The control of the rection of the Book of Land of the control of t

did you live in the place?"
Oh, a few weeks only. Just enough to see exactly how the unfortunate people were living and how little anybody was doing for them or thinking about them. But I really do not deserve any credit; I liked it.; I like seeing things for myself. 1 dare say I wouldn't have done it if I didn't like it." "Did our friend here, Mr. Pilgrim, know all about the enterprise?"

11 Oh, yes; he helped me in lots of ways. Mr. Pilgrim had been standing out of the sonversation thus far; he now edged awkwardly in. He felt inwardly delighted that Mrs. Pollen seemed to take so readily to his

"Oh, yes; Pilgrim and I are old chums." the young man said; "I don't do anything without his advice." "I want to do something for these poor

people, if I can," Mrs. Pollen said; "I hope you will show me what to do and how to do "I don't think there is much to be done in

that sort of way," Romont said, abruptly. "In what sort of way?" generosity or charity—I suppose you mean the giving of money. I don't know that you wouldn't be likely to do more harm than good."

But you can teach me_how to do good and not harm, I suppose? Is there anything to be done for them without money?" "The money is so apt to go to the wrong

It generally goes to the wrong people in life, I am inclined to think. But come; have you any objection to my trying to do some good for these unfortunate creatures? I shall be here a good deal, you know. Do you want to keep your beneficence all to yourself? May I not lend a hand?"

"Oh, yes, of course; I have no objec-

"Considerate young man !" "Only things are apt to get muddled some-

how, especially when -- well, when -- -When women interfere?" "Well, yes, Mrs. Pollen; as you put it so

"I am sure your manner put it plainly

enough." "I am afraid I have got into a way of saving out too directly what I think."
"Don't you think much of women? Some woman spoils you, I feel sure," Mrs. Pollen

said, looking at him with an expression of half-pitying interest, " tell me who it is. Is it your mother ?" "It is my mother," he answered with a laugh and a blush on his haudsome face.

I thought so. You are a younger son, of course ?" Yes, I am a younger son, but how did

you know ?" "Isn't it plain enough? Mothers only spoil their younger sons. What a lucky thing for you that your whims took the form of philanthropy; for I dare say your mother would have indulged you in any folly. Shall I say any other folly?"

'I dare say she would." He was much amused and interested by her outspoken ways and her singular faculty of jumping to right conclusions.

"Well, I like you," Mrs. Pollen said. "Your mother must be a very sweet woman, I am sure, I think she has spoiled you very nicely. Yes, I like you, and I hope we shall meet again."

"I hope so, too. I am sure we shall: and in the meantime will you allow me to suspend my judgment."

About me ?" "If you please." He was evidently determined to be as outspoken as she was.
"Certainly. I shouldn't like you to make You are sure to like me when you know

me, and I can wait." CHAPTER III.-CAMIOLA. The Rector's house was the most considerable dwelling in Fitzurscham, leaving, of course, the lovely Fitzurse House out of the question. The Rector's house was a lofty, spacious, Georgian building of the least pictures que order, standing in all its unadorned ugliness behind low stone walls, ir n railings, and a great iron gate, surmounted by a gas lamp. On either side of the gate, with its modern innovation of a lamp, were the iron extin-guishers which told of the days when the footmen still carried the links to light their master's way. The Honorable and Rev. St. George Lisle, the Rector, did not come to his house in Fitzurseham very often or stay there long when he did come. He had excellent curates who did the work for him in what he had long been accustomed to consider a very satisfactory way. But he was neither a very rich man nor a lazy man; and he had church business to attend to in the west end parish where he usually lived. He was a tall, pulpy, willowy, sort of man; he had an oblong, florid face, lightly thatched with yellowish hair. His eyes were of a mild bine, and were protected by mooney spectacles. He was a well-meanan earnest man, something of a of the living world. Troublesome questions came up in his way and stag-gred him. He went through life like a shortsighted and awkward man trying to make rapid way along a crowded street, jostled here, jostled there, fancying he recognizes a passing face, and as he tries to look after it shaken out of all dignity by hurrying passengers and put much in peril by hansom cabs. People commonly took him for self-conceited and cold when he was only shy and awkward. He found it hard to talk to any one who had not a training and social babits like his own. He longed to get into sympathy with the poor of his district, but constantly broke down in the attempt to keep a conversation going. Once fairly started with some poor, working wife in her garret or her little back parlor he could get on very well, and she soon came to understand his kindness and his good intentions, and became confidential with him and took to him. But every time he saw her afterwards he had to begin over again; to day's beginning just as difficult to him as yesterday's. With men of the poorer class he could hard-

