who have been ruta lessly, and with every form that if Lord Lansdowne were a good, a just, a humane man, that he would have sent an army of police and soldiers to desolate the homes of the fact of his being Governor-General of Canada ought to prevent our people from showing their displeasure at his conduct towards the unhappy creatures he has flung upon the roadside without pity or remorse?

It was because of this supposed immunity from public censure, on account of his distance from the scene of his cruelties, and his position as the head of a constitutionally governed state, that Lord Lansdowne was prompted to, or ventured on, a line of conduct which has made his name abhorred throughout the civilized world. But history ought to warn him, and those who seek apologies for him, that Nemesis is not a Greek fable. God in his wisdom may permit him to persecute the poor even to death, but, in His own good time, He takes His think himself safe in the plenitude of his power.

A cable despatch, received since the foregoing letter from Mr. Trench, Lord Lansdowne's agent, exonerating him from the charge of breaking faith with his tenants. Of course J. T. Trench is as ready to lie, and, if necessary, swear to it, as any other Irish agent of a rackrenting landlord.

THE COERCIONISTS CURRAN AND COSTIGAN.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interview with one of the men who have been discharged from their employment on the canal for the alleged crime of having voted for the Liberal candidate for Montreal Centre in the late Dominion election.

There is now no doubt that J. J. Curran, the pretended Home Ruler and Anti-Coercionist, used his influence with his brother chip, John Costigan, both sons of laboring Irishmen, to deprive a number of Irishmen of their means of livelihood because they voted according to their consciences!

When THE POST opposed the election of Mr. Curran and exposed his treachery to his country and his people, some persons thought we handled him too severely; and when we pointed out how recreant Mr. Costigan was to the principles he pretended to advocate, he did not lack defenders in the subsidized press of the country. But we were content to bide our time, for we knew we had, correctly estimated their character. Still more recently, when Mr. Curran made his cowardly, slanderous attack, in a place where he was secure from reply, on a gentleman who is immeasurably his superior in breeding, education and social standing, and whose services to his country in arms and literature are matters of history, we were still content to bide our time, knowing that the innate meanness of the man would soon become evident to the most obtuse partizan. When he made that most dastardly attack on private character we could have alluded to his own career, and living witnesses are plentiful and ready to testify to what we could say, but we treated him as the loward and slanderer deserves to be treated and were silent. His private sins were of no monent, but, if the veils than him wish to God he hadnever spoken.

Now he has shown what he eally is. He, an Irishman, who howled so loudly against the mercion of his countrymen, is the first to make a brutal use of his accidental power in Canada by depriving Irishmen of their lighthood, right bere in Montreal.

Did we not say that "If Curra should be elected, every frimmer, time-serve, placehunter, apostate, renegade, traitor and mercenary would find every villainy he maht contemplate justified in advance." And ny have our words not come true? Has not his section justified the wretched, wholly contemptiblein. formers, place hunters, etc., in persecuting and hounding down their Irish fellow-countrymen who were true to the cause and the praciples which Curran and his degraded following of spies and informers had deserted and larayed? With such Irishmen as Curran and Costigan in Parliament, what can we expert but the sneers and contempt of Canadians of ottor pationalities. But we repudiate them, and we ask the Irish people of Montreal, who know the yrannical manner in which they have acted towards the men dismissed for being true to themselves and their country, if THE POST bas net been amply justified.

EVANGELICAL FAILURE.

Without apparently knowing it, the evening organ of Evangelicalism has stumbled upon one of the roots of Socialism, and is bewilderedin trying to think what sripped it up. "The Pullman Palice Car Church" is a natural product of the age, and reflects the social condition of the alleged worshippers who attend it. And the reason why the poor do not go there is that they intinctively feel that its regarde of carving, glding, velvet carpet uxurious cushions and ashionable atter people are as religious, someine of life. Tor people are as religious, someine me. Oe Tocqueville has pointed out, the uses in democratic communities nourish two werful passions. One is the love of equality. is, he says, "is ardent, insatiable, insutent, ANTI-EVICTION FUND.

