Special Correspondence of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS!

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—On hursday we were wored with a manifesto from Mr. Gladstone. n another from Mr. Chamberlain, each anouncing their acceptance of office, solicit ing again the suffrages of their respective constituencies, and making short pronounce-ments. Mr. Gladstone says: "There are three great Irish questions demanding our ears, social order, the settlement of the land question, and a widely prevalent desire for self-government, extending beyond what is felt in Great Britain as to local affairs, but necessarily subject in all respects to the law of Imperial unity. It will be among the very first duties of the new Government to use its official opportunities for forming such an estimate as only a Ministry can form of the social state of Ireland, especially with regard to crime, to the fulfilment of legal contracts, to the pressure of low prices of agriculture, and to personal liberty of action." The first paragraph is lucid, and needs no comment; but from the second it is evident that we shall be made the subject of "special commissions" to no end, as if the Irish members in the House of Commons, who represent the country, and who alone are competent to furnish the information which is sought to be elicited by those commissions, were unworth; of credence. In view of the recent general election in this country I should have thought it absolutely unnecessory and inconsistent to make inquiries over the head of the Irish members before moving in the direction of a settlement of any Irish grievance. It reems, however, that much valuable time is to be frittered away before a scrious definite step will be taken by the Gladstone ministry, and this is highly un-

Mr. Chamberlain says, " I am ready to give an unprejudice | consideration to the claims and wishes of the majority of Irish people, etc. I am prepared to support any just and reasonable final settlement of the Land and Education questions. I am convinced that it will be necessary to concede a much more extended control of their (the Irish people) own domestic business, but with the firm intention to consent to no plan which will not sufficiently guarantee the supremacy of the Crown and the integrity of the Empire." Considering that Mr. Chamberlain was never asked to do otherwise this cant might rather be expected to emanate from an Orange-Irish Tory of the Bally kilbeg Johnston type. On the whole, we are not to expect much for some time, perhaps, indeed, until it is con sidered necessary by Parnell to exert his entire strength and declare that he will stand no monsense from any English party.

Lord Aberdeen, a Scotch peer, without any record whatsoever, is to be our new Viceroy, and, though nominally the first fiddle in the land, will in reality play second to Mr. Maley. It is said that Lord Northbrook de lined the office on account of its not carry in . . scat in the Cabinet, and this is additional proof that Mr. Morley is to be the man. Lord Averdeen is, or was, a High Church of Stated Commissioner, and is said to be of a con. e disposition, but more than this of him s difficult to ascertain, and as the I play will be very insignificant, I may di ... iss him.

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A great effort was made by Mr. Davitt on Home Rule on Friday night in Lonthe enthusiastic reception he got "loud and prolonged" applause I how his arguments were appreis English audience, may be taken ation of the feeling of the democgland with regard to Home Rule. a was, though temperate, yet to work w aders of good for the cause. It many facts which impressed the English 👵 id, such, for instance, as the fol-'Un every single occasion when n Tory party has tried to prevent the East North party has tried to prevent the Louth period of social or political time Capt. O'Shea will have been returned, and it is all over but shouting in Galway.

On Tuesday Baron Dawse decided, in the land Common as against the rights of British working.

1. Take the latest instance of security offered on behalf of Phil. Callan was this host When the now famous 'cow eres' walked into the division and three veek, where were the 19 Loyallobby la-

he ranks of the enemies of Reformers, ('3," "Wha le you think of Morley's speech, asked a v ry prominent Irish Nationalist of one of M . Parnell's chief lieutenants, and as, "By Jove, neither Parnell nor d have done better." The speech is the excellent emanation of Mr. Sexton in quest John M entire at lect matter of which has reference h go to make a noble pronouncebest disgnose the whole and the ment wi man. 1. respond s well meant invitation to make a plain de aration of Government policy : but tell them what he was persuaded they (t) Government) would not do. They would not go to Parliament and say, "We have nothing to offer you (the Irish) but a policy of repression, restriction, and coercion. It would be their aim, not merely to restore a superfibial order, but to build up a social state that that order should be based upon the affections of the people of Ireland. Even amongst the Irishmen of America they had to discriminate between the sound and the unsound portion, and he believed it was not at all beyond the reach of English statesmanship, and the fortitude of English citizenship, to set up a system which should draw out the sting even from the hatred of those who were now opposing them across the Atlantic. He concluded his peroration with those words :- He believed the people of Newcastle would give the Government their sympathy and judge them considerately, and, if clouds came in the sky, he should always know that at Newcastle at any rate their hearts were beating in sympathy with their aspiration, and that their hands were willing to help them in the great task they were about to undertake. These utterances, considered with the consistent course which Mr. Morley has pursued since he was first heard of in politics,

