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(Continued from First Page.)

On the Address in Reply to the " 50 Speech From the Throne. , hospitale applied the second as son of

The arrest of his hon friend Mr. Dillon in the mouth of April, he assumed the direction of the Land League; and as he was one of those who had been charged by the right hou. gentleman with moral responsibility for crime of various degrees of enormity, up even to the highest crime, he thought it might be well if he seked the house to attend for a few moments while he exhibited a few brief extracts from his published speeches to show the spirit in waich the Land League was conducted during the final months of its career. Addressing the meeting of the League on the 17th May (and he desired to remark that he was at the time responsible to the executive of the Land League for the direction of its public policy), he said-

Our marvellous success is strong from the fact that our principles have been sound, our statements accurate, our objects laudable and necessary for the public good, and that the means which we have put forward for the attainment of these objects, were such as neither in morality, nor in justice can be

Again on the 31st May, addressing the

League, he said-The Government know that this organization sprang into existance because of an imperative necessity. They know it asks nothing but what prolic necessity demands and they know it proposes no means for the furtherance of its objects but the means that religion, and conscience, and morality approve of (hear, hear,)
Then referring to the arrest of his friend John

O'Connor, he said-I will say there was no man in the community who, by nature and by training, by conviction and by the habit of his life, was so truly the friend of public peace, or a more

sincere champion of public order. And then he went on to arge the people to be prudent, and to express his confident rehisnes on the constitutional character of the League, which they were determined to maintain to the end. On the 7th June the Rev. Mortimer O'Connor, parish priest of Ballybunion, in the county Kerry, occupied the chair at the meeting of the League, and

I established a branch of the Land League in my parish and became its president. Every householder in the parish, farmer, laborer, and tradesman, joined it, with the result that the most perfect tranquility prevails and serious crime is altogether unknown. The restraining influence of the League was clearly visible. The same is the tone of the surrounding parishes. It also applies in a greater or less extent to Munster. Should the Gevernment suppress this organization, which walks openly in the light of day, and hides nothing, the population will be brought face to face with the armed forces of the realm." Perhaps that was what the right hon. gen-

tleman desired (Irish cheers.) Without restraining or controlling influences in their struggle for existence our existence our fellow-countrymen will be driven into a course which reason and religion slike condemns.

On the same day he (Mr. Sexton), addressing the Land League, said :--

There was a duty now upon every man who had any influence with the people to advise them to self-control, and that every man should feel it his sacred duty to act as if the safety and welfare of the people depended upon his labor.

And yet he was told that the Land League was an organization which depended upon intimidation and outrage. On the 14th June Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, occupied the chair at the meeting of the Lesgue, and he

They intended to work this movement out on the lines of constitutional agitation-by brain and tongue, and what had never been tried in Ireland before, the powers which the trades union organization gave them.

It might be interesting to the house to know that at the end of July the League, on his motion, so strongly did it feel an interest in the preservation of social order in Ireland, passed a resolution adjuring the Catholics of Ulster not to interfere with the Orangemen on the occasion of the Orange anniversary. The Catholics of Ulster obeyed that request, and, for the first time for many years, there was no breach of the peace in the province of Ulster at that Orange anniversary (Irish cheers). He had not heard that the economy of public finance thus procured by the Land League had been acknowledged by the Government. On the 28th of June he said at a meeting of the League—

We will use every power within the boundary of admitted right, and we will use it firmly in the assertion of our rights to live in our own native land.

On the 5th of July he said: lam proud to be able to claim for the Land League that, for the first time in the history of Ireland, it has effectually interfered between those two sections of the people of the North of Ireland who had been kept apart by

class prejudice and hate.
On the same day he further said, alluding to an arrest that had been made :

He was not only a leader of the people in the South, but applies a thoughtful nature and powerful intellect to the repression of the passions of the people, which might lead to violence and crime. The Government knew this well, and knew also that in his speeches he conveyed that the peaceful objects of the League were sufficient. The Government feeling it was not within the scope of possibility to accuse my friend of inciting to violonce, availed fliemselves of a clause, the cowardly purpose of which was apparent to the Irish members while the bill was passing through the House, and arrested him for treasonable practices.