COLLEGE BY JNO. M'CABE. GRAFION, ONT.
Rev I Larkin \$5, Daniel McCarthy 2, James Carey 2, Peters Larkin 2, Christopher Burns 2, Martin 1cCabe. 2, John Carey 1, John McKenney 1 Thomas O'Brien 1, James Corrigan 1, Thomas O'Brien 1, James Corrigan 1, Thomas O'Brien 1, James O'Brien 1, James Connect 1, John Drum 1, John Dolan 1, James Burns 1 Daniel Calnan 1, Dennis Calnan 1, John McMannus 1, Jo vincible. They will endure poverty, servitude,

General. He comes to appeal to one of De Tocqueville's gravest appre- MR. O'BRIEN AND HIS TRADUCE RS. what he thinks a generous, liberty loving bensions in contemplating the advance of what ne people in behan of some 500 poor Irish peasants democracy. It is very different in the Catholic church. Let our contemporary go to Mass for who have occurred their humb'e homes, and once, and he will find men, women and children of cruelty, driven from of crueity, driven from Loss anyone imagine of all classes assembled together in perfect equality before the alter. He will find nothing approaching this state in the remotest degree in any other church. Hence Protestantism has to so many of his fellow creatures? Or will any I take to Moody and Sankey and the Salvation one not blinded by bigotry and batred, say that Army to reach the poor. Once upon a time Methodism did this sort of work, but it has become spoiled by success and is now almost as

aristocratic as Epiecopalianism. Our contemporary will thus perceive that its confession-"Our ordinary church services are a failure as evangelistic work,"—is an admission destructive to its whole fabric of evappelization. Its suggestion "that meetings be held in central places where the conventionalities shall be dispensed with and where all classes shall meet on equal terms," shows that it has an approximate idea of what is wanted. But is it not singularly inconsistent that Montreal Protestant Christians, with magnificent churches on every street almost, are unable to attract the weary and heavy laden? However, should the suggestion be ac'ed upon, the profound truth of De revenge, though the tyrant may laugh and Tocqueville's observation warns us beforehand that such meetings will not satisfy that craving for equality so "ardent, insatiable, insistent, invincible." There is nothing more hateful to was written, says the London Times contains a the poor than the condescension of mercantile respectability in matters of religion.

The conclusion is obvious. There seems to be no equality in religion after we leave the criticism? Catholic Church till we strike the chaos of opinion in Freethinker's Hall.

THE VILEST THING ON EARTH.

Cant and hypocrisy, which form the principal stock in trade of The Witness, nover was better illustrated than within the past few days.

Despite the voluminous evidence published in The Post—evidence from the most trustworthy

The Post—evidence from the most trustworthy Cant and hypocrisy, which form the princisources—the snivelling Stiggins of St. James street has the truculent audacity to say that the exposures of Lord Lansdowne's brutality and avarice amount to nothing more than "a cowardly agitation based upon falsehood"!

Anyone who wades through the dresry columns of the Daily Witness, and takes the trouble to think, must come to the conclusion that to that paper the terms cowardice and falsehood are not only appropriate but unavoidable. Only the other day it had the unspeakable meanness to reproduce a "Vagabond" letter which reflected in terms of gross indecency on the virtue of young women employed in another newspaper office. It may be "cowardly" to assail the Governor-General for his crimes against humanity, but we fail to see it, where there is no object to be gained save justice to the oppressed and persecuted peasants of Ireland. But there can be no question in the world as to the ineffable cowardice of him who publishes in a newspaper false. cruel, indecent attacks on the virtue of young women whose good name is their only reliance satisfies I venture to predict that the moral asfor earning a respectable living. That the reflections upon the young women so villainously held up to public shame were false, the Witness dealing of an adversary to hold you responsible must have known, at least it could not have for all the murders, arons and other crimes known them to be true without personal experience. If it had that experience, it was doubly rascally in publishing the nasty story; the record of crimes published in United Ireif it had not, it stated a fals hood that only a land, as accurations against the editor? coward would think of u tening. There is no Gazette. Mr. Hurlbert draws two dollars a day baser crime in the calendar of human turpitude of public money for doing nothing. Does he than that of robbing a woman of her reputation for virtue. The crime of the seducer is vile misrepresenting some of the clients who conmisrepresenting some of the clients who congreate sins were of no moment, but, it the vens set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term aside, we are easy to make more set to be term as the set t lishes to the world a scalculated to destroy the spewing of impotent venom from the maw of good name of a woman is a reptile too loathsome effets bigotry on Mr. O'Brien's devoted head owing to the fact that in the galaxy which for anything but drowning in a ces-poo!

