STANLEY'S STORY.

An Interesting Account of his Journeyings.

The Meeting with Emin-Why the Pasha would not leave his Post-their Perils and Privations - Many Lives Sacrificed -An Immense Forest.

LONDON, April 2.—Henry M. Stanley's letter describes the journey between Yambunga and Albert Nyanza. It goes much into detail and is very interesting. Mr. Stanley, after stating is very interesting. Mr. Stanley, after stating the orders given by him to Major Bartelot, detections the advance of the column. The expandition, which consisted of 389 officers and men, started from Yambunga on June 28, 1887. On the first day the expedition marched twelve miles along the river to Yankarde. On the approach of the column the natives set fire to their miles along the river to Yankarde. On the approach of the column the natives set fire to their proach of the column the natives set fire to their proach of the smoke attacked villages and under cover of the smoke attacked the pioneers. A skirmish followed lasting fifteen minutes. During the uext six days the expedition marched inland in an easterly direction through a densely populated district. The natives used every art known to them to mopaction marched lands of the party and the tion through a densely populated district. The natives used every art known to them to molest and impede the advance of the party, but although several conflicts took place Shanley did although several conflicts took place Shanley did not lose a man. Finally perceiving that the path he had been following was taking him out of his proper course, Stanley struck out towards the north-east and again reached the river on July 5. From this date until October 18 he followed the left bank of the Aruwhimi, After seventeen days of continuous marching the expedition halted for one day's rest. On August 1 the brat death occurred, the cause being dysertery. So far for thirty-four days the course had tery. So far for thirty-four days the course had been singula ly successful.

PERILS AND PRIVATIONS.

The party now entered a wild country, in their nine days' march through which their sufferings multiplied and several deaths occur ed On August 13 arriving at Airsiabba the natives presented a bold front, and the party lost five men from poisoned arrows Lieut. Stairs was wounded below the heart and suffered greatly, but he recovered. On August 31st, the expeditions met a party of Manyemas and their misfortunes began on this date. He had taken the Congo route to avoid Arabs who would tempt his men. Within three days of this unfortunate meeting twenty-six men deserted.

AN AWFUL MONTH. What Stanley described as an awful month began on September 18th. Leaving the station of the Arab chief Ugarrava when the expedi-tion numbered 263 men, having lost 66 by d-sertion numbered 263 men, having lost 66 by d-serticn and death, and having left 56 sick with Ugarrava, the march led to the Arab settlement, Kalinga Longa. The mee lived on wild fruits, fungi and nuts. Before reaching Kalinga Longa, Stanley lost 55 men through starvation and descrition. A slave owner at Kalinga Longa, named Abedsalim, did his utmost to ruin the expedition short of open hostilites. He inthe expedition short of open hostilites. He in-sisted upon purobasing rifles, ammunition and clothing, so that the expedition left the station

beggared. WEAKNESS AND NAKEDNESS.

The men were absolutely naked and were so The men were assolutely laked and were so weak that they were unable to carry the boat. Stanley was, therefore, obliged to leave the boat together with seventy loads of goods, at Kalinga Longa under the care of Surgeon Parke and Capt. Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march. After a twelve days' journey the party on November 12 reached Ibwiri. The Arab devastation which had reached within a few miles of Ibwiri was so thorough that not a native hut was left standing between Ugarrava and Ibwiri. What the Arabs did not destroy the elephants destroyed, turning the whole region into a hor rible wilderness.

A LAND OF PROMISE AND PLENTY.

Mr. Stanley continues: "Our sufferings ter minated at Ibwiri. We were beyond the reach of destroyers. We were on virgin soil in a populous region abounding with food. We our selves were mere skeltons. Several of the party seeming to have no hope of life left, a halt was selved for the purpose of requestring. ordered for the purpose of recuperating. Hisherto our people were skeptical of what we told them. The suffering had been so awful, the calamities so numerons and the forest so endless that they refused to believe that bye-and-hye we would see plains and cattle, the Nyanza and Emin Pasha. They had turned a deaf ear to our prayers and entreaties, for driven by hunger and suffering they sold their rifles and equip-ments for a few ears of Indian corn, deserted with the ammunition and became altogether demoralized. Perceiving that mild purishment would be of no avail, I resorted to the death penalty, and two of the worst cases were hanged in the presence of all. We halted for thirteen days at Ibwi-i, revelling on fawls, goats, hansn-as, corn, yams, etc. The supplies were inex-haustible, and our people glutted themselves with such effect that we had 173 sleek and rowith such gires that we had 175 steek and robust men. One had been killed with an arrow. When we started for Albert Nyanza, on November 21, we were still 126 miles from the lake. Given food, the distance seemed nothing. December I we sited an open country from the top of a ridge coun-cted with Mount Pisgab which was named from our first view of the land of promise and plenty.

OUT OF THE DISMAL FOREST.

