been many who, sooner than face the dread-fulness of man's justice, have dared to fling themselves, in their guilty horror of their fellowmen, before the very tribunal of their God,—who have escaped the punishment due to them here by the commission of a second crime, without one thought of the infinitely more tarrible, the infinitely more public, the infinitely more awful punishment which awaits them hereafter.

to The priest had been with him that morning, and had tried to prepare him, as only a priest can do, for the best and worst. In either case there was the danger of revenge. It is hard for men to submit to false accusations without attempting to retaliate on those who have wronged them. Revenge is sweet for the moment, but, as Father Cavanagh had truly said, for the moment only. A momentary gratification is dearly purchased by hours of agony and remorse; and if we die in the deadly hatred of revenge, ah! what would be the shame of a thousand public executions in comparison with the shame of the execution of an eternal sentence? and the pain and the dismay, and the agony and the horror of the cruellest of human punishments, what are they when compared with an eternity of

It was an awful night for Ned.

The few sounds which were heard in the prison had, it seemed to him, something fearful in them which he had never observed before. The clanging of the iron doors grated on his very soul, the heavy tread of the warders crushed him down; it seemed as the warders crushed mim down; it seemed as the particular of the quarrel in the library which he could tell was brought out, thought they were macking him, that they were marching a march of triumph for his pain—so wonderfully do our inner feelings years he had lived in Lord Elmadale's pain—so wonderfully and our inner feelings the latter was asked how many years he had lived in Lord Elmadale's pain—so wonderfully do our inner feelings years he had lived in Lord Elmadale's pain and septical matter. act upon our exterior senses. These men, if they thought of him at all, only thought of him in pity, and would gladly have done anything in their power to afford him consolation.

Some bell rung out clear and strong on the evening air. It was too late for the Angelus. He knew that. He had intended to watch for it, for the Sister had promised to say a prayer for him every evening when it rang, and he had missed it now in absorption of his grief. This bell was to call the nuns to the last office of the night-not, indeed. the last time they prayed, for they never ceased to pray,—but the last time they prayed all together in the choir. He remembered about it now, though he had forgotten the name of the office they said, and hitherto he had generally been saleep at this time. To-night he could not sleep.

Then he remembered some things the priest had been saying to him. It was about a night his blessed Master had spent in prison He thought it all over. It is wonderful how we realize what touches ourselves or our own case. If Ned had never spent a night in jail, he would not have thought about it in the same way,—would not, perhaps, have cared very much about it, as they do who, not having had the experience of such sorrow, yet love Him so much who endured it, that His suffering becomes, as it were, their own.

He thought of the patience of that Victim, of the meckness of that Victim, and how He, who could have revenged every injury with an eternal, with a most terrible vengeance, had willingly pardoned them, and would have saved them from the eternal punish ment of their fearful crime if they had only repented of it. And as Ned thought about holy things, holy resolutions came to him by the assistance of God's good grace, and the more he listened to good thoughts, the more grace he obtained to act upon them; until at last, at midnight, in his desolate cell, he knelt before the great Creator of heaven and earth, Who for leve of him had suffered such treachery and such cruel wrong, and promised a solemn promise, that, with the help of His hely grace, he would renounce for ever all feelings of revenge, however his trial might end, and that if it ended in a condemnation for a crime he had not committed, he would bear it patiently, and suffer for God's love and for his country.

He had learned now a beautiful, and holy fashion in which he could suffer for Ireland, for the country he loved so well ; and he had learned already that to suffer for those we love is often harder than to work for them, or to fight for them.

Then he fell into a peaceful, quiet slumber; and when he was awakened in the morning, he was at least resigned to whatever might be the result of a day on the events of which so much depended. The court was crowded. The trial was

looked forward to with extraordinary interest, in consequence of the high position of the parties con-The details of the inquest had been published in full, and eagerly read; and a case in which both Mr. Forensic and Mr. O'Sullivan were engaged, was always looked forward to with special interest. The judge, Mr. Justice Cantankerous, was not a pleasant president, but this made the trial all the more attractive to outsiders. The counsel were not exactly of the same opinion.

