## News by Telegraph.

THE IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.

London, April 6 .- The result of the elections held yesterday only shows that the Liberal gains have not yet ended. In a leading editorial to-day the Times spoke of the policy of the future Government as follows :- " The Liberal Cabinet will maintain the treaty of Berlin, in accordance with the public opinion of Europe and the policy of the Great Powers. It will treat the Anglo-Turkish Convention as an engagement of con-tingent obligation. In South Africa it may enquire whether the agnexation of the Transvaal was not made in error, although the measure was approved by Lord Kimberley and Mr. Forster. The question should be treated as an open one. The new Government should insist that the South African Colonies, whether they choose to confederate for political purposes or not, shall enter into such common engagements for military defence as shall relieve the mother country from charges for native wars. When this policy in European, Asiatic and South African affairs has been carried out, the point will be reached at which a Liberal Ministry, if it is tempted or forced to go further, must part company with moderate meu. We do not believe the Marquis of Hartington and other leaders of the party will desire to go further, and so far we can have no difficulty in accompanying them."

A recapitulation of the elections give:— At this election—Liberals, 249; Conserva-tives, 154; Home Rulers, 20; thus far elected. 423. At last election-Liberals, 187; Conservatives, 216; Home Rulers, 20; thus far elected, 423. Net Liberal gains over Conservatives, 60; over Home Rulers, 2; total, 62. Should the 227 districts not yet polled retain the same reputation they had in the last Parliament, the membership in the next House will be: Liberals, 307; Conservatives, 283; Home Rulers, 60. Further Liberal gains are, however, counted on.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It is estivatives and Home Rulers combined will outnumber the Liberals by 17."
The total number of Liberal votes polled

total Conservative vote 817,000, showing a anybody else who assumes the task. gain in the same constituencies over the last election of 204,000 Liberals and 99,000 Conservative votes.

DUBLIN, April 6 -The Cork city election Charles Stewart Parnell, Home Rulers. Mr. Daley heads the poll with a vote of 1,923, and Parnell comes in second with 1,505. Mr. Goulding, the Conservative candidate, received 1,133 and N.D. Murphy, the moderate dispossess of his candidacy, received 999 votes. Cork city has a registered vote of 4,518 and is entitled to two members. Messrs. Goulding and Murphy sat for Cork during the late Parliament, and the latter especially attributes his deteat to what he believes Mr. Parnell's sudden craze as to the possibilities open to an advanced Irish representation. The crowds which follow the agitator's beck and nod are full of delight over the result of the election, and prophesy great things from a united representation. It is understood that strong efforts are being made by the Parnell party to substitute another candidate for William Shaw for Cork

County. CORK, April 6 .- The result of the Parliamentary election in this place is officially announced as follows:-Daly, Home Ruler, 1,923: Parnell, 1,505; Goulding, Conserva-tive. 1,377: Murphy, Liberal, 999; the two tisan of Mr. Parnell not only in the land league, but also in his obstruction policy. in his address to the electors he advocated peasant proprietary according to Pornell's programme. He is uncompromising in his advocacy of Home Rule, while Mr. Murphy, who is defeated, against whom Mr. Parnell directed his entire hostility, accepted the Home Rule platform with a cautious reservation compatible with the integrity of the United Kingdom.

Dublin, April 6 .- The Home Rulers have carried Queen's County, re-electing Mr. R. T. Digby and Mr. Edmund Dease, the late sitting member. The Parnellites have the game all to themselves, no Liberals or Conservatives having been put in nomination. In Waterford County, Lord Charles Beresford, late Conservative member, is defeated. Waterford has two members and a registered vote of 3,224; its representation at the last Parliament was equally divided between Home Rulers and Conservatives, but at this election Mr. J. Fisher and Mr. H. O. Stuart, both Home Rulers, were returned.

The Home Rulers have carried Tipperary and hildere; Mr. P. J. Smyth and Mr. P. Gilby, Home Rulers, are returned from the former by good majorities. At Kildare, which is entitled to two members, there were four Home Rule candidates and one Liberal. Kildare has a registered vote of 2,832, and Tipperary of

Dublin, April 6 .- Roscommon has returned Mr. Cummins and Mr. O'Kelly, both Parnellites, The O'Connor Don being defeated by a majority of 370. Mr. McKenna has been elected for Youghal.

