pied the honor done him; and the Marde Lacarras turned his nead the other , and pretanded he had not witnessed compliment she had denied to himself. eanwhile, Lady Ethel's tougue ran on

A beautiful morning, is it not? We y must not waste it indoors as we did of Yesterday. Gertrude, cannot you se some plan to smuse your guests ! We e done nothing but yawn and look at each Colonel Bainbridge, of course,-a

d he should be only too pleased to accom-ny Lady Ethel Carr anywhere. Lady Clevedon looked at her step daughter th amssement, and indeed anyone cognizant the facts related would have done the ne. She had expected to see her pale and jected at the very least; or if she smiled, so in a forced and unnatural manner; but arranged with the utmost care, was ter than any in which she had hitherto eared; her black robes being relieved by re colored ribbons, whilst knots of the he Countess regarded her smiling face, was almost disposed to question whether

ghter's heart. ome one remarked that the beauty of the e had prognosticated the approach of rain.

'I am surprised at you asking it," rened the Countess somewhat indignantly, she would have been better pleased her step daughter appeared less gay; robbed her of so much of her victory; ich we are assembled here, and the provise th I made with my guests respecting

Ah! forgive me! I forgot that the days lly want something occasionally to keep spirits up. Don't you find it very dull a, Colonel Bainbridge?"

he was still torturing them all roundsing Lady Clevedon to look daggers, will'st her guests tittered against their will; ering Colonel Bainvridge with confusion by pointed queries, and making Victor de La ras remember every second that she had out fear. ed the portiere to the drawing room the ht before-when the breakfast came to a clusion, and the company broke up into le groups and sauntered out of the room, ving her standing there-with the excep-

n of one other—alone.

Then all the forced spirit and diablerie died it of the girl's face; and she withdrew into ne of the embrasured windows, sick at heart at trembling with indecision; for she know at the hour was come, and her fate was in ir own hauds. It was not a second before Colonel Bain-

ige joined her. Larly Ethel, let me have my answer," he

ad, frankly; "suspense is so difficult to but she lent her head against the panelled well and closed her eyes and answered no hing. She had thought that also had quite he up her mind; that she was determined accept the relief his letter offered her, but | pointment to him. that it had come to the point of saying es" or "no," her courage failed her, and feit as though she could not put the sign

hual to the death of all her hopes. expectation and when he next spoke his oner had become much more subdued. You received my letter ?"

"Then be merciful, and if there is no hope r me, put me quickly out of my pain. You on't know-you cannot understand "-here voice sank at least two tones lowerwhat I am suffering." I cannot -1 mean I "---

You mean that I have made a fool of yself, only your heart is too tender to tell y that you forgive me; that you can make owance for my presumption and do not spise my wo-an honest one, I swear to -and I will try to be content with your

But still she had by words in which to tell in that he was histaken. Again and rain she tried to fine her voice, but her wers of utterance seen a to have forken her, and the syllab. died away then her, and the syllaba died away shaws Con her trembling lips. At at the man wonder lefore her, perceiving her prolonge distress had any locepted her silence as a sign that have was the content of the silence as a sign that have was the silence had any had any locepted her silence as a sign that have was the silence had a silence had ver for him.

eed for you to speak-I thank you for your reat torbearance-I shall leave Temple range this afternoon."

So he said huskily in his deep manly voice, hilst two thirsting eyes were fixed upon her ow pallid countenance, drinking in each etail of the beauty they never expected to

ook upon again. She raised her own, scared and half-irresoute; and at that moment, as though to trengthen her decision, the Marquis de acarras, with his hands in his pockets and a igar between his lips, sauntered leisurely pon the terrace which ran outside the indow. At that sight the angry light which ashed into her face would have been apparent o any but a lover. And all her determination seemed at once to return to her.

"Colonel Bainbridge, stay one moment! I wanted just to tell you" "Don't be atraid of wounding me," with a sad smile; "I am very strong, remember,

and can bear misfortune as well as most men." "But this—you may not think it so; it is, that you must not go away; there is no need; I"

"Ethel ! is it possible that you would give me hope? has my great fear misled me?"
"You can stay at the Grange as long as ever you like. I—I—accept your offer, Colonel Bainbridge."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE NEWS TRAVELS NORTH,

It would be difficult, without giving a digest of his character, to explain how this sudden and unexpected fruition of his dearest hopes affected Colonel Bainbridge.