On December 5 we emerged upon the plains, leaving the deadly and gloomy forest behind us After 160 days of continuous gloom, we saw the light of broad day shiring all around, making all things beautiful. We thought we had never seen grass so green or a country so lovely. The men literally leaped and yelled with joy and raced over the ground with their burdens. This was the old spirit of former expeditions successfully completed, and all suddenly revived. Woe betide the native aggressor whom we may meet! However powerful, with such a spirit the men will fling themselves upon him like wolves on sheep. Numbers will not be considered. It sheep. Numbers will not be considered. As was the eternal forest that had made them the abject slavish creatures so brutally plundered by Arab slaves at Kalinga Longa.

A BATTLE WITH THE NATIVES. On the 3th we entered the country of the powerful chief Mozamboni. The villages were scattered so thickly that no road except through them could be found. The natives sighted us, but we were prepared. We seized a hill as soon as we arrived in the centre of a mass of villages and built a zareba as fast as billhooks could cut the brushwood. The war cries were terrible from hill to hill, pesling across the intervening valleys. The people gathered in hundreds at every point, war horns and drums amounting the struggle. After a elight skirmish, ending in our capturing a cow, the first best we had tasted since we left the ocean, the night past peacefully, both sides preparing for the morrow.
Mr. Stanley narrates how negotiations with the
natives failed, Mozamboni declining a peace offering and how a detachment of forty sons led by Lient. Stairs and another of thirty under command of Mr. Jephson with sharp shooters left the zareba and assaulted and carried the villages, driving the natives in a general route. The march was resumed on the 12th. There were constant little fights all along

THE NYANZA SIGHTED.

"On the afternoon of the 18th," says Mr. Stanley, "we sighted the Nyanza with Kavalli, the objective point of the expedition. Six miles off I had told the men to prepare to see the Nyanza. They murmured and doubted, saying why does the master continually talk this way? Nyanza, indeed! When they saw the Nyanza balow them many came to kiss my hands. We were now at an altitude of 5,200 feet above the sea with the Albert Nyanza 2,000 feet below in 1 degree 20 minutes. The south end of the Nyanza lay largely mapped for about six miles south of this position and right across to the eastern shore. Every dent in its low flat shore was visible, and traced like a silyer snake on the dark ground was the tributary Lanilki, flowing into the Albert Nyanza from

commenced the rugged and stony decent. Before the rear guard had descended 100 feet the
natives from the plateau poured after them
keeping the rear guard busy until within a few
hundred feet of the Nyanza plain. We camped
at the foot of the plateau wall, the aneroids
reading 2,500 feet above the sea level. A night
attack was made but the sentries sufficed to
drive our assellants off. We afterwards approached the village of Kakonge, situated at
the southwest corner of Albert lake. Three
hours were spent by us in attempting to make hours were spent by us in attempting to make friends, but we signally failed. They would not allow us to go to the lake because we might frighten their cattle. They would not exchange the blood of brotherblood, because they never heard of any good people coming from the west side of the lake. They would not accept any present from us because they did not know who we were, but they would give us water to drink and show us the road up to Nyam-Sassic. From these singular people we learned that they had heard that there was a white man ab Unyoro, but they had never heard of any white men being on the west side nor had they ever seen any steamers on the lake. There was no excuse for quarreling with these prople, who were civil enough, but they did not want us near them. We, therefore, were shown the path and followed it for miles."

A RETREAT OF THE FORCES.

The expedition camped half a mile from the lake. They had no boat and Scanley did not like to soize a cance from the natives without the excuse of a quarrel. There was no tree any where of a size sufficient to make a cance. There was no feasible plan suggested except to retreat to Ibwiri, build a fort and send a party

back to Kalinga Longa for a boat.

Stanley continues: "On the 15th we began night march, and by 10 a m. on the 16th we gained the crest of the plateau once more. The Kakongos natives having persisted in following us to the slope of the plateau, we had one man killed and one wounded.

SUCCORING THE SICK.

On Japuary 7 we were in Ibwiri once again. After a few days rest Licut. Stairs, with a hundred men, was sent to Kalinga Longa to bring the boat and goods. I also sent Surgeon Parke and Captain Nelson. Out of the thirty-eight sick men in their charge only eleved were brought to the fort. The rest had died or de serted. On the return of Stairs with the heat and goods he was sent to Ugarrow. He was to bring up the convelescent. Soon after his de-parture I was attacked by gastritis and an abscess on the arm. After a mouth's careful nursing by Parke I recovered, and set out again for the Albert Nyauza on April 2 accompanied by Jephson and Parke. Nelson was appointed commandant of Fort Boda en our absence with a garrison of 43 men and boys. On April 26 we arrived in Mozamboni's country again. This time, after solicitation, Mozamboni decided to make blood brotherhood with me. His example was followed by all the other chiefs as far as the Nyanza. Every difficulty seemed now to be removed. Food was supplied gratis. Cattle, goats, sheep and fowls were also given in abundance so that our people lived royally."