CORE, April 6 .- Parnell stated that the nomination of Kettle, of the Land League, for County Cork is not intended as an attack on Shaw, the Home Rule leader, but on Colthurst.

London, April 8.—It is expected that the Earl Beaconsfield will meet the new Parliament and announce that he has placed his resignation in the Queen's hands. It is understood that he will recommend Earl Granville for the Premiership. At the Reform Club it is reported that the Ministry will be composed of the Marquis of Hartington, Earl Granville, the Earl of Aberdare, Lords Cardwell, Sel-bovrne, Derby, Kimberly and Roseberry, and Messrs. Forster, Childers, Fawcett and Gos chen, and Sir Charles Dilke and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. The law officers will be Sir Henry James and Mr. Herschell. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone both decline office still, but Mr. Gladstone may give way to the urgent representations that are being made to him. One hundred and fifty Radicals have already been elected, therefore several leading Radi cals will be included in the Cabinet.

The following candidates were elected to-Alexander Col Claude, Conservative, for

Ayrshire South, re-elected. Bective Earl of, Conservative, Westmore land, re-elected. Barne Col Fredk & N, and Lord Rendles-

ham, Conservatives, for Suffolk East, both re-Broadley Win H H, and Christopher Sykes,

Conservatives, for Yorkshire, East Riding, both re-elected.

Castlereagh Vie, and Lord Arthur E Hill Trevar, Conservatives, for County Down, both re-elected.

Campbell Sir Geo, Liberal, re-elected for Kirkcaldy. Cavendish Lord Fredk C, and Matthew M. Dillon, M. Mechan.

Wilbon, Liberals, for Yorkshire, West Riding, north division, both re-elected. Cecil Lord Eustace G, and Sir Henry J Selwin Ibbetson, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Conservative, for Essex West, both

re elected.

Egerton Sir P D G, Conservative, Cheshire West, re-elected. Emlyn Vis, Conservative, and Mr W H R Pewell, Liberal, for Carmarthenshire, the former re-elected, a Liberal gain.

Fellows Capt W H, Conservative, Huntingdonshire. Gordon Lord Douglas, Liberal, Huntingdonshire, succeeding Viscount Mandeville,

Conservative, a Liberal gain. Grantham William, and James Watney, Jr Conservative, for Surrey East, both re-elected. Holland Samuel, Liberal, for Merionethshire, re-elected.

Kinnear and Thomas Lea, Liberals, for Donegal; the latter re-elected; a Liberal Lowther Hon Wm, Conservative, for West-

moreland, re-elected. Maxwell Sir H E, Conservative, for Wigtownshire.

O'Byrne Major Francis, Home Ruler, and Loftus Tottenham, Conservative, for Leitrim; the former re-elected; a Conservative gain. O'Connor Denis M and Sexton, Home Rulers, for County Sligo; the former reelected; a Home Rule gain.

Pagett T T, Liberal, and Albert Pell, Con-servative, for Leicestershire South (the latter re-elected), a Liberal gain. Mr. Pell visited the United States and Canada in the capacity of Commissioner on agricultural depression. Peddie J D, Liberal, for Kilmarnock district.

Ramsay John, Liberal, for Falkirk burghs, re-elected.

Tollemache Hon Wilbraham F, Conservative, Cheshire West, re-elected.

AN OVATION TO GLADSTONE -PARNELL HOLORED. LONDON, April 9 .- Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the electors of Leeds, for which city he was elected to the house, as well as mated that the new House of Commons will for Midlothian, stating his intention of servconsist of 317 Liberals, 271 Conservatives | ing Midlothian, thus compelling Leeds to noand 63 Home Rulers. The Liberals will thus minate and elect another Liberal candidate have a majority of 46 over the Conservatives, in his place. It is now conceded that Mr. of 109 with the Home Rulers, but the Conser-Gladstone is master of the situation, and if not commanded by the Queen to form a Cabinet, will certainly be able to dictate the composition of the Ministry under Lord up to the present time is 1,157,000, and the Granville or the Marquis of Hartington, or

LONDON, April 9.—The proposal to tender an ovation to Mr. Gladstone, on his return from Scotland, meets with such popular and influential support that it is believed he will resulted in the return of John Daley and hardly be able to refuse to accopt it. Many prominent Liberals in this city and throughout the country express the opinion that, in view of the signal victory for the party which the late elections have witnessed, Mr. Gladstone owes it to his friends to throw aside for Home Ruler, whom Parnell endeavored to a moment his disposition to decline the reception and to be present, so that they may signity the sense of obligation the Liberal party is under to a man without whose able and eloquent efforts it could scarcely have succeeded.