The selection of "the man for Galway" has been the cause of more excitement than anything that occurred in Ireland since Mr.

and notwithstanding fhat the Irish vote was cast solid against him, by direction of Mr. Parnell at the general election, incline us to

believe that he is a man who wishes well to

this country, and to nope for good from his

position in the ministry as Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is my opinion that Mr. Glad-

stone has endeavored to make his cabinet as

strong as possible to deal with the Irish ques-

tions by the selection for office of such men

as Mr. Morley, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Childers, Mr. Mundells, Mr. Broadhurst,

Mr. Collings, Mr. H. Trevelyan, otc., etc.,

and the rejection of Lord Hartington and

people of Galway borough in the British Parliament as against those of Captain O'Shea, who, it subsequently transpired, had the approval of Mr. Parnell was magnified by the anti-National and English press into a case of open mutiny against Mr. Parnell's authority, and consequently such a clapping of hands has not been heard amongst our enemies for many a long day, not even when the arrest of Davitt or Parnell was proclaimed, The fact of the matter is simply this: Regarding the selection of a representative for Galway nothing was definitely known till the last moment, when two candidates suddenly appeared on the scene-Michael Lynch, Esq., and Capt. O'Shea, ex-M.P. for County Clare, in the Home Rule interest. Capt. O'Shea was elected as a Home Ruler, not as a Parnellite, in 1880. At the meeting of the Irish members and Parnellites, two distinct bodies at the time, Capt. O'Shea attended and voted for Parnell as leader of the party as against Shaw, who succeeded Butt in that capacity for a short period. He also promised to sit the recurrence of these disorders may naturally with the party, whose place is always on the Opposition side of the House. This promise, however, he did not keep, but on the meeting however, he did not keep, but on the meeting arrangements as will assure the present inhabitance took a seat on the Liberal tants, as well as intending settlers, of effisincere and uncompromising Nationalists as Mr. Biggar and Mr. Healy, ignorant of Mr. Parnell's or the party's views in consequence of their being dispersed all over the annual control of the annual control of the con during the Parliamentary recess, but confident that in following the dictates of their patriotic sculs they were adopting the proper course, went down to Galway, and spoke strongly in favor of a man whom everyone in Ireland knows to be a stirling Nationaliet, and spoke just as strongly against Capt. O'Shea. However, on Mr. Parnell's arrival in Galway, when it became evident that it was his desire that Capt. O'Shea should be returned, Mr. Lynch unhesitatingly and patriotically withdrew from the contest, and not only withdrew but advised the electors to record their votes solid for his opponent, as did also Mr. Healy himself. It appears that Mr. Parnell, on the assurance of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., that there was no local caudidate forthcoming, selected Capt. O'Shes, who promised to sign the pledge to sit, act and vote with the Irish party. No apology is needed from Mr. Parnell for adopting O'Shua as his candidate, as like many others-Mr. Blake, M.P., for example -: his gentleman may no doubt have seen his previous error, and arrived now at a true conception of the state of affairs. Of one thing we may be sure, Capt. O'Shea can do little harm if he be ever so much inclined; and every confidence should be reposed in Mr. Parnell, who has never yet made a serious mistake, politically speaking. Capt. O'Shea, though he sat on the Government side of the House, always voted with the party, his coercion record being 116 times against the bill, and absent from only 28 divisions (Mr. Healy's own record being about the same, 119 against, and absent 25) Besides this, he did very serviceable work in connexion with the Laborers, Fishery, Arrears and Redis tribution acts, as well as in securing the release of the political prisoners in 1882. That

he will be returned there will be no doubt. The news has just arrived that Mr. Pat O'Brien, of Liverpool, has beaten his Tory opponent by a majority of 1,464. The foilowing is the telegram :-