The supreme moment came at last, as such moments will come, whether they bring us sorrow or joy.

Ned Rusheen, or Edward Rusheen, as he was formally termed in the indictment, was arraigned for the wilful murder of Lord Elmadale. He was desired to plead guilty or not

guilty. He pleaded Not Guilty, but that did not go for much. The plea was taken as a mere matter of form.

The time which he had passed in prison had altered him considerably. He did not make so favorable an appearance as at the inquest. He looked sullen and carewornthe light, buoyant ease of his natural manner had been quite crushed down. The confinement nad told on him verv much more than it would have done on a person less accustomed to a free, out-of-doors

Those who did not know him, naturally attributed his appearance to the effect of a guilty conscience. So much for poor human judgment of others, which is often, even with the best intentions, grievously astray. Well for us that, when we stand at the bar of eternal justice, we shall be judged by One

who knowsall. There was some delay, not much, in challenging the jury. It had been made an to the prisoner as the person who was agrarian case of, and there was a tendency in probably guilty of the murder. I has by some quarters to make "an example" of the prisoner, of course not unless he was guilty; but his counsel knew very well how public opinion sometimes influences the minds of jurymen. They would cease to be human were it not so; and in Ireland public opinion in general merges in party opinion in particular.

Mr. Forensic opened the case for the He took a calm, comprehensive review of the whole affair, with the air of a man who was convinced that the jury were too sensible, too intelligent not to agree with him. He had found that line | there is no evidence to connect it in any way of pleading effective before. The delicate compliment implied in his high opinion of

late Lord Elmsdale could not walk a mile bing, the case proceeded.
from his lodge gates without falling a victim

out of the account of the following the exercise is a second

to a cowardly assassination. That the case was one of nurder, and wilful murder, he believed his learned friend would be ready to admit. The question was, Who fired the first sho: ? There had been two shots firedone from a fowling piece, one from a rifle. The fl e shot had been fatal; and a curious chain of circumstantiel evidence pointed to the prisoner as unquestionably the guilty person. One of his most important witnesses-indeed, two of them-had left the country, but he trusted this would not influence the jury The reason was, doubtless, a merciful wish to avoid incriminating the prisoner by their

evidence. He then proceeded with the details which we already know, laying considerable stress on the torn comforter, and winding up with an appeal to the jury to do impartial justice -which, according to his apparent view of the case, meant to find the prisoner guilty.

Rarnes was the first witness called up. He described the finding of the body in the manner already related at the inquest. His voice was tremulous with emotion. He had cause to feel, and to feel deeply, for he was now left in charge of Elmadale; the family, to whom he was attached as only an old and faithful servant can be, had left for England two days before. Their return was never spoken of; every preparation had been made for a prolonged, if not for a permanent, absence.

He was cross-examined by Mr. O'Sullivan. Every particular of the quarrel in the made a general impression-"Since I was a boy." Had he known the prisoner long ! Oh yes! for years—for the last twenty eight years. He had been very much with the resent Lord Elmada'e since he was a boy. Had they ever had any quarrel or disagreement? He thought not.

Mr. Justice Cantankerous interposed. He did not see where the evidence was leading

Mr. O'Sullivan replied, with profound respect, he hoped it was leading to the point. Did he know if the late Lord Elmadale had ever done anything which could have caused any feeling against him on the part of the prisoner? He was sure he had not. He was pressed on this point, but he swore positively that he has sure his late master had slwnys trusted and liked the prisoner. He was certain there never had been any disagreement. In answer to a question from the counsel for the prosecution, he said he was sure, if there had been any disagreement, he would have known of it.