ly get on at all. Just at present the Lisles were staying in Fitzurseham, and were going to make a longer stay than usual there. The question of the housing of the London poor had come up, and the Rector's wife, Lady Letitia Lisle, one day saw to her horror a letter written in one of the murning papers describing the condition of squalid houses in Fitzursehau, which were declared to be an atter disgrace even to London, and pointing to the fact that the Honourable and Reverend St. George Lisie was the rector of the place, and was pluralist and seldom came near Fitzurscham, and did not seem to care or know anything about the misery of its slums. The worst of it was that the writer signed the letter with his name, and that Lady Letitia knew the name and knew, therefore, that the statements

were but too likely to be true.
To think or in ald friend Kitty Romont's son, treating me in such a way !" Lady Letitia said quite aloud as she put down the paper

to make a talk about 1 It; was capital fun; aghast. She was alone, but she could not to make a talk about 1 It; was capital fun; aghast. She was alone, but she could not it was quite time somebody, did something keep from putting, her thoughts into words. She was a kind-hearted woman and not more bout this place here. His eyeurows on egotistic than other people; but for the moment racted; he was speaking in good earnest. "

"Well, I can quite believe that. How long the whole thing seemed a wrong done to her. "

"Well, I can quite believe that. How long the whole thing seemed a wrong done to her. "

My old friend Kitty Romont's son to write such a letter"—about her; or at least about the place in which her husband was interested; that was the same thing. "I haven't seen her for a long time; I suppose that is the reason," she went on to argue; "I don't think I ever saw him. I wish I had naked him here: but I always heard he was cocentrie; going about the world and starting all norts of absurd things."

The letter was signed "Albert T. Romout," and was dated from one 'of the clubs in St. James' street. There could be no mistake about it; the writer was the son of her old and part of the Queen's Own. We marched all friend. Besides she had heard of some of his

doings before, just as Mrs. Pollen had.
"I do so wish I had seen her lately;" Lady much to do; one gets out of the way of looking after people if they don't come in one's way. It is really too bad. My poor dear St. George will be in a terrible state of mind. I suppose I must tell him of it? Some one would be sure to talk about it; and, oh yes, of course he ought to be told."

(To be continued.)

Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes:
'I have been troubled with Asthma since I was ten years of age, and have taken hun-dreds of bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda, and determined to try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has given me more relief than anything I have ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted.

WILL THE PRINCE GO TO ROME?

WHAT A CABLE CORRESPONDENT SAYS ABOUT THE PROJECTED VISIT-VERY MIXED VIEWS OF THE SITUATION-THE GOLDEN ROSE FOR THE EMPRESS.

LONDON, May 8. - The British envoy lately sent to Rome with a semi-official mission had two audiences with the Pope during his stay there and repeated interviews with many eminent prelates.

His Holiness referred incidentally to the visit which the Prince paid to Pius IX. soon after his recovery from the grave illness to which he so nearly succumbed, and quoted the words used on the occasion by that Pontiff, "My son, my prayers were offered up for you as for my English spiritual little more use than our rifles. subjects the world over." Cardinal Jacobini went still further. He discussed the details of the projected visit with the envoy and hinted that the programme would be similar to that adopted in the case of the Crown Prince of Germany. For instance, if the Prince were staying at the Quirinal it would be advisable to call at Cardinal Howard's on the way to the Vatican and be accompanied by that dignitary. The possibility of the Princess' presence was also touched upon, and the toilet to be worn was suggested at the Propaganda.

