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THE FLIES.

ON A SUMMER AFTERNOON AT GREEN PARK, ALEXANDER.

One summer afternoon about four— it might be less, it might be more— I sat me at the old hall door...

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

CHAPTER IV.

A BASKET OF FLOWERS AND A DINNER.

'KATHERINE,' says Mrs. Macgregor, 'do lay down that book, get off that sofa, dress, and go down town, match this fringe, go to Fraton's for lace, and to Greenstalk's for the cut flowers. Do you hear?'

jealous as a Turk, relentless as a Nero, his inward man's hideous as his outward. What a happy destiny will be mine as Mrs. Vanderdonck!

her new cordiality? thinks Mr. Nolan, rather ungraciously. 'An invitation, and a pressing one to the Macgregor's mansion is altogether a new distinction. I suppose intending to amuse the company is at the bottom of it.'

me'll take you to her, and you can ascertain for yourself. 'Uncle Grif, you are a household treasure! exclaims Sydney, rolling up her lace and rising. 'Wait ten minutes, and I will be with you.'

graver nature, judging by their binding, and a thrill goes through Sydney as she sees it a basket of pure white flowers that a few days ago graced the boudoir of Greenstalks.

Miss Owenson. 'Night after night he has had to watch with me, and toll all day long at the office after. He would insist upon my going to bed, and letting him take his place. The trouble of my life is the trouble I give them.'

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, July 16.

A GENERAL AMNESTY.

A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Biggar, the patriotic member for Cayen, has just been formed to agitate for a full and unconditional amnesty for our political exiles. We have an example set to us by the French Republic which has just annulled the Com-munists, including the Marquis de Rochfort, the editor of the Communist paper Le Lanterne. On his return to Paris, he was met at the railway station by a crowd of at least ten thousand persons who cheered themselves hoarse, clearly showing that a large portion of the French people believe in the man and his principles. Remarkable it is, but nevertheless a fact, that it is only as we advance towards Republicanism that Governments are good. Take Turkey, China, Burma, and we may say Russia as types of the despotism of the one man power, and look at their condition. Then let us glance at the United States paying off her national debt, and receiving into her capacious bosom the emigrants from Europe, and welding into a mass of good citizens, men who if they had remained in the countries of their birth would be paupers or criminals. Canada is another example, her free institutions which from the very force of circumstances are in their ten-dency more or less Republican making her progressive and happy; what would she be under the family compact—under the rule of thirteenth aristocrats sent out from England—let poor wretched Ireland reply. England is only great and good in preparation to the freedom her people enjoy, and every step they take towards that freedom is one away from despotism, and nearer to the Republic, which is every day gradually creeping on. It may not take a sudden jump into life, as it did on three occasions in France, but the idea is quietly settling in the minds of our most in-telligent thinkers, especially the younger section, that it is the only form of Government possible in the future. Intelligence is marching on, and men will bow to it instead of bowing to some indi-vidual, whose only claim to superiority may be the accident of birth or the wearing of a jewelled diadem, in many instances won by the most cruel and terrible means. The present party now holding power in England came into it largely with the assistance of the Irish vote, and the ladder by which they reached the house-top they cannot afford to kick away, and the probabilities are that with a little gentle pressure they will concede an unconditional amnesty. Biggar is just the man to put on the pressure. He is not an orator, but he can say some extraordinary good things, and once he has conceived an idea of right it is not an easy job to make him shift his position. During his parliamen-tary career he has never been known to lose his temper, notwithstanding that aristo-cratic noddies have on several occasions at-tempted to howl him down. A number of the Irish members have given their adhesion to the movement, and as it travels on it will gather volume and force sufficient to compel our rulers to grant to Ireland's exiles an am-nesty to enable them to end their days in that land they loved so well. Our friends,

THE ORANGE MEN.