The police were examined next, and Mr. Forensic contrived to get a strong point against Ned out of Egan's evidence when he described the capture of Egan's evidence the prisoner, and the young man's condition; also the manner in which he apoke of the present Lord Elmsdale, and the words he used, which were adroitly turned to imply that there was some reason why this deed had been done, and by him.

Jack the Runner was not called up for the Crown-Mr. Forensic had had quite enough of him at the inquest, He was to have the pleasure of cross examining him later in the day, but he was not aware of it then.

Lord Elmsdale had left Ireland. No one knew what his destination had been; and his absence, and that of Colonel Everard, who also failed to answer his name when called, placed Mr. Forensic in difficulties. He made the most of the witnesses he had.

Mr. O'Sullivafi opened his defence with an admission which startled his audience, surprised Mr. Forensic-who was not easily surprised, -and made Mr. Justice Cantankerous utter an exclamation which, though it consisted purely of sound without words, sur prised the counsel for the Crown, and indeed prised the counsel for the Crown, and indeed the whole bar, more than the first only about ten millions are really in the sentence uttered by the counsel for the Church. There may be two or three millions on the figured, and, in many cases, unrecognizable prisoner. Mr. Justice Cantankerous of Protestants and people of other forms of was in the habit of betraying religion, the rest are atheists or people who are the prisoner. The loss by the cyclone in St. Cloud is estimated at between \$125,000 and religion, the rest are atheists or people who emotion of and kind, however he might be-

tray temper, and he was ashamed of himself. "There can be little doubt," observed Mr. O'Sullivan, that a wilful murder has been committed, and that the pale finger of suspicion points in the direction of my client" He paused, apparently unconscious of the effect his words had produced. He proceeded, when he was entirely satisfied that his words and his pause had at tracted the entire attention of the jury, and that they were listening to him with a degree

of attention which they had not bestowed on Mr. Forensic. This accomplished, he proceeded quietly, but with steady observation of every look, every movement, every expression in the jury box.

"I have said that the finger of suspicion had been pointed at my client; but when I have said that no gentlemen who have the Everybody liked her. Beautiful! O, no, knowledge of the world possessed by those there is the strongest probability in the world can tell whether her eyes are black or blue. of my client's innocence." The compliment If you should ask them to describe her they was a quid pro quo for Mr. Forensic's, and it would only say, "She is just right," and told upon the jury, as it was intended to do. there it would end. She is a merry hearted,

at one time or another of his life a subject of suspicion? It is a breath, a fancy, lighter and less tangible than the snow-flakes which are falling at this moment outside the courthouse. And yet you are asked to give the fitting name to it, and call it what it is—suspicion." He had lowered his voice until the last word was uttered in the last hang a man upon such—I will not call it sunbeam, which brightens everything it comes

derful mastery of elocution, was heard in every part of the court. He took the tone now of a man who is simply stating a matter of fact, and who has too good an opinion of his audience to sup-pose that they would not believe him.

"My learned brother will say that he has circumstantial evidence. - that certain circumstances which have been sworn to by the witnesses who have just been examined point probably guilty of the murder. I pass by They go to her with their love affairs, and the question of the value of probability, she manages adroitly to see Willie or Peter and proceed to show you that there is not and drop a good word for Ida or Jennie until one link of circumstantial evidence against their little difficulties are all patched up and the accused in the whole case. An impression has got hold of the public mind that this has been an agrarian outrage. I inform the jury—as I shall do when the witnesses for the defence are examined—that the Rusheens never held so much as half an acre of land under the late Lord Elmadale, they will see the utter untenableness of this idea. It may simply be dismissed from their minds. This was not an agrarian murder—

with a landlord-and-tenant dispute."

Mr. Forensic interrupted:—"The evidence compliment implied in his high opinion of their judgment, prepared them to listen favorably to his. Mr. O'Sullivan was extremally quiet. It had the effect of making asked, if it were so, why the witnesses were not produced at the trial. A dispute ensued. Mr. Justice Cantankerous dispute ensued. Mr. Justice Cantankerous it should.