> " What has a poor girl but her name to defend her?" Every man of honor, every woman of respectability, must turn with disgust from a paper which can truckle to a heartless screw like Lord Lansdowne, because he is one of the great men of the world, and at the same time lie away the reputation of poor defenceless girls. Had we any right or claim to defend them we would horsewhip the Witness to an inch of his life, just to encourage others of his stamp to try and become more like men and less of liars and hypo-

LEFT TOWN. [Pembroke Observer.]

crites.

On Monday last Mr. M. J. Gorman, L. L.B. barrister, etc., left our town for the city of Chic go, which he will make his future home. Mr. Gorman is a gentleman of great industry and marked ability, and, we are sure, will carve out a worthy place for himself even amidst the keen competition and bitter rivalries that may naturally be looked for in the metropolis of the test. Mr. Gorman had already obtained an extent position at the bar here, a position in fact yould have satisfied most men, but being antitions he has sought a wider field. He is, too, gentleman of fine education and literary attainments the training received in acquising attainents, the training received in acquiring whichill, no doubt, prove of incalculable future advances to him. As might be expected from what we have stated, he was a man of no small breadt! of view a quality which his breadt! of view, a quality which his many friends hav been happy to see broadening rapidlyn him year by year. Mr. Gorman was a membroof the Board of Education of this town foseveral terms and last year sat in the Towa Cancil as a report. Towa Carril as a representative of the East Ward. Is proved himself a faithful and conscientiousserval of the public its both these Town Curvil as a representative of the East Ward. Is proved himself is faithful and conscientiousservat of the public it both these positions. Freston to his departure the members of the boal Bar Is sented him with a very handsome fold-headed one, accompanied by a very flatering address, excempanied by them, coupled its regret at his departure from our town, ad conveying their best wish. for his futures pipiness and prosperity as well that of his wheald family. Through some oversign of the Cammittee, we have been unable to produce a copy of this address or we would gladly have pullished it. For ourselves we can only say that we join most heartily in the good say trat we join most heartily in the good wishesthis expressed.

ANTI-EVICTION FUND.

[We make room for the following letter, sent] us by the writer, as it deserves a wider circulation than what the Citizen could give it, should that paper insert it, which is doubtfull. To the Editor of the Ottawa Citizen:-

43471-485554115-5

SIR,-It is with extreme reluctance I venture to trespass on your kindness for a brief reference to a subject which has suddenly grown so alarmingly delicate that it is difficult to touch without giving offence or exciting prejudice. In craving, your indulgence, I assure you my sole aim is to assuage, not exasperate, to concliate, not alienate. In the present state of the Irish problem, the Irish people recognize patience, moderation and perseverance as their true policy. But, having opened your columns to brutal attacks on, and murderous threats against, the editor of United Ireland, I trust you have the fairness to let your readers see the other side of the shield. The Irish people know Mr. O'Brien to be an able, they believe him to be an honest, advocate of his country's cause and the couse of humanity, the defender of their menaced rights, the sentinel on the house top guarding the citadel of their liberties. They are not wedded to an infatuation, not such incorrible sinners, nor such "fetish" worshippers as to bow the knose to a halucination. They are epen to conviction, nor do they object to just and impartial criticism. If they caim free tom of speech it is within the amenities of civilized usage, the sanctuary of enlight ned custom. Whatever may be our opinions as to the propriety of his mission to Canada, the drama has passed through that act; he is on his way hither. We ask that he be not condemne i in advance; we ask for him a fair, impartial hearing—all reasonable propositions and we pledge ourselves if he wanders beyond the limits of fair and legitimate discussion, we shall heartily join in his condemnation. Who is he for whom you claim infallability? Who is he for whom you claim injuming; is he that by your theory is above and keyond criticism? Who is he for whom you set to claims beyond the pretensions of the up claims beyond the pretensions of the greatest sticklers for the "Divine right" of kings? If the Marquis of Lansdowne is blameless the most poisoned arrow in Mr. O'Brien's quiver will fall harmless at his feet, reacting on his assailant. Is this po her, this host of defenders, chivalrous and disinterested, t is to be hoped. With truth and justice on t is to be hoped. their side none needs fear that these will not be an overmatch for Mr. O'Brien single-handed in the fray without buckler or cuirass to shield him, without rampart or citadel to retreat to. If they postess not these credentials I would like to see the Canadian stand up and say, he will array himself on the side of wrong against right, of falsehood against truth, of vice against virtue, of oppression against justice, of violence against order, of gag against freedom of speech, no matter what the consequences, no matter who may come under in the conflict.