have recently been blowing off a little of that extra gas which they hoard up from one July to another. Strange people these Orange-men. I do not wish to say one word to pur-posefully give offence, but they seem to me to be men without a country; they repudiate Ireland and endeavour to cling to England, but England spurns them; they talk of liberty, but what liberty—why liberty in Ireland to shoot down their Catholic fellow-countrymen—people with whom for eleven months and a fortnight they are good friends, but whom, when the fit comes on in July, they look upon as the Turks a cen-tury ago did on the Christians. Orangeism is the most meaningless society established among white men. Its object is to carry back the human mind to a period of cruelty and slaughter, and this it does by inflammatory speeches, offensive processions and the annual shooting of a few Catholics. Its apostle William the Third, was in every way a man of small parts. The victory he gained at the Boyne, was in reality no honour; sup-plied as he was with every requirement of England, while James had not a keel afloat, and the Irish army was deficient of everything, but bravery, William who in the official but unwary Schomberg and Callinette had fallen, saw his horse through the rivers, ex-claimed when word was brought to him that Walker of Derry, was mortally wounded, "serve him right, what brought him here." I do not in the least wish to underrate this Dutchman, but I unhesitatingly say he was a man without a particle of principle, and as for his orthodoxy in the Protestant faith, it sat as light upon him as it does on "Father Chiquinny." A man who could be almost a sycophant to the Pope at the League of Augsburg, and to further his own ends, who could issue an order to massacre the Scotch Catholic Macdonnells of Gloun Cou (Vale of Sarnon) commonly called Glencoe, and then deny it notwithstanding his signa-ture to the warrant when it was produced at the trial of Stars and Glenlyon. The civil articles drawn up at Limerick on the 24th of October, 1691, he violated almost immediately, and notwithstanding that the first article of the treaty which altogether consists of thirteen clauses, guaranteed freedom of worship to the Catholics, yet in the following years he sanctioned the establishment of the horrible penal laws. As a soldier he was beaten by Luxembourg at Steinkirke, at the bloody battle of Neerwindt and at Landen, where in the moment of victory Patrick Sarsfield (Ghrd. Bawn Erin) fell mortally wounded. As a hus-band he was unfaithful to his wife; in fact he was a profligate of a very low type. As a statesman he was a failure as the Stewarts, that he wanted to keep out were brought in, in the person of Queen Anne, yes by the Marlborough faction, the very faction that their own unscrupulous purposes placed him on the throne. His wife, as daughter of James the Second, against whom he conspired and by the aid of the Misses Marlborough drove from the Throne. This is the man our Orange friends would make a saint of—a curious one truly, however, they have a right to their opinion, but on account of their gullibilities some of them are to be pitied. In Ireland, they have just been holding meetings galore, and passing resolutions without num-bers, upon nearly all conceivable subjects, and brightening up the monotony with a little scolding. They have condemned Liberalism, Radicalism, Bradlaughism, Glad-stonism and Popery. Then they had a slap at the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon, of the Earl of Kenmare, of Mr. Chamber-lain and of Sir Charles Dilke. They also in strong terms condemned Gladstone for dis-establisling the Irish Church and the Govern-ment for repealing the Coercion Act, and the

THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION.

Some Signs of the Steady Growth of Democracy During the Last Forty Years.

(From the Resident Correspondent of the New York World.)

LONDON, July 10.—The present condition of English parties cannot but be a subject of profound interest to all students of politics and of contemporary history, in whatever part of the world they may be living. For the fact is that another revolution is going on in this country destined to be not less momentous in its results than what is called the "great" revolution of 1688, though hereafter the word great may be more fittingly applied to the one which is now in progress. After the last general election there were many who flattered themselves that every-thing would go on much as it did before, that the "conservative instincts" of the country would suffice to prevent any sweeping changes, and that Mr. Gladstone's Govern-ment would be essentially a reproduction of Lord Beaconsfield's. That was a very foolish idea, as I pointed out at the time. A cabi-net of which Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright are members could not be expected by any rational man to disregard the Democratic forces which had proved their right to govern the country. Nor was there any ground for the belief that Mr. Gladstone would shrink from the work to which he had pledged him-self when in opposition. The territorial and wealthy classes have never been his friends. He owes them nothing. In constituencies where they are powerful, he has been scornfully rejected. Why should they imagine that he would protect their interests as soon as he was returned to office? His feeling toward them was significantly expressed in a speech at Haverdun, soon after the general election. "It is," he said, "where wealth is most concentrated—in the city; it is where luxury is most prevalent—in Westminster; it is where property is most represented—in the county, that the verdict has gone wrong." He is, above all things, a minister created by the working classes, and he has recently de-clared that the working classes constitute the nation. It is only the infatuation of the landlords and the wealthy classes generally which could have led them to suppose for a moment that Mr. Gladstone would sacrifice the interests of his real supporters to their wishes and desires. The alarm which they now begin to show is not less contemptible in its way than the blindness and cowardice which have characterized the management of their cause ever since 1832. The position of the Conservatives at this moment is very much like that in which the Democrats found themselves in the United States after the war. They are without power in the Legislature and discredited out of doors—scattered, enfeebled and disheart-ened. The Republican party of 1864 de-termined to bring about a long exclusion of their antagonists from power by a series of measures which will be too fresh in the re-collection of your readers to render necessary to recall them. These measures answered their purpose for nearly sixteen years, but probably no one but Mr. Thad Stevens and Mr. Sumner supposed that they would be per-manently effectual. The Democratic party could not be shattered, but not extinguished. In that respect its history will probably be found to differ from that of the Conservative party in England. The victory of the English Radicals last April meant something more than the temporary overthrow of their oppo-sites. It vests with them to decide whether their opponents shall exist any longer as a party, and no one need doubt what their decision will be. It is in their power to carry out such changes in the present representa-tive system as in future a Conservative majority in five constituencies out of six would be next to an impossibility. There can be a redistribution of seats, in the course of which incurably Conservative constituencies would be swept away, and this would be accompanied by an extension of the suffrage to agricultural laborers, which would at once and for ever swamp the landlords. It is quite possible, moreover, to go beyond this, and to exclude certain classes altogether from the Legislature, as office-holders are excluded in the United States. By these or any other appliances which may offer themselves, the Radicals will endeavor to turn what their opponents looked upon as merely a temporary reverse into a fatal and irreversible disaster. The Conservatives thought it was only a scratch they received last April; in reality, it was in all probability their death blow, although spasmodic and intermittent struggles for existence may still be made. It may, indeed, be said, without anticipating the future very largely, that both the old political parties of England are either ab-solutely dead or quickly passing away. The Whigs are no more, and the Tories, even under their changed form of Conservatives, are in the condition described by Lord Chesterfield: "Tyranny and I have been dead these two years, but we don't choose to have the Liberals after the reform bill of '32, but this appella-tion is now to be rejected. Mr. Gladstone's followers have signified their wish to be known as a Democratic party, and it is under this title that you must soon look for an account of their proceedings. A few old Whigs, or representatives of the Whig families, still linger in the cabinet, but it is only upon sufferance. Already one of them, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has felt himself compelled to resign, to the great satisfaction of the Radical members of the Cabinet, who would very much like to see all the Whigs thrown overboard. It is assuredly the last Radical, or "Democratic" administration in which they will ever play even the humblest part. We must look to the class of men represented by Mr. Chamberlain for the commanding officers as well as the rank and file of future govern-ments. If the Conservatives had time they might, perhaps, regain some of their lost ground and stave off the coup de grace a little longer; but they have not got it and cannot get it. They had their chance between 1874 and 1880, and let it slip through their fingers. Their old leader, for the first time in his life, had all his attention absorbed by foreign affairs, and could give no supervision to that indis-pensable work of organization which does more for a party in the long run than the most brilliant genius. No one knew better than Mr. Disraeli the importance of organiza-tion; but when he went to the House of Lords—the cardinal blunder of his life—he left all "details" to be managed by his lieutenants, and they were incompetent for the task. The press was insulted, or neglected, local committees were treated with contempt, nowhere could a Conservative who was will-ing to work for his party obtain encourage-ment or even recognition. The leaders be-lieved that providence would fight their battle for them, and that soldiers and ammunition