In the first place, then, he was no universal lover, which circumstance arose, most pro-bably, from the fact that his feelings were desper than those of most men. Without being that odious hybrid, a male prude, he had never been very open to the attacks of the other sex, chiefly because his mind was occupied with matters of deeper was occupied with $p_{\rm MMS}(s_{\rm B}, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$

Lange Constitution

ize features of the soldier, as he reverently and hold the old fashioned creed that the virtuous of their sex were not to be approach. ed or spoken of with undue lightness or familiarity. A pure woman, whether as miniden, wife, or mother, was in his eyes as spmething stered; and therefore it is not to he wondered at, that for many months he was contented to silently worship Ethel Carr. He had not frittered away his honest heart upon a score of women-knew nothing of their nature-had not been used, in fact, to being courted, and did not therefore recog e done nothing . Could we not make up nize the signs of indifference which she er day after day. You are fond of exhibited towards him. Had he gone through but one such scene as took place between her lier always is;" at which appeal the man and Victor de Lacarras upon the balcony, addressed colored again furiously, and Colonel Bainbridge would have known better.

But for a man, and respecting women's ways, he was most innocent. Lady Ethel's coldness he called purity, almost persuading him-self he would not have it otherwise, and he regarded her beauty much as we do that of a perfect statue set upon a shrine, as something to dream of, and long after, but not to touch. And when, encouraged by the sudden warmth bing could appear freer and more uncon that came into his statue, he poured forth ined than the behavior of Lady Ethel. the story of his love, and found, as he dress, too, which bore tokens of having thought, that she was responsive, his happiness knew no bounds—he was like one deliri-

us with joy.

Not a doubt crossed his mind as to the rective for her acceptance of his offer; it was e shade were interwoven with the golden her extreme goodness, her sweet, tender ies of her head. She looked more like a nature and undue appreciation of his worth, mphant victor than a fallen rival; and doubtless, that had prompted her, for the sake of his great love, to overlook his de-ficiencies of birth and station and character; had not been mistaken all along, and there but that the heart he considered to valuable ever been a penchant for Monsieur le a prize was burning away with rege and ind rquis de Lacurras lucking in her step- jeniousy and disappointed passion, and that cancus would be she had only accepted his proposal in order to rid herself of the continual presence of a raing would not last, and that some one faithless lover, never entered his ideas for a

moment. Elady Ethel had said that she would be his In that case," exclaimed Lady Ethel, Elady Ethel had said that she would be his we really must invent some on estairment wife. In a few months, this peerless creature in-deors. Gertrude, is it quite impossible (in his eyes the fairest and most stately of an at we should get up a dance this evening? womankind) was to become his own possesemas comes but ouce a year, remember." sion; to set up in the highest niche to which he could elevate her, and worship her with all the strength of his nob's generous heart to his life's end : and Tooms Bainbridge was r ore than grateful for her condoscension. And if, as day succeeded day, and her reserve then you know the circumstances under | became, if anything, greater than it was at first, he experienced just the shadow of a disappointment, he consoled himself with the idea that it was the bashfulness of a girl's first love that made her shrink from any mourning were not ended," with an arm contact with him, and that he would not have k across the table. "But we young once seen her free and forward (like the sisters of Luky Cievedon for instance) for all the world.

Yet, men "about to marry" would do well to mistrust the feelings of that woman who, after having conferred a preference for them, shrinks from the circling embrace of their arm—the pressure of their hand. Nature may teach her modesty; but modesty and love are not incompatible, and love casts

Cotonel Bainbridge, at the period spoken of, would nave scouted the morality of such a sentiment. To him, timidity and reserve appeared such beautifut and desirable things just then, particularly as Lady Ethel Carr had so large a stock of them on hand.

He wrote home, to convey the news, in perfect fever of delight. Totally forgetful, in the exultation of success, of the conversation which had taken place between them in the autumn, he dilated largely, in a letter to his father, on the extreme beauty, high birth, and aristocratic connections of his figureie.