What the object of your fire-eating correspondents can be unless to incite to riot, I am at a loss to comprehend. They cannot be buoyed up with the silly hope that Mr. O'Brian can be intimidated, or that the Irishmen of Ottawa are such craven, cowardly dastards as to shirk a plain and sacred duty—to guard with their lives their i lu-trions guest from insult or vio-lence. They cannot take shelter behind youthful levity. Should a breach of the peace unfortunately be the result of these appeals to the worst passions and prejudices of the unthinking rabble, you incur a grave responsibility in inserting such incendiary productions. If a riot grow out of these senseless and inflammatory forsooth, be the vaunted champions of law and order, of freedom of speech and liberty of concienc. Would you think it fair and honorable guiles Ireland's destiny Mr. O'Brien shines forth as a star of the first magnitude, deservedly occupying a nosition in the affections of the hish people at home and abroad second only to the rerent leader himself.

The following extract is clipped from your leader of this day:

"They (the people of Canada) have learned that Mr.
O'Brien is the uncompromising advocate of the breaking up of the Empire; that he is the implicable enemy of everything that would tend towards its solidity in permanence; that the circulation of his violent and incendiary writings has given encouragement to the perpetration of orime; that while he affects sympathy with evicted tenants he has given encouragement to those who tyrannized over and maltrested tenants, or who have expressed their ability and their desire to meet their obligations; that he, in the most brutal manner, has indulged in trouted success at the daughters of a murdered father said a murdered brother because some kind-hearted persons had pleaded their cause in the columns of English newspapers; and he has referred to British statesmen, mentioning Mr. Gladstone, as ferred toods. We do not write by random or upon hearsay. We have got chapter and verse before us to prove all that is alleged against Mr. O'Brien." leader of this day :--

These be big, if not brave, words, master, Without contradicting your assertions or impugning your motives. I would like to see the "chapter and verse," if not too much trouble. For the reason that I have read a good deal of United Ircland and some of Mr. O'Brien's publicutterances, both of which I devour with avidity, not merely for embodying many of my own ideas elegantly expressed, but because of their great literary merit, many of them "gems of the purest ray serens. Yet I never came across any sentiment in either, which the most dextwous, might I add, malignant, imagination not say that some issues or speeches may not abound in such, but I have not seen them, except an occasional allusion to Lord Castlereagh, of blessed memory, as an adept statesman at threat cutting. It may be that I am too dull, too obtuse of intellect to comprehend nice distinctions. It takes agencies to do that.

distinctions. It takes agencies to do that.

I herewith enclose you expise of extracts from leading editorials in United Ireland of the several dates mentioned. They require neither passing note nor comment at my hands; suffice it to say that they convey but a sunt impression of the excellence of the articles from which they are culled, as do fragments chipped from a consisting column or Physican states and Corinthian column or Phydian state; and must be read in full to be adequately appreviated. Their insertion from time to time, as opportunity favors, would enable your readers to judge for themselves how far Mr. O'Brien's bustrait, as painted in your columns, resembles the original. Discussion like the present, if conducted in muderation, though always unpleasant to the participants, is not always unprofitable to the readers—they help to elicit

Ottawa, 5th May, 1887. J. L. P. O'HANLY.

LITERARY NOTES.

A NEW PERIODICAL -The Grip Publishing Company, of Toronto, have commenced the publication of a new monthly periodical, entitled "Grip's Own Library." The first number is made up of "Good Things from Grip," being comic pictures and comic reading selected from the pages of Grip. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, and at the price of ter ents is a credit to the publishers, and will no doubt meet with a very large sale. The second number will be entitled "Jubilee Jollities," to be issued June 1st, and a very large edition is being prepared in anticipation of an enormous

American, Magazine will describe the "Last Remnant of Frontier"—a portion of our country near the northwestern boundary, which was an near the northwestern community, which wilderness pletely to shield the mucous memurane or the unsettled and almost unexplored wilderness pletely to shield the mucous memurane or the unsettled and almost unexplored wilderness month and throat from contact with the cod mutil penetrated by the Northern Pacific Rell.

THE JESUITS' BILL. SOME CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CARDINAL TAS-OHERRAU AND HON, MR. MERCIER ON THE BUBJECT.

QUEHEC, hay 9.—Hon. Mr. Mercier's organ, L'Riceteur, publishes four columns of the correspondence between Premier Mercier and Cardinal Taschereau on the Jesuits' bill

Cardinal/Taschereau on the Jesuits' bill Archibshoffic of Quebec.

Archibshoffic of Quebec, May 2, 1887.