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were ridiculous superfluities. Nothing what-ever was done to satisfy the demand for domestic legislation, or to appease and per-haps guide that democratic spirit which few men in England estimate so rightly as Lord Beaconsfield. He has never shut his eyes to it, never underrated its power. He began life, as we all know, by professing himself a friend to it, just as Mr. Gladstone entered on his career as an "unbending Tory"—just as Fox began as a Tory and turned Whig, Pitt the younger as a Whig and turned Tory, Burke as a Whig and seceded from his party after the French Revolu-tion. But Mr. Disraeli never lost sight of democracy; perhaps never entirely lost his sympathy with it. It was he who had the boldness to give the people household suf-frage and vote by ballot. These were Con-servative, not Liberal measures. Perhaps he would have satisfied the just claims of democ-racy if he had paid any attention to them in the critical years between 1874 and 1880. But he was doomed to follow the Russian phantom which stalks through Europe, and his day passed by and can no more return. Mr. Gladstone begins to praise him in the House of Commons and the Radical writers point Conservatively to his "illustrious" ex-ample—a sure sign that he is reckoned as good as dead. Public men only get justice from opponents when it is time to write their epitaphs. The new Democratic party will do its work thoroughly, and not permit itself to be turned aside by any obstacles—of that much we may all rest assured. It does not disguise its aims, and there is no reason that it should do so, for it has nothing to gain by concealment. It has gained a new and powerful mouthpiece in the Pall Mall Gazette since Mr. John Morley became editor of that paper. Mr. Foster once boasted that he had been a Radical "from his cradle," and I almost think that Morley could say the same of himself. He is a very forcible writer, and there can be very little doubt that he will make the Pall Mall Gazette a greater power than it has been for years past. On Monday last he avowed frankly that the "Democratic legislation" at present demanded by the people could not be provided by a "plutocratic machine," and that Mr. Gladstone would find himself com-pelled to "bring Parliament by a change in its construction, into harmony with what, rightly or wrongly, he believes to be the wishes of a great majority of Englishmen." These are cautious, and yet menacing words, and what they mean is probably this—the abolition of the House of Lords and the sub-stitution of workmen in the House of Commons for a plutocracy. These changes may once have been thought remote, but how far distant are they now? The bill affecting Irish landlords will pass the Commons and go to the House of Lords, and there be thrown out. What will be the consequence? An agitation for the abolition of the upper House, carried on under circumstances in-finitely more favorable to its success than ever have been known before. Earl Russell, in his "Recollections," expresses the opinion that the fall of the House of Lords would only precede by a short time the overthrow of the monarchy. That is an event not beyond the calculations of a large section of the democ-ratic party. It would perhaps be safer to predict that the future form of government in England will be a republic than that the monarchy will last forever. As for the spirit in which the impending changes will be carried out, there is no excuse for misconception regarding that. The large landowners have very little idea of the bitter-ness and animosity entertained toward them by the people who live on or around their es-tates. In some cases there is little real cause for this hostility beyond the mere fact that possession of a large estate is regarded as an injustice to those who have nothing. But there are many instances in which the land-lord has himself prepared the way for the agitation by neglecting every duty and sys-tematically outraging the feeling, if not the rights, of those who were in his power and unable to help themselves. I could point to vast tracts of land, within a few miles of London, which are left in the state of a primeval wilderness, scarcely useful even for game preserves, simply because the owner will not let his property out in farms, does not want to cultivate the land himself, and is at a loss to know what to do with it. Un-necessary strictness in preserving hares and rabbits has also been the cause of deep ex-asperation in the minds of the poor in rural districts. Lord Stanhope, in his "History of the Reign of Queen Anne," remarks: "It may be said that in several of our English shires the rabbit is now the best ally of the radical." How many a rural family must have its history darkened by the story of father or son transported as a felon for snar-ing a rabbit or knocking it on the head with a stick as it ran across its path. It is true that a man is no longer transported for kill-ing a rabbit, but he is severely punished, even though the rabbit may have been taken in his own garden. Moreover, the divisions between classes have become more and more strongly marked of late years, and it may be said with greater truth than ever that the rich and the poor in England practically constitute "two nations." The grievance which the poor smarted under years ago, even if they have been redressed, will still be remembered against the class which is responsible for them. The "privileged classes" need not, therefore, long for generous treatment when the day of reckoning comes. What they hold now the law can take away from them, and it only needs a majority to make the law, and that majority is in the hands of the once despised and powerless class. A leading radical promises that a measure shall be introduced next session making it a misdemeanor for any one to hold unutilized lands, the penalty on conviction to be dispossession with some compensation to the dispossessed person. This and similar bills might be rejected by Parliament as at present constituted, but, as Mr. John Morley says, Parliament will have to be brought, "by a change in its construction, into har-mony with the majority of Englishmen." Let no one say, "This cannot be done." Who or what is to prevent it being done? Mr. Gladstone could dissolve the present Parli-ament at any moment, and he will probably take that course as soon as his plans are suf-ficiently matured. This session only opens up the game. The great stakes will begin to be played for next year, and I do not think that can be a shadow of a doubt as to what side will carry them off ultimately, although there may be occasional fluctuations of fortune. L. J. J.