Perhaps owing to the presence of the Irish bishops the envoy's approaches were met with vent the enemy from following us. This was some reserve. Cardinal Simeoni thought that done and we reached Battleford in safety at 10 as an acknowledgment of the tolerance shown | p.m. to Catholic missions by England, the Pope would be delighted to receive the Prince's visit. His Eminence committed himself no visit. His Eminence committed himself no column was simply to strike Poundmaker a further. The Irish bishops spoken to on the blow, and then to return. This was done with subject treated it rather disdainfully. At the English College the rumor of the Prince's coming caused much excitement. Whether it was literally burnt. We learned on Sunday stances. The Prince himself may be the last to hear of it. In any case, should be decide on the journey, his way will have been scrub. On the north end of the reserve there up your mind about people as quickly as I to hear of it. In any case, should be decide smoothed for him.

In addition to this information an ecclesiastical correspondent of the N. Y. Herald at Rome sends the following, which indirectly confirms the news with regard to the Prince's journey:-"The projected visit is much taked of at Rome. It is still believed that the journey would have h double purpose. It is at prosed that Russia and Turkey would be impressed by a step which would show a whole, is, of course, ill-disposed toward the British government. Of sixteen bishops attending the Congress only two are not strongly nationalist. It is understood that the Pope is willing to grant the Prince an audience should he apply for it.

Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet attaches considerable importance to the journey and trusts that the Prince may counteract the influence of the Irish bishops. Among other matters now before the Irish Congress educational questions have a conspicuous place. The scheme includes the questions of higher education, the Queen's colleges, the collation of degrees and overpower them with less than three times that the universities, the latter being the most serious of all. A majority of the bishops fovor an open rupture with the government, extent thought natural enough. Neither in The scouts from here say that Big Bear has any quantity of ammuniting and the marriage of the marria scholar in a certain way, very kindly and and at the Vatican this attitude is to some more than merely willing to do good. But extent thought natural enough. Neither in he was puzzied by most of the problems [Ireland nor in Poland can the Holy See altogether resregard the moral and political aspects of the questions at issue.

At the same time it feels obliged to keep the action of the bishops strictly within certain limits and to discriminate, as in a famous letter the Pope once wrote to Cardinal Mc-Cabe, between legitimate national aspirations and the tendencies of Fenians and of Mr. Parnell's wilder partisans. The Dublin Archbishopric is still vacant. The bishops have been consulted as to the merits of the different cannidates. Most of them support Dr. Walsh. The English government would prefer Dr. Donnolly. Between the two the Pope hesitates. It seems probable that he will pass over both and choose a neutral can-

didate. The Herald correspondent to-day interviewed a distinguished Catholic lately at Rome, and ascertained that the Holy Father had decided to send the golden rose privately to the Empress of Germany, who, though not a Catholic, has quietly used her infinence on many occasions to protect Catholic German subjects from persecution and to smooth away the difficulties dividing the Empire from the Holy See.

George Dodge, Sr., a well known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

Dion Boucicault is at work upon three new

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich. writes: "I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was oured in eds we as a supple three days.

annually by furriors.

THE BATTLEFORD BATTLE.

LONG FIGHT.

The Indians Aitempt to Surrouad the Troops -Plucky Resistance by the Volunteers Inder a Heavy Fire—The Indian Chief

Still in a Strong Position. BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., May 6.—Col. Otter, with a force of 300 men, left here on Friday fternoon at 3 o'clock for Poundmaker's reserve, miles west of this place, on the south of the Buttle river. The force consisted of the police under Colonel Herchmer, the Gatling and two seven-pounders, with B Battery men, the old Battleford Rifles, the Ottawa sharpshooters night, stopping once for food and once for a brief rest. At daybreak on Saturday morning we saw a lot of cattle and some Indians on the low hills at Cut Knife Creek and started for them. Letitia went on, still thinking of her old friend; "she might have prevented this; but she is so seldom in town; and one has so number. The Indians had laid a trap for us, lying in a huge semicircle in the ravines and bluffs. We estimated that they were 600 strong. Most of them had shot guns and a few rifles. The others had bows and arrows. As we descended the hill towards them the police told us that "The enemy was immediately in front." The Indians at once closed on the us, but the police fired and then charged driving them back again to their hiding places. "B" Battery and the Gatling at once opened and kept up a hot fire for half an hour. A good many Indians were killed at this point, but most of them lay flat, or else kept close below the edges of the ravine, the shot going over their heads. For a while the Indian fire slackened, and we saw them moving briskly. It was at first supposed that they were retiring, and our column advanced a short distance and extended in skirmishing order. Colonel Otter, however, kept the force well in hand, fearing an ambuscade of some sort.
All at once, about 10 a.m., the Indians began
firing with extraordinary vigor, and it was found
that they had extended their half-moon formation, so that their flanks almost overlapped our

