its victims. Because 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 to the public and private practice of the opposite.

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 characterized by an age of combination, as seen in the many unions, for each 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 be proposed than that the act of sacrifice by which some wretched brethren may be redeemed from the thralldom 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 other movements, the disturbing elements of intemperance would be eliminated. The movement suffers from the vapid utterances of some who imagine that total abstinence is a religion in itself, and that they have by the pledge, as if by magic, been elevated into a position of moral superiority over their fellow-mortals. But Catholic total abstinence makes no such claim. It affirms that the pledge is a means to an end, and a very efficient one. It claims that it leads to a thrift and providence; that it helps to preserve a sound mind in a sound body; that it guards man's intelligence for God's truth and man's heart for God's love. It should make better men and better Christians, holding with St. Ambrose that sobriety is the mother of faith, as intemperance is the mother of infidelity.

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 are totally different. The former makes drunkenness the latter habit. 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 accept prohibition 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 always a matter of fact, and here and now, it is fraught with the destruction of multitudes of souls.

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. Catholic theology teaches us through St. Thomas of Aquin that temperance, being a cardinal virtue, restrains the appetites and inclines man to that which is agreeable to right reason, moderating the love and use of pleasures. Now total abstinence is one aspect of the Christian

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 not curbed leads often to degradation and ruin. While temperance is a precept, total abstinence is in the nature of a Gospel command 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 it fanaticism 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 drink. Now the board of Health that would occupy itself in time of an epidemic with simply 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 us see the facts. The most 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 appetites. 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 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 for the evil 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 promise solemnly made in the presence of God and of the brethren, a promise which their manhood will hold sacred and inviolably protecting them as with a shield and aiding them in obtaining self control.

The Catholic Church by its highest authority has blessed our Union. Pope Pius IX., of recent memory, in 1873 from his heart blessed the Union. Leo XIII. in 1879 bestowed his apostolic benediction, and later granted to its members indulgences that, with God's blessing, will increase 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.

THE LAND BILL. CONCESSIONS OFFERED ON BOTH SIDES—A SPEEDY CLOSE OF THE SESSION ASSURED. LONDON, August 1.—The Irish under secretary, Col. King Harman, denied in the Commons this afternoon that there was any notable discontent among the men composing the Irish constabulary. He said that the number that had joined the force within the past three years 548 were Catholics and 460 were Protestants.

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 expected, the Opposition would be in a position to introduce other clauses outside the intention of the bill. Mr. Parnell disclaimed all intention of bringing in extraneous matter, and promised that most of the amendments offered by the Nationalists should be withdrawn.

Mr. W. H. Smith stated that in order to facilitate the closing of the session the Government would persist in but few 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 Saturday until prorogued.

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 had been drawn with his consent 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 23 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.

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 ennobling men's labor and making the workingman independent and respectable, 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, ennobling labor, the salvation of home, and the fulfillment 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 some but drunkards become total abstainers how can we expect that they will successfully cope with the evil that surrounds them? As it is the strong able bodied man that is needed for a country's defense, and not men just recovering from disease, so it is the men who have controlled and can control their appetites who must fight the battle for the weak and save humanity. It is the leaders in society who should stand forth and defend. Men capable of sacrifice are needed. It is the strong able bodied man that is needed for a country's defense, and not men just recovering from disease, so it is the men who have controlled and can control their appetites who must fight the battle for the weak and save humanity. It is the leaders in society who should stand forth and defend. Men capable of sacrifice are needed. It is the strong able bodied man that is needed for a country's defense, and not men just recovering from disease, so it is the men who have controlled and can control their appetites who must fight the battle for the weak and save humanity. It is the leaders in society who should stand forth and defend. Men capable of sacrifice are needed.

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 its broken wings and seeks to spring up from its nest. The Union recalls the countless boys ruined, the fathers changed into destroyers of their little ones, the industry paralyzed, 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.

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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 shaft over twenty feet high, and was erected by the surviving comrades of the deceased 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 Gibbons. 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 minister, to St. Alphonsus 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 establish a college for the education of the youth of Oregon. The rapid progress and development of the country, together with the demand of the literate and scientist a corresponding standard of instruction, and it is the intention of the Fathers 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 year.

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. She always turned round to watch her. She had a good seat, and rode gracefully; the dark habit suited her; she braided her unmanageable locks into an inviolable knot that kept them tidy.

god out her ruby velvet and was trying to fasten it with her trembling fingers. "Oh, you are obstinate, Jill: you ought to be made on this night of all nights." She was good 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.

shire, paying visits, and then to Scotland. Sara had never been there before, and we took care that she should have a thoroughly enjoyable trip. My dear, before three months were over she had forgotten Henry Brabazon's existence. It was just a girlish sentimentality; nothing more.

themselves by their own names: among his mates he is known as 'The Whistler,' or 'The Blackbird,' or 'Gentleman Jack.' "Well, never mind about his name," I replied, impatiently. "I want to speak to him. Where does he live? Will you kindly give me his address?"

hand. The next moment a fierce, angry light had come to his eyes. "What do you mean? who are you?" he demanded, in a trembling voice, but even at the moment's agitation I noticed he spoke with the refined intonation of a gentleman.

belief, and Ned's too, that he has got into some trouble with the governor." "No, I am sure you are wrong," I returned, with a sigh; "but I am very much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken. If you hear anything more about Jack Poynter, or can find out where he lives, will you communicate with me at this address?"

sell up against my gown, with tail erect and long parring.

The little parlor looked snug and inviting. The fireplace was decorated with fish bones and tiny things covered with silvery lichen. A great pot of magnolia perfume the room with its sweetness. Charles's face seemed to glow with grave sweet smiles. I came to hear his voice. "Welcome home, Ursula."

"Oh, I am so glad to be home!" I said, as I went up stairs to my pretty bedroom.

When I had finished my unpacking, and had had tea, 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 ourselves for a quiet, luxurious evening. The bees were still humming about the honey-suckles; one great brown fellow had buried himself in one of my crimson roses; the birds were twittering in the acacias; chirping their good-night to each other; the sun was setting behind the limes in a glory of pink and golden clouds, and a mingled scent of roses, magnoliae, and hay seemed to pervade the atmosphere.

I laid down my book and fell into a waking dream; my thoughts seemed to take bird-flights into all sorts of strange places; the summer sounds and scents seemed to lull me into infinite content. Now I heard a drowsy clack from the poultry-yard.—Daisy, the dear homely Old Hen, was in the yard, then a faint moo from the field where pretty brown Daisy was chewing the cud; and down below they were singing in the little disjunct 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 Hen, "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 heavily against the floor. The next moment two soft arms were round my neck and I felt "Glady's—oh, Glady's," for the moment I could say no more, in my delight and surprise at seeing the dear beautiful face again.

"I wanted to surprise you, Ursula dear," she said, laughing and kissing me. "How still and quiet you and Tinker were! I believe you were both asleep. When I heard you were coming home I planned with Lady Betty that I would creep down to the cottage and take you unawares. I made Mrs. Burton promise not to betray me."

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

"Oh, it was decided all in a hurry. The Marleyses heard that their daughter, Mrs. Egerton, would arrive in England this week, a whole month before they expected her, so they have gone down to Southampton, and let me to find my way home alone. I arrived last night, much to Giles's astonishment. You know Ursula is their only surviving child, and she has been in India the last five years. She is bringing her two boys home."

"Last night. Then you did not get my letter?"

"No; but it will follow me. How good you have been to write so often, Ursula! I have quite lived on your letters."

"Let me see how you look," was my answer to this; and in deed I thought she had never looked more beautiful. There was a lovely color in her face, and she seemed bright and animated, though I could not deny 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 snow-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 me back, and poor little Lady Betty quite cried with joy. It was nice, after all, coming home."

"I am so glad to hear you say that."

"Etta is away, you know; that makes the difference. Glady's 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 tomorrow. He has been called away to Brighton, and will not be back until midday; but we all three agree that it would be so nice if you came early in the afternoon, and we would have tea in the little oak avenue. Etta never cares about these *à fresco* meals, she is so afraid of spiders and oyster-pilars; but Lady Betty and I delight in it."

"I wish Jill could see us! Glady's talk in this bright, natural way. I am sure she would not only recognize her snow-maiden, she would be very content in her man-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 all."

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 wildness came to her eyes.