A LETTER FROM BMIN. When one day's march from the Nyauza na tives came from Kavali and said that a white man named Malejja had given their chief a black packet to give to Stanley. The next day Stanley reached Chief Kavali and received a note from Emin Pasha saying he had gone in a steamer to look for a white man recorted to have been seen in the south side of the lake. The letter asked Stanley to remain where he was until Emin could communicate with him.

EMIN AND STANLEY MEET. On April 23 Jephson was despatched with a strong force to take the boat to Nvaza. On the 26th the boat's crew sighted Mawaskdon, the southermost station belonging to Emin Pasha. Jephson was most hospitably received by the Egyptian garrison. The boat's crew were embraced one by one and bailed as brothers. On April 29 the expedition again reached the ground occupied by it on December 16, and at 5 p.m. Stanley saw the Khedive steamer 7 miles away steaming towards him. Soon after 7 p.m. Emin Pasha, Signor Casati and Jephson arrived and were heartly wel-

comed. THE DEPARTURE FROM EMIN. Next day a camping place three miles above Nyamsassic was selected and there Emin and Stanley were together until May 25, when Stanley departed, leaving Jephson, three Soudanese and two Zanzibaris in Emin's care. Emin sent with Stanley three of his arregulars and 102 Madi natives as porters. Fourteen days later Stanley was at Fort Bida. At the fort were Capt. Nelson and Lieut. Stairs. The latter had returned from Ugarrowwa's bringing with him only sixteen men out of fifty six. All the rest were dead. The twenty couriers whom Stanley had sent with letters to Major Bartelot had safely left Ugarrowwa's for Yambunga on March 16. Fort Boda was flurishing and

nearly ten acres were under cultivation. WATCHING FOR BARTTELOT.

On June 16, Stanley left with 111 Zanzibaris and 101 of Emin's people. Stairs was appointed commandant of the fort, Nelson second in command, and Parke medical officer. The garrison consisted of 59 rifes. Stanley thus deprived him self of all his officers, so as not to be encumbered with baggage. On June 24, Stanley reached Kalinga, and on July 10 Ugarrowwas. The latter station was deserted. He had, however, brought plenty of food along. He proceeded along the river dailly expecting to meet the couriers or Major Barbelob leading an army of carriers. On August 10 the party evertook Ugarrowwas with an immense flotilla of 57 cances, and to Stanley's wonder his couriers were now reduced to 17, who related an awful story of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes. Three had been slain, two were still feeble from wounds, all except five bore on their bodies the scars of arrow

wounds. A week later, Aug. 17, Stanley met the rear column of the expedition at Bunalya. Mr. Bonney, a white man who had left the medical service of the army to accompany Stanley, stood at the gate of the atockade. He startled Stanley with the news of the murder of Barttelot by a native a month previous. Jamieson, Bonney said, had gone to Stanley Falls to get more men from Tippoo Tib. Bonney was the only white man there. After describing what a wreck he found the rear column to be, Stanley complains of the officers at Yambunga too readily accepting the deserters' report of his readily accepting the deserters report of his death, and sending his personal kip, medicines, etc., down the Congo, leaving him naked of necessaries for his return to Emin. "By secident," he says, "two hats, a fair pair of boots and a flaunel jacket are left—a truly African kit with which to return."

Shapley says, his expedition was 160 days in

Stanley says his expedition was 160 days in the fores one continuous unbroken compact forest, The grass and was traversed in eight days North and south the forest extends from Nyan-give to the southern borders of Monbustu. East and West it emtraces all from the Congo at the mouth of the Aruwhimi to about east longitude 29 degrees, latitude 40 degrees. The superficial extent of the tract described totally covered by forest is 246,099 square miles. North of Congo between Upoto and Aruwhimi the forest embraces another 20,000 square miles. Between Yambunga and Nyanza Stanley came across five distinct languages. The land slopes gently from the crest of the plateau above the Nyanza down to the Cargo river. Fifty miles from his down to the Corgo river. Fifty miles from his camp on the Nyanza Stanley saw a towering mountain, its summit covered with snow, probably 18,000 feet above the sea. It is called Ruevenzori and will prove a rival to Kilimand Stanley does not think this is the Gorjaro. Stanley does not think this is the don Bennett mountain in Gambaragara.

WHY EMIN WOULD NOT LEAVE. Stanley says Emin Pasha has two battalions of regulars, the first consisting of about 730 rifles and the second of 640 men. Besides these he has a respectable force of irregulars, sailors, artisans, clerks and servants. "Altogether," Emin said, "If I consent to go away from here we shall have about 8,000 people with us. We have such a large number of women and children, probably 10,000 people altogether. How can they all be brought out of here?" Stanley told Emin carriers for the women and children were not needed. The women could walk and the shildren could be leaded on donkers. Standard on donkers. A PROULIAR PROPER. were not needed. The women could walk and "After a short halt to enjoy the prospect, we the children could be loaded on donkeys. Stan-

이 발생들은 회사는 경기를 위한 경기로 가장 되었다. 생활 경우에 가장 들어 가장 이 경기를 받는다는 것이 되었다.