P. O'Brien (Nationalist) 4,015 Dr. Hall (Conservative). . . . 2,551

Majority 1,464 At the general election Mr. Healy polled 40 votes more than his new colleague, and Dr. Hall pelled less by 135 than Sir J. Leslie. This slight falling off is due to the fact that many voters of both sides have since disqualified either by death or removal. On the other hand, many Tories came from England

to vote for Hall, whilst the Nationalists voted their full strength. Mr. O'Brien is a hardworking, sincere and thoroughgoing Nationalist, and his accession to the party convincing, and one calculated will be hailed with joy. One other member elected yet, Mr. O'Meara, mayor of the Divine blessing. the city of the violated treaty. He will ment and prosperity of Canada. occupy the seat in the Ossery division of Queen's Co., vacated by Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P., who now represents Donegal. By this

> insufficient, and that if the petitioner failed to lodge £1,000 before next Saturday (after tomorrow) the case would fall to the ground. Up to the present no step has been taken in this direction.

> HOW THE MORRISON BILL WOULD

AFFECT THE REVENUE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics estimates that the annual reduction of revenue under the Morrison ley, our new chief secretary, the tariff bill will be \$20,170,000. Of the 2,548, 000,000 pounds of sugar imported into the A few of the many choice pas- United States during the last fiscal year 74 per cent came from Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazil, and the British West Indies. These countries, was too new a minister, he said, to according to the latest advices, impose an export duty on sugar. If such is the fact it is probable that SO per cent. of the sugar imported last year came from countries imposing an export duty thereon. This would change the estimated reduction on sugar from \$10,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and the aggregate reduction of duty from \$20,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The imports of articles of timber and lumber named in the bill as affected by the proviso as to export duty are imported from Canada, which country, so far as learned, imposes no export duty on the articles specified. Therefore the proviso has little or no effect. The chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, explaining his computations, says that the effect which this bill will have upon the volume of imports is a matter of speculation and conjecture, but that the general effect of a reduction in duty is, of course, to increase importation. There are, however, so many elements in the problem that it would be hazardous to venture an opinion on the subject.

Is your hair turning gray and gradually falling out? Hall's Hair Renewer will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

THE NORTHWEST MEDALS.

HEALY OPPOSES THE IMPERIAL GRANT. LONDON, Feb. 25 .- In the House of Com mons this evening in committee of supply, Mr. Healy, Nationalist, opposed a grant of £1,200 for medals for the volunteers who took part in the compaign against Louis Rial. He said that if Canada chose to go to war with Riel she ought to pay for the medals. Right Hoo. W. H. Smitt and Lord Randolph Churchill denounced Healy's action and praised the Canadian volunteers, Mr. Gladstone urged that the rejection of the proposal might possibly create a bad feeling in Canada. The sum for the medals was agreed to by a vote of 209 to 66.

Parnell took charge of the fortunes of the The Parnellites are irritated at Captain country. The fact that Messrs. Healy and O'Shea's position in opposing Mr. Healy's

A Bare Allusion to the Northwest Rebellion.

A MEAGRE DOCUMENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In meeting you again I have the pleasing duty to perform of congratulating you on the suffi-cient harvest of last year and on the prosperity and substantial progress of the country since the suppression of the insurrection in the Northwest territories. Peace and order have Railway and the announcement that it will to open for the daily carriage of passengers and freight from ocean to ocean in the month of June next. This great work, so important alike to the Empire and the Dominion, cannot fail to increase the trade between British Columbia and the other provinces, to ensure the early development and settlement of Manitoba and the Northwest and greatly to add to the Northwest and greatly to add to the commercial prosperity of the whole country. Should the negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States for the appointment of a joint commission to adjust what is known as