Mr. Bainbridge was alone when he received this epuatle, and it troubled him greatly. He seemed to have had a foreboding all along that it would come to this-that his sun's large expectations and position in society

All his little schemes about Maggie, his hopes of gaining a daughter for his old age, instead of losing a son, were dashed to the ground at once; for he was too sepsible and silence threw cold water on the fire of clear sighted to suppose that Lady Ethel, reared in the hut-bed of folly and fashion, would ever be contented to sit down quietly in the domestic circle at Cranshaws, and call him and his good dowdy old wife by the names

of father and mother. No! he must give up that idea once and or ever. Thomas was no longer a boy, and he trusted he had chosen for his own happiness; but that that happiness would henceforth be separate from theirs, was without doubt. So that it was with a grave face he called Mrs. Bainbridge to read her son's communication, and pass her opinion of it. It was much more favorable than her husband's. Womanlike, the good mother was dazzied by the reported beauty and the high-sounding title, and he gan to think at once what the people of Borthwick would say when they heard of Lady Ethel Bainbridge. She was not at all dismayed, either, at the notion of entertaining a town-bred young lady at Cranshaws Castle, and even went so far as to wonder if her intended daughter-in-law had any unmated brother that would do for

"It is the best thing that could possibly have happened to Thomas," she concluded. Lady Ethel, I see it all. There is oracularly; "and it may be the making of is cousin. Muggie will marry a lord, next, idear -mark my words.

old man, hope not-I trust not," replied the lose Thomsyently. "It is bad enough to little maggie but I couldn't part with my such notions into we while. Pray don't put she must wait till I abild's head, Elizabeth: no before she leaves Cranshaws." anshaws." To bet
"Nonsense!" exclaimed L

not to be reasoned all at onife, who was conceit. "You would never be ut of her surely, as to tie the poor girrelfish, to a dull country house, when an might have the chance of getting When Thomas is married, Lady title. When Thomas is married, Lady Ethel will doubtless invite Maggie to stay with them in London, and there is no saying what luck may be in store for her. But come along, my dear and let us go in to breakfast, and tell the good news to them at once. I and tell the good news to them at ones. In am sure if I set them guessing, it would be hours before they discovered our secret."

And dragging her husband with her, Mrs. Bainbridge descended, all pomp and flutter, to the breakfast room, where Miss Lloyd and Maggie were waiting for them. (To be continued.)

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them,

they will certainly please you. NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and al! kindred troubles. Also, for

The great horse car company of Berlin pays The state of the s

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 31 - Ministerial wealness an the panicky condition of the Tory party in the House have been frequently shown this session in the fluctuating character of the majorities on divisions involving want of contidence. They began with over ninety, which fell suddenly to about forty, about which figure it wavered up and down for some time. Then it fell to only ton. Afterwards it rose to the twenties, and suddenly again to a higher figure. Last Saturday night it came down again to thirty. All the flime a most active whip was maintained by the Turies. Parliamentary history shows that when a ministry is sustained in this space modic, uncertain manner dissolution is not far off. Selfish politicians, supporting a corrupt administration, are impoled partizans so long they believe the ministry to be strong. The moment it comes under the suspicions of weakness they begin to fall away, because their individual salvation is of far more importance in their eyes than that of their leaders. As ministers struggle to maintain their ascendancy, as the tactics of the Opposition are more or less well executed, as the currents of the popular opinion change or set outside, as do these politicians cast their votes. The Government being no longer master of the muation, cannot trust their followers, nor can their followers trust them. Here we have the reason why Sir John Macdonald has never called a cancus of his party this session. Hitherto he has used the caucus as a patent instrument of party discipline. The inference is obvious. He can no longer count on the obegience or unanimity of his supporters, and he knew that to summon

TO INVITE DANGER

and bring the flower of revolt into full bloom. A Conservative member of deservedly high character told me openly that he was tired and disgusted with the shame-lessness of the jobbery permitted and excused by Sir John, He said: "The man must have softening of the irran. The secons to have lost all perception of right and wrong in his meann engerness to retain his place. But he has wrecked the Conservative party, for I cannot think his methods nor the way he has of gentlemen who did not care to vote against their party but whose atomachs turned from the dirt they were expected to rat. Here we have another element to account for the fluctuating insjority. With the solid mu doors of the party it is different, the Hessons, the Ortons, the Fergusons, the Muckintoshes, the Tasses, et al. When thesemen vote at Sir John's nod one sould fancy ie heard them shout, Arc. Cusar! morituri to salutart. Their heads are in the net, let the trident do its work. HALEET!