How many the first Caolial Prize of \$150,000, which was sold in fractional parts of tenths at \$1 each, was held by Geo. P. Stackhouse, for himself and sone number of persons who were present at the committee of the whole house on the Jesuit bill agree in saying that you used the Issuing say of which I now complain. This unanimous testimony is corroborated by your said, because in this resume of what you said, because in the resume is plainly to found the very expressions you used, as many thinks I take the committee of the whole house of publication of whose names is objected to Fig. San One are incompleted to publication of whose names is objected to Fig. San One are incompleted to for the publication of whose names is objected to Fig. San One are incompleted to for the publication of whose names is objected to Fig. San One are incompleted and finish I take the commission for Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and February show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and Jebruary show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and Jebruary show that \$454 rent cases of Jamuary and Jebruary show that \$454 rent cases of The report of all the newspapers of your words in the chamber are the same as to their meaning, and a good number of persons who were present at the committee of the whole house on the Jesuit bill agree in saying that you used the language of which I now complain. This unanimous testimony is corroborated by your letter of yesterday, in which you attempt to justify yourself by giving a resume of what you said, because in this resume is plainly to be found the very expressions you used, as published in the papers, and at which I take offence. It is only in vain after this that you declare your great respect for me, personally, offence. It is only in vain after this that you declare your great respect for me, personally, and for the other Cauadian prelates, and of your submission to their simple wishes in religious matters. I cannot admit that the question now at issue is so completely a civil one as to debar the bishops from having anything to say in it. I do not reproach your devotion to your former professors (the Jesuits), but I take offense at the language which you used towards the episcopacy and at your persistence in refusing to do it justice, and which, without injuring any one, can only contribute to the declare your great respect for me, personally, and for the other Canadian prelates, and of say in it. I do not reproach your devotion to your former professors (the Jesuits), but I take offense at the language which you used towards the epiccopacy and at your persistence in refusing to do it justice, and which, without injuring any one, can only contribute to the maintenance of peace between church and state. I do not see why I should withdraw my consent to the publication of the correspondence between us, because in making publics, it will contribute to do away with many ter, it will contribute to do away with many ter, it will contribute to do away with many prejudices and !also rumors. Allow me, prejudices and lalse rumors. Allow me, however, to tell you in all frankness that I am dissatisfied at the delay which you allowed to take place before giving effect to the permission I have granted you to publish said correspondence.

Receive, Mr. Prime Minister, the assurance of my devotion. (Signed) E. A., CARD. TASCHEREAU.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

On the same day Mr. Mercier wrote the fol-

Quebec, May 6, 1887. To His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Quebee: MOST EMINENT SEIGNEUR, -It is evident that it is useless for me to attempt to explain myself to Your Eminence. I must have been wrong for having dared to defend the cause of the Holy religieux in a Catholic legislature. In France the legislature expelled the Jesuits and refused them the rights of the citizens. In the Province of Queof the Civiens. In the Province of Que-bee the Legislature protects them and grants them civil rights. In France the legislators are censured, and rightly too, by the religious authorities because of this iniquitious persecu-tion. In the Province of Quebec the legislators are threatened to undergo the displeasure of a prince of the church, because they believed it their duty to defend the Holy religioux. I admit, Your Eminence, that I am unable to explain this strange anomaly. No matter! I Michael Gorman, a white-haired, lean old man remain none the less submitted to the religious authorities, and I subscribe myself, most emi nent seigneur, with the highest consideration

for Your eminence,
Your most humble and devoted servant, (Signed) HONORE MERCIER.

The answer of the Cardinal to the Premier is not published.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.

DEATH OF MR. T. GUERIN, THE WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER

The greatest regret was expressed in the city Saturday last on the receipt of a despatch from Ottawa, that Mr. T. Guerin, of the Public Works department, had died rather suddenly there of apoplexy. The deceased gen-tlensn, who was is his 67th year, was at the time of his death in the employ of the Govern-ment as consulting engineer, and went to his office as usual this morning, but dropped dead shortly after his arrival. He was well known shortly after his arrival. He was well known as an able eagin er in different countries, especially in Australia and California, and was connected with several of the most important surveys of the Dominion Government, notably those of the Baie Verte Canal, Lake Temisca mingue, Lake Manitoba, Lake St. John, and the Shearer scheme for the Montreal harbor, ir most of which he was the engineer in charge Mr. Guerin was the father of Mr. Michael Guerin, broker, Dr. James Guerin and Mr. Ed mund Guerin, B.C.L., of the firm of Green-shields, Guerin & Greenshields, all of this city, and who will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends. Messrs. Michael and Edmund Guerin proceed this afternoon to Ottawa and bring back the body of their father to this city, where the interment will take place.