> Dublin, April 8 .- Neither Davitt, Daly, Killen nor Brennan, indicted for sedition, is likely to be returned to Parliament. Neither of them had ever been seriously proposed as a candidate.

Dublin, April 9 .- The corporation of Cork has presented Mr. Parnell with the freedom of the city as a recognition of his services to Ireland

London, April 10.-The latest election totals give the Liberals 337 seats, the Tories 208, and the Home Rulers 43. Lord Hartington has been returned for northeast Lancashire, and the Liberals have won both

Dublin, April 9.—Parnell is stumping the first named were elected. Mr. Daly is a par- county of Cork, denouncing Colonel Colthurst.

## THE BONAPARTES PROTESTING.

Paris, April 9 .- Cardinal Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who was born in 1828, and created and proclaimed a Cardinal-priest in 1868. has, in conjunction with Prince Charles Bonaparte, protested against the decrees of the French Government of the 29th March for the expulsion of the Jesuits, and also against the action of Prince Jerome Napoleon in having expressed approval of the decrees. They claim to be the chiefs and representatives of the Bonaparte family by virtue of primogeniture, and hence consider themselves empowered to speak for the party. Several of the Deputies and Senators of the Legislature have personally demanded of the Government the expulsion of Prince Jerome Napoleon from France, on account of certain phrases in his letter respecting the anti-Jesuit decrees, which phrases make him to appear as a claimant to the Imperial throne of France, a throne which these Deputies and Senators say has been swept away never to be restored. The Republic, they say, should not tolerate within its borders men who openly conspire against it, and who openly parade themselves as partizans of the dead Empire.

LONDON, April 6 .- The letter of Prince Jerome Napoleon on the decrees against the unauthorized religious confraternities says the Emperor Napoleon, by the Concordat, reconciled the Revolution with religion. This charter of pacification is assailed by the sectaries of a theocracy desiring an oppressive and intolerant state of religion, and by sectaries of disorder desiring society without God or moral law. He says he is and will ever be the adversary of both these, and that the Bonapartists cannot attack the decrees because they are based on the laws of the Empire and renew prescriptions of the Concordat. They cannot attack them merely as the work of the Republic, because only opponents without principles and without morality deny good through the hand that effects it. Shall they, he asks, attack them from a fear of the dissolution of conservative union that this disastrous fiction has lasted too long? It is time for each one to resume his colors, traditions and principles, and that all ambiguity should cease. In conclusion the Prince authorizes the publication of the letter and says: "I will be glad if it obtains the assent of our friends." Jerome's letter is fatal to any idea of a vote of censure in the Senate on the Cabinet, for even if the Conservative Republicans are willing to join the Royalists in such a division the Bonapartist Senstors could not do so without openly rebelling against their

## Election of Officers.

SHEBBROOKE, April 6 .- At the annual meeting of the members of St. Patrick's Society, held last night, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, JIZ:—Messrs. M. L. Connolly, Lennoxville, President; Wm. Murray, 1st Vice do; W. J. Shea, 2nd Vice do; H. Mulvena, Secretary; D. McManamy, Treasurer; J. S. Broderick, Cor. Secretary; Dr. F. Pare, Physician; Rev. H. O. Chalifoux, Chaplain; Messrs. E. Hughes, Grand Marshal; J. Henry, Assistant do. Committee: Messrs. A. McGuire, H. Connors, T. Malone, J. Heney, W. Moreney,

VIRITING KNOCK. Evidence of Appearances-Opinions of a

The village of Kneck has already become

Ireland, in England, in Scotland, but in Amer-

ica. Letters from the most distant districts

Secular Press. (From the Tuam News.)