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S AMENDMENT

included a concise statement of the critical condition of the finances of the country, enormous growth of public burdens, and unprecedented extravagance of expenditure. Criticism of details would be a waste of time when the lump sums exhibit results so as-teunding. Let any man of ordinary intel-ligence study these figures, figures which cannot be shown to be incorrect, for they are taken from the returns published by the Government. The statements in this resolution cannot be to often repeated. Every man and woman in the land should learn them and grasp their meaning. Sir Richard moved :- "R solved that the expenditure of the Dominica of Cauada in son's large expectations and position in society the year ending 30.h June, 1878, was would be found sufficient to purchase him a \$23,503 158, and the expenditure for the wife, who considered that she lowered herself year 1884 was \$34,107.776, that the by becoming his; but it was no less a disaptor of the second ture for the fiscal year 1885 was \$35,037. 000, including \$1,700,000 for war expenses; that the estimated expenditure for the present year ending 30th June is \$38,126,403, including \$3,400,000 for war expenses. That the estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1887, is \$34,220,379, exclusive of supplementary estimates which may be proposed under foot by Sir John and his horde of parliamentary plunderers. You will there terest, sinking fund, and subsidies, together with see a number of extraors from letters written. terest, sinking fund, and subsidies, together with see a number of extracts from letters written of S. Stephenson were really funny the charges for collection of revenue, amounted by Mr. Paint, which prove that almost for their simple demand upon the Government to \$16,970,647 for the liscal year 1878, while the sole affair that directed his thoughts, to compel Judge Bell to give him the printsimilar charges for the year 1885 are \$22,412,231, ongaged his energies, occupied his time, ing. The answers sent by the department to similar charges for the year 1885 are \$22,442,231, while for 1886 it is estimated at \$22,580,469 and at \$23,079,082 for the year 1887. That the total taxation for the fiscal year 1878 was \$17,841,000, and for 1885 it was \$25,384,0.0. That the estimated taxation for this current year is \$25,000,000, and for 1887 it is \$27,200,000. That the actual deficit for the fiscal year 1885 was \$2,240,000, including as aforesaid \$1,700,000 for war aveness and the deficit for 1886 it. for war expenses, and the deficit for 1886 is estimated at \$1,900,000, including \$3,400,000 for war expenses. That the growth of taxation and expenditure from 1878 to 1886 is out of all proportion to the growth of trade and population, and has attained such dimensions as greatly to hamper and impede the progress of the Dominion, and that the lavish outlay and methods of expenditure and indifference to the increased liabilities on the part of the Government during the above mentioned period have contributed very lavishly to corrupt and de-moralize the utilic service and impair the inde-

pendence of Parliament. These facts and figures dely refutation. they show that every man, woman and child in the Dominion is taxed by the Federal Government at the rate of seven dollars each per year As the majority of women and nearly all chil-As the majority of women and nearly all children cannot be included among producers or earners, every man who has to support a wife and family, or a mother and sisters, every one in fact who is charged with the muintenance of others, is taxed to the extent of seven dollars for each such person dependent on him. Everybody may thus esiculate how much he is forced to contribute towards the continuance of the high carnival of corruption going on at Ottawa. It would seem as if Ministers had adopted for their motto the saying of the strumpet mistress of

of y are enriching themselves in the most came ulushing manner. When the motion to provide a the second reading of the bill Railway Mr. Buy for the Baie des Chaleurs gard to the financial made a statement in reflect the company. If the pointe aut that it was to receive \$120,000 land from he use the company receive \$120,000 land from he used to the company of the stockilder. The amount subscribed by the atockilder the amount subscribed by had a bining lower \$30,000. The company making a tail of \$1,93 the extent of \$600,000, tended the the road was p. He (Blake) continued the the road was p. He (Blake) continued the state of \$1,93 the extent of \$600,000, tended the the road was p. He (Blake) continued the state of \$1,93 the extent of \$600,000. "AFTER US THE DELUGE," therefore as that large profits wand the fact the sharelders. The stock of the accurac to the sharelders. The stock of the accrue to was compad of 6,000 shares, opmpany 2,480 we hald by members of the which taile fant, 000 by Mr. L. J. Riope. M. P. 000 by Hon. Thomas McGreevy, MP, 100 by R. H. McGreevy's brother and 50 by the Armstrong, Montreal, a relayer of the ministry of public works. These genemen altogether of public works. 6,000 hase or eleven twelftheld 5,480 of the stock of a road which was f the whole stock of at road which was t the whole public resumes. One should impediate by public resides. One should imig built by these are revertinent facts of what that public ought to be made aware. Yet the factor Lagen was terribly put out at what the consider that. Blake's "unfairness" in attastrophe comes. They have tating them in parliament. Of course it was unfair, ist as unair as by a policement to interfere with the indetrious that while he is appropriate other people's property.