A WORD TO CATHOLIC POLITICIANS.

"Alas, how few politicians there are who ever approach the tribusal of penance," said the Rev. Nicholas Baillies, the venerable pastor of St. Francis' Church, Putnam avenue, lyn, recently, in his discourse urging his con-gregation to attend their Easter duties. "How few of these so-called Catholics regard the voices and precepts of the Church trequently hold municipal office, and they will

Catholics. "But no, they will not go to confession.

They hold their hands before their eyer, and, lroking between their fugers, they connive at thiering and wrong-doing.

go to church sometimes. They call themselves

They will not go to confession because they know very well that they cannot receive about lution unless they confess their sins and make restitution. They must also be sorry for their sins and entertain a firm purpose of amendment.

"No, they don't go to confession, for they know they cannot 'fix it,' so they continue on in their sins. It is a terrible thing to tempt the justice and mercy of God, remaining dumb to the voice of the Church."—N. Y. Herald.

THE . TIMES " FORGERY. COPIES OF THE FORGER'S WRITING TO BE FOR-

WARDED TO PARNELL AND HIS FRIENDS.

Lincoln, Neb., May 9.—The agent of the Associated Press has learned that John Fitzgerald is having photographs taken of the letters and documents in the handwriting of Pigott, which were submitted to the expert committee on Saturday for comparison with the London Times' fac simile letter, and will forward copies to Mr. Paynell and his friends and to the leading members of the Gladstone party, so that they may compare the handwriting for them-solves with that of the Times letter.

Strike while the iron is hot, but do not keep on striking till it gets cold, as many do. They hit the nail on the head and drive it in, and then go on hammering till they split the board, and the nail drops out.

The worst prison is not of stone. It is of a hrobbing heart, outraged by an infamous life.

How to Administer Cop Liver Oil. Dr. Washburn administers cod liver oil in milk to both infants and adults. Milk is taken in the mouth and held there, and the spoon is first dipped in milk, and then the oil poured into it, Just as the oil is taken into the mouth the milk sale. should be swallowed and another sip of mill Ernest Ingersall in the June number of The taken. Ohildren, if thierrupted in nursing readily swallow a tesspoonful of oil, and then proceed with nursing as it nothing had happened. The oily nature of the milk seems completely to shield the mucous membrane of the

TOO LATE. When we consider the uncertainty of every event of life, let us remember that the 23rd Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans on Tuesday (always Tuesday), April 12th, 1887, under the sole supervision and control of Gens.

publication of whose names is objected to; No. 23,899 drew the Second Prize of \$50,000, also sold in tenths at \$1 each; one to J. M. Stotts, hither and you, everywhere over the world, and now it soon will be the 205th monthly and Grand Extraordinary Drawing on Tuesday, June 14th, 1887, when \$1,055,000 will be senttered in sums from \$300,000 down to \$150. Whole tickets are \$20; and fractional parts from halves at \$10, to twentieths at \$1. Any information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. It is well to seize the opporportunity ere it is too late.

WHISKY NOTES.

A party of young brutes at Bellevilla the other day compelled a reformed drunkard to drink liquor. His old appetite overpowered him, he was arrested, and died vory soon after recovering from his debauch.

Robert Hannifan, a nine-year-old boy, was found lying unconscious on the Capital lawn at Lansing, Mich., Saturday afternoon, April 30, from the effects of whisky sald him at Hobn's drug store. All efforts to bring him to have been unavailing thus far. Hohn admits selling him four and a half ounces of whisky without an order. Great indignation,

A plebiscite on the question of the liquor traffic was recently taken in Glasgow and its suburbs. There were 77,246 householders in favor of the people having complete control of the liquor traffic by their votes, and 8,535 against; 57,904 were in favor of entire prohibition, and 19,411 against; 71,427 were favor able to a reduction in the present number of l'ceused houses, and 9,591 against; 68,302 were opposed and 11,235 not opposed to all new

Among the petitions for pardon before Gov. Hill, of New York, is one for the release of Michael Gorman, a white-haired, lean old man years of a life sentence—the longest term of imprisonment ever served in New York State. Gorman was convicted of murder. When he Gornan was convicted of murder, which are was a young fellow he was a teamster in Brooklyn. One night he got drunk and went to sleep on a sidewalk. Two brothers named Johnston awakened him. German drew a pocket-knife and slew them both in a drunken fury. In his defense he declared that he be-lieved that the men were trying to rob him. He was tried before Judge Gilbert Dean, and was convicted of murder in the first digree. Gov. Clark saw enough in the circumstances to warrant him in changing the death rentence to imprisonment for life, and since his incarceration the prisoner's father, mother, sisters, brothers and friends have all died.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER. BY RODGER FOSTER.