in the far-off United States of the American Continent have been received, in which detailed questions have been put respecting the apparitions and the miracles at Knock. The events can well be grouped under two headings—namely, those respecting the appari-tions seen August 21st last, the eve of the octave of the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and those that tell of the "miracles" that had been wrought since Christmas last. It is easy enough to deal with the question of the first apparition, because the proof regarding it rests on the evidence of the witnesses who assert and even swear that they beheld it. These are at least fifteen in number. How could it happen that fifteen persons of different ages and of different ways of thinking and of living, persons differing in age, in condition, in place, and position, could all, without any apparent reason, conspire to say they all saw a certain thing which, in the opinion of those who do not credit their narration, they did not see, and that they were under that delusion, not one but all of them, that they saw it, some for one hour, some for an hour and a half, some for two hours, is a thing quite impossible to comprehend. The non-Catholic affirms that "there was no such thing as an apparition." "It was all a hoax." So, too, says the incredulous Catholic; and, mind you, very few learned Catholics yet gave any credit to the events that have been narrated. This is fair. It is natural that the people should doubt. It is even right that they should doubt, for every story that one hears ought not to be readily credited. And it always happens that those who doubt longest, like Saint Thomas the Apostle, are those who, in matters of truth, are the foremost supporters afterwards of that of which they are certain to be true. Well, then, in respect to the non-Catholic section of the community, and of the Catholics who do not give credit to the story or narration of the first apparition, we would say-You must either believe that the apparitions did de fucto take place, account for its appearance as you will, or that fifteen quiet, rational people, and while awake deceived, or that they were rogues and cheats prepared well enough to combine. The reply given is -" I do not believe they saw the apparition." Very well. They were all deceived, there have been fifteen miracles, instead of one wrought, for it is a wonderful and, indeed, a miraculous thing to make a person seriously believe he saw what he did not see, and to hold him for one hour, or two, or longer. No rational being could by human possibility be so deceived, and, above all, convinced rationally that the events occurred which, in point of fact (if he were deceived), never had occurred. And then you must multiply their deception by fifteen, for that number of ra-tional, sensible men and women declare that they beheld the apparition, not for a moment, not in a loose, transient way, but in a settled manner for hours, so that they had time to come and go, to think and examine, to see the hands, eyes, and the minutest outline of the beings who stood before them. They endured cold, and rain, and wet, while looking at the vision they declare they saw, but which the man who does not credit the story says they did not see. His alternative is far greater miracle in itself than that of the believer, for, in his case, it is simply one apparition, in the other it was fifteen apparitions deceiving each of the rational beings who stood on looking at what had, according to their theory, no reality. There was an additional miracle, for, in matters of lying and deception it is seldom or ever all can be at one in narrating the same events. Witness the two Judges or Elders whom the prophet Each told a different story Daniel exami: when examined separately and apart, simply because each of the two were telling an untruth. Now, in the case of these fifteen witnesses it is amazing that all of them and each of them tell in substance the same event. They differ in minor and special results, as all men will, in giving an account of the same event, but they tell in substance and in integrity of detail the same story. No other conclusion can be come to regarding the first apparition than that it has actually occurred. We have already stated that if one real miracle out of the hundreds that have been tried by those who have visited the place is certain, it is quite enough. Hearsay miracles are as plenty

ing her son before he went to Knock, and since his return to his home: THE MIRACLES IN THE WEST. Yesterday, a letter was received from Mrs. O'Brien, of William-street, who, a short time since, went to Knock with her son, a little boy, aged ten years, who had been born totally Hearing of the miraculous cures performed at the chapel of Knock, Mrs. O'Brien determined on taking her little boy with her there, all efforts at doing any good for him having previously failed. Mrs. O'Brien writes to her husband, the owner of a smack which trades between Limerick and Kilrush, to say that there is every probability of the child being at last blessed with sight. Having prayed before the portion of the chapel where the miraculous apparition was seen, the little fellow, it appeared, declared that he thought he could see candles burning on the altar. Since then the cataracts of both eyes show signs of crumbling off the pupils, and so there is every hope of a speedy and miraculous

as individuals. Some say they are real

others say, and many of them with truth, that

they are shams, and exist only in the warm

faith or in the imagination of enthusiasts. Of

ourselves we will say nothing on this head,

but merely record here this annexed account

which we take from the Cerk Examiner of the

9th of March last. Last week Mrs. O'Brien

and her little son visited Knock. The follow-

ing gives testimony of what the mother of

the boy states to the citizens of Cork, regard-

Miss O'Neill, of Dublin, whose leg was two inches shorter than the other, got its proper. length, having prayed for a considerable time. She left, as a memento of her visit to Knock, a beuatiful silk umbrella after her. Bridget Nerny, Strokestown, county Roscommon; her righ eye was blind, can see with it and also read. Maria Connelly was disabled for fifteen years—her legs being quite powerless.