The Government, he would now add, exercised that clause in a far more conspicuous cause. The right hon, the Secretary of State for the Home Department had, immediately hefore this date, made a speech, in which he had endeavoured, as he endeavoured now by hints and shrugs and anonymous placards, sterner jaller than the right hen gentleman, and "his out of newspapers (laughter and cheered to associate the Land League with the ordinary privileges accorded to outrage, and this was his (Mr. Sexton's) prisoners under the Coercion Act, and replyant alabeatal affa de

earth, sweeping up here a sentence from some which was enacted for enforcement against were the leaders of the League, to do? Were speech, and there a sentence from some news the lowest originals in the land to present the considerable rifle was well the committee of an offende swhich he could only contribute to increase outlet suggest to the House leaders) perceived that the only hope of entended on the heap of rubbishing the last meeting under the regime of this philanthropist of the League which he attended, immediate, were applied to members of that house which is suggest. It is contribute to submit to sub

what he conceived so be the foundation of tences (cheers). The right hon gentleman, those tost cases which had come into violent who had so signalised and so unhappily discenniciation so much of late. He said: tinguished himself was looked upon by the

"The object of the League was to select "The object of the League was to select those test cases, which, upon a view of the condition of the country and the state of the various classes of tenants, will put the question before the court in the form best calcut the capacity or the genius of Cromwell (lond condition of the country and the state of the tion before the court in the form best calculated to serve the country; and to make (theors). He (Mr. Sexton) was amused the known the real point and meaning of the act." At the last meeting of the Lesgue ever

held—the meeting at which the manifesto was read that was the 19th of October the chair was taken by an ecclesiastic as eminent, as able, and as virtuous as any of whom' Ire2 land could boart—the Rev. James Cantwell! the Administrator of the archdiocese of Cashel (cheers); and here they had the last words ever spoke on the platform of the Not only were the members for Cork, Tipper-League. He said-

conclusion, that you yourselves, and, so far as your influence goes over others, will abstaln from using violence of any sort in the country. Our position is passive resistance. We and Cavan (a laugh). The member for the are an unarmed people, and every man of borough of Wexford was then engaged in try. Our position is passive resistance. We sense who loves his country, who wishes to selecting those very cases which the Land do nothing to bring disgrace and injury League had proposed to put before the court. upon it, will do all he can to prevent violent Not only were the political members of the action.

(cheers). With these words the legal existence of the League terminated, and these words were spoken by an eminent and virtuous clergyman from the chair of the association, who had been denounced as the aider and abettor of outrages and intimidation (cheers). These words, he said, the last ever spoken in connection with the League, would remain upon its records to the latest day in defiance of calumny and in repulse of therefore became plain to the leaders falsehood (cheers). The right hon. gentleman told them that he should not have arrested the hon member for Cork and the other members of Parliament if they had confined themselves to giving advice; but in the face of all that had been said, in the face of the public proceedings of the League, in the face of its known, uncontradicted and uncontradic-table, peaceful, passive policy, he had discovered in some mysterious manner that the member for Cork and the other members were responsible not only for advice, but for threats-not merely for threats, but for outrages (cheers). He confessed he was utterly unable to follow the course of reasoning by which the right hon, gentleman arrived at his conclusion (cheers). He arrived at it, as he had just said, by the method of the political scavenger. The hon member pointed out the curious coincidence that only four days elapsed between Mr. Parnell's reply and the Prime Minister's Leeds speech and his arrest, and four days between Mr. Dillon's speech spurning the praises of the Prime Minister and his arrest. He then referred to the extraordinary character of the warrants on which Parnell and himself had been arrested, and showed that the warrant charging them with treasonable practices was an after-thought of the Government. There was not a particle of evidence to