The moral effect of the conviction of the New INTIMATES THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT-York Aldermen is weakened by the prominence of an evil almost as dangerous to our institu-tions as bribery itself. The efforts of their accomplices to excite a reaction of public opinion in their favor are encouraged by the resentment felt by many thoughtful men at the conduct of the press during these trials. The safeguards of innocence, which are the distinguishing feature of Anglo Saxon jurisprudence, are in need of defense, if our people desire their preserva-tion. Else trial by jury will, in cases that at-tract public attention, be wholly superseded by trial by newspaper. ** trial by newspaper.

Is it not time to pause? Is there not a mean between the return to tyranny of the Star Chamber and the retainer of an editor as as sociate counsel in each case of public impor

Ye potentates, who rule us with your quills, continue to pillory judges and julymen whose decisions do not meet with your approval. We do not even offer you a remonstrance at your then caricaturing the advocate who has done his best to save an unpopular cliest. But, while a case is on trial and before it has been decided, stand off and confine your strength to the enforcement of fair play. Without your aid the enforcement of fair play. Without your aid no judge can secure it for the accused.—The North American Review.

SIR JOHN'S RECKLESSNESS. The report is repeated from the capital that

Sir John Macdonald will, on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee, he raised to the peerage, he given a seat in the house of lords, and farewell to Canadian politics. Such a rumor has been current before, and it has been without founda-tion. If anything lends substance to the story now it is the action of the premier of late. He surprised, nay he shocked, his supporters by the position he took on the Home Rule question. First he told the house that while he was absent from it at dinner with Mr. Chapleau, missing the early vote, that he had been more profitably employed. That was a remark which was utterly uncalled for, and which he would not have made under ordinary circumstances He knew that it would wound the feelings of his Irish supporters, in the House and out of it, and yet he acted as if he didn't care who, or how many, were hurt. Then he told the Com-mone, as bluntly as he could, that he was not going to endorse anything which would embarrase the British Government. In effect he said the Ca nadian Parliament had nothing to do with Home Rule in Ireland, and that he did not think it should meddle with the question. He followed this declaration up by voting against everything favoring Home Rule, and, as a correspondent has remarked, took no pains to exhibit his dis gust when the Home Rule resolutions carried. His action, his speech, his vote, was deplored by the party, members of which went so far as to say it had undone them in the public estimation; but he does not appear to think so, and does not appear to care whether it has or not. The conduct of the man indicates the probe bility of some change in the leadership of the government, and the country will not care how soon it occurs. - Whig.

If we would but take to heart this useful ruth, "Conduct is fate," and separate the truth. sorrows which come to us from circumstances we cannot control from the misfortunes we ourselves have created by our folly, we should come to a far wiser understanding of how to ive and what not to do.

Error itself is always invisible; its nature i the absence of light Jacobi. Mortifications are often more painful than real calamities. Goldsmith,

It is not death, it is dying, that alarms me.-

THE WORLD OVER. Foreign and Home News in Brief.

Samuel Cousins, R.A., the engraver, is dead. It is rumored that the Russians are collecting supplies at Chordjui, 200 miles from the Afghan

January and February show that 454 rent cases were adjudged, and rents were judicially fixed to the amount of £7,994, the holdings in question having previously been rented at a total of £10.507

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has prohibited a Nationalist meeting and a counter Orange demonstration announced to be held at Armagh to morrow. Great excitement prevails at Armagh. Police are arriving there to reinforce the local authorities. It is now stated that the reports of the loss of

life among the emigrants on the French steamer La Champagne, which was beached after being damaged by collision with the steamer Ville de Rio, on Saturday, were exaggerated. Less than a dozen emigrants were drowned.