THE EXPLORER'S PLANS.

Stanley concludes: "I left Mr. Jephson thirteen Soudanese, and sent a message to be read to the troops as the Pasha requested. Everything else is left until I return with the united expedition to the Nyanza within two months. The Pasha proposed to visit Fort Boda, taking Mr. Jephson with him. At Fort Boda I have left instructions to the officers to destroy the fort and accompany the Pasha to the Nyanza. I hope to meet them all again on the Nyanza, as I intend making a short cut to the Nyanza along a new route."

Cardinal Wiseman on Ireland.

The following words, attered more than thirty years ago by the great Cardinal Wiseman, are of special interest at the present time. They breathe the same warm hearted sympathy, the same true love of Ireland so conspicuous in the utterances of his successor in the See of Westminster, Cardinal Manning: "We know the old history of ejectments and evictions and driving away from small holdings. That was try, those of us, that is, who are past the middle period of life, when almost the whole country was in a state of outlawry, when the country seemed to be in the hands of a party of men who sought to oppress the other. That was the condition to which it was reduced. In the meantime while those poor creatures, for so I must call them, were starving in the midst of plenty—were flying away to a climate that seemed capable of sustaining the most stalwart, they clung to one thing, and that could not be taken from them. One thing remained to them. We all know from our childhood the story taken all know from our childhood the story taken from ancient mythology, of the wonderful box, the casket, which contained every good gift, and how when it was opened by the unfortunate Pandora, all flew away and nothing remained but one thing, and that wo the all the rest. There remained last of all (it would not quit) Hope—and whe', I ask you, what is religion but hope brought home to the heart of the proof and efficient. home to the heart of the poor and afflicted? What is Christanity but the immense truss of man in God? What is the Gospel but the mesrage of hope, of eternal hope, which teaches man to despise what is passing; to look forward to the end of every passing wretchedness? And it was this, and this alone that remained to these pour people Now let me say boldly at once, so long on it was not taken from them, they were in possession of that pearl which it is well to sacrefice everything else togain if you have it not, or to keep if you have it already in possession. You may get rid of learning and knowledge, and education, and culture, and civilization almost. Oh! but if you can but preserve a steadfast faith and belief in God, and in His eternal mercies, and in His infinite rewards, you have secured for the heart of the poor man far more than all the effects of statesman or all the violence of enemies can possibly pluck from him. Well, then, during these 3000 years, while they were ridiculed because they dwelt in mud cabins on the edge of the bog, this supported them. Why, when the last spark had died out of the turf on the cabin floor, and when the steam was beating around it in the cold winter. and the wind was penetrating thro'every chick and cranny, when the poor, desolate, frozen Irishmen said (as I have no doubt he did say again and again), "Glory be to God," there was a brighter light in that mis-rable one than I little lustres of the most splendid assembly-room could have communicated to him."

THE COLOR QUESTION. MAKING A LOT OF TROUBLE IN THE HALIFAX

SCHOOLS. The Presbyterian Witness says: "The color Question has reached an acute stage in the Dartmouth schools. The commissioners closed the colored school, which had only about ten pupils and cust about \$300 a year. It was thought the pupils could without offence be admitted in the public schools. mitted in the public schools. A larve minority are perfectly satisfied with the action of the commissioners; but an active majority offers ment as exceptional to these gentlemen, strenuous opposition. We do hope the On the contrary, we think less of them and good people of Dartmouth will not disgrace themselves by a crusade against the colored of the bumblest men in our ranks. scholars They have too much good sense to condecend to anything so paltry, and so out of date. There is not a school or college in Halifax where colored people are not wolcome. The Presbyterian college, Halifax, has had colored pupils So had Dalhousie. So has Acadis. So has Mount Allison The normal school and Pictou academy are open to colored pupils. We do not know what excuse Dartmourt friends can urge on their own behalf. To be scared of colored folks is un-British, un Christian, uncivilized It is the foolish old caste feeling which Christianity is sure to abolish."

MANNERS AND SUCCESS.