maintain such a charge, and he had been awaiting with some curiosity an account of the reasons for such a formidable charge. Of course the right hon. gentleman endeavored to eke out the contention that it was a treasonable practice to make an organized attempt to replace the Queen's Courts by the courts of irresponsible leaders. So it was, but who made the attempt? (Cheers.) Such an idea never entered into the mind of the Land League or any of its members (cheers). They wished to learn as soon as possible precisely how much the Land Act meant as a nessure of reform for the different classe of tenants in Ireland (hear, hear). During his stay in Ireland from May until the 14th October, when the right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary arrested him, he delivered upwards of a hundred speeches, which certainly afforded a considerable area for the selection of treasonable language if any such existed. But he found he was arrested in consequence of one sentence, in fact one line, in a single speech delivered in the open air at a moment of great excitement to an immense torchlight meeting. He said that "Dublin had broken loose from the lion and the unicorn, and had arrayed itself that evening under the banner of the shamrock and the harp." Certainly he never suspected that those animals were so sacred to the theory of the British Constitution (laughter). might add with perfect accuracy that he was not thinking at the time of the Parliamentary relations which existed between Great Britain and Ireland (hear. hear). He was thinking of certain social aspects of life in the city of Dublin, where the lion and the unicorn, being the signboard of the Castle tradesmen.

hear.) It was rather a jocular allusion on his part to describe the torchlight procession as a happy departure from the old system. It was, however, a dear joke for him (laughter), for the right hon. gentleman pounced upon the phrase-the right hon, and learned gentleman smelt treason in it, and as a consequeuce he was taken out of bed to Kilmainham and put into bed there (laughter) and kept there for eighteen days, during which time he had an ample opportunity of experiencing the philanthrophy, which they were told distinguished the character of the right hon. gentleman by the leader of the Government, in language likely to earn for him an enduring fame (laughter). He believed that the administration of the Coeroion Act will be an endur-

were the types and emblems of a slavish and

toadying section of the community (hear,

ing monument for the right. hon. gentleman -a monument from the top of which long after he has passed away the finger of history would point in contempt and unchanging execution (Irish cheers). He should not pass this subject of the philanthrophy of the right hon. gentleman without saying that, although his condition of health when thrown into Kilmainham was such as might have well earned the consideration of even a he took advantage of it to deny him

was not allowed to see the visitors who Sir William Hercoult has condemned the called at the prison. He went one step further, Line "Willis" He has endeavored to give it and, his being one of the names, he a character which hight prove most suitable to live was proud to say, affixed to the "No Rent" manifesto, he was condemned to solltary confident by the Government. But how finement. So, under the regime of this highlighting at this conclusion? Had he philanthropist, who spent his youth in the