The American exhibition was formally opened The American extriction was formally opened at London yesterday. The weather was clear and sunny. About 7,000 persons attended. The bursting of a boiler during the morning prevented the starting of the machinery; otherwise the programme of the opening was carried out.
Illundreds of visitors ignored the ceremony of opening the regular exhibition and rushed to the grounds where the Wild West show per-

AMERICAN. Justice Duffy yesterday paroled Lawrence Donovan, the bridge jumper, on his promise not to again jump from any bridge in New York

State.
The United States Treasury Department has addressed a circular to collectors of customs on the northern frontier, calling attention to the fact that vessels bound from Canadian American ports are often found unprovided with the manifests of cargo, and especially of sea stores prescribed by law, and citing the statutes which forbid the bringing of any mer-chandise into the United States in any vessel, unless the master has on board manifests of the cargo in writing.

CANADIAN. His Excellency the Governor-General visited Gooderham & Worts' distillery and the Grand Trunk cattle byres, at Toronto, yesterday morning. In the afternoon he was presented with an address by the Board of Trade, and afterwards visited two or three large factories in the West and.

The following election petitions were filed at The following election petitions were filed at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, yesterday:—Against H. T. Caugill, M.P., East Bruce; A. A. Mallory, M.P., East Northumberland; J. H. Wilson, M.P., East Elgin. Cross petitions were also filed against D. G. Burke in Algoma, and Edward Cochrane in East Northumberland.

The Quebec Board of Trade recommends that a citizens' meeting be called to discuss the bridge question, and that resolutions be passed and forwarded to the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa urging the building of a grain clava-ter on the Louise embankment, also that petitions be addressed to the three branches of the provincial Legislature against the passage of Mr. Hall's bill, which proposes to abolish

the tax on commercial travellers.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The Evening Journal says that in all likelihood Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, ex.M.P. fer Ottawa, will be Lieut. Governor Dewdney's auccessor.

THE FRENCH PREMIER

CALMNESS AND RESOLUTION INSTEAD OF UNSTRADY ARDOR.

FAVRE, May 8.-Prime Minister Goblet opened the Maritime exhibition here yesterday, and delivered the inaugural address.
After commenting on the progress of France under a republican form of government, he concluded as follows: "May this exhibition prepare the way for that of 1889. A people occupied with such cares as these cannot be occupied with such cares as these cannot be suspected of harboring aggressive projects, though it never forgets to provide for its own honor and dignity. If it addresses itself to other people, it is to challenge them to a contest of worth or to offer them loyal hospitality. We cherish the hope that this appeal will be understood." At a banquet given subsequently, Premier Goblet praised the sagacity and patriotic unanimity of the public opinion which supported the Government in the recent incident. "France." M. ment in the recent incident. "France," M. Goblet said, "under the influence of liberty, has imbued herself with a new temperament. Calmness, presence of mind and resolution havereplaced that excitability and somewhat un-steady ardor with which she has often been reproached. Let us atrengthen ourselves in these new manners. We may need them. The time of trial has, perhaps, not passed. If trouble comes we shall not have provoked them While it is unnecessary to affirm that a nation like ours in the full process of transformation carnestly desires peace to develop itself, it is still less necessary to affirm that we are resolved to sacrifice thereto neither our rights nor our honor. France, uplifted from er disasters, has taken confidence in herself. Ner disasters, has taken countries in measure.

Very far from menacing any other nation, she
is prepared to welcome with joy and
reciprocate all sympathy, but she is noless ready to confront unjust aggression. the dignity of a great nation. It is because we know that is the unanimous sentiment of the country, because we have felt. the soul of France vibrate, that we can now without reservation and without, I hope, any new matter to engress our thoughts, return to the consideration of home affairs. He consideration to the recessity of ending cluded by referring to the necessity of ending party disunion and of regulating expenses and revenue. To this end an increase of centain taxes would be necessary as well as the practice of economy.

FOLLOYVING SUIT.

Prince Edward Island Coademns Coercion AND PAYORS HOME BULK.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., May 8 .- Mr. Blake submitted a resolution in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, expressing regret that the Imperial Parliament is about enacting a stringent Coercion law for enforcement in Ire-The resolution contained an expression sympathy with the efforts being made togive Ireland a measure of self-government such as the people of this Island and the other-provinces of Canada enjoy. The resolution carried, and it was decided that copies be forwarded by the Speaker of the House to Lord' Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell.

TWO LYNCHINGS.

A colored man and woman were lynched on Saturday, in New Orleans, for stealing, Ben. Hart, a young negro, was hanged by the citizens at Williamstown on Saturday for brutally assaulting a white girl