entire c' lumn. The object of the enemy now became apparent. He was endeavoring to cut off our line of retreat. The Battleford Rifles were at once despatched to keep our rear open. We had left our teams in and near the creek, and the Battleford man struck out and guarded these, and then drove the enemy out of the bush along the battleford. the banks. This gave us a clear road back. Col. Otter had intended advancing right in upon the tepees to the front, but one of the seven pounders was disabled by the breaking of the gun carriage, and it was not deemed advisable to push on. As a matter of fact, our small arms were not of much use, the two guns being our princi-pal reliance. The Gatling did good work in clearing the groves and clumps, but the moment the enemy dropped down into the coulees it was of "B" Battery did most of the damage, and the disabling of one of the guns was under such circumstances a serious misfortune. It was now noon, and the men had been in action for nearly seven hours. Colonel Otter at once deter-mined to withdraw, and word was pass-ed all along the line. The Indians soon detected our purpose and made another effort to cut us off, but on this coasion they were easily driven back. It was evident also that they were expecting reinforcements to reach them from the western end of the reservo. Our wounded were then placed in the waggons, and at 1 20 p.m. we began the march back to Battleford. The police and Battleford Rifles were ordered to fire the prairie and scrub to pre-

Col. Otter's object in setting out with a flying some success. Fifty tepees were destroyed by our shell and the woods and prairie having been On the north end of the reserve there was a lot of houses. These were either destroyed or badly shattered. According to all accounts, the Indians have swopt all that part of the country clean, plundering it and then firing the empty homesteads. There are some half-breeds among the Indians.

THE LOSSES.

Our loss is eight killed and thirteen wounded. The loss of the Indians is estimated at not less than eighty killed and wounded. We counted impressed by a step which would show the friendship of England and Italy, and that the following the form of England in the choice of Archbishop McCabe's successor. The Irish episcopate, as for certain. Little Poplar's horse was for certain. Entitle Poplar's horse was proposed to the first of the friendship of England at the test that the test for certain. Little Poplar's horse was captured. Red Pheasant, Strike-him on the Back, Little Pine, Mosquito and other chiefs were there without doubt, but our secuts say Poundmaker alone directed the enemy's movements. It must be confessed that he chose his ground well. The cattle and Indians we saw at Cat Knife creek were evidently decoys. It is said, the Indians expended most of their ammunition in the fight. It will be necessary to keep a considerable force to protect the town, so that Col. Otter cannot venture to take out more than 300 men, and Saturday's fight satisfied us that while we may punish the Indians with such a force we cannot attempt to number. Poundmaker, of course, claims the vio parts. Colonel Otter looks for months of fighting unless General Middleton can make short bringing it from the south.

GENERAL UPRISINS REPORTED.

Col. Otter is extremely anxious to hear from Edmonton, and also from Fort MacLeod, a rumor here having it that there is to be a genuprising below the railroad. It is the universal belief that we are in for a long Indian war. The Indians are massing between here and Edmonton, and some think there will be trouble before long among the Bloods and Piegans along the Southern boundary. We buried our dead here on Monday. Our wounded are doing well.

THAT "TOCSIN OF THE SOUL, THE DINNER Bell," as Byron calls it, suggests no pleasing reflections to the dyspeptic, bilious sufferer. He partakes, of course, but the subsequent torment is egregiously out of proportion to the quantity of food he eats, which lies undigested, a weight like lead in his unhappy stomach. There is a remedy, however, and its name is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. No case is entirely hopelesss.