Mr. Forensic took the agrarian line. It was having "ruled" them both down with some fearful, he said, that a mobleman like the acrimony and tolerable impartiality of anub m 1 6 (To be continued.)

ATHEISM IN FRANCE.

VIEWS OF AN EMINENT ECCLESIASTIC ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS, April 14.-The Bill for expelling priests and nums from their posts as teachers in the Public Schools of France has already passed both Chambers, and as the Senate amendments will probably be accepted by the Lower Chamber it will doubtless soon benuns and pricate now teaching in public schools shall be replaced by lay teachers within five years after the passage of the law. As there are many hundreds of such teachers the measure causes a bitter quarrel between Roman Catholics and anti-religionists. Protestants take little part in the contest, being comparatively few in number, and not greatly interested either way. I called upon one of the highest Roman Catholic prelates of France, one who perhaps might be regarded as able to speak with more authority as to the views of his Church than any other, in order to learn the opinions of his Church in regard to this Bill, and while he did not feel at liberty to let me give his name, he freely replied to my enquiries.

"It is true, he said, "that the Church regards this Bill as a blow at religion, but the Church has gone through worse attacks than that before, and we shall not be overwhelmed It is difficult for foreigners to appreciate the significance of this law, for the people of America as a rule have respect for some religion, Catholic or some other, but here in France the masses have

NO RELIGION AT ALL. This is not a blow at the Catholic religion—it is only the attack made by atheists upon all religious teaching. All religions, therefore, will suffer, but the government of the nation and the morality of the people will suffer more. We believe it is not enough to teach the people a little religion on Sunday. Young people especially ought to have it instilled into their minds every day. I do not mean they should actually spend their time at school studying religion, that is not done now even, nurs and priests do not read the Bible in the school, but merely by their personal influence train the mind to respect God and form moral habits. I must acknowledge there are some lay teachers who are very moral and good, but there are others who are immoral and atheists, and I know of one at least who daily uses efforts to teach atheism to children. I do not believe, however, the sisters will be put out of the schools, for they are too popular in France. They help the poor and have made too many friends for them to be turned out at least soon. The law allows five years for an entire change, and I believe at the end of that time the Government will have to sak for an extension of time in the case of the minters at least." "In the event of atheists getting posses-sion of the schools," I asked, "what will be

the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to educating children whose parents are too poor to send them to paid schools?" "There are now Catholic schools all over France supported by voluntary gifts. They can be educated there, but persons in the employ of the Government or who are in any way dependent on Government for occupation or charity are obliged by law to send their children to Public Schools. That includes not only all court and police officials, but all post office, telegraph, and railway employes, besides the army and navy, and people employed in tobacco factories and other Government monopolies. Of course, if the children of all these classes must listen to atheistic teaching all the week, we must do all we can on Sunday to counteract their teachings. You must understand that the great struggle in France is between Religion a still more dreadful picture was to be seen: It and Atheism, and not between Catholics and Protestants. There are in France about twelve millions of people who have been baptized in the Catholic Church, but of these give religion no thought and never go to about two miles off, that a house in which a church. In Paris there is a population of nearly two and a half millions, yet all the aburches of Paris if filled to their utmost capacity would not contain over half a million and they are never all filled. Immorality is growing all the time. In France people are losing all respect for the principles of religion. There is nothing to restrain them against the tendency to ain, and the Republic is sure to pay the penalty. Sooner or later there will come a reaction, and religion will not ultimately suffer. But meantime France will suffer seriously.