"What of Eric?" she asked, quickly. "You look a little strange, Ursula. Do not be afraid 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 feared might excite 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 everything 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 gasped out, at length. "I could not bear 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 so uncommon."

(To be continued.)

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

CHICKEN PIE CRUST.—One egg, six table-spoonfuls of melted butter, one cupful of sweet milk, two spoonfuls of flour, three table-spoonfuls of baking-powder. This makes just enough for a pie made of one chicken. After the chicken is cooked, put it, with gravy slightly thickened, into an earthen dish; stir the ingredients mentioned above together, and spread over the chicken.

HORSE POTAGE.—Three or four pounds of loin chops cut into a steaks with about three quarts of boiling water. Parsnips, carrots, one half of a turnip, parsley, a little bit of cabbage and some green onions are added. Boil this very slowly for one hour and a quarter. Season with pepper and salt. It should be a thick broth when done. It may be made of either fresh or cooked meat, and is a favorite Scotch dish.

CREAM COOKIES WITHOUT EGGS.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one and one-quarter cupful of butter stirred to a cream, a little salt, stir well, add the flour, one cupful at a time, until it is too stiff to work with a spoon, then add one tea-spoonful of baking powder for each cupful of flour; you will not need to knead. Roll thin, cut in any shape and bake in a quick oven.

CALF'S TONGUE AND TOMATO SACRE.—Soak the tongue for a little while in cold water; then dip it in vinegar to remove the skin, and wash when it is cool laid it with bacon, season with spices and herbs; put it in a stewpan, with a small bunch of herbs, two carrots, two onions and two cloves. 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 spoonfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, beat smooth, and two cupfuls of rich milk, and five cupfuls of flour, with four spoonfuls of baking powder; flavor with lemon and pour half of it into square loaves; have three spoonfuls of melted chocolate ready, and stir it in streaks through the remaining batter; pour into a corresponding form and bake slowly thirty minutes for marble cake.

Delicious beignets are made by this receipt:—Cut some pieces of potatoe the size of a quarter of a dollar, and a quarter of an inch thick. Let these steep in a little rum or brandy, sweetened 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 coarse brown sugar and then in a hot oven to glaze. When they look bright and glossy dish them on white paper and serve hot.

MADIRA CAKE.—Warm until of consistency of cream, one cup of butter, beat into one-half pound of sugar and one-half pound of flour; have ready six eggs well whisked, gr duilly work together until it becomes a very smooth mass, and add a cupful of brandy and three spoonfuls of lemon juice. Add a pinch of carbonate of soda. Put the cake quickly into the oven (while in a froth), which should not be too fierce. The tin should have been paper lined. The lightness of this cake entirely depends on the mixing and the beating in the ingredients. Bake a golden yellow.

SHOWERS OF TOMATOES.—Boil a large beef's tongue gently until a skewer passes easily into it; have ready in a saucepan a pint of weak stock, or some of the pot liquor, strained and skimmed, to which you have added a table-spoonful of chopped onion, and as much minced parsley, a couple of stewed tomatoes strained, a piece of mace and the same of cloves, salt, pepper and a spoonful of sugar. When these ingredients have simmered together for half an hour, lay the tongue, skinned and trimmed neatly, in a dripping pan, put the gravy over it, bake, covered and basting often, for one hour; take the tongue up, and keep warm while you thicken the gravy with browned flour, a drub and a little mustard; pour over the tongue.

CHICKEN CORN SOUP.—One cup of corn, one and one-half cups of boiling water, one pint of hot milk, three table-spoonfuls of butter, one heaping table-spoonful of flour, pepper, salt and the yolks of two eggs. Put the corn into the boiling water. When the corn is thoroughly heated rub through a sieve to reduce to a pulp. Season and let simmer while you melt the butter in a saucepan, stir the flour into it and thicken the milk with it. Beat the milk, pour on the beaten yolks of the eggs, cook one minute, pour into the tureen through a sieve, season with salt and pepper, and stir the soup into it.

PRaisEWORTHY.

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

HENRY GEORGE ON IMMIGRATION.

New York, July 26.—Henry George gave a lecture in the Grand Opera House at Brooklyn this evening, under the auspices of the United States Immigration Commission, and in the presence of its full committee. Mr. George referred to immigration, and said he was sorry to see such a man as Powderly trying to keep people out of the country. "Right," cried Mr. George; "why this country could support in comfort the whole population of Europe. No only this, but it could support a great many more here than 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 scarce; it is because what God has given to all has been grabbed and monopolized by a few. No, those men are wrong who would shut out from these shores honest men and women because they are coming with their 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 new man." Geo. H. Peacock, of Stroud, Ont.

ARRESTED FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.

LONDON, July 23.—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 murdered his wife by gradual poisoning. The wife's remains were exhumed five weeks after interment, and upon analysis it was found that Dr. Cross had administered a fatal dose of arsenic to his wife's family.

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 she 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 INDIGESTION, 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 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 hot and unhealthy places, suffer in health and strength in consequence. The chest and liver often become clogged with the products of coal combustion, necessitating great attention to the health. No remedy is more valuable for miners and the like than Holloway's Pills, as they carry off all effete matter from the blood, and healthily stimulate the liver. They are also a powerful agent for curing biliousness, indigestion, diarrhoea, and all manner of sores.

A New Yorker bought a blue flannel suit for \$4. 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.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

AN APPALLING SCENE AT A CHICAGO FIRE—A HEROIC FIREMAN—A BRAVE DEED THAT WILL COST HIM HIS LIFE—AN AWFUL STORY.

CHICAGO, July 23.—At 2.40 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the bakery of Christ O'Leary, on Archer street. Shortly after three o'clock 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 bodies until 11 people had been removed. Marie 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 and a 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 child is terribly burned, and is thought to be fatally injured. The mother did a few minutes later.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The story of the attempted rescue of Mrs. Trugo and her baby, as described in later accounts, is one of peculiar horror and pathos. The police and firemen had rescued her husband and four eldest children, 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 plunging back through the smoke he returned to her chamber. All escaped from the rear, with such a burden as a woman 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 fastened the upper end to the bed post and fled. Far from accomplishing his gallant purpose he had but too surely compassed the destruction of those he sought to save. His rope was too short and instead of dropping the woman and child to the ground he was within reach of the roof, he had suspended them in front of a first floor window from which the fire poured. She swung there 10 or 12 feet from the ground, shrieking and struggling as the fire swept over her garments and choked and broiled her alive, the baby 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 sight. This duty was assumed by Capt. Wm. H. Cowan, of truck No. 8, 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, and with an axe mounted and stood on the blazing rung. He deliberately entered the flames, and as they encircled him from helmet to boots he struck at the rope. 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. So suddenly the burning ladder broke and three blazing human beings fell to the ground. The baby was already dead, the mother died a few hours later and the captain lies in his home in death's agonies. Two lawyers, Esau and Anabotcher, who are believed to be responsible for the neglect which caused the fire, have been arrested. The police 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.

SKEETCH OF HIS CAREER—AN ACTIVE AND USEFUL LIFE.

Rome, July 23.—Signor Augustia Depretis, president of the council and minister of the interior, died at Stradella in night, aged 76. He was born at Stradella in 1811, 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 Rattazzi cabinet as minister of public works, and he entered the ministry presided over by Signor Ricasoli in 1866, first as minister of marine and then as minister of finance. On the fall of that ministry he resumed his seat of the chamber, and after the death of Rattazzi became a member 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 gnat tax immediately occupied his attention, and under his ministry the erection of free ports was adopted and religious processions outside of churches were prohibited. The election brought about by dissolution of 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 Depretis 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 a 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 his 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 loses her foremost statesman and one who it will be hard to replace.

AN OLD FAVORITE.

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

Address: I am afraid it is not for me that you come here so often, but for my money. Aunt Wooley: You are cruel to say so. How can I get your money without getting you?

THE LAND BILL.

AMENDMENTS BY NATIONALISTS DEFEATED.

LONDON, July 23.—Mr. Balfour, in reply to Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this afternoon, defended the proclamation under the Crimes Act of counties in Ireland which are in crisis and disturbed state. He said that it was true that the public statistics of crime do not indicate a serious state of things in Ireland, but he reminded the House that besides the outrages the Government were guided by other information furnished by responsible officers. The Government could not admit, however, that the constitutional liberties of anybody were being taken away by the proclamation of the counties. (Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" and cheers.)