She was carried into the chapel. She came out with the use of them quite restered. It must finally be borne in mind that snything that has been stated or written in the pages of the "Tuam News," is only a matter of news, and has no other authority than that which facts of daily occurence receive from the testimony of sensible individuals who have seen or felt the reality or the effects of what they testify. All that has been said or written has no positive sanction from the Church or from the Church rulers and Ecclesiastical guides; all that has been stated has only the same amount of authority that is

than if they were the ordinary events of the day. If they are supernatural, as they appear to be, there is much more to be said yet regarding them; if, after all, they are in any way unreal, as some thind, then very soon that want of reality must come to light. famous. Its name is now heard of not only in Meantime, till the Church speaks authoritatively on the subject, one has fair grounds for believing the whole account of the apparition to be true, and that some at least of the miracles are a reality.

LATER FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE DUBLIE

IRISHMAN, MARCH STE. There appears to be no falling off in the numbers of reople who daily visit the chapel of Knock; but they are rather on the increase. As the fine weather approaches the pilgrims will be encouraged to undertake long journeys, and the curious, as well as the faithful, believers in supernatural occurrences, will hasten to the locality which is now a point of general attraction. The farther away some people reside, the more anxious will they be to pass a week at Knock, and spend a few days praying and doing "rounds" in the chapel and outside of it. How long the public interest will be fixed upon the extraordinary events attested by so many of the witnesses is a question which cannot be solved; or whether the notoriety given to Knock will become a permanent inducement to bring the afflicted from all parts is more than we are able to per-dict. Wonders, such as are related regarding our western hamlet, may not always command attention, as time has usually an effacing effect upon all things, not excepting marvels. Where is the place so favored as the Holy Land, with all its sacred associations, with which none others can ever be compared? Yet, it is not the resort of any but the rich traveler, for the principles of the religion there founded are what we must look to, and not to the locality chosen for the events of the Redemption. Lourdes has had a long run of attractive influence, but, we believe, it is not maintaining its former celebrity, because, as we have said, there is no enduring force in even wonderful events.

But Knock is nove'; it is surprising; and it is at home with us. We have no need to go abroad in search of the miraculous. It is at our own doors, within the reach of all who can afford a day's journey, or a railway excursion of a few hours. Our island is small. comparatively considered, and rapidly traversed from end to end. Those who are suffering from difficult disease, from physica' weakness, or congenital defects, are not obliged to undertake a fatiguing and expensive journey to foreign shrines. That which we have at Knock rests upon as good authority as any modern instance of supernal intervention. Those who saw the appearances are many, and they are reliable, and they are not confined to believers in the Catholic interpretation of the Christian doctrine. Protestants are not likely to lend themselves to the circulation of a delusion, nor to be deceived by a too ardent faith, or a morbid imagination The special correspondent of the London

Daily News writing from Knock says: "On arriving at Claremorris I had scarcely stepped on the platform when I was asked if I was going to Knock. At the hotel I was infermed that a party of half a dozen strangers had gone from there in the forencon, that visitors were coming, not only from Limerick, Waterford, Cork and other parts of Ireland, but also from England and Scotland. I asked the driver of the outside car as we started for Knock whether he knew any of the people who had been cured of ailments. His answer was, 'I saw two, thank God.' One, he added, had been blind, and the other lame. I asked were they Claremorris people. "No," he replied, "one was from Limerick and the other from Castlerea." I asked had any one residing at Knock been cured, but he did not know any one. I reached Knock shortly after five o'clock. The chapel is close to the main road. The gable on which the apparition is said to have been manifested faces the visitor as he draws near the chapel. In front of this were a number of people. Some were kneeling in the mud in front of the gable,