EVERYBODY IS AGAINST PROPLE WHO ARE DIS-

AGREEABLE. Lord Palmerston once said to a friend of mine, who, as a young fellow, was patronized by that statesman: "Never forget that a much neglected road to success is agreeable manners I he man or woman with agreeable manners will make headway in the face of the worst difficulties. Every one is against the disagreeable people, whose best chance lies in secluding them-selves as much as they can." Emperor William might ponder with advantage on these words of Pain. Not having secluded himself but gone to Vienna and Rome, the allies of his grandfather there would gladly slip from their alliance with him. The old Emperor and the Emperor Fredcrick bore their great positions with simplicity and sweetness. William II. hears with impatience all opinions that do not match with his own, and is arrogant in putting them down. He has made the Emperor Franz Joseph bristle up. The Italians were unfavorably impressed by him. From whom did he take his bad man ners? His father was a nice, good fellow and so knightly! The old grandfather was courtesy itself. The Empress Frederick is not insolent or haughty; neither is Augusts, who attaches but small importance to her imperial rank, and whose ideal of life is intellectual and ladylike Bohemianism. My theory to explain the bad form of William II. is that he has too much Saxe Coburg blood in his veins. The Queen's manners, when she is in good humor, are pleasant. But when she is not—well, I don't venture to say how she struck me on a public occasion on which I saw her in a sullen mood. I is annot conceive how any one could have ever liked the Prince Consort, There was so much ice in his deamearor. The Duke of Edinburgh and his uccle, Ernest, are both surly. Old King Leopold inspired repugnance to all but and Consort Conso Ring Leopold Repired repugnance to all out Saxe Coburgs and Baron Stockmar. The Duchess of Kent was the best Saxe Coburg that ever lived, and the most agreeable, she being free from affection, and throughout life a good soul, though in some respects a masterful woman.-London Truth.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.-Travellers to and from distant climes would do well to bear in mind that these changes and the altered diet and surroundings of their lives entail manidiet and surroundings of their rives entait manifold risks to health. Occasions are sure to arise in which they will need a remedy such as these renowned Pills and Cintment, and no traveller by land or sea should ever fail to have a supply at hand. Then he may truly be said to have a physician always at his call for the variance arrangement of travel. Chills and force. nave a payanan always as his car for the var-ious emergencies of travel. Chilis and fevers should be promptly treated, and the printed directions should be carefully studied at the commencement of any illness, for Holloway's remedies can be eafely used in all climates.

Man, like the child, believes that he is the only one who has bitter medicines to take.—
[Atchison Globs.

PARNELL'S SPEECH.

His Arraignment of the Government for its Policy in Ireland.

Following is the full text of the speech Mr. Parnell delivered in the House of Common on the night of March 1st, after the collapse of Pigott, the London Times' witness, about the forged letters:

Mr. Speaker, I desire to support in a very few words the amendment on which we are shortly to divide. I agree with the amendment that the system of Government pursued in Ireland by the right honourable gentleman and his in-struments is unjust and oppressive to the Irish people; and I also agree with the concluding portion of the amendment, that this system may give place to measures of conciliation which may truly cement the union between the two countries. I desire also, sir, to express some words of sympathy for my colleagues who have suffered, and are suffering, in Ireland by the universely. scrupulous means adopted by the right honour able gentleman. I sympathize with my friends who have bravely counterworked the present Government in Ireland, and I believe that they Government in Ireland, and I believe that they will be richly rewarded in the near future by the victory which patient effective always in the end wins over tyranny. The right honourable gentleman sought to intimidate by the infliction of prison pains and penaltics. He failed in that. His victims were not intimidated. He now seeks to degrade them by association with ordinary criminals and all the other unnecessary incidents connected with the system of prison discipline in Ireland. He has attempted to degrade. My honourable friends have not been degraded either in their own opinion, in the spinion of their countrymen or in the opinion of opinion of their countrymen or in the opinion of the people of England. It is the old story. The right honourable gentlemen has run through the different degrees. "Oh! give me power to imprison any man I please," said the late Mr. Forster, "and I am assured by those who know Ireland well that this movement will crumble away before me." Mr. Forster failed The right honourable gentleman thought that by adding the power of imprisonment at will, the power also of inflicting these hardships and these degradations, he could conquer the resis tance of Ireland, but he also is finding out his mistake. He has been exceptionally fortunate. Ever since he came into office the prices of pro-duce have been steadily rising. If it had not been for the means he has used, I believe he would now see a fairly tranquil Ireland, inatend of a discontented one from the centre to the sea. Among the other successes of the right honourable gentleman I suppose he will also claim, as sworn in the Commission Court also claim, as sworn in the Commission Court the other day, the doubling in numbers, during the period of his administration, of the revolutionary society called the Clan-na-Gael. Well, sir, in is useless for the Government to plead, as they have pleaded, that they have to administer the law, and that the law does not permit them to alter the system of prison discipline. The law is as they made it. They refused us the right to suggest alterations. They refused us the right to surgest abscrations in the law. They forced upon Parliament the rule of urgency under which we were prohibited from moving a clause directed to this very question. It is they and their majority who are responsible for this law, and they must stand or fall by the results of its working. I shall not stop to remind the House of one of he means by which they obtained this urgeacy, of the conspiracy which assisted them on the very night of the second reading to steal away the liberties of Ireland. They will have, then, to stand or fall by this law as it stands. It is useless for them now to whine, as some of them are doing, and to say that indeed they would like to see some distinction made between the treatement of political prisoners and others. But it is owing to them and to their action that this distinction was not made two years ago. We are entitled, and the country is estitled, to hold them responsible for the results—results which compel a man like Mr. O'Brien, and like Mr. Carew, and like my friend Mr. W. Redmond, to lie on the plank bed and to associate with accuracy and vile criminals, for publical with common and vile criminals for political effences committed in Ireland. You wish now, ou say, to alter the law and secure this differ ence of treatment, and I suppose you claim credit because you bave placed Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Carew in hospital and given them back their clothes. But we do not claim this treat-