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THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE. The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purify-ing the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

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Life-size Portraits in Crayon Drawing. NONE TO ORDER. Days collection on Exhibition at 29 Duke st. side Wm. Grace, St. Orlans street, 75 Dmt

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Montgomery County, in that State, on the 14th of February, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1843, and served mainly on frontier duty until 1848, and afterwards in the war with Mexico, being brevetted as first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1848 to 1855 he was again employed on frontier duty, and from 1855 to 1861 was Quartermaster of the Southern district of California. In August of the latter year he was recalled to Washington, and when the Army of the Potomac was transferred to the Peninsula in 1862, he was already a Brigadier-General in the Fourth Corps. His first opportunity to make a mark occurred at the battle of Williamsburg, and he made a brilliant one. He next distinguished himself in the Battle of Frazier's Farm, and subsequently took an active part in the campaign in Maryland, at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Being made a Major-General, he commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he did magnificent work. On the first day of the battle, July 1st, 1863, he was sent by General Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be given, or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of July 3 he commanded the Second Corps on the left centre, sustaining the terrific onset of Longstreet's Confederates, and being severely wounded. The thanks of Congress was formally tendered him for his conduct in these engagements. Being disabled by his wounds, he was on sick leave until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the Second Corps. At the opening of the campaign of that year under General Grant, he took the active command of his corps, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House and North Anna, the second battle of Cold Harbor, and the operations around Petersburg, until June 18th, when, his wound breaking out afresh, he was a short time on sick leave. He afterwards resumed command, and participated in several actions, until November 26th, when he was called to Washington to organize the first corps of veterans.

After the close of the war he was placed successively in command of the Middle Department, the Department of Missouri, of Louisiana and Texas, of Dakota, and of the Department of the East.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1868, General Hancock received 1443 votes for the Presidential nomination. In 1876, in the National Convention, he received 75 votes.

General Hancock has uniformly maintained the doctrine that military power should in time of peace be subordinated to the civil law. This was particularly shown in his address to the court inquiry constituted to try General Babcock, in 1875, in which he urged that that officer having been formally indicted at St. Louis, it was right and proper that the military inquiry should be adjourned in order that the ordinary civil processes might take their course, which suggestion was duly adopted in 1868, while in command of the Fifth Military District, General Hancock, in a letter to Governor Pease, said:—"On them (the laws of Texas and Louisiana), as on a foundation of rock, repose almost the entire structure of social order in these two States. Annual this code of laws, and there would be no longer any rights, either of persons or property, here. I say, unhesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an Act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas, which I do believe, and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than follow the laws in force prior to the rebellion, excepting wherein they shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword."

General Hancock is a man of handsome presence and most agreeable manners. He is perfectly straight; a blonde, with a rich skin and blue eyes, and light hair, now turning gray; and his address is both courtly and simple.