kneeling in the mud in front of the gable, now boarded over to the height of about seven feet to prevent the stones being taken out of the wall and the edifice destroyed—a precaution which was not adopted a moment too soon, as, after all the cement had been removed, the stones were being picked out one atter the other. Others were kneeling at the cross over the grave of the founder of the chapel, and more were engaged carefully picking out scraps of cement from the side wall which had not vet been boarded, and on which no apparition had been alleged to be seen. These scraps of cement were being carefully treasured by some who put them in handkerchiefs, while others were in the act of moistening the cement and applying it to whatever part of their body was affected with an ailment. One respectable man who was not blind, but who probably thought his sight might be improved, was applying the material to his eyes. Others were in the act of catching the water from the slating running over the gable, and moistening the clay with it. Large numbers were walking round the chapel continuously muttering their prayers, as they went. Among these were two men seemingly father and son, the latter blind. Both men were walking round and round the chapel with their heads uncovered when I arrived, and they were continuing to perform the same wearisome task when I took my leave. One delicate-looking youth, seemingly in consumption, knelt in the mud, for it was mud everywhere around the stone cross, already alluded to. He did not move the whole time I was there, and it was obvious that the mode of relief which the poor lad was seeking was too likely to end in accele-

dissimilar to that outside, mostly engaged in acts of devotion. Holloway's Ointment and Pills .-- Notable Facts. -- Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease and encourages the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as they can be, removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhea, and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any postlience rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or. impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

rating his descent to the grave. Inside the chapel (the altar of which was lighted up)

was crowded with a motley assemblage not

Grateful Woman.

101-2wf

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop. Bitters ras: women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills, the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back usually given to any public event witnessed or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different by many but with this exception, that much parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and greater care has been taken to be accurate and despondency, are all readily removed by these rigidly truthful in the accounts now given Bitters .- Courant. 1 1 days 1971

AGRIOULTURE.

MINTS FOR THE MONTH OFTAPRIL

(Continued from last week's TRUE WITNESS.)

Orchard and Mursery.

Whoever sets out an orchard of course does it with the expectation of a return in fruit. No one plants corn or potatoes without first considering it the land will give him a crop; if the soil is not in the proper condition he knows that he must make it so, or lose his seed and his labor. Much less than corn and potatoes can fruit trees make a crop on nothing. The trees will struggle along, do the best they can, but such orchards do not pay, and "run out" early. Unless the land is sufficiently fertile for an ordinary farm crop, it should be made so; no soil too wet for such crops will answer for fruit trees, which, to succeed, need well drained land. The plowing should be as deep as the character of the soil will allow, and the sub-soil plow may generally follow the other with beneft.

The Trees.—It is assumed that trees were or-

generally follow the other with benefit.

The Trees.—It is assumed that trees were ordered some time ago; they should be at hand ready for planting. It is the custom at nurseries to take up and heel-in a large stock of the kinds of trees most called for, this retards the growth, and allows them to fill late orders. If there is a nursery near at hand it will pay to make a bargain, if possible, to help dig the trees yourself, and thus secure a larger share of the roots that belong to them. If trees, in a long journey, become dry and shriveled, bury them, root and branch, in mellow earth for a few days, when they become plump again. In unpacking the trees, look to the labels, as some may become detached and would otherwise be lost.

Laying out.—In staking out the ground take

Laying out.—In staking out the ground take care to have the trees in true rows. Put all of the same variety together, and if there are many kinds make a planting chart showing the position of each

a Preparing the trees.-Everybody wishes to get all he can for the money, and the nurserymen end much larger tops to the trees than the pruned roots in their new positions can support it is safe to shorten the branches one-third or one-half, but it should be done with judgment and reference to the condition of the roots. At the same time pare smooth any broken or man-

Planting.-In setting a tree take time to do it Planting.—In setting a tree take time to do it properly; spread the roots evenly and to their full length, and so work in the soil among them that there will be no hollow places. Water may be used to carry the soil among the roots—not dashed in by the patiful, but showered from a watering-pot. Do not stamp the soil down around the roots, but firm it carefully with the foot. The tree should be set no deeper than it stood in the pursery.