And why? B-cau-e those humbler men have not the same chances in their fight against your system. You cannot kill Mr. O'Brier, you dare not. You cannot forture Mr. Carey to death: you dore not do so. How about the others How about the obscurer men who are not mem-bers of Parliament, men like John Mandeville, who were done to death in carrying out this . y. tem, and necessarily done to death if you must carry out the system? How about Larkin? He was convicted of a political offence, just on much a political offence as those offences com-mitted by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Cirew. It is for these men we have the most sympathy, be-cause the fight for them is not anjoyen, not an equal one. It is in the interests of there men that we claim the alteration of the law, an alteration of the prizon treatment. I do not know whether the right hon, gentleman intends to after the law; but he has placed himself in the position he occupies to night. He has said there shall be no distinction between the treat ment of political prisoners and persons convicted of any other offence in Ireland. Therefore, he is obliged to carry out this law to its bitter end. But it is not consistent to give Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Carew this exceptional treatment if he does not extend the same treatment to the others. The bonorable and gallant member from North Armagh has treated us to some of his fire-eating policy with which we are so famillar. He has point with which thousand armed men he is going to put up into the field. I venture to think, if he ever succeeds in putting them into the field, that they will not remain very long there. I will tell him why. There is no example in history of a determined rebellion by a prople unless they were spurred on to it, incited to it by a great opposition, suffering and injustice.
The honorable and gallant gentleman thinks
that he will be able to incite the Orangemen in
the North of Ireland into a determined and stubbeen resistance, not against the rest of Iroland merely, but against the Parliament, and against Ergland and Scotland when no oppression has been inflicted upon them, when they will have no grievances to complain of, when they will not have been touched or injured in any respect. I say that the honurable and gallant gentleman is simply led away by his own enthusiasm, but he will find that it is impossible to create such a movement out of such unpromising material I say that if he is able to persuade this House to enounce the grievance of Ireland, and continue to meet the wants and requirements of the Irish people, and if, after a long series of years, he is able to prove to the people of Ireland that this House is really willing and able to meet the necessities of that country, then I believe that he would banish discontent. Now, which does the honourable and gallant gentleman suppose to be the greater—the capacity and the will for rebellion of the Orangemen of the north, or of the Fenians of the south and the east and west of Ireland? Surely his own friends must be the most loyal or the least disloyal; surely he would claim that for them, and does he not see the claim that for them, and does no not see the hopplessness of the task which he puts before himself when he vonches for the coming disloyalty to the Orangemen of Ulster, untouched as they would be by any oppression and without any of those inducements to rebellion and revolt which must always exist under the conditions I have referred to? We have every

confidence that in the near future the people of

this country will see that our cause is a just one;

and that it is possible to arrange such a system as will permit Ireland to have the power of dealing with all those matters which concern herself and herself alone, without the slightest

shadow of danger or risk to the interests of the Empire. All I ask is that you on your side

should be willing to consider and deal with this question as if it were an open question; that

to your own greater, and undoubtedly mor overpowering, influences. It is legitimate and right that we, being the smaller country, should endeavor to conciliate you in every possible manner, and yield to you, and agree to such accordance as you may think measurement do manner, and yield to you, and agree to such safeguards as you may think necessary or desirable for the security of your own interests. We have always been anxious and willing for this, and we are willing to do so still. I am convinced that our people, knowing that England and Scotland and Wales have for the first time turned the ear of reason to the solution of this question, will steadily resist every incitement to disorder, to turbulence and to crime, and that they will hold fast in the true way pointed out to them by the right honourable gentleman the member for Midlothian in 1885, until he gets that chance which we hope and believe will be a near one, both for the sake of Ireland and for the sake of England, of again touching the great heart of his countrymen.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

What the Cow Likes.

The old adage says there is no disputing bout tastes. This is more true of the brute creation than of man, whose appetise is depraved by unwholesome viands and questionsole modes of living. The instinut of a cow has not been thus perverted, and it may reasonably be assumed that she known what is best for her. We have heretofure commended the practice of elightly warming both food and drink given to cowe in cold weather; but as some scientific authorities question the propriety of this advice, we are entirely willing to leave the decision to the cow her self. Our experience has been that she will ext more heartily and greedly in cold weather. of feed slightly wermed, as compared with that given at the cold temperature of the out side atmo phere. Now the question is, does not the cow prosumably know better what le good for her than do the sciendats, most of whom eat a good deal of staff that they would be far better without? Man's reason can find full employment in controlling his own actions, without stopping acids so regulate the undepraved instincts of animals subject to ble care. As regards these, his proper position is a locator, studying incliness shat are pre-sumably better for their purpose than his reason can be .- Cultivator.