THE PISHERY QUESTION. and to consider the best means of developing our international commerce, fail to secure any satisfactory result, you will be asked to make provision for the protection of our fisheries by the extension of our present system of marine rates. The measure submitted to you last session for the consolidation of the statutes and for the in-troduction into the North-West Territories of a more simple and ec nomical system for the more simple and ec nomical system for the transfer of land will be again laid before you for consideration and levislative action. The acts of last session will be found to be included in the first of these measures. You will also be asked to consider the expediency of improving the judiciary system which obtains in those territories. Your attention will be invited to the propriets to amend. tion will be invited to the propriety to amending the law relating to the business of the office of Queen's printer and of previding for the more satisfactory working of the present system of Government and Parliamentary printing. A num-rical census of the Northwest territories has been taken and a measure based thereon for

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE in Paritament will be laid before you. Other measures will be laid before you, and among them will be found bills for providing for a bether mode of trial of claims against the Crown, for regulating post office savings banks in British Columbia and the North-West Territories, for extending the issue of patents for Indian lands, for the administration of the rights of the Crown in the foreshores of the Dominion, for the establishment of an experiment farm, and for the amendment of the Chinese immigration

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts for the past year will be laid before you; you will find that the estimate of receipts have been fully realized, but I regret to say that the outbreak in the North-West has added

LARGELY TO THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COUNTRY. The estimases for the ensuing year will be sulmitted to you. They have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I recommend these several subjects and the others which may engage your attention, to your best consideration, and I carnestly trust hat the result of your deliberations may, under conduce to

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE GOV, RICHEY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 25 .- The Provincial Legislature opened to day. Governor Richey's speech was an unusually lengthy one. Its principal points were: 1. It ference to the abundant harvests, the large output of coal and gold, and the rapid extension of the fruit growing industry; 2. The Dominion Government have refused the request of the Legislature for an increase of the provincial subsidy; 2. The work of the public schools is being carried on with increasing efficiency and success. Last year it attained its highest expansion, the number of schools in operation, of teachers employed and of pupils enrolled being considerably in excess of the returns of any previous year. While such enlargement of educational operations involves an increased draft on the provincial treasury the people themselves have been found willing to contribute more liberally than ever before to maintenance and spread of common school education. 4. A commission was appointed to enquire into the alleged cruelty to paupers in Digby, and the charges were not sustained. 5. Our fishermen have been placed at a disadvantage by the free admission of the fishermen of the United States to our valuable fishing grounds, while the products of these fisheries, when taken by our own people, have been subjected to heavy duties in the republic. This matter comes more directly under the control of the ederal Government and Parliament, but in view of its paramount importance to Nova Scotia, it may be properly referred to here. It is desirable, in the interest of both countries, that the fishery question be settled by a treaty which shall include arrangements for the largest practicable measure of reciprocal trade between the United States and the provinces, but if such a settlement cannot he obtained on terms fair to the two countries, it is of the highest importance that the rights of our fishermen in their coast waters be effectively protected. 6. Regard. ing the railway problem, the speech says:-"I regret that the provision made by the Federal Parliament for a railway through Cape Breton has failed to bring about the construction of the work. The present financial position of the province is not such as to warrant very large expenditures on rail-ways; nevertheless the claims of Cape Breton are such that if any aid within the means of the province will secure the construction of the road through the island it should be cheerfully granted. A measure will be submitted to provide assistance to this enterprise. My Government have, for a long time, been endeavoring to devise means to secure completion of a railway between Digby and Annapolis and the consolidation of lines be-tween Halifax and Yarmouth, with a view to producing more satisfactory results than have hitherto been obtained from the very large sums of public money which have been ex pended on these roads. Negotiations, which were making satisfactory progress, were lately interrupted in consequence of nnexpected obstacles at Ottawa. Correspondence

on this subject is still in progress and I hope

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. Nictaux and Atlantic Central railway, which HANGOGK for some time was prosecuted with a vigor that gave promise of an early completion of the road, has not made satisfactory progress during the past year, and at present but few men are employed. The obligations of the company and the contracts to laborers and suppliers have been satisfactorily met. If further time is to be allowed the company to complete the railway, it is hoped that some quarantee may be obtained for a more vigorous prosecution of the undertaking. Seven bills will be submit-ted to you to amend the laws in relation to elections, pubic charities, the independence of Parliament and other matters.