Barrios' widow has seven children and

A BOON COMPANION. Mr. John Rolfe, Champion Bicyclist of Aus tralia and England, writes to the Argus Mel-hourne, Australia, that in the six days contest for the championship, after riding 8 consecutive hours each day, his limbs became stiff and sore, and he is positive he won the great race, and was enabled to ride another 100 miles against time immediately afterward, from the wonderful effects produced gestion, Constipation, Reartburn, or troubles by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, in training and arising from a disordered stomach." racing. He calls it his boon companion; and

C880.

recommends it to all athletes.

THE PANIC AT VICTORIA. POUNDMAKER AND COL OTTER'S WHAT IS PERHAPS THE MOST VULNERABLE RUSSIA AGREES TO SUBMIT THE PENDJEH POINT IN ALL THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4 .- The alarm of the inhabitants of the pretty and thriving little town of Victoria, British Columbia, which is entirely unprotected against a raid of Russian cruisers, is not unreasonable. Within twelve days' steaming distance of the Russian naval station on the Asiatic court, and lying within land and Bussia had agreed to renew negoti range of the guns of a modern war ship manœuvred on the open waters of the Straits of Fuez, the construction of works for the defence of Victoria has been entirely neg- State, that the Afghan Frontier Commission lected by the Dritish and Canadian Governments. The approach to the town wharves of Victoria is by a narrow and intricate channel, which can only be navigated safely by vessels of moderate tonnage; but as | The speech was received by the O position in the centre of the town is a little more than a dead silence and by the Radicals with frantic mile from the cuter roads, with good land-cheering. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Coning places at several points, the intricacies of the harbor channel interpose but a slight bar- his feet as soon as the Radical cheers subsidrier to attacks from a hostile force. Three miles from Victoria harbor is the harbor of ment would now withdraw the vote of credit. Esquimault, the only British naval station on The Premier promptly answered "No; we the Pacific coast of America. Esquimault is shall proceed with it." one of the safest and most picturesque harbors in the world, about three miles lead of our column, making a bold rush for the big guns. They came within twenty yards of us, but the police fired and then charged, driving them back again to their hiding places. "B" Battery and the Galling at places. "B" Battery and the Galling at transce from Fuca Straits. Esquimault is, stimulated by Mr. Gladstone's speech, which, the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type, certainly the best harbor on the however it may read in cold type. graving dock is well advanced towards com pletion at the upper end of the harbor, and a small dook-yard is near the entrance. Yet, time that peace was probable, and that strange to say, this important naval station has never been fortitied. In the absence of British war ships from the harbor there is literally nothing to prevent an ordinary voke a rush of patriotic fervor which should steamer, armed with one rifled gun, from carry the Conservatives along with the tide. steaming in and destroying the dockyard buildings, the graving dock, and the village of Esquimault.

The indifference of the British Government they were hurling defiance at the Russian to the defenceless condition of their only bear. Now that they want to oppose naval station on the north Pacific can only be explained on the presumption that the Admiraity intended that one or more efficient Those who are determined to oppose the cruisers of the British Pacific fleet should grant place much reliance on the defection of always be in the harbor. In the summer month the flagships and several of the smaller vessels do go up from the coasts of South and Central America, and refit at Esquimault; but at other times, and par- tangle him in contradictions with which to ticularly during the last three years, the bombard the Liberals at the coming general harbor has often been deserted by the naval election. shins and left entirely unprotected. The value of Esquimanit to the British pavy is all speech to night is the exact reverse of that the greater from the fact that it is the point produced by the same wizard's wonderful where its ships must assemble to guard the speech of just one week ago. Then every coal mines on Vancouver Island, from which one believed that the Premar's speech meant in war times the British naval steamers in the North Pacific must draw their supplies language they found it was difficult to give a of coal, The coal ports Nanaimo and Departure Bay are eighty miles north of Esqui-mault and Victoria; they are reached by At last all admit what was patent to insiders way of the Haro Straits and Gulf of Georgia, wide and deep channels between Vancouver and the mainland, past San Juan and other islands of the Washington Archipelego belonging to the United States. The mines at Departure Bay are of very great value, the output being nearly 1,000 tons per day of the best coal yet discovered, upon the Pacific coast, for steamship use; it is claimed to be second only to the best Welsh coal. It is no unusual sight to see four or five steam and fifteen to twenty sailing colliers loading coal at Departure Bay for San Francisco and