BIOKENING BERNER BERNER ARTHER ARTHE

SICKENING BEWND SHEASURE

laying on taxes in every conceivable form in was freely expressed.

order to have more money to make away with after the same fashion.

UITAWA, June 1.—The sun was up, the birds singing merelly, all nature jocund with of himself again to-day in the house. In the delights of early day when the House defending and explaining the charges brought adjourned at 4 o'clock this morning. Tired, by Mr. Cameron of Huran against the governworn out, those who had sat it out crawled to their several places of abode. And why should this system of working at the wrong time, reversing the order of nature, to the distruction of health and comfort, be permitted. I will tell you. There is more or less anxiety on both sides of the House to bring the session to a close. This could have been done at the date anticipated, for a great deal of time has been wasted, but for Sir John Macdonald's peculiar way of managing parliamentary business. It has been his invariable custom to devote the sarlier weeks of the session to the work of doing nothing, to keep back government business and ministerial measures to a date as close on prorogation as possible then bring them in all together and rush them through as fast as possible, so as to escape that criticism which he fears. It has also been his habit, when bent on the perpetration of some more than usually shady jub or trick to gain an advantage over the Opposition, to wait till the last possible mement, and, having thrown them off their guard, to carry his point. These

MISERABLE TACTICS prolonged the session last year to double the usual period. I never saw the members of the Opposition more determined than they have been of late to checkmate this evil practice. If it took them all summer they were prevared to fight against the dirty little game. Besides, they knew that they were dealing who men utterly ahandoned of principle and reckless of every soutiment of honor and fair play. Frequently I have heard it raid: - We must amy here; there is no telling what rescality Sir John is keeping mark for the last days of the sersion." And so it has been proved. All the dangerous, doubtful, unfair, fraudulent cannot think his modified nor the way he has executed them will go down with the people. I regret this deeply, for I believe a wise Conservative government the best for the country. Sir John's government is reither wise nor Conservative. It is the reverse in the extreme and cannot heat. Opposition forght every incl. Hence these words, conveying the honest convictions of an honorable man, are the echoes of the sensiments of thousands like him. They account for the absence at extrain divisions of centlemen who did not care to vote a country. legislation which the Ministry contemplated with these tactics is the inspired silence of in Parliament which would, if published, be ministerial side is unnaturally expanded, the Opposition, garbled, falsified or suppressed. Every week this session some atrocious steal or other rus-

Paint, M.P., is one of the latest instances.

This gentleman is one of the half-dozen RENEGADE TRISHMEN every Irish Catholic in the House voted for the Department of the Secretary of State and the execution of Riel. It was shown in these free agents; that they all had axes to grind the same department, Judge Bell, of with the government and dare not give an independent vote; that they stultified them of the Chatham Planet. From these letters selves and belied the sentiments of the Irish people, because in their case parsonal interest

Revising barriaters to give the printing to the
was a greater motivethan honor or patriotism.

offices named, but they both refused to be Turn up the Commons debates for last dictated to by the Government in the way Saturday, page 1697, and you will distury should carry out the provisions of the cover the secret of Mr. Paint's doublity no. Judge Senkler's letter was a particuwhen the cause of the halfbreeds and engaged his energies, occupied his time, was how he could induce the Government these newspaper men were not less amusing to nav his personal claim for \$72,000 for showing how quickly Mr. Chapleau took to pay his personal claim for \$72,000 for showing how quickly Mr. Chapleau took and build the Cape Breton Railway along a back water when the revising barriaters reroute that would enhance the value of his sisted his interference. These answers simply property and enable him to sell it to greater advantage. There's a representative Irishman for you! Is he not a splendid specimen of frish manliness, Irish patriotism, Irish independence? Is he not one of whom the of pap for which their appetites had Tories have a right to beast? The purity of his motives, the leftiness of his aims, entitle him surely to a place among the eminent sens of Ireland who were atways ready to sell their country. How can I paint Paint? or must I gild him? We need not go, with Moore, back

to ancient times for EXAMPLES OF PERFIDY.