The address in reply was moved by Mr. McCoy, of Shelburne, and seconded by Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro. Referring to the fishery question, Mr. McCoy declared that if the Dominion Government did not protect the Canadian fisheries, the fishermen would protect their own interests.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS—ARRIVAL OF LEGISLATORS-STATE OF FEELING IN THE PROVINCES-PROSPECTS OF A MO-

(Special Correspondence of The Post.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.-The usual rush for the opening of Parliament is now in full force. Every train brings fresh batches of legislators, all looking a little more important, perhaps, than usual. One other familiarity is also quite marked. Almost every one of them has a grievance or a complaint to make. Nova Scotians ire protesting against intercolonial mismanagement, discriminating tariffs, decression, etc New Brunswickers make similar complaints with the addition of unsettled claims. Prince Edward Islanders are very loud against the Government for not fulfilling the terms of Confederation as regards winter navigation of Northumberland Straits. They intend to demand su indemnity. But the main trouble with all the representatives of the Maritime Provinces is concerning the fisheries. The closing of the American market against Canadian fish places our people at the mercy of the Yankees, they say, while the culpable apathy of the Government gives them little hope for the future. One gentleman indulged in the remark that if Peter elitchell was Minister of Marine and Fisheries there would be a different story to tell. Maritime members also take a gloomy view

of the outlook otherwise. Shipbuilding, mining

and general business is flat with no prospect of improvement. Some gentleman go so far as to assert that the Provinces have actually retrograded since the N. P. was established. Without reciprocity they have no hope of a change for the better. Indeed, it would be stretching a point to say that annexation is regarded by most of these Maritime members as about the only scheme that offers salvation iron accumulated and accumulating difficulties. Conversing with Quebec representatives I discovered a general admission that the Blen question was a decided bluc one for the ministry. One thing is evident the Government is prepared to go to any length to prevent a rupture. The recusants, I am told, have only to name their price and they can have it. very open mannerm which hon gentlemen discuss the matter of bribery shows that the estimate of political morality is pretty low. But despite these invendoes, I am glad to learn that the feeling against the ministry on account of its red-handed policy in the North-West has lost none of its intensive. This, too, in spite of the constantly reiterored attempts of the organs of the government and their friends to throw cold waters on the movement. Nobody who mixes among these representatives can avoid the conclusion that a repprochement between a majority from Quebec, and the Liberals of Ontario is regarded one of the political certainties of the near future. Our old timer, who takes a philantrophical view of things parliamentary, expressed the conviction that the movement towards a change is already very well advanced. The Cabinet is confessedly the weakest Sir John ever had about him in influence and ability. The evident anxiety of his followers to secure themselves before next election is also construed as a significant indication.

Among the Opposition from Ontario

Among the Opposition from Ontario the feeling is one of hopeful anticipation for the session Among the Tories the sentiment is very bitter. The less cautious openly talk, after the style of the Mail, as if a civil war were impending between the two races in Canada. Really representative men from the North-West are not in parliament. liament. The supporters of the ministry from Manitoba appear to be bent solely on securing personal objects, and say nothing of the popular feeling of their constituents.

Take it altorether, the materials for a lively,

if not a momentous, session, are plentiful, and no one knows the moment there may be " wigs on the green.'

I learn on pretty good authority that Hon. J B. Robinson is likely to be appointed Lieut.-Governor of Untario for a second term. He has already been a year over his time and his continuance in office is probably on account of himself, his family and his record as Governor. The fact, however, would seem to indicate that Sir John is rather embarrassed to find a successor. There are plenty to choose from, but the right one is the difficulty. Rideau.

The newest Paris sport is snail racing. The race course is a smooth board, at the end of which is a lighted candle, toward which the snails begin to creep when the room is daskened. There are miniature hurdles on the course and a river, and the famous racing snails are handicapped with pellets of clay.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oll, with Hypophosphites, Is Excellent in Lung Troubles.

Dr. ENOCH CALLOWAY, LaGrange, Ga., "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhox of children."

A tailor in Boston has just completed an exceedingly expensive overcoat for a gentleman of that city. The value of the coat is said to be \$4,000, though it is claimed that the garment could not be duplicated for a much larger sum. It contains sixty-nine Russian sable skins of the finest quality.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Wakefulness.