THE GIRL THAT EVERYBODY LIKES. Girls, you needn't be beautiful to become general favorites. The plainest girl I ever saw was the favorite in my native town. she is not beautiful—that is outside, but whom I have the honor to address, I have inside she is an angel. Nobody thinks of said what will at once convince them that calling her beautiful. Not one of a dozen "Suspicion! suspicion!—why, just heaven! fun-loving, bewitching maiden, without a where shall we find a man who has not been spark of envy or malice in her whole composition. She enjoys herself, and wants everybody else to do the same. She has always a kind word and a pleasant smile for the oldest man or woman; in tact, I can think of nothing she resembles more than a withering scorn, and in a whisper,—but in a say to themselves, "She is just the right sort whisper which, with Mr. O'Sullivan's won of a girl!" The young men of the town vie with one another as to who shall show her the most attention, but she never encourages them beyond being simply kind and jolly, so no one can call her a flirt; no, indeed, the young men all deny such an assertion as quickly as she.

"Do girls love her, too?" I asked. "Yes, wonderful to relate, girls like her, too; for she never delights in hurting their feelings or saying spiteful things behind their backs. She is always willing to join in their little plans and to assist them in any way. everything goes on smoothly again, thanks to her. Old ladies say she is 'delightful,' The sly witch, she knows how to manage them. She listens patiently to complaints of rheumatism or neuralgia, and then sympathizes with them so heartily that they are more than half cured. But she cannot always be with us."

"Then she finally gets marred?" "Yes. A young man comes from a neighboring town after a time and marries her. The villagers crowd around to tell him what a prize he has won, but he seems to know it pretty well without any telling, to judge from his face. So she leaves us, and it is not long before we hear from that place. She is there the woman everybody likes."

That tired languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good. PRESS OPINIONS.

[From the Ottawa Free Press.] Mr. Cloran, the editor of the Montreal

Post, has published a most complete reply to the charges of uttering "murderons sentiments" preferred in the columns of the Toronto Mail and a number of other Tory journals against General Burke, who spoke at the St. Patrick's night concert in Montreal. He denies that any remarks come a law. This measure provides that all of the class were made, exposes the bigotry of the Tory journals against the Irish race and their attempt to manufacture political capital in this case by arousing sectarian and race prejudices. As Mr. Burke uttered no murderous sentiments, Mr. Cloran could not have endomed them. The fact that the Tory press manufactures despicable charges like these against representative Irishmen, shows what we have to expect bye-and-bye when the election campaign conducted on the "Orange ascendancy" lines is in full swing.

Q. WHAT IS THE opinion of standard medi

cal authorities ou kidney disease? A. That the blood vessels and tubes of the kidneys have become paralyzed by repeated and long neglected congestion and, having no nerve power to control their action, the albu men, the life of the blood, escapes, while the uric acid and waste remain in and destroy the blood. This sometimes results in dangerous blood poisoning; the only true scientific blood tonic, before which these symptoms and diseases rapidly flee away, is Warner's safe cure.

MINNESOTA'S CYCLONE.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

ST. Ctoup, Minn. April 15.—The city has been visited with a calamity the ghastly details of which have never been equalled. Each hour brings to light fresh evidences of the terrible work of the elements. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a great black mass rose over the hills annthwest of the city and coming with terrible velocity toward the westetn outskirts.
The clouds hung low and rolled over and over accompanied by a loud roaring and crackling sound. The cloud was funnel-shaped and the point dragged along the ground, lashing every thing that came in its path into atoms. The citizens had hardly time to fice to the cellars and seek shelter before the air was filled with flying boards, shingles, bricks and other debric that was strewn over the country and piled in promiscuous heaps. It came from the south east and moved in a northwesterly direction until it reached the river, where it followed the river banks until it reached the Sauk Rapids, where passed through the centre of the town. The people were not warned of the danger before it was upon them; they were picked up and tossed in the air and rent into a thousand pices. earth was plowed up in the line of the cyclone and covered nearly a quarter of a mile in width The cries and shricks of the wounded rent the air, and the ground was strewn with the bodies of the dead.

or the dead.