Under the advice of Mr. Gladstone, the Parliaments have abandoned their intention to move an amendment for the purpose of challenging the Government with reference to the Irish proclamations. The Opposition does not want to interfere with the progress of the Land Bill in consequence of the late House affairs. The action of the Irish executive will be the subject of a motion of censure by Mr. Forster after the Land Bill had been settled, and the debate on this censure motion will be the concluding 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.

LONDON, July 27.—The debate on the Land Bill was resumed in the House of Commons today.

Mr. O'Doherty moved, on behalf of Mr. Parnell, to limit to three years the clause providing for written notices of evictions instead of the present method.

Mr. Balfour declined to accept the modification.

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 receipt.

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 of it.

T. W. Russell, Liberal Unionist, suggested a compromise, whereby evicted tenants might be constituted as caretakers, and in that capacity have the right of entry 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 restrain his language.

Mr. Healy (continuing) said it was an electioneering 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 retained. The clause was a deadly, hostile blow at the tenants.

Mr. Balfour said in that respect the clause did not contravene law.

Mr. Parnell urged that the Government postpone 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 have the risk of losing the bill against the undoubted risk to which the clause would subject tenants.

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 valuable medicine to all who are troubled with Indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with comfort and effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fullness after each meal."

LORD CHARLES MAKES A BLUNDER.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Charles Bessborough, justice of the peace, and a member of parliament, has been requested to withdraw his resignation. The cause of the trouble was a minor breach of etiquette at Spithead during the naval review last Saturday, when a private signal made by Lord Charles from the Royal yacht was converted into a public signal. The breach of etiquette is thus described:—While the Queen and her consort were on the yacht, the Royal yacht Albert and Victoria, Lord Charles Bessborough, 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 (White), where I will join her." The captain of the Enchantress, when the signal was given, repeated the message to the captain of the 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 report of course, that it was a special expression. The result was the publication of the whole 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 Bessborough" is placed by the affair.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N.Y., writes:—"I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. I have had Asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. 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.

TORONTO, Ont., July 23.—A meeting of representatives of the central fair associations was held here this afternoon to discuss whether the Government could not be asked to make grants for large central fairs of the Province. Delegates were present from Port Perry, Collingwood, Toronto, West Peterboro, Gannington and London. After considerable discussion, during which opinion was freely and fully expressed, the resolution of central fairs was adopted. 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 Fairs and Expositions, and a committee was appointed to draft rules and by-laws for submission to January meeting.

Pleasant as a syrup; nothing equal to it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Grew's Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

JOHN BRIGHT THINKS THAT CANADA AND THE STATES SHOULD ADOPT FREE TRADE—'CAMPAIGN SQUARE.'

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. John Bright has given me the following letter for publication in the *Mail*:

To the Editor of the *Mail*:

DEAR SIR—I do not know what is intended by a commercial union between Canada and the United States. If you mean that no tariff should exist between the two countries, such a condition would be greatly to their mutual advantage, but if it is proposed to extend the States tariff to Canada, it respects imports into Canada, then such a change would be hostile to England, and if the present Canadian 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 manufactures was and is the first in the direction of a separation of Canada from England, and if goods 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 was its expenditure and waste give an excuse for war, or render them necessary, and tariffs separate nations and make war more probable and more frequent. It is a deplorable thing that in your own great and free continent the only thing that is not free is the industry of your people, and that you, in this respect, follow the pernicious example of the old and blind nations of Europe. England sets a grand example, and it is also a grief to me that her children in other lands and on your continent do not admire and follow it.

Yours, etc., JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, July 25.—At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce today the president 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.

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 the *Irish Freeman*, who recently paid Canada a visit, will be prosecuted under the Crimes Act for the speech he delivered yesterday.

THE CROFTER IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

Mr. Gavin Brown Clarke, M.P. for Caithness, who has many crofters in his constituency, is giving attention to the immigration 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.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the state of a stomach harassed by Dyspepsia 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-operate with it, the bowels and the liver. Easy digestion, an increase of appetite and a free secretion of bile, mark the radical change which it produces.

THREE THINGS.

The following lines are from the album of a literary 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, freedom and beauty.

Three things to be wished for—Health, friends and a cheerful application of the law.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to pray for—Faith, peace and purity of heart.

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.

WE CAUTION ALL AGAINST THEM.

The unprecedented success and merits of Ely's Cream Balm—a real cure for catarrh, hay fever and cold in head—has induced many adventurers to place catarrh medicines bearing some resemblance 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. Many in your vicinity locality will testify to its high medicinal value. A particle inhaled into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50 cts.

The Magazine of American History for August comes to the front, as usual, with 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 Dr. Fessenden N. Olin, secretary of the Expedition. It includes important information on many points concerning Arctic exploration, 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 historic painting in Sydenham Palace, made at the time by direction of the Queen from instantaneous photographs and careful portrait studies. "The First Newspaper West of the Alleghenies" is the second article, from the pen of the accomplished Kentucky writer, 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, as a teacher or pupil, can afford to read with interest. "Indian Land in Western Massachusetts," by Mr. E. G. W. Canning, of Stockbridge, is excellent. W. B. Canning, a pleasant chapter, "A Love of 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. Benjamin, Professor A. G. Hopkins, Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, Edward F. de Lancey, Professor Oliver P. Hubbard, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, Col. Wm. L. Stone, Col. Charles Leidy, Norton, and George William Curtis. Subscription price, \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

The favorite spice of convicts ought to be—sassafras.

One lady said to another: "Have you been to church to-day? We had a most beautiful sermon on training children?" "No; I was at home doing it," was the reply.

TWO TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Express train No. 4, west-bound on the Baltimore & Ohio road, dived into the first section of the west-bound freight train No. 51, standing on the main track at West Newton, 32 miles east of the city. Fireman Orlin, of the freight train, was instantly killed, and Engineer Gilland was fatally hurt. A number of the passengers were more or less injured by the concussion. None, however, were dangerously hurt.

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 Kich, 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. J. C. Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they have cured. It is mild, soothing and healing in its effects, and cures "cold in the head," catarrh of the nose, throat, ailments, and many other complications of this distressing disease. 50 cents, by druggists.

THE VATICAN AND THE KNIGHTS.

Rome, July 27.—It transpires that the convicts of twelve American Bishops asked by the Vatican for decision as to the advisability of the Roman Catholic Church interfering with the 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 decision, and the secretary of congregation communicated this resolution to Cardinal Gibbons in a note containing the usual formulae of intercession. 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 corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

A MONTREALER'S SAD DEATH.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 27.—A sad accident occurred at Rat Portage last evening by which Fortunat Brunet, of Montreal, lost 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 afterwards, and will be sent to Montreal for interment.

FACTS.

In 1888 Canada imported to the value of \$132,254,022. In 1888 our imports had fallen to \$104,143,361.

In 1882 Canada exported to the value of \$102,137,203. In 1886 our exports had fallen to \$85,251,314.

We exported more by 5 1/2 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 1836. It was 115,480 tons less in '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 dispatch says the cheque of the Columbia Bank, 433 Chestnut street, were thrown out by the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank because of a lack of funds. President Phillips, of the Columbia Bank, was in New York yesterday. When he returned he said the non-payment 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. Cairne, the Liberal Unionist M.P. for Banff, starts next week on a trip round 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 Commons have signed the memorial urging the Government to grant the proposed Pacific mail subsidy. The Imperial Federation League is also urging the Government to adopt the Canadian proposals.

A PATRIOTIC PEELER.

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

NEW USE FOR A BUSTLE.

Tommy Peterly rushed excitedly into his mother's presence and said:—

"Mamma, lend me your bustle, quick."

"What for, my son?"

"As was my 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 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 paper actually printed a regular prayer for rain in the editorial page." "Did it rain?" "Well, we had a sort of a shower or so ago." "Yes; nothing like advertising."—*Omaha Republican.*

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 impediment, the pastor soon made them one flesh. Then the groom handed the clergyman a large official envelope marked "A present, with thanks." Upon opening the envelope Mr. Bagley found enclosed the sum of 10 cents.

The clever wife of a Western college professor answers a question: "What is your idea of heroism?" in this way: "An educated American woman who does her own house-work."

A NEW ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY, SUCCESSFUL.