TAKING AN OATH.

A curious fact in psychology is the facility with which men take oaths that they have not the remotest intention of keeping, and which nobody dreams of expecting them to observe. So long ago as Aristotle observed that the matriculation had to swear to conform to the statutes of the university. Among them was one which actually prohibited the use of heat in undergarments, while another enjoined on undergraduates that they should be always apparelled in garments of a dark or "sub-tus" hue. In the solemn oath which is administered to the initiates of the Garter, they are reminded that "this garter" is "never to be forgotten or laid aside." Even the original knights, to whom the institution was something more serious than a regard to nowadays, must each and all of them have repeatedly broken the vow. There are however, some remarkable instances of integrity on the subject of obligations which the generality of honourable men regard as of no force whatever. "All Souls" College, at Oxford was founded by Archbishop Chicheley, and the fellows of the same might pray for the repose of the souls of those who fell at Agincourt, and not long since there was a fellow who regularly paid for certain masses at the little cathedral of the same name. A Protestant himself, he could not comply with the letter of the obligations imposed upon him, but he fulfilled its spirit. James II., by the way, when passing through Oxford, reproached the fellows for their neglect of this duty. How much significance do statesmen of the school of "blood and iron" attach to the first sentence of every Christian prayer—"Thy kingdom come." In the name of the most Holy and indivisible Trinity? It is to be feared that treaties are not the less denounced for those words. Louis XIV., in renouncing the crown of Spain for the issue of his daughter-in-law, swore "by the canons of the Mass, by the Holy Gospels, and by the Cross of Christ." This oath he did not scruple to break a few years later, and yet he was a devout man according to his lights. Jove was said to laugh at the perjuries of lovers, but those are trifling compared to those of diplomatists.

A native of Bossio, in Lombardy, lately suffered bereavement by the death of his wife, and his grief was so poignant that his relatives deemed it expedient to prevent him from being present at the funeral. Returning to his house late in the evening after the burial, and entering his bedroom, he found to his horror and consternation the lifeless form of his wife, robed in death ornaments, reclining on the bed and still awaiting interment. The widower rushed into the street, and informed the police, who were at first inclined to the opinion that sorrow had turned his brain. On accompanying him home, however, they soon convinced themselves that his extraordinary statement was in every particular correct. Inquiries showed that the village undertaker had "forgotten all about the corpse," and had nailed up an empty coffin, which had been subsequently conveyed and consigned to the grave with due religious ceremony and sorrowful observance.

'You don't like to make calls,' said an uncle to his nephew. 'But you must make calls,' he continued, 'for there's always pleasure derived, if not when you enter, at least when you come out.'

Wit and Humor.

The Scientific Columbian, which ought to be good authority in matters of this sort, says "that the belt of a woman cannot, with any amount of correctness, be arrived at when judging by her sighs."

"My child," cried an old man to a troublesome little boy, "you're a little head with very little in it!" "And yours, sir," replied the boy, after a moment's pause, "is a large head with very little on it!"

Fred (to Tom, who has looked through Fred's MS.): "You didn't know that I was an author, eh?" Tom (to Fred.): "No I didn't, and if you take my advice, you won't let any body else know if you can help it."

Professor—Which is the more delicate of the senses? Sophomore—the touch. Prof.—Prove it. Soph.—When you sit on a tack. You can't hear it; you can't see it; you can't taste it; you can't smell it; but it's there.

A junior met a rival who was somewhat advanced in years, and wishing to annoy him enquired how old he was. "I cannot exactly tell," replied the other, "but I can inform you that an ass is older at twenty than a man is at sixty."

The proper form for a will nowadays will read: To the respective attorneys of my children I give my entire estate and worldly goods of all descriptions. Personally to the children and to my beloved wife I give all that remains.

An Indiana woman weighs five hundred and ten pounds, and she never looks under her bed to see if there's a man concealed there. She knows no man would take the chance of the bed's giving way and letting her fall on him.—Boston Post.

Her mother said the little creature lived on love, but one month after the marriage, when the grocery bill came in, he saw that he had made the greatest oversight of his life by not ascertaining what that particular love was for.—Osage Record.

A defaulting county treasurer in Iowa excused his conduct on the ground that he had dreamed he must take eight thousand dollars and buy certain lands, and that he was a believer in dreams. He didn't have to dream that he was sent to prison.

A girl who is red-headed and cross-eyed and wears number eleven brogues can be advertised all over the country as a beautiful creature by committing some crime. Who ever heard of a female horse-thief or a murderer who wasn't just lovely?—Boston Post.

Each one of the four Presidential candidates is over six feet high and weighs over 180 pounds, and each man is in the best of health. Perhaps this is why some editors think it isn't best to say anything against the candidates during this canvass.—Atlanta Constitution.

Strong-minded wife: Eh, James, you are great on languages; what is the difference between exported and transported? Submissive husband: Why, my dear, if you should go to America in the *Bohnia* you would be exported, and I,—well, I should be transported.