Early Potatoes

Farmers may forward the seed for their prope of early potatoes and gain several days Wa usually cut the tubers in March, sprinking the out surfaces freely with gyprum (land plaster) to dry them and prevent their aticking together. The pieces are then laid in the "flats" first mentioned or other shall low boxes. They are placed close together, skin sides up, and exposed to the sunlight of the kitchen window. The eyes will form strong aprouts, which at the proper season may be planted. If the first shoots that appear above ground are cut by the frost, other shoots will appear from the dormant buds, and the labor will not all be lent. Of course this forwarding process is advised for those only who wish to be early with a part of their crop and who can try a part of their early kinds to see if it will pay. A still further help is to nail two boards together after the manner of a trough; place these by the side of the rows, and if a frost seems probable, or even a cool night, it is but the work of a minute to turn them over the rows; indeed to would be well to cover the rows every night, entil the potatoes outgrow their protection .-American Agriculturist.

Apples Pay to Feed.

G. F. Nutting, of Orange county, writes as follows: "I have never soon so marked and positive results from any change of food as since I have given my cowe, in addition to their regular feed, a quart pailtul of apples to each cow at night and again in the more ng. Not only was there an increase of mitk, but the quality, color and quantity of the outer is improved. When I began this kind of feeding my neighbors said: 'Don't that man know his crosm will never come to butter if he feeds applies? and other criticisms were also made. But no change of feed ever showed its effect to positively in the depth and color of cream as this, nor was the butter ever churaed more quickly. If fed in hox mangers, I have no choking or other bad effects, and give the apples whole. It is often said thes sweet apples are good for conbut I think nour apples jast as good. It depende on the quality of the fruit, not the acidity."-Exchange.

Keeping Superfluous Horses.

It is comparatively low farmers who ent accomplish all that they expect. They lay out plans and require more men and teams help than they can command. Of late years is is increasingly difficult to hire reliable farm help, but horses are always to be had for the maney if the farmer wants to purchase them. Is is in thin way that many overstock themselves with horses. The evil is the worse for the fact that an idle herse in a stable is temptation to the owner or to his family to drive around the country, instead of attending strictly to their business. We believe that farmers do well to vielt each other and learn different and improved motheds of forming; but the season for this is mainly in winter, when firm work is not pressing. It is hardly possible for a farmer to leave work for anything in the growing season without love. - Cultivator.

Pointers on Agriculture Worth Knowing. It costs something like \$40 a year to maintain

Throw your onion seed into water and use that which sinks.

Make a bed for kale. It is one of the best and earliest greens to be had. Early cabbage cannot be had without the hot

bed. It is a matter that needs attention at this Peas may so in early. The Daniel O'Rourke

s considered the best variety of dwarfs for a first crop. Dampness is as injurious to young stock as cold. Dryness and warmth conduce to health

and save food. A good hog shows little or no bristles, should have a dished face, short legs, prominent hams and broad chest. It has not yet been discovered whether the

disease known as stump-root in cabbage is a plant or an animal. Test the garden seeds by sowing a few pinches of each kind in a shallow box of soil, which should be kept moist.

Always examine young nursery stock, as the borer may already have been at work and scale ice may be on the bark.

The avergreen bedges should be cut back this month in order to save time, though such work can be done later if preferred. Cherry trees must be grafted early if success

is expected. The later it is deferred the greater the difficulty of the grafts becoming connected. To waterpreof muslin a writer recommends four eggs beaten up in a quart of oil and painted on both sides of the muslin, which may be thin.

The lima bean is now improved so as to grow in the bush form instead of on poles. It is known as the Bush Lima, and the seeds are emall.

Some crops require an early stars in order to got ahead of the weeds, and also to have more time for growth. Among such are carrots, paryou should consider how far you can give to Ire. time for growth. Among such are carrots, par.

Ind the right to legislate for herself with safety snips and beets. Get the seed in the ground as higher than the head that has lost one.

Section 1

3.31.

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early as possible, and keep the plants free from weeds in order to have them well under way before summer.

Poultry will eat broken glass with benefit where sharp, gristy material is scarce. They need something of the kind, and it should not

As a remedy for lies nothing is better or cheaper than dry dirt. All kinds of stock will see it, and it should be stored up every summer for winter use.

The products of horticultural labor are, for the most part, perishable, and must either go at once to the consumer or be put through a more or less expensive process for their safe preservution. The farmer who has left his shocks of fodder

abanding in the field all the winter has lost a valuable partion of his coarse feed. Fodder deeriorates from exposure and becomes less palatable to stock. Other circumstances being equal, the planter of one-year-old pear trees will, when they are at the usual age of bearing, have a bealthier, more productive and preditable plantation than

f he planted older trees.