Let Erin remember the days not old, When her faithless sons betrayed her, And put in their pockets purses of gold.
They took from the Old Degrader. When Sir John with Orange banner unfurl'd, Led tin-pot knights out of danger, And Irish and French in the Western World Were damned by an entire stranger!

Pardon me, please. It is not often that stated that he made claims, but Judge Clark and the other commissioners ruled them out. Now his letters show that he "always hoped that his position in the House of Commons might help him out." He owns 20 acres of land, too, in Cape Breton, and he expressed his determination "to do his utmost to en-gineer the railway through it." When great When great events that make the blood mount and burn in the hearts of Irishmen are overshadowing the world; when deeds are being done that touch the the fortunes, the happiness, the dearest hopes of all generations of Irishmen; when we look to our legislative halls how hitter is our disappointment, how degrading our humiliation, to find those men who claim to be our representatives deserting and be-traying our trust hecause they have "claims" against the Government, and are doing their best to engineer a railway through a twenty acre lot !

On the Bras d'Or bank as the fisherman strays, When the clear, cold eve is declining, He sees the track of Cape Breton railways, On the hills about him shining. Thus shall memory oft in dreams sublime, Anatch glimpses of paint in clover, Erecusing look back to the plundering time, reign of the Tories was over!

Politics are proverbially dirry, but politics at Ottawa, just now, are infamous. The men in power seem, in anticipation of defeat and downfall, to be determined to grab all they can lay hands on before the final

A FEROCIOUS VERACITY the throat, and, like starving wolves, fly at disquieted antheir gorging. Unlike the the Liberals have advided Ministerialists, Total Control of State of the Control of the Contro

SIR JOHN MADE AN ENHIBITION

ment and the tirm of Tupper & Macdonald of Winnipeg, he lost his temper and applied some very acurrilous epithets to dayr. Sir John, like Mr. Haggart, waited till Mr. Cameron had left for good for the session before they plucked up courage to reply to him. Had he been here their tone would have been more moderate had they spoken at all, for they know Mr. Cameron never makes a statement in Parliament which he cannot substantiate. He has invariably done so. Therefore, unsupported denials by men proved corrupt and notoriously untrathful goes for naught. Prorogation takes place on Friday.

OTTAWA, June 2.—Again the House was in session all night. It was 5 o'clock this morning when it adjourned, to meet again at 11 a.m. During this long sitting the last party division was taken on a direct vote of want of confidence in the Government. Mr. Mills was evident that the Opposition were not made a motion which condemned the Gov- going to allow parliament to be prorogued in ernment for its general extravagance and mismanagement of the North-West. At the last shot of the session, it leaves the Ministry in a very damaged condition. Their items without full explanation. This they majority was ONLY TWENTY. This is a eventually succeed in accomplishing, and it tremendous come down from 94 majority, by which they were sustained at the opening of the session. It is, however, a very fair and tolerably exact indication of

the decay of ministerial strength. A peculin thing about this division was that a number of Conservative members purposely remained absent, although argently sent for. Indeed I never saw a persion where the majority looked so blue at prorogation as they do at this. Many of them admit that they had to swallow some rough morsels. The two worst, they say, were the "Beaty boodle" and the "White Blind Sharen" scandals. But having taken these dirty doses they must endure the consequences. Should they be badly physiced and perhaps utterly cleaned out, they must submit, for that is, and must eventually be, Debill allow (I Maria Maria), Ac. 18 12 124 the penalty for supporting Sir John Macs pamphot in solid to dops with in a part donald. The reason for harrying up

PROROCATION

this evening was to allow the Governor General to exert at once on his contempleted the Tary press concerning every occurrence salmon fishing trip to the Metapedia. We pad another slap at the Franchise act this injurious to their party. The Mail reports, morning on the item in the supplementary for instance, are a serial falsehood. The estimates of \$100,000 to pay expenses. The cost of the printing of the lists was discussed and members of the Opposition gave conclusive evidence that double what should have been paid was paid for this work. The actual cality perpetrated by Ministers or cost of printing municipal lists was shown to their supporters has been brought to light, be far less than the Dominion franchise lists. yet the most gross and damaging have been In fact Mr. Cameron, of Middlesex, proved ignored by the Tory press. A man who that by giving these jobs to newspapers depends for parliamentary information on supporting the government the country has supporting the government the country has those papers had better trust to hearsay than to pay from 50 to 400 per cent, more than have his mind abused and his confidence is paid by the municipalities for the same misled in this manner. The case of Mr. work. Some very work. Some very