other Pacific ports. In the absence from British Columbian waters of a British naval force of superior strength and speed, it would be an easy exploit for a Russian cruiser of the Strelok class to make a dash upon Esquimault and Victoria, destroy the dock, dockyard, and stores at the then run up to Departure Bay and Nanaimo, load up with coal, destroy all the wharves and machinery for loading coal, capture one or more British steam colliers, and keep on north through the inside passage, via Seymour Narrows, to Queen Charlotte Sound north end of Vancouver. If too closely pressed by English cruisers in the neigh-berhood of Victoria, a run of ten miles acress Haro Straits would put the Rus-eisa alongside the island of San Juan, in the neutral waters of the United States. He could pass his time ashore, tie up to the trees, and depart at his leisure through one of the many channels of the Washington Archipelago, keeping all the time in United States waters, and within a quarter of a mile of the United States shore, hd crossing over to Puget Sound, still in United States waters, run down the United States coast side of the Straits of Fuca until he had distanced his pursuers, then out past

Cape Flattery into the Pacific. No wonder that the people of Victoria are disgusted with the award of the Emperor of Germany, which gave San Juan and the ad-joining islands to the United States, or that they are alarmed at the prospect of a war which may bring an enemy's ships to their very doors. Nor is it surprising that they denounce the governments of England and Canada for their failure to provide the colony with defensive works, and engineer and artillery officers to direct the operations of a

volunteer garrison.

It is now reported that men and guns are to be sont from Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway. They will have to cross the Gulf of Georgia a few miles above the American islands, and, if they are without a naval convoy, a smart Russian cruiser, dodging about the American channels, could start out and intercept them.

SAVING THE LAWYERS. "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." This is rather a blood-thirsty proposition, which we modify by offering to cure this worthy class of people. Most of them suffer (in common with nearly all others of sedentary habits), from the injurious effects of dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite, and other ailments caused by a constipated habit of the body. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" eradicate all these disorders in promptly removing the cause thereof, and induce a rare degree of comfort and health.

Ellen Terry, it is said, will not wear widow's weeds.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Gold results immediately follow in nog. I know its value from personal experi ence, having been troubled for 9 or, 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressing feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indi-

Mr. Sexton has placed on the notice paper A Paris publisher is said to have the skull the English government has interfered with A million and a quarter cat skins are used of Richelieu carefully preserved in a velvet the appointment of Kelley, as United States minister to Austria.

WAR PROBABLY AVERTED.

AFFAIR TO ARBITRATION-LAMENTS OVER ENGLAND'S RETREAT AND LOSS OF PRESTIGE.

LONDON, May 6.—In the House of Com-mons this evening Mr. Gladstone duplicated the statement of Earl Granville in the House of Lords this afternoon to the effect that Engtions. The Plemier added that all disputed points which should arise at the conference were to be referred to the sovereign of a neutral was to meet forthwith to settle the details of the boundary, and that Russia had consented to withdraw her outposts on the arrival of the Commissioners, Gens. Lumsden and Zelenoi. servative member for Gloucestershire, was on ed, and asked Mr. Gladstone if the Govern-

The Tories are beginning to have an un comfortable feeling that they were duped into that war was certain and imminent. Now they believe that the Premier knew all the his grave, determined tone and manner, which, more than his words, fostered the belief in war, were purposely assumed to invoke a rush of patriotic fervor which should Whether this effect was studied or not, it was produced, and Tories vied with Whigs in cheers and roars of "Aye," believing that the vote, they find their record of Monday night an awkward one to get around the Radicals from the Liberals on the war credit question, but the main object of the opposition will be to extract further statements from Mr. Gladstone, and, if possible, to en-

The popular feeling after Mr. Gladstone's reason for the faith that was in them. Now as long ago as April 15, when your corres-pondent ventured to begin his cable despatch with the positive assertion, "Peace it is."