were arrested on false and fraudulent pre-tences (cheers). The right hon gentleman Irish people as a clumsy Oromwell (cheers other night at a conversation between the two front benches as to why the Land League was suppressed on the day the Land Act came into operation. The Land League was not suppressed by the proclamation of Earl Cowper. It had been suppressed already. The proclamation added nothing to the practical effects of the arrests which took place in the previous week. Those arrests drove the Land League practically out of existence. ary and Roscommon and himself put under I appeal and exhort each one of you, in restraint, but the junior member for Queen's County became the subject of a warrant, which, however, was not executed. Warrants were also issued for the members for Wexford League arrested, but the secretary and the clerks in the office, and the secretary's egents and managers who had been sent over all parts of the country for the purpose of settling cases, were arrested and dragged into various prisons. The Government, with all the truculence of the Russian system of police, but without any of the Russian frankness, deprived the League of the means for carrying out the ordinary routine transactions. It of the League, before the issue of the manifesto, that the directing of a letter or an envelops ording of a telegram would lead to the of any man. At the mo-ment when they had prepared hundreds of test cases, and use of the legal skill at the service of the League to put those cases before the court in the most effective form-at that moment the Government, by a hypocritical and fatally effective policy, arrested the political, clerical, and business staff of the League, and it was a miserable fiction to say that the suppression of the League was reserved for the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant (hear, hear). The leaders of the League wanted in the first place to get the rents adjudi cated upon, and secondly to secure the tenants against the expenditure of money in legal casts. The plan now in force was that every case in the Land Courts apeaks for itself and for nothing else. The plan of the member for Cork, infinitely more economical and statesmanlike, was this, that test cases should be selected in every district, sometimes it might be the case of an estate, on which the rents had been raised to confiscation of improvements, sometimes of a mountairous region, on which the improvements were slight—at all events their determina. 000. tion was to exclude examples of various descriptions of tenants in every part of Ireland. Their conviction was that when the test cases had been adjudicated upon, say to the number of one thousand or two thousand, there would then be on record decisions of the court which would enable the other landlords and tenants to see what would be the result of their own cases when they went into court. In that way it was hoped that two or three thousand cases would do the work of 200,000 or 300,000 (hear, hear.) Upon the day succeeding his arrest Mr. Parnell was interviewed by a reporter of the Freeman's Journal, who asked the hon, member if his arrest would not have an effect upon the policy which the League would then pursue. Let the house hearken to Mr. Parnell's answer, which was that he should expect the League to make no change in the policy which had been declared at the Convention, and that if the country would faithfully carry out that policy the whole of their requirements would be fulfilled (hear, hear.) But when in the course of the succeeding days Mr. Parnell saw the policy of the right hon, gentleman, and his unmistak-able determination to strike the League out of effective existence, and that the leaders of the League could no longer raise hand or foot to help the tenants to bring their cases into court, then, and only then, did the hon. member for Cork perceive the necessity of (Mr. Sexton) was free to confess that he was levent." one of those who had frequently urged the issue of that manifesto, and who must take the credit or blame, or responsibility as the case might be, of having offered to the hon. member some of those arguments which induced him to perceive the necessity of that manifesto. Now he would charge the Chlet Secretary with having taken from that manifesto and using them against Mr. Parnell' words which it did not contain (hear, hear). It would be worth while for the house to listen to what the manifesto really said. The manifesto declared that this course (no rent) had been deliberately forced on the country while the Land Act was as yet untested, in order to strike down the only powers which have extracted solid benefit for the tenant farmers of Ireland from the Act. It also said that cases of an essential character which had been prepared with great labor—which he (Mr. Sexton) could well confirm—had been put down for rest, Mr. Parnell sat far into the night elaborating the details of these cases, selecting with all the force of his intellect those which might most fairly and fully raise the cases of the tenants generally before court. The manifesto also stated that the Land League had no longer the means of presenting those test cases into court. The leaders of the League found themselves in Kilmsinham, and owing to the cowardice and fatulty of the Government, there was nothing left for them but to continue the war in the spirit in which

> blow. But what were the real words of the manifesto? The Executive of the National Land League, forced to abandon the policy of testing the Land Act, feels bound to advise the tenant farmors of Ireland from this forth to pay no rent until the Government relinquishes the existing system of terrorism, and restores the constitutional rights of the

it had begun, and to strike back blow for

people. higher this conclusion? Had he judged to the said the cabin, and who was spending association which had been established to the household. They should be taught to defeat the claims of (Cheers from the Irish members). At that

taught the people that the payment of rent to the landlords in any degree was in effect the formation and establishment of a fund for the execution and establishment of a fund for the execution and eviption of the tenants (hear, hear). He trusted that he had strictly ilmited print gefined the the region given to the tenants, and that the period during which the advice was to be offered was a period limited, not by the Land League, but by the Government (hear, hear). The people of Ireland had placed themselves in the hands of the Government with its infant Hercules, with a body-guard of 60,000 troops. The : Government, had all the power on their side. They had the landlords and their wealth opposed to the unlettered and the ignorant people of Ireland, and he asked the Government to equalize the conflict to let the conflict be a fair one, so that there might be two sides in the struggle, and the moment the Government restored the constitution to the people, the manifesto of no rent would become a dead letter (loud cheers). He expressed the sincere and fervent hope that the tenants of Ireland would have the courage as well as the wisdom to stand upon the lines of the "No Rent Mani-

(esto " (cheers). The hon, member resumed his scat, having spoken for two hours and twenty minutes. The nouse divided on the amendment at five minutes to eight o'clock amidst the cheers of the Irish members, who had challenged the Attorney-General for Ireland to address the house. For the amendment......30

Against98 Majority against......... 68 The house then divided on the original motion-For the motion......87 Majority 65

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises it has no equal.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Frederick Weber, of Geneva, Switzerland, is dead.