There are two ways of artificially manuring the soil; one by the direct use of chemical fertilizers; the other by feeding farm animals the foods that are rich in fertilizing elements, such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potach. Be very particular, says an exchange, about disinfecting the kitchen sink. Washing soda, awo tablespoonfuls to a gallon of boiling water,

makes an excellent wash to pour hot into the eink at night, after the work of the day is The hat-bed of sweet patate plants must not be overlooked. Now is the time to have the hed ready. Use planty of seed, as there are many difficulties to be encountered in replant-

eg, due to late frosts that may happen and to cut worms. An acre in fruit, especially of strawberries, will sometimes pay bester than five acres of cr dn. It should pay the farmer to have a sufficiency of fruit for his own use alone. A larg quantity can be canned for winter use, and it affords an agreeable change without much cost.

If you dissolve bones by boiling them in a strong potash lye, and then use dry earth or leched ashes as an absorbent, you get a fertilizer or compens rich in both phosphoric acid and potash. It will contain almost of the nitrogen which was in the hones.

which was in the bones. A complete change of the soil in flower-pots is sometimes necessary, and will enable a plant to secure more food and grow better. If the same soil is used too lone it may become untit for the health of the plants, as well as harbor worms and paresite insects. worms and parasitic insects.

There will be no crop of onions if the ground is not rich and well prepared, and but little time remains before the coion sets will be planted. After the sets begin to start they will not thrive if grass or weeds grow among them. They must be clear of all obstacles

The successful farmer must raise good stock, and he should know the history and merits of the various improved breeds of stock; but how many farmers make the mistake of their lives by blindly raising the common stock, saying and believing that fine stock is no better?

Cut b'te young trees back when placing them in the ground, and also trim back some of the rocts. First remove the top soil, lay it aside, and then dig the hole for the tree. When the tree is in position throw the top soil next to the roots, pour on a bucket of water, stamp the coil down, and then add more earth until the hole is well filled and packed.

It is unwise to grow hay to be sold of the arm. Stock raising and grass growing are joint occupations. A higher price can be obtained for hay by converting it into beef, while the manure remains behind to add to the fertility of the manure remains behind to add to the fertility of the second sec iby of the soil. When the hay is sold off the farm will sooner or later be impoverished, and the prize obtained will be less than if stock is kept to consume the hay.

AMERICAN OPINION.

When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on his return to London from his last fruitises mission in a deplomatic character to Washington, an nounced that he had not found any representative Americans who were in favor of Irinh home rule, although he felsified most infornelly, he unwittingly did the Irish cause a good service, for his falsehoods evoked prempt stradictions and made it plain, even to Englishmen who wished to think otherwise, that American sympathy was strongly on the side of Mr. Gladetone and az strongly against Sallabury and Balfourlem. heat there should be any doubt in England

on this su' jeet, however, some friends et the trish home tule movement here have undertaken to contradict Chamberlaln's fatschoods in a manner that cannot fall to convince even the coordinate themselves that America believes in Mr. Gladstone and his Irish preposals. For some time past a paper has been in circulation at Washington whose aim is to secure an expression of opinion from these to whom the paper is submitted on the Irish question, and word now comes from the capital that it has been signed by nearly all the members of the House and Senate of the Fiftioth Congress, and by all the prominent officials of the government, the united testimony of these representative Americans showing that the intelligence, as well as the wealth, of this country is on Mr. Gladstone's side and in favor of Irish home rule. Had Chamberlain not lied about the matter

as shamelessly as he did when he went home with his unratified fisheries treaty in his inside pocket, this significant American testimony might not have been evoked, and thue, as remarked above, the Birmingham dema-group by his lies unwittingly did the Irish cause a good service in calling forth this expremion of American sympathy with Gladstone and Parnell, -Boston Republic.

AGES OF ANIMALS.

A whale lives 308 years. A sheep lives ten years. A cat lives fifteen years. A tortoise lives 100 years. A lion lives twenty years. A camel lives forty years. A bear liess twenty years. A dog livas fourteen years. A equirrel lives eight years. An elephant lives 400 years. An ox lives twenty five years. A guinea pig lives seven years. A horse lives twenty-five years.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

TIMES HAVE HANGED SINCE MILTON'S DAY Robert Louis Stephenson's voyage on the South Seas goes to show some of the possi-bilities of American enterprise now-a-days. The whole trip was got up by the scheming brain of a manager of newspaper syndicates. Mr. Skephenson hires the yacht, well equipped, thoroughly seaworthy, and supplied with all the modern luxuries, and sails away on a voyage of interest and novelty. Meanwhile all bills are paid by the man who manages the newspaper syndicate. When Mr. Stephenson returns he will pass over to him the manuscript embodying the novelist's reflections and the discoveries on the voyage, and the rale of this manuscript in America, England, and Australia will more than reimburse the syndicate manager. Times have changed since Milton sent "Paradise Lost" begging among the publishers.

Imprudence knows not what it does; prudence

does not what it knows. We never knew an old maid who would admit that she never had a love affair. True kindness never mentions red hair when

there red-haired people around. The head that has never worn a crown is held