The great attraction of June 14 at New Orleans was the 25th Grand Extraordinary Drawing of the Louisiana 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 application 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! the small green apple that I am.

Money saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—cure a cough, heal a sore, cure a bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breast.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a powerful purgative, and is the best remedy for all affections of the liver and bowels, such as biliousness, indigestion, constipation, headache, and all other ailments arising from a disordered state of the system. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is highly recommended by all the leading physicians of the day.

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3, 1887
All reports agree that the crops throughout the Dominion will be below the average.

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

The United States Geological Survey has issued a report in which it is stated: The total value of the products of the United States increased in round numbers from \$123,000,000 in 1885 to \$465,000,000 in 1886.

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.

HON. JAMES McSHANE met with a spontaneous and hearty welcome wherever he appeared in South Renfrew. His fellow-countrymen 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 Colorado beetle, familiarly known in this country as the potato 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 empire.

THE necessity for unrestricted reciprocity outbalances all other considerations. To the artisans and working classes generally it offers the only solution of the difficulties that beset them.

open to us, there is but little doubt that these splendid water privileges would be speedily taken up and utilized. The principle benefit to the mechanics, however, would lie in the fact that our wage earners, instead of having to seek employment in the United States, would find plenty of work and equally good wages in 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.

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 owing to a pressure of engagements he has been unable to signify his acceptance for any definite date.

MONSIGNOR PERRICO, the Pope's 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.

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 invented by a late deputy.

As usual the whitemen are sending rum along with their other missionary influences to civilize the Africans. According to Archbishop Farrar in the Contemporary Review, the dark continent is being flooded with the vilest liquor.

THE return of the Nationalist candidate, Mr. Goyette, 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.

It is an old dodge to train certain animals for the purpose of decoying their wild and free relatives into the traps prepared by the hunters. So it is in political life. Sir John Macdonald has trained certain persons, whom he sends as occasion may require, to lead those of their own presumed way of thinking into his political net.

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very great deal. But we trust our people will not be misled by these false guides. Let them 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 Sir John afterwards kicked them aside when he had used them.

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 disinterested international 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."

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.

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.

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 characterless demagogue, rather than cast in their lot with the freest, most powerful, most progressive nation on the face of the earth.

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.

It is impossible that national conditions like these can continue for any length of time. An end must come to government by bribery. The end first is that when it does come, and the Macdonalds die nightmare passes away, there will be nothing left worth saving.

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.

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his colleagues, and so they keep on, trusting that some lucky chance will arise to extricate them from their difficulties and retain them in their fat places.

JOHN WHELAN, famous in his day for connection with certain "blind shams" and unpromising anti-party to Home Rule while a member of the Commons, was lately interviewed by The Mail relative to reciprocity.

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 1878 was passed a clause was put in authorizing the Government, without consulting Parliament, to take the duties of everything that the Americans could import.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND COERCION. In order to successfully meet and render nugatory the Jubilee Coercion Act, under which Ireland has been proclaimed, the National League has decided on a definite plan of action.

The splendid donation of \$10,000 offered to the Fraser Institute and a like sum to the Art Gallery, by Mr. Molson and associates, on condition that these institutions be thrown open to the public on Sunday afternoons, are so manifestly wise and conducive to the general welfare of our citizens that we are astonished.

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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 portraying the bloody terrorism and crime that he alleged were rampant in Ireland.

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It looks like a dispensation of Providence that Mr. Hugh Holmes should be presented with white gloves at the first Assizes he opened after his elevation to the Bench. Drogheda has the distinguished honor of replying to Hugh Holmes' arguments for the Coercion Bill in the most convincing, and, to him, the most execrating manner.

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 awarming over the riding armed with every possible means for securing votes.

These are the words with which the esteemed Ottawa Citizen begins a long editorial to show the inconsistency of the Provincial Liberal governments interfering with Federal elections. It then goes on to quote from speeches made by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake eighteen or nineteen years ago, in which those gentlemen condemned 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.

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THE absence of Mr. McIntyre, the Opposition candidate, is a great drawback, but his cause is ably advocated by Hon. Peter Mitchell, Hon. Wm. Macdougall 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 slipshod a hold on power at Ottawa.

It is amusing to read in the Citizen of how the redoubtable C. H. Mackintosh, assisted by Peter White, M.P., demolished Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Macdougall, two of the best speakers and ablest men in the country. Evidently the brilliant apostles of Boodeism are anxious to trumpet their prowess 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 speak 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.

THE fight against nature and manifest destiny has been long and strong, but the very efforts that have been made to keep Canada isolated have brought about a state of affairs that must soon cease to be endurable. The Dominion is too big to be made a side-show for played-out European aristocratic institutions.

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 of politicians, who uses it undisguisedly for party purposes.

When the Reform party, so-called, took office in the Province of Ontario, it was laid down as cardinal 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.

THE United States is now the richest country on the globe, having passed England, with all its accumulated wealth of centuries, some years ago. What they will be in the future can be imagined from the fact that they are adding to their wealth each year more than any other country, but as much as the three wealthiest countries in Europe—Great Britain, France and Germany—Mr. Mulhall, the Eng-

lish statistician, estimates that the annual increase in wealth of each of these countries per year is: Germany, \$200,000,000; Great Britain, \$225,000,000; France, \$275,000,000; and the United States, \$375,000,000.

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refrain from interference while he coldly cut the political throats of his allies in federal affairs.

Under existing circumstances, in view of the centralizing policy of the Ottawa Ministry, and the constant encroachments that are made on the independence and autonomy of the provinces, the first great object of the Liberal party in all its spheres of action is to bring about the downfall of the Ottawa Tory Government.

It is also incumbent on the Liberal party to fix the bounds of federal power, and by constitutional means put an end forever to that vexatious and dangerous policy by which Sir John Macdonald has constantly sought to destroy the federal compact and substitute therefor a sort of paternal tyranny over the form of legislative union.

Even as we write, the time may be said to have arrived when this great issue has to be met. On every side the policy of the Imperialists is breaking down. Its complete collapse is 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 during a Federal election contest. If ever a provincial Government was justified in striking a blow at 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-Tailion concern by the Ministers at Ottawa.

The organs of centralization, like that at Ottawa, may meander over what Mr. Blake or Mr. Mackenzie said to a bygone generation. Cheating the dry husks of old disputations may remind us of what has been, but we belong to '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.

VENTING ITS SPLEEN. The Star's attack on Dr. Loberge, our medical health officer, is as spiteful as it is unjust.

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE. It is now pretty certain that the inter-provincial conference proposed by the Hon. Mr. Mercier will be held in this city about the month of September next.

THE STAR'S ATTACK ON DR. LOBERGE. The Star's attack on Dr. Loberge, 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 small pox epidemic, and has been venting his spleen through the columns of his newspaper ever since.

knowledge of health matters generally, qualifies him.

Dr. Loberge has a right to expect some preparation from the Star, or rather from its proprietor, for the mean and cowardly attack made upon him, which, if refused, would warrant him in taking other measures to obtain satisfaction.

The Herald also attacks Dr. Loberge, but the reason of its attack is manifest. It appears he refused to supply their reporter with the names, former addresses and the diseases of those who died last month in the city.

Why a man of Dr. Loberge's character and standing and undoubted professional ability should be held up to public scorn continually by a notoriously disreputable newspaper, the antecedents and motives of which are well known to have always been and are entirely controlled by dollars and cents, is something unendurable.

A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN'S DEATH.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. H. C. O'Donoghue, 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.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

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

Last week was a specially interesting one for the parishioners of St. Ann's, the annual Novena to St. Ann and Retreat for ladies being brought to a close on Sunday evening.

THE CEDAR RAPIDS.

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 sloop along the surging river, which presents all the appearance of an ocean in a storm.

ON WE SWIFT.

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 element over which we were heaving, plunging and driving with such wonderful speed, we evident safety. Scarcely had we overcome the novel sensations produced by this turbulent passage than we felt ourselves rushing headlong, as it were, on.

THE CASCADES.

where the foam crested waves dance about in every direction over the dark waters. Then we passed through the comparative calm of the St. Louis, where the tribute to the great river, and the first view of the noble crest of the Ontario Royal, some thirty miles distant.

the grand political idea of Mr. Mercier. It is his hope that the approaching conference 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 passage of the Confederation Act.

A GLORIOUS TRIP.