A French physician has published a pamphlet showing the terrible "effect of smoking on the heart." But we have known more terrible effects to be produced on the heart in five minutes by a little maiden in a calico dress than by twenty years of steady and unintermitted devotion to the weed.

MILITARY MEN.—Owing to the character of the operations in which the British army has been employed during the last few years, it is customary among our troops now, we understand, to avoid the expression "Service with the colours," and to substitute for it the more correct term, "Engagement with the blacks."

An American boy wanted to go to the circus, and his father said, "Johnny, I'd rather you'd go to school and study, and may be you'll be a president some day." Said Johnny: "Father, there's about one million boys in the United States, isn't there?" "Yes." "Well, dad, I'll sell out my chance for a circus ticket."

"GRACE AND GRATITUDE."—An old woman at Besbide, who happened to be owing a small shop-keeper some money, meeting the daughter of the latter after the pay-week had passed, thus addressed her—"Wey, hinney, as quite forgot to call at thy mother's last Friday neet, but if the Lord gies me grace an' gratitude, next fortnight as'll call an' pay her a shilling or two!"

A HARTFORD TUNE.—Some time ago a gentleman belonging to Hartford took his wife and little boy to Whitty. A band, which was playing in the open air, went through a variety of music, and at length the final piece, "God save the Queen," was struck up. The little boy, apparently delighted at hearing a familiar tune, exclaimed, "Oh, listen, mother, that's a Hartford tune!"

HOW A BET WAS SETTLED.—An Englishman and an Irishman made a match for £20 a-side (half forfeit) as to which of them would countenances swimming the longest. The Irishman arrived at the scene of action with a huge bag which he threw on his back on jumping into the water. "What have you there?" cried the Englishman. "Provisions for three days," was the cool reply. The Englishman resumed his clothes, and paid half forfeit.

Ezekiel Hayes, the great-grandfather of the President of the United States, was a successful mechanic in Connecticut, and kept a number of apprentices. It is said that sometimes, like apprentices in all ages, they felt that they had long hours and short rations. At one time a new cheese was put on the table whole. It stood uncut for a day or two, Hayes saying at each meal, "That's a nice looking cheese. It is a pity to cut it!" The boys thought this was growing rather monotonous, and planned how to show their sentiments. So one day, when the blacksmith had got a bar of iron nicely heated, and laid it across the anvil to be cut into proper lengths, the boys stood ready with chisels and sledges to cut it off, but no hands were raised. Hayes asked them why they did not "strike." One of them replied, "That is such a nice bar of iron; it would be a pity to cut it!" Hayes quickly saw the point, and shouted, with a laugh, "Strike, boys, strike; the cheese shall be cut!"

THE FIGURE 9.

The most romantic of all the numbers is the figure 9, because it can't be multiplied away or got rid of anyhow. Whatever you do it is as sure to turn up again as was the body of Eugene Aram's victim. One remarkable property of this figure (said to have been discovered by W. Green in 1794) is, that all through the multiplication table the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply by what you like and it gives the same result. Begin with twice nine, 18; add the digits together, and 1 and 8 make 9. Three times nine are 27; and 2 and 7 make 9. So it goes up to eleven times nine, which gives 99. Very good; add the digits; 9 and 9 are 18 and 1 and 8 make 9. Take a couple of instances at random. Three hundred and thirty nine times nine are 3051; add up the figures and they are 9. Five thousand and seventy-

one times nine are 45,369; the sum of these digits is 27, and 2 and 7 are nine. M. de Malvan found out another queer thing about this number, namely, that if you take any row of figures and, reversing their order, make a subtraction sum of it; the total is sure to make nine.

Legal Notices

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1617. Dame Adeline Bellin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Poirier, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. T. & C. G. DELORMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 21st May, 1880. A. J. 18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1618. Dame Denise Paille, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Francis Robland, of the same place, hotel-keeper, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. T. & C. G. DELORMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 21st May, 1880. A. J. 18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 2016. Dame Adelia Bouthellier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste Roy, butcher and trader of the same place, hereby gives notice that she has, by her present demand, instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property. T. & C. G. DELORMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 6th July, 1880. A. J. 18,2581.

Medical.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION and HEMORRAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Pasteur is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Extract (20 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Lung's, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Naval syringes (25 cents) for use in the nose, are of great use in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative powers of the Extract, and is equally available for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unobtrusive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in conjunction with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. Heat and pain is allayed, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accident. Our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

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Piles. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. It is a preventive against Chlams and Piles. Our Compound is of great service where the removal of piles is difficult.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so effective that mothers who have used it will never be without it. One Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called for the majority of female diseases if the Extract is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION. Has been imitated. Pond's Extract. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trademark on surrounding but not on the wrapper. Some other imitations have the words "Pond's Extract" on the wrapper, but not on the glass. It is never sold in bulk, or in quantities.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties. POND'S EXTRACT, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Colic Cream, 10c. (Gastric Care), 75c. Catarrh Cure, 50c. (Diarrhoea Cure), 75c. Naval Syringe, 25c. (Fistula Cure), 1.00. Compound, 50c. (50 Medicated Paper Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

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In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unhesitatingly, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVIN'S."