On the lowest computation, 550,000 tons of fish are annually taken in British waters, and of Life, has left us, in his verse, a memory that Prof. Huxley estimates the take of herrings in

the North Sea at 3,000,000,000. The importation of eggs into Great Britain last year was 750,000,000, or about two dozen for each man, woman, and child in the country. Their money value was over \$10,000,-

In the far north of Europe spring has been unusually early this year. Primroses and rosebuds were gathered in Danish gardens in January, and the starling, the first harbinger of spring, had arrived from the south in flocks.

years' imprisonment for defrauding a jeweller, has just been pardoned by the German Emperor, on condition of his at once leaving Prussia and never returning. Forty-sight Italian theatres have been

The Russian Prince Eristoff, who was sen-

closed during the present season as financial was open a month age, and in Bologna the failures. In Rome only the Apollo Theatre city had to vote the theatre a subsidy of 40,000 lire to prevent it from closing its doors. There lately died in Paris a remarkable

man in the person of Mr. Blindworth, who was called the "Dean of the European Corps of Spies." The son of an English mechanic, who had settled at Gottingen, he passed bis life as a political state spy, and grew rich in the business. Of the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, the

Leeds Mercury says: "If an earthquake were to swallow up London to-morrow, and Mr. Lowther were fortunately to survive the catastrophe, his first thought upon the subject would be of the benefits which the Con- ly same? Is he now truly in God's Acre? the manifesto described as "no rent." He servatives might or might not obtain from the Louis Bosch, aged 13, rose in a Taunton

Massachusetts, court, while George Whitwell was on trial for assault on a woman, and with tests streaming down his checks, dcclared himself the real criminal. He had been hired to knock the woman down in the dark, and did it brutally; but his conscience would not let him see an innocent man con-

The London Telegraph says that a school of fine arts is about to be established at Constantinople, that lectures are to be given there on asthetics, and that the professorship is to be tendered to Occar Wilde on his return from America. 'He would help, it is believed, to kindle some intensity in the dull souls of the Mussulmans by teaching them to be utterly utter.

Whenever a member of the British royal family receives an English order, the cost of the "insignia" and the fees are paid by the an adjudication in the Land Courts. He was nation. The Duke of Cambridge has been aware that for many days preceding his armade a Knight of the Thistle. No one would made a Knight of the Thistle. No one would grudge him his thistle, but when it comes to the country having to pay about £500 for this weed being conferred upon him it is a very different matter.

A WORD WITH PARENTS.

If you are a farmer do not overwork your children, and thus by a hard and dreary life drive them off to the cities. Arise at a rea sonable hour in the morning, take an hour's rest after each meal, and quit at five or six o'clock in the afternoon. Let the young people, in games and other amusements, have happy time the remainder of the day. There is no reason why a farmer's family should be deprived of recreation and amuse ment, any more than others.

Teach your children those things which they will need when they become men and women. As women, they should know how to cook, how to make a bed, how to preserve cleanliness and order throughout the house how to ornament their rooms, to renevate furniture and clothing, how to sing, how to ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

HIT IJ. J. HAYES, AGED 29.)

O God! In thy infinite mercy

Yearns to pillage the grave of its booty.
To give like to my darling again: 2077 1840
11.1 203/0'0 mg train having have lessened the angular I suffered.
Twould have lessened the angular I suffered.
Pressing them, knowing him dead: 217

If my arms could have held him within them.
His heat beating close to my own.
I think I'd have been less reluctant.
To murmur God, thy will be done

But torn from me thus without warning

Not even one-word of farewell, Can you blame me! My God, if heart-broken, My grief makes me prone to rebel. Yet, I'm trying to stiffe my sorrow.

To crush vain regrets from my breast,
O Mother of Dolors I in pity;
Teach, teach me, "t'is all for the best."
Pray God in his mercy to paidon,
My heart for its wilfulness now,

And to tutor my soul to subjection, That I to His flat may bow.