What Way be Seen and Enjoyed Between 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 journey by one of the most delightful excursions of 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 Ottawa. Along the route we visited the beautiful scenery of the Ottawa Valley, and the fine views of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, and the beautiful scenery of the Ottawa Valley.

STAGNANT AND SLOW.

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.

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 travel easy, and we were not astonished to learn that the line is one of the fastest in the Dominion.

ARRIVED AT COTEAU LANDING.

we proceeded to the end of the pier, where a magnificent view was obtained of the great lake-like expanse of the St. Lawrence. 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 appearance of what was coming.

BURNING 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 in Murray Bay.

THE COTEAU RAPIDS.

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which is something never to be forgotten. But she rises like an albatross, firmly and gracefully between the dark rocks which form a sort of bay and Charlydis on either hand.

MONTREAL IN ALL ITS GRANDNESS.

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.

THE CANADA ATLANTIC MANAGEMENT HAVE DONE US IN OPENING THE NEW ROUTE TO MONTREAL FROM OTTAWA, AND WE ADVISE ALL WHO CAN TO MAKE THE TRIP.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

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

At seven o'clock, in St. Gabriel street, in the vicinity of the office of La Patrie, small knots of excited politicians began to gather to hear the returns from the different polls.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Majority. St. Constant 140, St. Laurent 42, St. Philippe 54, Total 242.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Majority. Laprairie 138, St. James 10, Total 154.

Net majority for Goyette 88.

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HON. MR. MERCIER'S REMARKS.

After the loud cheering which greeted him had 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.

MCGARIGLE EVADES ARREST.

AND GIVES HIS PURSUERS THE SLIP.

SARNA, Ont., Aug. 1.—At midnight last night the chief received a telegram from State Attorney Grinnell, of Chicago, ordering McGarigle's immediate arrest on an indictment got out in Montreal.

CALL TO ROME.

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.

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.

the members for the three latter counties had been rejected by the Government, because the latter felt that Messrs. Dechenes, Caron and Leblanc deserved a greater punishment than the deprivation of their seats in the House.

TRACED TO LONDON.

SARNA, Ont., Aug. 1.—The conductor of a train leaving at 6 o'clock this morning came back midnight to-night and stated that he had traced McGarigle 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 Russian Government ceasing war on German commerce as promised by Ambassador Schoufflov, fresh measures for paralyzing trading relations are being impending already in operation.

THE CARDINAL AND THE KNIGHTS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS GLAD OF THE POPE'S ACTION - 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.

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 agreed that they should not live together for two years.

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. Phelps, United States Minister, replying to the Lord Mayor's toast to his health, referred with satisfaction to the honor America was held in the city of London, and said there was no quarter in which a more American spirit was shown than in the great center of commerce and intelligence of the world.

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Beef, Iron and Wine

COLD FACTS.

Canadian Affairs Reviewed by Goldwin Smith - The T. U. Inevitable of Canadian Politics - Absurdity of Our Government - General - Manifest Destiny.

TORONTO, Ont., July 29.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:—LONDON, July 28.—The Standard of today 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 explanation of the Canadian iron duty, the mouths of all gain-sayers on that subject and on the subject of the protection policy of Canada generally, 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 tariff for the purpose of further developing our home industries, and principles which have been received with such much interest with the people of Canada, 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 country of all the more important iron manufactures.' That a forced adjustment of national facts, that a forced treatment, and that the capital market of the world will only be crippled by making the farmer pay the protective price for his plough and the lumberman for his axe, Lord Lansdowne, as a highly cultivated man, must well know. He conscientiously performs his duty as regards the constitutional principle of the tariff, 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 ventriculo-intestinal apparatus, under the guise of a Governor-General, through which is heard the voice of the enemies of their trade. The protective tariff, as a feature of Canada, 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 out your goods as much as those of the Americans, or even more, since you have the labor and the manufacturing machinery of the world at this moment masters of Canadian policy. Before the last election of the Prime Minister invited them to a caucus, in which, no doubt, the covenant between him and them was renewed, and stronger pledges of mutual support were given and taken on both sides. It is understood that the protection policy of the Government and the protectionist manufacturers, is at this moment being established under the auspices of the Prime Minister.

"If the Governor-Generalship is worthless to you, it is worse than worthless to us. It is the cover under which the Royal prerogative is used by political gamblers for the purposes of their game, as the prerogative of dissolution, for example, has just been used with a view to springing on the nation a ministry, slightly in the hands of the party in power. It asks for us under monarchical 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 democratic error or excess.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTHWEST. "It now seems that, through the control of your money market, you are supporting the Dominion Government in putting its veto on the effort of Manitoba to connect itself by railway with the adjoining States of the Union. The cable at least announces that money is refused in England to the Red River Valley Railway, and that the Government is disallowed by the Dominion Government. 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 of its produce, and it must have competition to keep down freights. If its soil is fruitful its climate is rigorous, and it cannot afford to be isolated from the markets of the world. The immediate interest, as you know, in which the charter of the Red River Valley railway is to be disallowed, is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with which the life of the present Canadian ministry is closely bound up, and which has been constructed, at great expense, for the purpose of linking together, solidly the widely severed provinces of the Dominion, and keeping them all separate from the United States. The highest praise is universally accorded to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the energy and rapidity with which their work has been done, nor is it necessary to raise any question as to the expediency of a railway to the company itself, though the expectations held out to the country of recouping its immense expenditure by the sale of north-western land have hitherto been, and are likely to be, totally failed.

"But the wisdom of the Government in committing itself to this enterprise is a different question. In the effort to carry out the colonization of the North West has been to spin out settlements along a line of more than six hundred miles, and thus to deprive the settlers of those advantages of neighborhood which are peculiarly indispensable where the winter is severe and long, and the Indian in search of food and clothing, and the trader in search of goods from their centres of distribution, and heavily increase the freights, both on their exports and their imports; whereas, as commerce, left to herself, would have kept railway extension in union with the needs of settlement. As a military road, in which character it is especially applicable to the Canadian Pacific, it would 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 road from Maine. As a route for trade to the interior, it is a road which 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. It is a national road, and it is a road which would require to be guarded against 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, which they send representatives 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 interest.

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 people but sixty-five millions, and to make it more genial and more conformable to the interests 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 tariff, railway, or baronetcies and knightshoods, 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 provinces of the Dominion, or between those of British Canada that have 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

IRISH NOTES.

Col. King-Harlan, Under Secretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Commons last evening that the Government had proclaimed Dublin only under the section of the Crimes Act dealing with forcible possession and assault on the police.

THE FIRST ARREST. DUBLIN, July 29.—Daniel Sheehan, a nephew of M. Sheehan, M.P. for Kerry, has been arrested at Killarney under the Crimes Act. He is charged with assaulting bailiff.

A RIOT AT LIMERICK. LIMERICK, July 29.—Seven men have been arrested for participating in a riot, yesterday, of the striking dockmen against the importation of 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 stomach.

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 entered. 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 honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity College on July 7, there was the name of Sir Patrick Jennings, K. C. B. Returned from Australia, where he has held the highest position in the Colony in which he resides, to represent at the Imperial Conference, recently held at London, the most important of the divisions of the great Empire, in which he has been the most strikingly successful, and more particularly in the great battles of public life. Of the many Irishmen who have won distinction by their own energy and ability in Australia, there is none better known than this eminent Catholic. His name is a name of honor in the Colonies, and he is a name of honor in the Colonies, and he is a name of honor in the Colonies.

Two Anti-Home Rulers. CHAMBERLAIN AND HARTINGTON SHOW THEIR SPIRIT AGAINST TRAVELLAN. 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 Gladstone was prepared to accept any 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 coercive bill titled the Gladstonians with the hope that they would succeed in breaking up the Unionists without yielding anything. After the cessation of the negotiations he (Chamberlain) 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. Chamberlain says he will publish the correspondence if Sir William consents. Mr. Chamberlain charges Sir George Trevelyan with remaining friendly to unionism, and never expressing disapproval of the action of his Unionist colleague until a few weeks ago, when he made an extraordinary change of front. He defies Sir George 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 to surrender law and order to the care of an Irish parliament. In going over to the Gladstonians, adds Chamberlain, Sir George unconditionally surrendered the main points on 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 assertion 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 consent at a reunion of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone never made such a proposal, says Lord Hartington, adding, "Mr. Gladstone 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. Trevelyan, therefore, has no right to attack the Liberal-Unionists for retreating 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, speaking 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 be removed to some extent he 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 a 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 remove 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 BY A VOTE OF 143 TO 111. How is the sun's light supported!—By its beams.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens a d'occeans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people lose the gift of life up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion 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 all maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10c. Try it.