St. Paul, Minn., April 15.—The revised estimates of the killed and wounded are:—St. Cloud, 15 killed 40 injured; Sauk Rapids, 30 killed 100 injured; Rice's Station, 22 killed and the number of injured yet unknown. St. CLOUD, Minn., April 15.—When relief trains from St. Paul and Minneapelis reached here last evening physicians, who came to aid

the cyclone sufferers, made a hurried survey o the work they had to perform. At St. Bene-dict's hospital, where the wounded had been taken, a heartrending scene was encountered Twenty-eight wounded persons had been carried to hospital, and men, women and children lay in broken shapes, bathed in their own blood. Their faces were blackened and grimy, their arms and legs broken, their scalps torn and bodies lacerated. At the engine house, which lifeless hodies were stretched on the floor in two rows, whilstiamonest the dead, scanning their faces and wearing apparel by the feeble light of lanterns, moved excited citizens searching for

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., April 15.—Every business house in the town is destroyed by yester-day's cyclone; only the city hotel remains intact. At the present time 22 dead bodies have been removed from the ruins and a large number of people are injured. The total loss of number of people are injured. The total loss of property is not less than \$300,000, without a dollar of cyclone insurance.

Exira, Iowa, April 15.—A cyclone struck

Exira and the country south of here yesterday at 4 o'clock, wrecking the house of Wm. Binthe and the schoolhouse near him. The storm ther took a southeasterly direction and wrecked the houses of Milt. Donnell, Mr. Reynolds, Virginia Smith, Jas. Patterson and Nicholas Mar tin. Only one person was injured.

Council Bluffs, Iows, April 15.—A cyclone has struck the town; 50 houses are blown

BUT LITTLE CREDIT TO THE PROFES SION.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6, 1885 .- Three year ago, I suffered much from enlarged prostrate gland. Had to have my water drawn. The more I doctored, the worse I got. Was com pletely broken down. Almost out of my head. Have used 102 bottles of Warner safe cure, and am perfectly and entirely re-lieved.—Solomon WESLEY, 354 Grand River avenue.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

RHODE ISLAND'S LEGISLATURE SENDS CON GRATULATIONS TO GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.

PROVIDENCE, April 16, 1886.—The following resolutions were passed by the House of Representatives to-day:— Whereas Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister, in the face of great opposition and prejudice, has announced his intention of intro

ducing a bill granting home rule to Ireland therefore, the Senate concurring herein, be it Resolved, That the Legislature of Rhode Island congratulates Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell upon the great step which has been taken. Resolved, That we do hereby tender them our

best wishes for their success.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to Messrs, Gladstone and Parnell, AN UNWABRANTABLE INTERFERENCE.

The resolutions were strongly opposed by one member as an unwarrantable interference with a peaceful power, and calculated to bring the State into contempt with all civilized nations. Mr. Hopkins, who opposed the resolutions, is a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Geo. W. Platt, of Picton, says he can confidently recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to any who suffer from loss of appetite, constipa-tion and general debuity, that remedy having cured him after severe illness from the same complaints.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Seaforth ays: "I purchased one bottle of Burdool says: "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent health." As a blood puryfying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B.B.B., is always suc-TTB cossful.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

-Serious results anticipated. ROME, April 16.-The relations between France and the Vatican are again struced, at most to the snapping point, and at any moment one or the other may take a decision winch will at least temporarily put a stop to deplomation

intercourse. Since he assumed office M. de Freycinet has been yielding to the pressure put upon him by the Radical advocates for the separation of Church and State in France. He has accentuated the anti-clerical policy begun by M. Jules Ferry's "article 6," and the expulsion of ecclesiastical communities and the contemp-tuous reception given to Cardinal Guibert's last protest against the vexations to which the Ca-tholic Church is exposed in France have embittered the smouldering resentment of the Vatican, and the ill-feeling has been fanned by the Pope's pro-German and It lian counsellors. ROME AND CHINA.