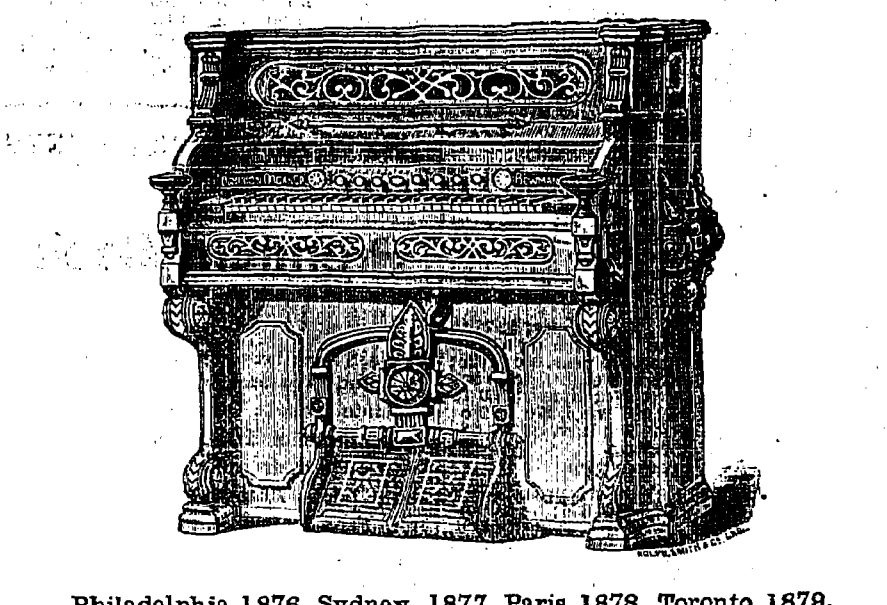
To Mothers.—Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of DEVIN'S WORM PASTILLES by mail, prepaid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

R. J. DEVIN'S DRUGGIST, Next to the Court House, Montreal. If you are troubled with TAPEWORM!

ONE DOSE OF DEVIN'S TAPEWORM REMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Wholesale by LYMAN SONS & CO.; KERRY, Watson & Co.; H. Bugden; Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co. J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Huntington, P. Q.

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Philadelphia 1876, Sydney, 1877, Paris 1878, Toronto 1879.

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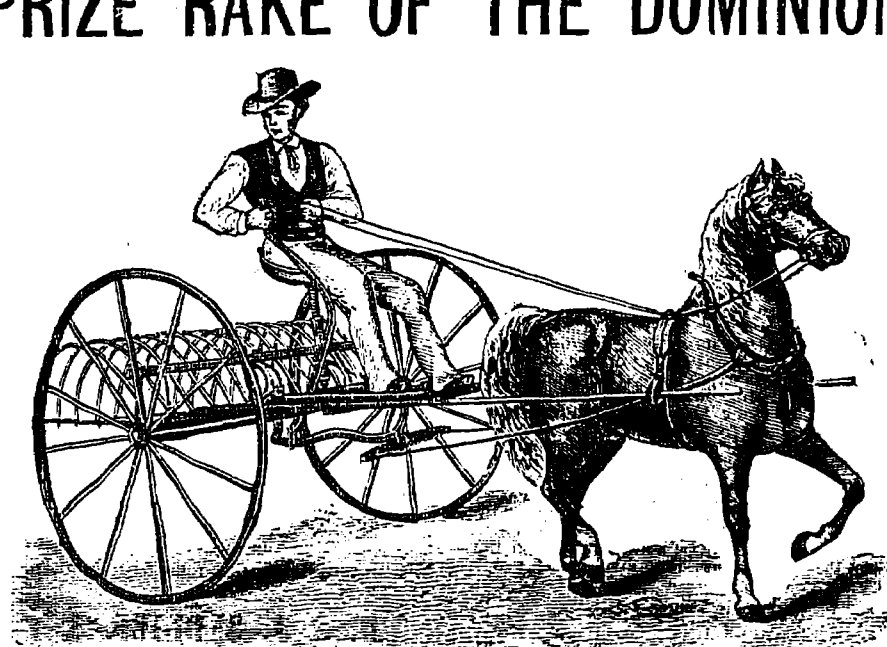
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Medical.