AMUSING CORRESPONDENCE

was read by Mr. Samerville, of Brant, from the opening ecremony. a return laid before the House. It consisted who gave the Tories power to boast that | of letters and telegrams which passed between Judge Senkler, of Hamilton, and the manager lecters at the time that these men were not of the Hamilton spectator; also between having the interest of Protestantism at least it appears that Mr. Chapleau directed the tarty manly and determined protest sgainst ing. The answers sent by the department to stated that since the judges chose to act independently in the matter, there was there may be grievances regarding the transfer of no help for it. And so in the in- land and other matters in Ireland, as there are in stances cited these papers lost the plate been whetted. It is a great pity that the other ravising officers throughout the country did not show the same spirit and backbone in resisting government interference for purposes of jobbery. During the afternoon Mr. Patterson, of Brant, read a number of extracts from reports and letters of government officials in the Northwest showing the

DESTITUTION AND STARVATION

prevailing among the Indians in the fall and winter of 1882. These letters showed the cruel and callous indifference with which La.-Gov. Dawdney regarded the sufferings of the One official, when appealed to for aid, wrote that his instructions from the Indian commissioner (Dewdney) were to keep the Indians in a starving condition. Dr. drop into poetry. But that's the idea exactly. Miller's report on the greatent states of the Mr. Paint's claim for \$72,000 dates from the people and his appeal on their behalf, was heartrending. His description of the children heartrending. perishing in nakedness and in want of tood was terrible, yet it was not till over four months after these reports were received that an effort was made to relieve the distress. Sir John Macdonald took full responsibility for the policy of starvation, and backed up Mr. Dewdney. He said the Indians were put upon short rations because they would not go on their reserves. They were in the habit of hanging round police stations and settlements where they would beg, steal and sell their women, refusing to work on their reserves. Sir John repudiated the idea that we are bound to support the Indians. "An Indian," he said, " is a man, as well as a whiteman, if he will not work he must atarve." He insisted that the policy of starvation was right, and he would continue it in order to force the Indians to work. He concluded by saying that the Government would appoint

AN IMPARTIAL COMMISSION to inquire and report on the whole manage-

ment of Indian affairs, and he would be prepared to abide by its de-cisions on whatever charges have or can be made against the Government. Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the many notorious speculations in which Dewdrey was engaged in the North-West, and insisted that a man occupying his position should keep himself clear of such transactions. In reply, Sir John said Dewdney's unpopularity arose from his refusal to grant permits to people to bring liquor into the North-West wholesale, He also declared that he would issue a statement in which he would show that the charges brought by the member for West Huron (M. C. Cameron) in this connection were unfounded. After drive them hall who attempt to scare or Mr. Blake had pointed out the scandalous ... Unlike the nature of Dewdney's land speculations at was occupied with matters of deeper importance. But he had always entertained a wholesome reverence for women—a reverence for women—a reverence of the best of them. In 1885 was \$138,720 in the party in town server and the party in the party in town server and the party in the party in town server and the party in the party in town server and the party in the party in the party in town server and the party in the party in town server and the party in the part

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open daylight, in parliament, go on were present. The utmost harmony pre-from day to day voting public plunder vailed. Confidence in Mr. Blake and in the out of the treasury into their own pockets and success of the party at the coming elections and other bands, who were also starving and and other bands, who were also starving and who were on their reserves treated in

THE NAME INHUMAN MANNER. Nor did the Premier explain the reason for the extraordinary delay in replying to the letters of the officials and the appeals of the Government physician. But he said he would issue a sort of manifesto to refute the statement of Opposition members. Why not say all he had to say in his place in the Air. Cameron, who has been absent for some House. Whatever may he the alleged inaccuracies in the statements made by the Opposition, they were made known in Parliament, face to tace with the Government, and Sir John should reply in the same way, not by a manifesto made up to suit a purpose and free from parliamentary criticism. The debate on the accoral items of supply in the supplementary estimates continued till late in the afternoor. Members were anxious to get away, but the Government clused the accountant's office and nobody could get their pay till after concurrence. In spite of this the Opposition

STOOD BY THEIR GUNS

till they obtained all the information possible on each item. As the debate progressed it a hurry, either to suit the convenience of the Governor General or to permit the Government to rush through a lot of questionable was at the unusual hour of S o'clock when Parliament was regularly prorogued. There was an absence of the usual full dress display of ladies, and the session of 1886. remarkable for its exposures of wholesale plundering, ministerial corruption and the fall of a powerful ministry from a step. and I majority at the opening of 94 to which ity of 20 at the class, came to a sudden, about ignomineus en 'in ;

A Most Jaberal Offer,

THE VOLLEY TO A CAL Marshall, Mich., offer t. on their days' find the concernitheted with N mand disc. As a three tops.

