TOANY OT TURN THE KEY AND MY BAIRN COUTSIDE."

In U .10 village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., there is a tender sentiment, or custom, still prevailing. When one of the family has been buried, or gone away, the house-door is left unlocked for seven nights, lest the defeated might, in some way, feel that he was locked out of his old home.

"Suspense is worse than bitter grief-"Suspense is worse than butter griet—
The lad will come no more;
Why should we longer watch and wait
Turn the key in the door.
From weary days and lonely nights
The light of hope has fled;
I say the ship is lost, good wife,
And our barrn is dead."

" Husband, the last words that I spoke, Just as he left the shore,
Were: 'Come thou early, come thou late.'
Thou'lt find an open door;
Open thy mother's heart and hand,
Whatever else betide.' And so I cannot turn the key

" Seven years is naught to mother love, And seventy times the seven : And seventy times the seven:
A mother is a mother still.
On earth or in God's heaven.
I'll watch for him, I'll pray for him—
Prayer as the world is wide—
Ent, Oh! I cannot turn the key
And layer my being outside.

And my bairn outside.

And leave my bairn outside. " When winds were loud and snow lay white

And storm-cl uds drifted black,
I've heard his step—for heart can hear
I know he's coming back. What if he came this very night, And he the house-door tried, And found that we had turned the key. And our bairn outside !"

The good man trimmed the candle light Threw on another log,
Then suddenly he said: "Good wife!
What ails—what ails the dog!
And what als you! What do you hear?" She raised her eyes and cried:
Wide open fling the house-door now

For my bairn's outside. Scarce said the words, when a glad hand Flung wide the household door, " Dear mother ! Lather ! I am come ! I need not leave you more!"

That night, the first in seven long years, The happy mother sighed;
Father, now you may turn the key
For my baim's inside!"

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKES

Incalculable Loss to Life and Property-Graphic Description of the Scares nerong the Populace Buring the Shocks.

Rone, Feb. 23.—Two shocks of earthquelec were felt at Nice at 6 o'clock this morning. The earth rocked, the walls crocked, and on some cases frail tenements were thrown to the ground. People rushed from their houses and fell upon their knees in the streets praying for deliverance from sudden death. Visitors to the city have become thoroughly frightened and are bearing the place. Many persons were injured by fulling debris. Much alarm is felt lest there be a recurrence of the shock. The Prince of Wales, who was in Nice a shock. The Frince of Wales, who was in Side at few days ago, witnessing the festivities, which precede the Lenten season, had taken his departure and was safe at Cannes. The shocks were also felt at Monte Carlo and Monaco, at which places they were so severe that rocks were detached from the chies and precipitated into the sea. The disturbances extended as far

LONDON, Feb. 22, 2.30 p.m.-Advices from Nice at noon state that many casualties were caused by the certhquake there this morning. The people are panic stricken and the entire population is in the streets. The railway station is besieged with visitors who are anxious to leave at the first chance that offers itself. Two houses, one in St. Etienne street and one in St. Phillippe street and Maron Bourke were destroyed by the earthquake. Three persons are buried in the ruins of these buildings. There was also a slight shock at Marseilles this morning. The walls of a number of houses in that city were cracked. Shows were also felt at Leghorn and Milan and several places in the province of Genon, Italy.
LONDON, Feb. 23.—Advices from Nice at

noon say that, at the time of the earthquake, this morning, the Riviera was crowded with English and American tourists and persons of distinction. When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ballroom costumes returning to their homes from the last carnival ball of the winter season. To these the earthquake came with peculiar terror. The shocks were felt with great severity at Savona, near Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and eleven persons killed. The Prince of Wales being at Cannes, the Queen became exceedingly auxious concerning him when she learned of the earthquak's. Her Majesty at once telegraphed him. The Prince immediately telegraphed a reassuring reply, saying he was well and uninjured. The Government taking into consideration the popular concern about the safety of the Prince, have requested him to return to England as soon

as he can conveniently to allay anxiety.

London, Feb. 23.—Further despatches concerning the earthquake in the South of Europe this morning state two violent shocks were felt at Toulon at 6 o'clock. The first shock was of fifteen seconds' duration, the second of twelve seconds. The movement was from west to east. At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first shock, which was very viclent, lasted for a minute. The second and third shocks were not as heavy as the first. Many persons at this place rushed to the sea shore for safety and nobody was injured. At Avignon three shocks were experienced between 6 and 8 shocks were experienced between 6 and 8 Mount Etna. The director of the Turin o'clock. The first shock was very severe and observatory telegraphs that the seismic inawakaned everybody in the place. Several shocks were felt at Geneva at 6 o'clock.