EFFECT OF THE PEACE NEWS. Now that even the most stubborn war prophets are convinced of this fact, it is interesting to note its effect upon the various classes of people most affected. These effects range from grief and rage to jubilation. At the War Office and the military clubs a funeral gloom prevails. In the latter resorts many bitter remarks are made about England's shameful retreat and the loss of prestige which must result in India and whereever the British flag has been respected or feared. In commercial circles generally the feeling is one of profound relief, but there are several notable exceptions to this rule. Manufacturers of war material find a market many commodities bought at prices which must shrink to-morrow, and the middlemen see the most promising harvest of a generation slipping from their grasp. But th disappointed men in the United Kingdom are the ship owners, who are frantic with rage over the splendid contracts with the Government that they have now lost, after having refused to sell to Russia because they felt sure of getting equally good prices, and a reputation for patriotism as well, by solling to Great Britain. About the most self-satisfied members of the community are the politicians. Most of them are declaring, vigorously and mendaciously, "We told you so," and the rest declars that, though it certainly looks like peace at present, the war is incvitable, and is only postponed at most for a few years, and perhaps for a few months

REFICACY OF PRAYER.

only.

What will doubtless be claimed as a signal manifestation of the efficacy of prayer occurred to-day at Manchester. A great open air meeting of commercial men was being held at noon in the rear of the Exchange. The hopes of the vast assemblage, nearly every man of which depended for his living, directly or indirectly, upon the great cotton mills of the Manchester district, were unanimously for peace. Speeches were made in which it was shown that war would deal a deadly blow to Manchester's greatest industry by closing foreign markets, restricting home consumption, converting operatives into soldiers and paralyzing the carrying trade. Several of the leading clergy of the city were invited to address the meeting, and each of them concluded with a prayer in which he fervently implored the Almighty to evert the horrors of war. The meeting adopted resolutions begging the Government to maintain peace at almost any price, but the gloomy pictures that had been drawn of the war probabilities and results had a depressing effect on most men's minds. While this feeling was at its height, the telograph brought the news that Mr. Gladstone had said in effect that there was to be no war. There was an instant revolution of feeling from despondency to jubilation, and the men who had been loudest in their fears and pre-dictions of disaster, now hugged each other in the exuberance of their joy. The clergy-men of course improved the occasion by pointing out the power of prayer, and Professor Tyndall would have been laughed out of court if he had come around at that moment with his famous "prayer gauge" pro-

The French government withholds the lecree pardoning Louise Michel and other anarchists in consequence of the refusal of Louise to accept a pardon unless a general amnesty be extended to all political prisocers.

The action brought by Mr. Timothy Harrington, member of Westmeath, against Police Inspector Carr for forcibly ejecting him from the Mallow railway station, where he and other nationalists were assembled for the purpose of making a hostile demonstra-tion on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, has been dismissed.

Hallstones, weighing nearly twelve ounces, fell at Corsicans, Texis last week. The average duration of life in Russia is only twenty six years.

Advertising Cheats His as "It has become so common to begin an ar-

ticle, in an elegant, interesting style, "Then run into some advertisement that we avoid all such.

And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as. "To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything

THE REMEDY SO favorably noticed in all the pa-

pers.
Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other
medicines. medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability
"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation." Did She Die? "No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining way all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

" Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that

medicine." A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names, "Rut no relief. "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using

it."—The Parents. Father is Getting Well.

" My daughters say : " How much botter father is since he used

Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, " And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

13 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on
the white label. Shan all the vile, poisonous stuff with
"Hop" or "Hops in their name.

TORONTO'S PRIMA DONNA.

MISS ARTRURS CREATES A FURORE AT PARMA, ITALY.