T. K. MONTREAL HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS BY THE STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. In sympathy with the wide-spread feeling

of sorrow at the death of America's sweetest singer, the students of the College of Ottawa held commemorative exercises yesterday afternoon, in honor of the deceased poets After, feeling and eloquent remarks, from students representing almost every State in the Union, as well as the broad Dominion of Canada, a committee was chosen to express in a fitting series of memorial resolutions the students' tribute to his name. The following were adopted :-

IN MEMORIAM. " He was not of an age but for all time!" WHEREAS—' We know, they do not err,
Who say that when the Poet dies,
Mute nature mourns her worshipper, And celebrates his obsequies."

And WEBBBAS-It befitteth us, who from our infancy have been instructed and delighted by the sweet singing of the gifted man who has just closed his eyes in earthly rest, to lay our little offering at his tomb, while we feel that the Master of Life and Death has but removed his singer from this brief life which:

" Is but a suburb of the life elysian, Whose portal we call Death. Therefore, bo it RESOLVED .

I We will be patient, and assuage the feeling, We may not wholly stay."

"He is not dead, the one of our affection, But gone unto that school Where he no longer needs man's poor pro-And Christ himself doth rule. "----

RESOLVED, that he who sang so well his Pealm is deathless, and which will remind us ever, that:-

"We cannot make our lives sublime." and with the cry "Excelsior" upon our lips, and in our

hearts, we may know how truly he said : " Life is real! Life is earnest!

And the grave is not its goal." And be it further RESOLVED, that in sympathy with the mighty people whose bearts are common in his world of inspired music, we, the students of the Cellege of Ottawa deplore the loss of the beloved Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; and while tenced a few months ago in Berlin to two know that his name and works will live on, we and satisfy in a measure the great void we, in common with the world of letters, sustain in our midst; still, we can but express, our sincere hope that the broken circle, of those negrest and degrest to his one-time burning heart, may know some surcease of sorrow in the universal mourning, and find a halm and

He spoke his thought, he sang his song, Because he pitied, felt and inew; He never glorified a wrong, Or sang approval of the untrus."——

Students' Committee on Resolutions-John . Farrelly, New York; John S. Concannon, Boston, Mass.; Lawrence J. O'Reilly, New York; Edward F. O'Sullivan, Lawrence, Mass; Daniel Burns, Rochester, N.Y.

Ottawa, March 27, 1882 LONGFELLOW, THE PSYCHOLOGIST.

What has become of this great mind? What has become of him who so successfully 'left foot-prints on the sance of time?" Has he found a reward that will outlive his earth-

God's Acre! Yes, that blessed name imparts
Comfort to those who in the grave have sown
The seed, that they have garnered in their
hearts,
Their bread of life, alas! no more their own.

Has the meditative spirit of a long psycho

ogical experience ever awakened in him a desire to find the only sun-light path in which that soul might safely travel to its adequate end? The more we love our domestic post of the age, the more we have been moved and enchanted by his sweet song, the more medicine.

"They and truly noble in-

struments. Every great ertist prefers them." - Car-

reno.

we have admired the genius that could so well touch the tender chords of the heart-and make it answer in emotion to the history of his lyre, the more do we ask ourselves the question, what has become of him?

we are led to believe that he believed in the spirituality of the soul.

"Dust thou art to dust returnest.

Was not spoken of the soul."

But, with his, passionate, love for nature, and in her description did he excel) has he not lived so sumptrously in the domain of sense as to forsake the study and word-painting of apiritual comfort. Has he not neglected the search for Divine Truth, in his eagerness to find and lisp in numbers the most elevating of human truths. Are not his own words indicative of the only faith in which he wished to live and find a guiding star—bis faith in nature.

Through woods and, mountain-passes, ... The words, like anthems, roll,
They are chanting solemn masses,
Singing, "Pray for this poor soul,
Pray,—pray!"

And the hooded clouds like friars,
Tell their heads in drops of rain,
And patter their doleful prayers;
But their prayers are ALL IN VAIN,
ALL IN VAIN.

We would like to have seen such words in the mouth of men! But itis not for us to judge. Mysterious are the ways of Providence, True to the last words in his pealm of life.

Learn to labour and to wait.' the last moment of the poet's life may have brought him divine fruit for human labour and now

The forests utter a moan Like the voice of one who crieth, In the wilderness alone, 'Vex not his ghost.' Long.