EXASPERATING SCRUTINY. BELFAST, July 28.—A sensation was caused here to-day in consequence of the publication in several newspapers of reports that Hon. Patrick Balfour, M.P. for the Corporation of Belfast, had been arrested by the Corporation on his 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. Collins and his party reached Belfast they were detained in the custom house with much formality and their luggage subjected to a rigid examination. Every parcel, 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 ascertaining 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 manifestly 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 devised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chronometer is made, the more subject it becomes to derangement, and the less its usefulness. What wonder, then, that the human machine—so much more delicate and intricate than any work of Man—should require to be kept the oughtly cleansed. The liver is the main-spring of the complex structure, and on the impurities that are accumulated by a disordered liver, depend most of the ills that it is heir to. Even a common ailment (such as jaundice) is traceable to the impurities of this organ. Kidney diseases, skin diseases, sick headache, heart diseases, dropsy, a dull, watery catarrh of the great malles have their origin in a torpid, or sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by dissolving a healthy, normal action of the liver, acts as a cure and preventive of these diseases.

HOT-HEADED HEADLY 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 interrupted him again he would break his neck.

Consumption Surely Cured. To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. My timely use thousands of helpless 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. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

A HOPEFUL PROSPECT. LONDON, July 30.—Mr. Gladstone addressed the London Liberal Radical Union last evening. He said that at the last election the Unionists had a majority of only 76,000 in the whole country, and that if the Liberals retained 150,000 votes the strength in Parliament now in the minority would become a majority of a hundred. Continuing, he said that 150,000 votes represented 11 per cent. of the whole electorate, and that the recent elections had already given the Liberals six or seven seats, gains which indicated that the Liberals would triumph if Parliament were dissolved to-morrow. In regard to a Union member, he was sure that the electors who supported or refrained from opposing them at the last election mistook the position. They believed Irish autonomy to be of questionable value or even mischievous, but anyhow they expected that the Unionists would co-operate with the remainder of the party in regard to Liberal principles especially in regard to coercion.

A MEMORY OF EARLY DAYS. Bane of childhood's tender years, Swallowed out with hogs and beans. How it made the flesh recoil! Lamb-suet, greasy castor oil! Search your early memory close, 'Till you find another dose! All the shuddering frame recites! How it made the young folks shiver! And un-much the public school! Was a greater horror bid, Climax of all inward ills! Huge and gaping old boys' pills!

What a contrast to the mild and gentle action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills, sugar coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating, renovating the system without troubling 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 dyspepsia, kidney disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until I was nearly heart-broken, I took two bottles and am happy to say I feel as well as ever." Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany, N.S.

A foot-rule—Never wear shoes too small for you. KEEP YOUR HOUSE GUARDED. Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery 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. Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., Nov. 25th, 1886. 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 until I tried B. B. B., which soon cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage, Halifax, N.S.

Vassar girls are said to be so modest that they 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 natural.

The editor of The Sherman (Tex.) Register bears the remarkably cheerful name of Carthusius. It is supposed that his parents did not foresee his literary bent and intended him for a plumber.—Ontario World.

EL DORADO.

I wonder where my El Dorado lies, And if it be far across the seas; And if it be 'neath blue and sunny skies, Or by the shore of flower-filled meads? 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 toil, and all my grief to forget.

I wonder if my castle rears its head, Amidst the tre-tops where the birds sing sweet; And green lawns wait my footsteps noiseless 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?

I 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 love is waiting, and the days so fair? But, list! my heart at last—at last replies— 'I know the land—Beware! Beware! Beware!"

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

FREE AND ENLARGED CANALS.

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 resolutions were adopted: Resolved, in the judgment of this convention, that the State of New York is indebted to her commercial supremacy to its peculiar and fortunate geographical location between the great lakes—nature's highways to the north and west, and the Hudson River and arm of the ocean on the east; to the sagacity and enterprise of Governor Dewitt Clinton and his successors in continuing the same in 1825 by an original system of canals, by means of which the great and constantly increasing trade of the State and city of New York, now the metropolis of the nation.

Resolved, that since the construction of our canal the railway system has been introduced and affords a new and useful mode of transportation differing from our canal system, inasmuch that under private management railways have been projected and built through valleys and over mountains to all our cities along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, thus diverting a large trade from our state and cities which by water conveyance would naturally come to us.

Resolved, that the Seymour plan of doubling the length of the locks on our canal, thus passing two boats in place of one boat at a station, and both moving at the same time a proper device at a moderate cost double the capacity of a single tow of boats and thereby reduces greatly the cost of transportation on branch the state and lessens the power of railways to divert the trade from the West to the State; and that the New York to rival and compete with the canal at the same time this mode of water transportation being the cheapest known to commerce, will certainly operate as a regular or railway rates and for ever prevent combination of the several trunk lines for the purpose of raising the rates.

Resolved—That for reasons named in the foregoing resolutions it is the policy of our State to improve her canals in the most judicious and the earliest possible day, and that we urge upon our Legislature at the next session to make a liberal appropriation for that purpose.

Resolved—That the improvement of our canals in the manner proposed when completed, by reducing the cost of transport to the lowest possible rate, will attract largely and North-western producing States and Canada and our other inland cities of the State of New York, thereby increasing rapidly the wealth and population of these inland regions, thereby the State taxes upon the commerce of the state, a largely increased market for the valuable products of the farm of our state.

A NEW KIND OF RECIPROCITY. Resolved, that this convention looks with favor upon the adoption of a commercial treaty with the Dominion of Canada whereby all tariff rates between the two countries may be abolished, thereby largely increasing the trade and commerce of our state.

The convention adopted 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 debris from the bottom of the canal and restoring it to the former depth. The resolutions for the day are: Resolved, that the canals of our State have been under 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, to be re-evaluated; That in the judgment of this convention just reciprocity demands that the canals of the Dominion be made free of tolls to the commerce of the cities of the United States passing through the same; and that a committee of three be appointed by the president of the convention (Hon. George Clinton, 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 conferred by the operation of the canal and other matters relating to inland navigation, were also adopted.

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 Pills, Richardson & Co., Montreal, P.Q., for Diamond Dye book. 32 Colors. 10 cents each.

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 Scotland. Mr. Wallace, collector of customs at Sussex, has been instructed by a Scotch legal firm to secure a list of farms in this 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 Brunswick farms offered to settlers from the mother land. The respondents state that there is a desire among many Scotch tenant farmers, who are compelled to give up their present holdings as unprofitable to settle in the Maritime Provinces, where the comforts of civilization are at hand, in contrast 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—educated, intelligent farmers, supplied with the necessary means and training to success fully pursue their calling on this side of the Atlantic.

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!

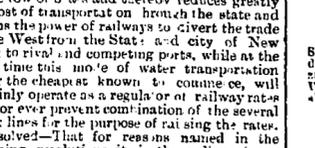
FIRST SERIES—LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Real Estate Value, \$5,000 \$ 5,000 2 do do " 1,000 2,000 8 Planks " " 400 3,200 12 City Lots " " 300 3,600 25 Sets of Furniture " " 100 2,500 50 do do " " 200 5,000 100 Gold Watches " " 50 5,000 1000 Silver Watches " " 20 2,000

1200 Lots Value, \$50,000 Second Series—List of Prizes: 1 Real Estate Value, \$1,000 \$1,000 2 do do " 500 500 4 Waggon " " 250 1,000 500 Gold Chains " " 40 2,000 500 Silver Plates " " 10 5,000

Tickets—Second Series, 25c. S. E. LEFEBVRE, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP

No Animal Fat! No Coloring Dyes! No Adulterations of any kind!!! Absolutely Pure. A VALUABLE PREVENTIVE OF CONTAGION. It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. With their usual efficacy, these pills have been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing all disorders of the stomach, stimulating the liver, and clearing the bowels. "You can't buy any other pills like these."

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Perry's Peppermint Cure

33 YEARS OF CHOLERA, COLIC, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DYSENTERY, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.