Dr. WM. P. CLOTHIER, Buffalo, N.Y., says: 'I prescribed it for a Catholic priest, who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc. He reports great benefit.'

Side by side in a recent number of the London Times were three advertisements, each one announcing that a man named "Smith" was about to change his name to tire to a convent for life. The Countess for "Faber." It will be remembered that "Faber" is simply the Latin equivalent of great but austere piety. Smith."

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, &c., can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

A twelve years old daughter of John Spitger, of Pocahantus County, W. Va., complained of one of her teeth aching, and requested her father to pull it. He found it loose, and pulled it out with his fingers. A Biggar advocated the claims of a sterling position on the question of granting medals to be able to communicate its results to you flow of blood followed, and before it could be application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Nationalist named Lynch, to represent the to the Canadian volunteers.

AND

A STRIKING SIMILARITY BE-TWEEN THEM.

Two Men made Great by one Event and Both Succumb to a Common Fate.

General Hancock, the pride of the army of splendid physique, martial bearing; the obedient soldier, whom war made famous, Gov. Seymour, the old time gentleman, the pacific statesman, the idol of a great party,-

Both men standard bearers of the Democracy, the one as a soldier, the other as a statesman in a presidential contest-both dead; both dead almost the same hour! There is a remarkable parallel and contrast

between these two men. The war period made both famous. Both were patriots; both yielded to the same ambition; both succumbed to the same fate!

Hancock apparently well one day, the next, says the World, "is sinking step by step, like a person descending a pair of stairs!"

Governor Seymour, says the associated press, has been gradually failing for eight years. Both men, though of entirely different temperament, yielded to a common fate. Hancock's case was discovered by an eminent physician at the very last moment to be beyond help, because, back of the malignant ulcer in his neck, was a disorder which made

living impossible. Governor Seymour's life for eight years has been feeble, as the associated press says, because of a serious attack of renal inflammation some time ago, and his death therefrom has only a question of time!

Both Hancock and Seymour might have lived many years had they known and recognized the fact that they were each of them victims of a dangerous kidney disorder, and treated themselves successfully as they might have done by that great scientific specific. Warner's safe cure. Well might a well known physician exclaim: "I sometimes think people would never die if their kidneys were always sound."

An eminent New York physician says 'Hancock's kidneys stopped excreting urea. No wonder he died, for 400 grains of this horrible blood poisoner should be passed out by the kidneys every day; if they fail, disease runs riot through the whole system and death is inevitable. Deaths from kidney disorders are of the commonest occurrence among all classes, but are more noticeable in these two cases, because of the prominence of the victims. Thousands of cases of needless deaths, aye, of actual suicide and homicide occur every year, because people and physicians fail to give proper attention to the only blood purifiers in the system.

These two cases, occuring so strikingly near each other, originated in a common source, and eventuating in a common fate, ought to arouse the people to the necessity of allowing no season to pass without taking a few bottles of the great specific alluded to, which is the only remedy known that has direct power and control over these great organs, not only preventing and curing the discuses to which they are subject, but also preventing and curing the many, many diseases which would never exist if these organs "were always

A URUEL WOMAN.

HORRIBLE TALE OF INHUMANITY IN RUS-SIA-DECISION IN A CELEBRATED CASE --- IMPRISONMENT OF A COUNTESS ON A CHARGE OF MURDER-THE STORY OF FIRE CRIMES.

London, Feb. 24.-A despatch from Odessa states that the Criminal Co. rendered its decision in the case of the Countess Von Kirkescoffen, who was convicted last Saturday of feloniously suppressing a will and of inhuman cruelties, which caused the death of a possent woman named Vorna Janisprelski. The sentence of the court is that the defendant's own property be confiscated to the Crown, that her late husband's title and estates revert to certain distant relatives and that she be imprisoned for ten years. The trial occupied the greater part of ast week and caused an immense sensation in A STRANGE STORY,

The facts as told in court are as follows:—In 1852 the defendant, then Mile. Olga Bervandski. was married to Count Nicholas von Kirkes coffen. She was thirty-four years old and he was two years younger. The marriage was one of convenience for property reasons. No children were born to them. In 1853 the Counters discovered that her husband had a lisson with a girl whom he had established at a gamekeeper's lodge. The girl's accouchement led to the discovery. Shortly after the child (a boy) was born the Counters had him stolen from the lodge and brought to her at the castle.