Jacob Lookman, Buffalo, N.Y., says he has

been using Or. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

FASHION NOTES.

Buff tints are revived New beiges are striped. Ombre fabrics are out of style. Chene silks are coming into favor. Scarf rings are now worn by ladies. Velvet ribbon is seen on new bonnets. Silk-muslin bews are worn at the throat. Ecru, white, and tinted batistes will be

worn. Yokes on night gowns are going out of Vogue. Small capotes with triple plumes are in

favor. Black toilets predominate since Lent began. Polonaises rival pointed bodices on new dresses.

A tiny silver tempot is the newest waich charm. Silver hair-pins are used by grey haired ladies.

Four shades are seen in the new change. able silks. Paniers are draped in heavy folds around

the hips. Satin-faced repped silk will supersede twilled sating.

Puffs are worn in tabliers, in panels, and on tournures.

Terra-cotta red gowns are in favor for street dresses. Pink and pale chocolate make a lovely

combination. Bracelets are the favorite article of izwellory this season.

Marie Antoinette etyles will prevail in spring costumes. Copper buttons are wern on copper-colored cioth dresses.

Virginia gold is a pale shade that is to replace old gold ...

Tinted mulls will not be so fashionable as cream and white. Spanish lace is dyed in many shades to

match spring goods. Plaided and striped white mull muslins will be much worn.

. Dotted and plain mulis are both brought out again this season. Voile Virginie is a lovely crapy form of

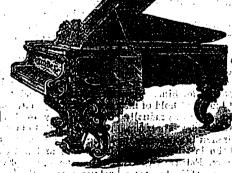
the favorite nun's veiling. Round or oval fans and screens of pescocks' feathers are in favor. Filagree silver button in bullet shape are

used on dark costumes. PORTLAND, Ont., Feb. 26,1880. S. S. Scovil writes :- I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and

the same has always given my customers en-

tire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in

recommending it as a good and reliable family



laid my fing-erson."--Rive King.

Weber's is he FINEST IANO I ever

THE TWO LEADING PIANOS OF AMERICA! WEBER A NO STEINWAY CONTRASTED.

In speaking of these two Planos, we do not ignore the claims of other makers. The Chickering, Knabes, Decker & Son, Decker, Bres., Vose & makers. The Chickering, Knabes, Decker & Son, Decker, Bres., Vose & makers. The Chickering, Itanos, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures as distinct. In those that are acknowledged works. Of act. They are generally well, and honestly made, and, being manufactured of act. They are generally well, and honestly made, and, being manufactured of the musician, the artist or which this noble instrument is capable, the Planothe grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, must seek these results from either.

must seek these results from either of the two great names that head this article.

"The Weber and Steinway Plant of are universally acknowledged to "the Weber and Steinway Plant of are not; nor have they ever been, be the feading Pisnos of American The Cal sense there is positively little strictly speaking, rivals. In w meets a bout the same. Both makers difference between them, and the cest is bout the same. Both makers difference between them, and the cest is a risk meet of for are during the makers of the same of the same between them. The steinway Pisnos doubtless possess great comparison between them. The steinway Pisnos doubtless possess great power and smortly perhaps equal in this respect to Weber four her the comparison ends. They cannot approach, the weber for purity; richness and volubility—three qualifications which is combined give that distinct and perfect articulation, which only one hears in vocal organs of, the highest order and calibre. Hence all the primal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists. They are sympathelic, and their public performances and private use. of expression in so remark capable of giving the various lights and shades of expression in so remark able a manner as to make them incomparably; unperior to any other plane of this ago."—Spectator.

NEW YORK PIANO C OMPANY, 226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET A CHESTA. STREET SU-TOT OF STREET STRE

"behinger tempore at the second consequence of some prison regulation cowardly solion taken lowered it. What that
"behinger tempore at him rest our menote and a second common regulation and the second common regulation regulation and the second regulation regulation regulation and the second regulation regu the contractor was to be a first to the safe secondary of the framework of the or problem is then tions the amount of the comment for any action where it is profit. euro 1914 e nova de la composició de la

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