GRANGE TRUE BLUES.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE

OPPOSITION TO THE UNCPOSED INISH HOME RULE MEASURE SYMPATHY WITH THE PROTESTANT MINORITY IN DEELAND.

LINESAY, June 2 To Insifth seneral session of the Grand Ledge of True Discovers opened in the Orango half this mornin, 2 H opened in the Orango half this mornin, 2 H oblock, Bro. M. S. Pinmbley, Grant Master, in the chair; Bro. C. Tute, Deputy Trust Master, in the vice chair, Bro. Rev. F. W. Sibbald officiated a Grand Chaplain, an used

TEAST HOME BULE. Moved by Rev. E. W. Sibball, second of by Bro. James W. Marshall, and resolved. That this Grand bodge now in second. and sincerely s monthizing with all these who endeavor to maintain our rights, posses leges and religion, and especially with these who are our brethren in every part of the world, we hereby desire to express out un-bounded admiration and warm sympathy with our Orange brethren in Ireland. We cannot fail to recognize the influence of Romanism. our hereditary for and the avowed enemy of our Protestant religion, at work in seeking to gain ascendancy over our fellow-Protestants and

any position by any party, religious or secular, which will give them UNDER CONTROL OVER OTHERS We, therefore, hereby most emphatically protest against the effort now being made to grant I reliand any form of Homo Rule which will remove the Protestant minority of Loland from the support of the other Protestants of the Engine. This we believe to be the object of the Longon Catholics of the south of Ireland. Weadner of a land and other matters in Ireland, as there are in other parts of the Kingdom. Their griecores may be remedied, we believe, by ordinary legislation of the Empire in its present state, but any attempt to grant the power to the Roman Catholic majority of Ireland to legislate for the Projectant inmosity in that country we

must most strenuously oppose. We further hereby express our sympathy and promise our practical assistance to OUR PROTESTANT AND ORANGE BRETIARION in Ireland in opposing the measure greating Home Rule by such action as they will feel necessary in such a crisis." Carried unrai-

mously.

In making the motion, Bro. Sibbald spoke on the question for twenty miantes, being fre quently interrupted with lond applouse, a owing the necessity of remaining steadfast and dwelling at considerable length on the sout politically in the Protestant ranks.

PARISH APPOINTMENTS IN KINGS TON.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary has been pleased to make the following appointments: Rev. Father Twomey will succeed Father Twohey as Chaplain to the Penitentiary and Anylum, also to the C.M.B.A. He will also act as parish priest and have charge of all affairs in connection with the Cathedral. Father Kelly will continue to act as Chaptain to the Hotel Dieu and Women's Branch of the Confraternity; Father McGrath takes Father Twohev's place as Chaplain to the Men's Branch of the Confraternity and a'so to the I.C.B.U. ; Father McRae will attend the House of Providence. His Lordship has divided the parish of Kingston into four districts, with a clergyman in charge of each. As soon as the districts are completed the names and sections will be made known in due time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla wonderfully improves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health. As a purifier of the blood it has no equal.

Since druggists have been licensed in North Adams sickness has increased to an alarming extent. One druggist filled forty certificates of sickness where liquor was required in twelve hours, and one man's name was registered ten times at three drug stores in two days.

A dollar a month will keep a Bengal man alive. Here is certainly the spot on earth where contentment, sufficiency, paradise should be. A distinguished Brahmin recently quoted from official reports the statement that 80,000,000 of the Hindus are always in a state of semi-starvation; that must of the diseases are the result of hunger; that 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 die every eleventh year of soute famine. Over a large portion of China famine is chronic. Unly a few years

 $= \mathbb{R}^{2n} (\mathbb{R}^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \times (\mathbb{A}_{p}(\mathbf{x})^{-1})) = \mathbb{R}^{2n} (\mathbf{x})$

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