PARMA, Italy, May 4.—Ada Arturi (Miss Arthurs of Toronto) appeared in the theatro of the Farnese palace here last evening before an immense audience, who cheered her to the echo. As at Milan, where she made her detut and scored her first great success, the part she took was Marguerite in Faust. The critics are astonishingly enthusiastic. After each scene she was recalled. Miss Arthurs is pronounced the triumph of the season.

ENGLISH AND IRISH POLITICS. PARNELLITE PLANS-HIGHER EDUCATION.

LONDON, May 5.—There is a little stir in domestic politics. The Parnellites are engaged in the preparation of a plan for work in the coming electoral campaign. The Irish party seek to retain lifty of their present sents in parliament by the election of new candidates. Mr. Parnell desires to have Justin McCarthy, jr., present home rule member for Athlene, Chas. present home rule member for Athlone, Chas. Dawson, home rule member for Carlow, Matthew Joseph Kenny, home rule in mber for Ennis, Wm. O'Brien, home rule member for Mallow, John Edward Redmond, home rule member for New Ross, Wm. N. K. Redmond, home rule member for Wexford, Sir Joseph Neale Me-Kenna, home rule member for Youghal, Edmund Leamy, home rule member for Waterford, and John O'Connor Power, home rule member for Mayo, all stood for new and more doubtful constituencies, in order to make sure of securing them, feeling certain of being able to retain the present constituencies of these members with other candidates. Mr. Parnell destroy the dock, dockyard, and stores at the diagrams of the former place, and the great warehouse of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria, and all the colonial and British steamers at the wharves then run up to Departure Bay and Nanaimo, Speculators find themselves loaded up with the subject will probably be issued on the ore of the subject will probably be issued on the ore of the subject will probably be issued on the ore of the subject will probably be issued on the eve of

election.
It is stated that since the conference at Rome of the Irish prelates there has been perfected in Iroland a union between the Catholic bishops and leaders of the Irish National party. The consummation of this union, it is said, was proceded by several conferences between Mr. Parnell and the leaders among the clerical body. One outcome of these conferences and this union has been the drafting of a series of resolu-tions stating among the claims of Ireland one to a state of endowment for a higher education of the people. The custody of these resolutions has been entrusted to Mr. Parnell, who will base upon them the introduction of a bill in Parliament designed to secure the claim.

BUTTER BUYERS

everywhere are refusing to take white, lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt-edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the year by using the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and merchants.

DICK SHORT'S DAGGER.

New York, May 6.—In the case of Dick Short, charged with a murderous assault upon Captain Phelan, after counsel had summed up the judge briefly charged the jury, which retired and returned in two hours with a verdict of "not guilty." Short's friends set up a tremendous shout, but were quickly quieted by the officers. The verdict was a complete surprise to everybody. The judge frowned in indignation and amazement, and said, "Gentlemen, I am astonished at your verdict. You are discharged from all further service on the panel." Short was immediately discharged, and was warmly congratulated

A BAND OF MOLLY MAGUIRES.

FOCAHONTAS, Va., May 6.-Much lawlessness prevails in the mining district of Tazecounty, in the Cumberland region. May flagrant outrages are perpetrated almost daily. White persons incurring the enmity daily. White persons incurring the enmity of the law breakers have been the recipients of hideously pictured and suggestive Ku klux notices. The Southwest Virginia Improvement Co., extensively engaged in coal and iron production, has apparently aroused the hatred of the lawless characters. Valuable property belonging to them has been destroyed. Scenes enacted in the Pennsylvania anthracite region during the period when the Molly Maguires were rampant have been repeated. The mysterious assassination of the mine bosses, Prown and Martin, has caused great excitement, and cpen threats of lynching have been made by the incensed citizens. A regularly organized band of marauders has headquarters in the deep forest of Wythe county, near Roanoke, and considerable outlawry, has been committed by night riders.

These nomadic desperadoss have made over a significant control of the control of t tures to discontented miners and ironworkers, of to foin in a movement, against the coal, and iron operators and largely attended secret meetings have been held. The early probaction bility of a miners, strike in the Cumberland region engenders great slarm.