On the other hand, the French Government has taken offence at the projected change of relations between Rome and China. Pope Leo, after anxious reflection and despire the objections of the Congregation of Extraordinary Affairs, has just resolved to treat irrectly with the Celestial Empire in future with regard to all questions affecting the Catholics in China and to withdraw the privilege of protecting Chinese missions from France. In principle a similar measure seems to have been decided or for Japan and Syria, while, to emphasize this startling change in its policy, the Vatican is drawing closer daily to Germany, and to Por-tugal which is to be granted important privitugul leges in India.

BUPTURE ANTICIPATED. The Papal decision is not yet officially notified to France, but in anticipation of a rupture I have high eccleaiastical authority for stating that M. de Freycin-t has sent Count Lefebvre de Behaine, the French Ambassador at the Vatican, a letter of recall, for production at a fitting moment. Discussing the question with an intimate friend and a counsellor of the Pope yest rday, I asked him what would be the con sequence of a rupture. "It would do France mure harm than another commune," said he: questi republicani sono insaniti.

THE LOST RESTORED.

Ira McNeill, of Poplar Hill, Ont., states that his brother aged 12, was sillicted with a terrible cold, from the effects of which he lost his voice. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cured the cold and restored his voi e in the most perfect manner. Hasays it cannot be exceeded as a remedy for coughs and colds.

ROBBED THE TREASURY.

DEAD OFFICIAL'S CRIME-A DEFICIENCY OF \$37,500 DISCOVERED IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DECEASED ACCOUNTANT OF THE PRO-VINCIAL CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, April 16 -A painful sensation was Quence, April 16.—A paintul sensation was caused in the house to-day when the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands made the amouncement that a very serious deficit had been discovered in the accounts of a respected and trusted civil servant. The leader of the Opposition was aware that something was proposed but who the defaulting official was a wrong, but who the defaulting official was, or what the amount of his defalcation, could not be guessed at, nor was the defaulter, who died a few weeks since, ever suspected outside the auditor, the ministry, and one or two of the chief officials of the local Government. The question on the subject and the reply of the Hon. Mr. Lynch will explain to some extent

Hon. Mr. Lynch will explain to some extent the facts of the extraordinary defalcation.

Hon. Mr. Mercier asked:—

1. What is the meaning of these words found at page 4 of the Public Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1885, "Deduct amount to be accounted for by the Department of Crown Lands, \$51,527.32?"

2. Met this amount been really received by 2. Has this amount been really received by

the department and, if so, why is it deducted 3. How is it to be accounted for, and by what employes of the department? 4. Is that amount entirely ost for the pro-

The Hon. Mr. Lynch said: "The subject matter of this question has been the cause of no matter of this question has been the cause of no small anxiety on my part during the last few weeks. It was my intention to have submitted of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly for the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee with all the detailed information which I possess regarding it, but I have no objection to giving to the House the general aspect of the case, leaving to that Committee the initiation of the fullest enquiry. For many years prior to Confederation, and aver since promissory notes have been accepted by the Department of Crown Lands in payment of timber dues owned by limit-holders and lumber The notes are supposed to be paid men. before the expiration of the fiscal year for which they are given; but it always occurs, for one reason or another, that some of them are for one reason or another, that some of them are not paid at such time, and are carried over. These are known in the Department as unpaid or overdue notes, and as a general rule are paid during the course of the few months next fellowing. The receipts from this source are generally about the same, taking one year with with another. In the preparation of the public accounts for last year it was found that the amount returned by the Crown Land Depart-ment was not absolutely correct. Attributing this to some error in calculation. I caused an enquiry to be made in the books of the Department from the 15th July, 1867, by which it was discovered that there was really a deficiency of the sums total of the returns for the last two or three years, but to what cause this could be attributed it was impossible to say. The ac-