30 cubic feet specification estimates, and full description of desirable MODERN HOUSES, from a room up, costing from \$400 to \$7,000, profusely illustrated, every detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to all climates and all classes of people. The latest, best, and only cheap work of kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 45-C Brooklyn, N.Y.

Allen's Lung Balm

CROUPS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALM 25c, 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations. Made by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 cents. J. A. DOZZONI, 111 St. Louis, Mo.

SHATTERED HOPES.

Standing to-night in the waning light Of life's sunny bloom, With tears on the cheek, and a sigh, My sorrow cries for the olden days, Seen in my childhood days, Ere a single cloud with vap'ry shroud, Imprisoned the golden rays.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

Yesterday was a regular bank holiday in England, and all the exchanges were closed. The Italian Government has accepted England's offer to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia. Chong, Ta Jen, the Chinese Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru, has arrived in London on his way to New York. The town of Sasow in Galicia has been destroyed by fire. Fifteen corpses have been recovered from the ruins. Twenty children are missing. Three young nihilists murdered General Nestorova's widow at Vladikavha and stole 500,000 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 Alsace-Lorraine. The Emperor is in the best of health. A battle recently took place between the Afghans and Gilzais. Rumors are current of treachery among the Amer's troops. Particulars have not yet been received. The city of Peshawur in the northwestern part of India, in the Punjab, is affected with cholera in the worst way. Three hundred deaths from the disease occurred during July. M. Ferry has finally chosen M. Proust and M. Raynal as his co-adjutors in his coming duel with General Boulanger. Both sides met at M. 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. Delafosse denies the truth of Deputy Laurer's accusation, to the effect that he (Delafosse) made overtures to Gen. Boulanger to head a coup d'etat in favor of the restoration of the monarchy. M. Delafosse has challenged M. Laurer 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 lands abound. The movement threatens to result in a serious agricultural crisis. It is reported that the Government is about to stop the migration. A despatch from St. Paul de Loanda, dated July 31, says: M. Jausen, governor of the Congo free state, writes from Borna, that since receiving the news of the arrival of Stanley at the mouth of the Congo 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. AMERICAN. Charles H. Reed, Guisean'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 hospital. 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 Butbanks, a married man, about forty years of age, was suffocated while cleaning out a hole at the Woodstock 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 Duty 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 85 in the shade to-day. The very oldest inhabitant fails to remember such an unprecedent heat of 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 enliven the event. Several hundred people assembled. The light proved a grand success throughout. The object of the motive power from the Falls of Montmorency. ANNEXATION. UNION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES MUST COME. TORONTO, Ont., July 30.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:— LONDON, July 29.—Col. Outram and several members of the Wimbledon team sailed yesterday for Canada. The cable letters of Mr. Baden Powell and Mr. John Bright, which appeared in the Mail yesterday, have caused much discussion. Mr. Bright's letter shares the inconsistency of those who seek to 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 manufacturers, and knowing the course Mr. Bright yet takes, it is clear 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 obviates the fiscal union between Canada and the States. THE AMER'S TRUMP CARD. CALGARY, Aug. 1.—Advices from Candahar state that the Amer of Afghanistan has caused a proclamation to be posted in the bazaars 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 Afghanistan to suppress the revolt of the Amer's, and knowing the course Mr. Bright yet takes, it is clear 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. 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THE ROUTE TO THE EAST.

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

London, July 27.—The colonial secretary to-day published a despatch to the Colonies, summarizing the results of the Colonial Conference. On the question of postal and telegraphic communication, he says the important proposals of the Canadian 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 steamers from Vancouver to Australia, and it was stated that the mails could be carried to Australia and Asia's ports in considerably less time and at considerably less cost than at present. A proposal for a cable line from Canada to Australia was also brought forward. The Colonial representatives expressed the opinion that their Government would not, unless the Imperial Government also contributed, be willing to subsidize another company in addition to the Eastern Extension Company, and the Imperial post office reported that such a cable line would not be entertained. He (Sir Henry Holland) had expressed his willingness to bring before the Government the wishes of the members of the conference that the line might be constructed for military purposes and exclusively controlled by the Imperial Government, but he could not now hold out any hope that such a scheme would be favorably received. THE ROUTE TO INDIA. Two alternative routes to India and the East were suggested, one by the Cape and the other from Vancouver. The latter was advocated by the Canadian delegates as deserving to be placed in competition 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 energetic and patriotic spirit shown in carrying out the great imperial undertaking, and marked its sense of the 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 recently formed through Canada by railway and telegraph with 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 and Australasia by direct sub-marine telegraph across the Pacific is a project of great importance to the empire, and every effort should be made to carry it out by a thorough and exhaustive survey. On the other hand, continues Sir Henry Holland, proposals were submitted on behalf of the Eastern company for a reduction of rates upon completion of obtaining a guarantee from the Colonial governments interested. 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 changed in her Majesty's title. Sir Alex. 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 \$3,000,000 of Australian telegraphs by the Imperial Government are obvious, though not insurmountable. The Daily News says: The discussions of the conference were of practical value, being on subjects of the greatest importance, testifying to the immense strides in the last few years in the federation of sympathizers between the colonies and the mother country. If the mother country and the colonies and dependencies thereof continue to feel towards each other as their respective empires have felt during these discussions, we need 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 progressing, and all the branches were 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 successful. The report was adopted. CANADIAN SECURITIES. On the stock exchange among the Canadian lines there is a fall of 1/2 on Grand Trunk second preference shares, 1 on the first preference, 1/2 on the third preference, 1/2 on the ordinary and 1/2 on the fourth preference, and 1/2 on the Canadian Pacific. ANOTHER LIBERAL VICTORY. LONDON, July 30.—The parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, caused by the retirement of Thomas Blake (Home Ruler), has resulted in a large increase in the Liberal vote. Mr. Samuelson, the Liberal candidate, defeating Mr. Wyndham (Conservative), by 4,285 to 2,734. In the last election the district was carried by Mr. Blake over F. L. Lucas (Liberal-Unionist) by a majority of 1,407, the total vote being 11,550 in a total vote of 7,022, the Liberals increasing their poll 604 votes. The Conservatives increase their 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. Sumner, in which he deplores the encroachments of socialistic tendencies upon individual freedom and political democracy. Monarch D. Conway contributes the second paper, entitled "The Queen of England's Letter." Henry M. Field, editor of the New York Evangelist and brother of Cyrus Field, addresses an open letter to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, praising his hatred of superstition, but hoping he will yet become a Christian. Dr. W. S. Seale, who has been specially known of late as Beecher's physician, treats "Sensational Men and Stimulants," and claims that the narcotics—tea, coffee, tobacco, wine, and the like—act as regulators of appetite and are "waste-savers." Dion Boucicault has a brief and bright criticism of Conquell and Irving, and their recent controversy touching the principles of their art. Why an X. Heister? He tries 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 watched constantly and, as far as possible, guarded against illness. Dr. W. G. Sumner, McGlynn has a remarkable article on "The New Knowledge of Man and the Old." Dr. McGlynn tells of public money misappropriated to sectarian purposes, and opposes government support of "parochial schools." Hon. William A. Phillips shows that the United States as a debtor is a bad one, and often very dishonest, because it aims against the Government's credit cannot be used and collected in the case of individuals. The Review concludes with "Current American Literature." Very Young Man—You wouldn't 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.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

Table listing various baking powder brands and their comparative worth. Brands include ROYAL (Absolutely Pure), GRANT'S (Alum Powder), REDHEADS, CHARM (Alum Powder), AMAZON (Alum Powder), CLEVELAND'S (Short wt. pow.), PIONEER (San Francisco), CZAR, DR. PRICE'S, SNOW FLAKE (Graft's), LEWIS', PEARL (Andrews & Co.), HECKER'S, GILLET'S, ANDREWS & CO. "Regal", BULK (Powder sold loose), and BUNFORD'S, when not fresh.