Crops.—The soil of a young orchard may be kept in cultivation until the trees begin to bear; grain should never be grown, except Indian corn, but potatoes and root-crops are the best

Grafting.—A tree that is of a poor or worthless sort should be renovated by grafting. This can be done this mouth.

Clons shou'd have been cut early, but may be secured until the buds start. Many nurserymen cut a stock of clons of all the leading varieties in advance, and can supply them by mail or Root-Grafts. - Those who would start an

Root-Grafts. — Those who would start an orchard at a very small outlay can begin with root-grafts. These are roo s in which grafts are set; the work is done in the winter and the grafted roots kept in boxes of carth until they can b, set out in spring. Many nurserymen offer these for sale, and they are the cheapest form in which trees can bebought. They are to be set 2 feet apart, in rows distant enough to work with a cultivator, and put in with a dibble so deep that only the top bud is above ground. Keep them well cultivated, and 80 per cent or more should be thrifty young trees in autumn. In 20r4 years, according to the variety, they will be large enough to set in the orchard.

Insects.—Destroy the eggs of the Tept Cater.

set in the orchard.

Insects.—Destroy the eggs of the Tept Caterpillar, which are to be found in small closely fitting riugs or bands near the ends of the smaller twigs, and may be cut away. Many insects harbor beneath the loose bark of trees, and by-craping this off and washing the trunk and timbs with a solution of soft soap, much good may be done. To prevent the ascent o the wingless fema es of the Canker Worm, use heavy brown paper bound closely around the tree's trunk, and then smear with cheap printer's ink or tar. The bands will have to be re-coated at frequent intervals through the season.

#### Frui: Carden.

cold water. Keep stirred.

Grapes.-Vines can still be planted and should be set out by all who have a spare corner on the place, as along a fence, or by the side of a shed. Under ordin ry care a few vines. will give an abundance of nice fruit in its season, and every farmer should feel that he has a place for a few grape vines.

Kitchen and Market Garden. Window boxes may be placed out of doors on warm days to harden off plants; they may be left out overnight when not cold enough to chili

warm days to harden off plants; they may be left out overnight when not cold enough to chill them.

Cold Frames.—The plants from these are to be set out as soon as the soil is ready, and the sashes used on other frames to push forward a crop of lettuce, which latter, when out of the way, is to be followed by cucumbers—thus making the most out of the investment in glass. At this season the frames should have an abundance o. fresh air, and while generally open during the day, they must be shut at night and in cold days.

Sowing Seeds.—The plants of the vegetable garden are divided into two general classes, hardy and tender.

A marker can be easily made from a piece of scantling for the head piece into which the handless and pegs are fasiened. The pegs may be 9 inches apart on one side and 12 on the other. A line is used as a guide in making the first rows, after which, by allowing the outside peg time in an old mark, all the rows may be straight.

Aspiragus.—The old ideas about the elaborate preparation for an asparagus bed are out of date; it is as easy to make a bed for asparagus as almost any other plant, and nothing pays any better for the little trouble. Set the new beds so soon as the plants can be had, giving it a generous manuring, and putting the crowns about four inches below the surface. Rows 2 feet apart, with a foot between the plants, is a good distance for the family garden, but if room can be spared the distance may be increased. Let the clante grow until the the third year before cutting. The coarse litter should be raked from the old bed, to make it smooth and clean, before the stems begin to come through the ground.

Early potatoes should be put into the ground at the agriest possible date. When started in

ed by this are all too large.

### Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India mestionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering; I will send free of charge to all, who desire it, this recipe, in German, trench, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. V. Shenan, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, W.Y.

Medical.

# **POND'S** EXTRACT

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-OBRHAGES.

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No other preparation has cured so many cases of
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Planser is invaluable in these diseases, Lumburg,
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contain for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory
cases.

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Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Clutment is the best emollien: that can be applied. Female Complaints. No phys.

be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle. CAUTION. Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glamand our picture trademark on surrounding but wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Tak no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure. Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialities.

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Legalud"

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT G Montreal. Superior Court. No. 445. Dane Hormisdas Roudreau, of the City of Montrea, duly authorized a esten en justice, Plaintif, t. Joseph Levesque, of the same place, Defendat. An action of separation de biens has ben this day entered.

33 5- Attorneys for Plaintin