CLAIMING THE CHILD AS HER OWN

She confessed in court that her intention was to strangle the infant, but she afterward decided that she could punish her husband more by compelling him to announce the child as her offspring and his legitimate heir. The boy was accordingly brought up in this belief, but he was treated with great severity by the Countess. In 1874, when he was 21 years old, he left home, and has since led an extravagant life in various European capitals.

HIS FATHER'S DEATH.
In 1880 his father died, leaving a will which In 1880 his father circly reaving a will wallow declared the secret of the young man's birth, but left him all the Count's personal property, amounting to a considerable fortune. The Countess hid this will, but did not destroy it. The young Count succeeded to the title and estates without question, but continued to live abroad. His father's paramour was living and the Countess caused her to be seized and imprisoned in the castle, where she was treated with such rigor that she became insane and died of voluntary starvation in 1884.

THE SUPPRESSED WILL DISCOVERED Recently the young Count went home on a business visit and accidentally found the suppressed will. He placed it in the hands of the public prosecutor and returned to Paris, taking the name of M. Nicolas Janesprelski. He has ample means, but is said to be drinking himself

THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTESS. An appeal to the Crown is to be made on be-half of the Countess. The Czar is very severe upon any tampering with title among the Russian nobility; but, as the sentence of imprisonment is based only on the charge of murder, her friends hope that she may be allowed to retire to a convent for life. The Countess for

IT COMES ONLY A WEEK AFTER MARDI GRAS.

The pleasure seekers at the Mardi Gras Festival at New Orleans, La., will have until March 9th, Shrove Tuesday this year. Lent then commences, and on Tuesday, March 18th. the Grand Extraordinary Drawing (the 190th Monthly) of The Louisiana State Lottery will take place, when over a half million of dollars will be thrown around promisenously. All about which event any one can learn on an

SEYMOUR, PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES

MAY, 1886.

Prospectus on Application to Very Rev. W. Bing, Provincial, O.M.I., LOURDES HOUSE (OBLATE'S NOVITIATE).

Stillorgan, Dublir, IRELAND.

MOTICE.

Weelix Brien die Desrochers, trader, of Montreal, has been this day sued for separation of property by his wife. Alphensine Gauvreau, under Number 785 of the Records of the Superior Court sitting in Montreal.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1886.

LONGPRE & DAVID,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, No. 531. Dame Corinne Collin, wife of Charles Normandin, hotel-keeper, of the Town of Longueull, in the District of Montreal, duly anthorized, Plaintin, and the said Charles Normandin, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 1st February, 1886.

JODOIN & JODOIN,

27-5 DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte
Joseph Vincent, Rallway employee, of the Parish of
Vaudreuil, Pelitioner for enroi en possession. The petitioner hereby notifies that he has this day pelitioned to
have possession of the estate of his late wife, leame
Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of
Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of
Vaudreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the
estate of the said Dame Carroll, are summoned to exercise said claims within two mofiths from date.

Montreal, February 9th, 1886.

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS. DAME SARAH ANNIE BAKER, OF THE

DAME SARBAH ANNIE DAMER, OF TRE City and Districtof Montreal, has instituted, on this Nineteenth day of January, 1886 as action for separation as to property against her husband, Louis Charles Leopold Goulhoud, of the same CALIXTE LEBEUP, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DAME MARIE GEORGIANA DEMEUL, of the Village of St. Gabriel, District of Montreal, has instituted, on this Nineteenth day of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property, against her husband, Cyprien Turcot, of the same place.

CALIXTE INSTITUTE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Isabella Brown. of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Walker, of the same place, trader, to the effect hereof duly authorized en justice, Pialntiff, vs. the said James Walker. Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

An action en experience this cause.

Montreal, 23rd Feb., 1886.

CRUIKSHANK & CRESSE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PATENTS THOY. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for putent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide. 23-13

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