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. Mott, 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 MORSON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology." "I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

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

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

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLLOUR, GRAIN &c. 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; 250 bbls. do. old ground at \$3.85; 1,200 bbls. Manitoba strong at \$4.30 to \$4.35 and 500 bbls. medium at \$4.10 to \$4.20. For export there is a good inquiry for strong flour, recent transactions covering about 8,000 to 10,000 sacks on p., 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' (Manitoba), \$4.10 to \$4.35; Superior Extra, \$3.60 to \$4.00; Extra Superior, \$3.75 to \$3.85; 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; Middlings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) h. i., \$1.75 to \$1.95; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.70; City Strong in sacks of 40 lbs. (per 100 lbs.), \$2.40 to \$2.55. OATS.—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 to \$2.85. BRAN, &c.—Feed is firm and higher, sales of Canada are light, and latest sales of British Columbia are reported at 12c to 14c. New bunched fish has been received and placed at 54c to 7c as to quality. These prices are 1c per lb. higher than those of a year ago. SALT FISH.—A few lots of Cape Breton herring have been received and sold at \$5.50 per bbl. The only thing worth mentioning in other fish is the demand for dry cod, which has sold in 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. Lobsters quiet but steady, at \$3.85 to \$4 per case. BUTTER.—The market for seal oil continues firm, last sale being reported at 45c, and we quote 45c to 50c. Cod oil is very dull, some dealers finding it impossible to make sales, notwithstanding 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 75c. FISH OIL.—The market for seal oil continues firm, last sale being reported at 45c, and we quote 45c to 50c. Cod oil is very dull, some dealers finding it impossible to make sales, notwithstanding 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 75c. 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 \$3.50 to \$3.75.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Canadian fruit is commencing to arrive in barrels, a lot of 100 bbls of Western apples being sold at \$3.50. Two cars of American 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. PEARS.—Under the stimulating influence of continued hot weather the demand for pears is good, and sales have been made during the past week at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per box as to quality, the market closing very firm. PEARS.—A few lots of bell pears have been received and sold at \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl. A few lots of Bartlett's have come to hand in baskets, but next week they will be taken for in barrels. Small harvest pears sell at 75c to 90c per basket. BANANAS.—A good demand is reported under rather limited supplies, and business has been done at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch for reds, and 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 are being sold in the way. Sales have been made at 30c to 40c each in lots. CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—California fruit, which continues to come in freely, meets with good 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 lots of grapes at \$3.50 per case. CURRANTS.—Black currants in crates have sold at 8c to 9c per quart as to quality, and red and white currants at 7c to \$1 per basket. COCOANUT.—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 4 1/2c per lb. The receipts of fresh salmon are light, and latest sales of British Columbia are reported at 12c to 14c. New bunched fish has been received and placed at 54c to 7c as to quality. These prices are 1c per lb. higher than those of a year ago. SALT FISH.—A few lots of Cape Breton herring have been received and sold at \$5.50 per bbl. The only thing worth mentioning in other fish is the demand for dry cod, which has sold in 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. Lobsters quiet but steady, at \$3.85 to \$4 per case. BUTTER.—The market for seal oil continues firm, last sale being reported at 45c, and we quote 45c to 50c. Cod oil is very dull, some dealers finding it impossible to make sales, notwithstanding 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 75c. FISH OIL.—The market for seal oil continues firm, last sale being reported at 45c, and we quote 45c to 50c. Cod oil is very dull, some dealers finding it impossible to make sales, notwithstanding 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 75c. 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 \$3.50 to \$3.75.

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 report further sales at \$17.60. Lard is quiet with a few sales reported on country account at 5c for Canadian in pails, and at 9c to 9 1/2c 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 12 1/2c to 13c. Breakfast bacon has been sold at 10 1/2c to 11c, and shoulders at 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c. In tallow three small lots were sold at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl., \$17.50 to \$18.00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to \$18.00; mess pork, western, per bbl., \$18.00 to \$19.00; short cut, western, per bbl., \$18.00 to \$19.00; thin mess pork, per bbl., \$18.00 to \$19.00; mess beef per bbl., \$20.00 to \$21.00; India mess beef per bbl., \$20.00 to \$21.00; hams, city cured per lb., 10c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 6c to 13c; hams and flanks, green, per lb., 6c to 10c; lard, western, in pails, per lb., 9c to 10c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 8c to 10c; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c. 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 people that the larger the force the more shorthanded it will be, which is a most amusing paradox.

1887-BABIES-1887

To the mother of any baby born this year we will send on application a Cabinet Photograph of the "Sweetest, latest, healthiest baby in the country." It is a beautiful picture, and will do any mother's heart good. It shows the baby sitting up and eating Lactated Food as a substitute for mother's milk. Much valuable information for the mother given. Give date of birth. WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.

Table listing various types of wraps and their prices. Items include TRAVELLING WRAPS, SHAWLS, BOYS' JERSEY SUITS, BOYS' WASHING SUITS, and SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS.

India will find a full assortment of Long Wraps at the above prices, in all the Newest Styles and perfect fit. S. CARSLBY.

Table listing various types of shawls and their prices. Items include SHAWLS, BOYS' JERSEY SUITS, BOYS' WASHING SUITS, and SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS.

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. CARSLBY.

Table listing various types of boys' jersey suits and their prices. Items include BOYS' JERSEY SUITS, BOYS' WASHING SUITS, and SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS.

Boys' Jersey Suits in a great variety of style and all sizes from 7c. S. CARSLBY.

Table listing various types of boys' washing suits and their prices. Items include BOYS' WASHING SUITS, SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS, and BOYS' SEASIDE AND WASHING SUITS.

Boys' Seaside and Washing Suits from \$1.80 in all sizes, at S. CARSLBY'S.

Table listing various types of superior brass bedsteads and their prices. Items include SUPERIOR BRASS BEDSTEADS, FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS, and CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

There are a few of these choice Bedsteads left, which will be closed out at exactly half price; want space for other goods. S. CARSLBY.

Table listing various types of floor cloths and linoleums and their prices. Items include FLOOR CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS, CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, and BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

One of the largest and most varied assortment of Floor Cloth and Linoleums to be had in the Dominion at greatly reduced prices. S. CARSLBY.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 404. Dame Delphine Charest, of the City of Montreal, wife of Louis Jussion, tailor, of the said City, do hereby certify that the said Louis Jussion, tailor, of the said City and Master of the said District, is dead.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother sends the names of two or more other babies, and the parents' addresses. Also a handsome Dish of 50 cents at Wholesale, by mail registered 60c. Write to the mother and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

ELY'S CREAM BALM. A Quick Relief & Positive Cure. HAY-FEVER. When applied into the nostrils will absorb and effectually cleanse the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretion. It stays in the nostrils, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from external causes, completely heals the sore and restores sense of taste & of smell. Not a liquid or snuff. A Quick Relief & Positive Cure. HAY-FEVER. 114 particles is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to the taste. 50 cents at Wholesale, by mail registered 60c. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Oswego, 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 Western Township No. 18 has been paid by shippers, and several lots of fine have been taken at 17c to 17 1/2c. Western the sale of a car load was reported yesterday at 14 1/2c, and another car of fine at 15c. Business has not so transpired in creamery at 20c to 20 1/2c, holders now asking 21c in the country for late makes, some holding for even higher figures. Creamery, 20c to 21c; Township, 16c to 18c; Morrisburg, 14c to 17c; Brookville, 14c to 17c; Western, 14c to 16c; long 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 active, and stocks have been difficult to work off. Sales have been made at 14c to 14 1/2c, with strictly fancy stock in cases 15c. HONEY.—One or two lots of new strained honey have been received, but we have not yet heard 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 SYRUP.—We have heard of no further sales of round lots of sugar, although we hear of a good sized lot being offered at 8c, which buyers do not seem willing to pay, as they claim that it is too dark. We quote for the best, very dry, at 60 to 65c per tin, and in wood at 4 to 6c per lb. HERRING.—Owing to the continued hot weather, a better demand has been experienced for herring. The offerings, however, have still kept ahead of the demand, and prices are as much in buyers' favor as ever. Further business has been done, Bavarian and English herring, at 17c to 17 1/2c. There is a fair demand at the reduced price, first pots having sold at \$4 per 100 lbs.

DIED. O'REILLY.—At St. Canute, July 18th, Mary McGee, relict of the late John O'Reilly, aged 59 years. (Ontario and United States 2-1 please copy.) BROPHY.—At Carleton, on the morning of the 23rd July, Annie Monica Margaret, youngest child of John Brophy, C. & G. 21 1/2 aged 9 years, 4 months and 9 days.

HYLAND.—In this city, on Monday, the 1st inst., John Edward, eldest and beloved son of John Hyland, aged 8 years and 7 months.