countaint of the department, the late John V. Gale, who had acted as such from 1867, having previously acted as assistant accountant, was taken seriously ill in the month of July last and was obliged to absent himself from the department and remain at his residence. On being consulted with reference to this deliciency in the month of December last he admitted that he had abstracted from time to time, since 1882, considerable sums of money from the department, and that he had covered the same by false returns as to the amount of unpaid notes on hand. This fact was communicated to me during the Christmas holidays. I immediately returned to Quebec and instituted an enquiry into all the particu-lars connected with the matter. I have only to add that the amount reported in the Public Accounts as being that which should be deducted from the return of the Crown Lands Department has already been, upon investiga-tion, considerably reduced, and may be still further reduced. Whatever may be the amount established it should not be imputed alone to last year's operations, but should cover a series of at least three years. Mr. Gale enjoyed the confidence not alone of the Department but of the public as well, and unfortunately abused his position as others in bank, municipal offices and elsewhere have done in similar positions of trust and responsibility, and it becomes my duty to prevent its repetition as far as lies in my power.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. The actual defalcation amounts to about \$37,500 as far as the investigation shows. Mr. Gale was not a young man carried to excesses of extravagance by youth and impulse. When he died in Philadelphia, three weeks stace, he was 65 years of age. He was in the department since 1856, and has since been a civil servant, Falling sick in July last he went to Philadelphia with his bottler and large his definition. phia with his brother and lay on his dying bed when the extensive defalcat ons were discovered. Mr. Gale was a leading church member for years. He never drank and apparently lived within his income of \$1,800 a year. Altogether he was one of the most respected citizens of Quebec, and moved in the best society. It is believed that Mr. Gale made a confession of his defalcation before his death. confession of his deflication before his death.
It is but justice to state that Mr. Lynch, the country. head of the department, has nothing to do with the supervision of the accounts of his department. He feels the occurrence very much, and has the sympathy of both Ranges tured by

All the great street

and lileu. It is very probable that in future STRONG ANTI-FRANCO POLICY OF THE VATICAN all civil service employes will be required to give security.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE PROM AUSTRIA. Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower

Austria, lives Maria Hass, an intelligent and in-

dustrious woman, whose story of physical suffer-ing and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach until I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and short-ness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphets. I gread it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My lest illness heren June Sed 1882 and con-My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no cood, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seirel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent more for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for th m. knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going though some water and was in cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not ap-plied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To day she aids her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup.

MARIA HAAS.

The people of Canada speak confirming the

above.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good your Seigel's Syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the lurk to find one of your almanacs and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until new I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Everybody here speaks well of it.

JOSEPH WARD

Richmond Corners, N.B. SPRINGFIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1886. A. J. Willer, Limit d,

medicine.
Yours respectfully,
JNO. G. MORRISON.

STRVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. A. J. WHITE. A. J. WHITE,
I commonced using the "Shaker Extract" in my
family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a
sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side,
often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gain-

ing my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine. edicine. Yours, tc., Manassen E. Bram.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

A. J. Willer, Limited, Gentlemen—Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours ruly PATRICK MoLUSKY

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885.

A. J. White, Limited

Gentlemen.—Your modisine is just what is needed
here for disordered liver. When I was in London
the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and
advised me to travel. I did so, and came across
Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued
use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is
not always the only hope.

Yours truly,
W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 10, 1885.

A. J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen - I am now using Selgel's Syrup for Dyspep-ia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truly.

Yours truly,
WM. BURKS

South Bar, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.
Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Slegel's Surup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, vointing food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving: relief for the time being, so you can early see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some

ittle time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach compliants.

I can give you the names of several others if you with

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALBARK

South Bay, Ontario.
Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sale by enery druggist in Montreal.

Since the second empire the French army has worn l'imperiale with the mustache. To-day the beard is once more revived, but whiskers are forbidden as being too English.

Periect soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities indorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood-purifying medicine in existence. It vastly es the working and productive powers of both hand and brain.

Not a particle of fruit of any kind was found by a Paris chemist in a "current jelly" which he analyzed lately, and which had been rut up expressly for import to this

country. The refuse water of the paper mills is saved. in England, and the waste fiber is manufactured by the use of alumn cake.

Section of the second was well and

化异性溶解毒素 化二氯铵