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Indigestion, Dyspepsia, BILIOUSNESS! Price 25c. A trial will convince. Wholesale by LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Marsh-mallows and Dandelion, with all the best and most valuable properties of all other Bitters, makes the most Efficacious, Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on this globe. No disease or ailment, however long established, where Hops Bitters are used, is not eradicated and perfect rest and operations are secured. They give new life and vigor to the debilitated and feeble. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels, indigestion, or who are afflicted with a head-ache, indigestion, or who are afflicted with Biliousness, Hops Bitters are invaluable, without introducing any other medicine. No matter what your ailment or symptoms, or what the disease or ailment is, use Hops Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel hot or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. \$5.00 will be paid for a cure. So they will sell for less. Do not suffer. Get your friends to use Hops Bitters. Remember, Hops Bitters is no vile, drug-like, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "SWISS" Bitters and Hops Bitters and no person or family should be without them. D. J. C. is an absolute and irrefragable cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Head-ache, and all other ailments. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hops Bitters, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases, where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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Removes Tan, Pimples, Moth Patches, and every blemish on the skin. It has stood the test of 30 years, and has never been less successful. To be sure the preparation is prepared in France, but it is made. Accept no counterfeit of 8/6 in (1/4) name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, of New York, writes: "I have used your Oriental Cream for many years, and I can say that it is the best I have ever used. I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of Skin preparations." A Poudre Sublime removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 45 Bond Street, N.Y.



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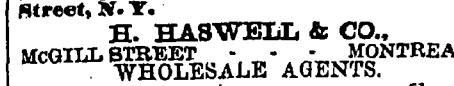
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TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK, and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indigestion, excess of the work of the brain and nervous system, and all other ailments of the system. Before Taking, it is especially recommended for those who are suffering from Nervous Debility and Weakness, and who have been treated by other remedies, but have not obtained relief. It has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Fail articles in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebec, and retail by all Druggists.



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Finance and Commerce.

TUESDAY, August 3, 1880. FINANCIAL.

Money is still easy and abundant. Call loans at 4 1/2 percent, collateral are made at 3 to 4 percent, and time loans at 5 to 6 percent. Good commercial paper is negotiable at 6 to 7 percent.

Stock market is very active this morning. The range of dealings is broad, and nearly all prominent stocks, and showing a decided advance in each. Montreal advanced 1/2 to 3/4; and about 1 percent above yesterday's figures.

Wheat, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; spring wheat, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; fall wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.20; spring wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.25; barley, 55c to 60c; peas, 55c to 60c; oats, 45c to 50c; clover, 45c to 50c; timothy, 45c to 50c; alfalfa, 45c to 50c; hay, 45c to 50c; corn, 35c to 40c; potatoes, 25c to 30c; butter, 15c to 20c; eggs, 15c to 20c; chickens, 15c to 20c; ducks, 15c to 20c; geese, 15c to 20c; turkeys, 15c to 20c; mutton, 15c to 20c; beef, 15c to 20c; pork, 15c to 20c; lard, 15c to 20c; tallow, 15c to 20c; soap, 15c to 20c; candles, 15c to 20c; kerosene, 15c to 20c; oil, 15c to 20c; sugar, 15c to 20c; coffee, 15c to 20c; tea, 15c to 20c; spices, 15c to 20c; fruit, 15c to 20c; vegetables, 15c to 20c; miscellaneous, 15c to 20c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Removal. On or About September 1st. IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING!

OUR GREAT CHEAP SALE. Will Continue for Twenty-five Days Only. GOODS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

AT THE FOLLOWS- Boston One-Price Clothing Store! 60 St. JOSEPH Street.

Every Garment in our Store has been REDUCED to just ONE-HALF the PRICE. This is no talk but a genuine mark down.

This stock must be reduced, as we remove to the large Stores, No. 41 and 43 St. Joseph Street, on or about September 1st.

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE, No. 60 St Joseph Street.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE. A General Meeting of the Land League of this City will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Sunday Evening, 8th August, at 7.30 p.m.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 2349, Superior Court. Dame Adeline Dagenais, wife of Guillaume Dagenais, said district, duly authorized to appear in Judicial proceedings.

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Pure! Healthy! Reliable! Contains no alum or other injurious ingredient.

JUST OPENED. JAMES FOLEY'S New Dry Goods Store, NO. 223 ST. JOSEPH STREET, OPPOSITE COLBORNE.

PRINTS! In Endless Variety. Splendid Value in SHIRTINGS! Together with a Full Assortment of Millinery Goods!

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES! Just opened a large consignment of Commercial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices.

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR CARPETS! CARPETS! GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK CASHMERE! BLACK CASHMERE!

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! 455 & 460 Notre Dame St.

FOR SALE. SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

FURNITURE! BEDROOM SUITES, \$200 to \$150. PARLOR SUITES, \$400 to \$150. CHAIRS, \$25 upwards.

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D. & J. SADLER & Co., Montreal.

CATTLE MARKETS. Montreal, August 2. Eleven or twelve carloads of cattle were received at St. Gabriel's market to-day, and the market was very active.

THE HORSE MARKET. Montreal, August 2. The horse market has been exceedingly dull during the past week, very few sales having transpired either on export or local account.

WHEAT. Receipts 3,775 barrels. The market is very weak and quiet. Sales were below what would have been expected yesterday.

MEALS. Ontario Oatmeal, \$1.40 to 1.50 per bush; Cornmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bush.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. Butter, receipts 1,215 packages. The market is very active, and dealers have been purchasing at prices here above the general market price based upon English prices.

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