Rosse, Feb. 23.—The earthquake this morning devastated the whole of the Italian Riviera. At Noli, on the Gulf of Genoa, and not far from Savona, several houses fell and fifteen persons were killed. Six persons were killed and thirty wounded at Oneglia, also on the gulf of Genoa. At Diano-Marino, near Oneglia, scores of people were killed and hundreds injured. Fully one-third of the town was destroyed. A second and severer shock of earthquake has occurred in Genos, Pavis, Lucca, Cunes, Albissola, Porto Maurizio, Oneglia and Noli, At Savona eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured. Immense damage was done to pro-

perty.
London, Feb. 24.—An official despatch from Caunes says that no injury was done to lile or property there, but that a great panic prevails. Further details from the Riviera increase the disaster. At Cervo, near Diano Marino, 300 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Lailway traffic is suspended beyond Savona. The prisoners in the Government jail at Final-borgo, alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape, but were overcome by the guards. At Genoa the shock was very violent and the the Callo Folice theatre to witness a gala cessfully. performance, and the greatest alarm was a manifested when the shock came; Affirm The Judge of a police court has business the churches suffered severely. In the neighbor reduced to a "fine" point.

borhood of Dordigers many houses fell, killing the immates.

Ing the immates.

Rose, Feb. —At Nice the earthquake shocks caused an awful surprise to crowds of maskers returning home from the carnival festivals in their fancy costumes, worn and becraggled by the night exercises and looking dull and dreary under the glars of the early morning sun light. The first shock created an immediate panic. Women ecreamed in terror, and there was a wild rush in a l drections for safety from what every one thought to be an awful impending calamity. The barking of dogs and clanging of church bells added to the momentary terror. People first rushed to the church of Notre Danie and besieged the confessionals, and the dramatic scene was presented of many atrong men on scene was presented of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came a record shock and terror was depicted upon every face. The praying crowds bastened outside the church for

The troops were called out to keep order among crowds besieging the railway throughout

the city.
NICE, Feb. 24.—Although the earthquake was much less serious in France than in Italy the panic here has been excessive. People are depressed by the carnival dissipations, and their imaginations have painted the event in the darkest colors. Exerbitant rates are charged for all conveyances. There is a crush of visitors who desire to leave fearing a renewal of the shocks. Nobody dares to sleep in a house. Wagons, carriages, ships, cabins, and other available conveniences have been secured at available conveniences have been secured at high prices, the owners camping out. The streets are filled with people carrying bedding. Visitors have deserted the hotels, and are sitting in long rows of chairs in the streets. The beliry of St. Augustin's Church, Nice, fe'l down. The Prince of Wales has gone to Monte Carlo. There are rumors of enormous to Monte Carlo. There are rumors of enormous and twice that sum on the merchants' damage in the mountains caused by avalanches put in motion by the sheeks. The river fed by Petrarch's fountain and done and the sheeks. She Petrarch's fountain suddenly overflowed, but

soon subsided. Rome, Feb. 21.—Several slight shocks were telt in Rome, but no damage was done.

Two sharp shocks of earthquake was felt in Corsica and several persons killed at Mentone by the collapse of the Gendarmerie barracks.

St. Michael' Church was badly damaged and the persons with the persons to the collapse of persons. the post-office wrecked. A number of persons

were wounded.

An inmate of the Convent of the Holy Sacrament at Nice died from fright. The shocks affected a wide occentric area. The first shock occurred at 6.30 and the last at 16 o'clock. Up to the present time ascounts are vague and conflicting, but there seems to have been no damage done in the inland towns. The earthquake was felt throughout Liguria and Piedmont, but the wires are broken and news travels slowly. l'exple everywhere spent the night in the open air. At Leghorn the earthworks had a and been scattered far and wide over the strong undulatory movement accompanied by beach, like sea shells, but more other golden inderground rumblings and lasted 12 seconds. similar. At Lucca the shock lasted 40 seconds. At Genoa it lasted one minute and created the greatest excitement, but so far as ascertained

no damage was caused.

Berlin, Feb. 24—Papers here call attention to the fact that several days ago there was published a statement that the annular eclipse of the sun visible in the Southern hemsphere would be accompanied by an extremely strong ismic phen mena, owing to the coincident influence of sun and moon on the earth.

Rose, Feb. 24.—Details have been received of the results of the earthquakes yesterday, of the results of the earthquakes yesterday, showing the effects were far more scrions than was thought. The loss of life, and the most stortling news comes from Genoese Riveria. Over 1,500 people were killed in that district. At the village of Bajard, eith sted at the top of a hill, a number of inhibitants took refuge in the church when the shock were first felt. Subsequently, a greater shock demolished the church and three hundred of the people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in the sections of Indy visited by the earthquake was sections of Irrly visited by the earthquake was immense and widesuread.

London, Feb. 21.—Another shock was felt

at Mentone to-day. It was so revere that houses ever, possess a c were shaken, but no one injured. Additional know not what. details concerning the damage done by yester day's shocks show in some cases that the villages built on the mountain side toppled into the valley. Three railway trains have been despatched with food for the sufferers. A number d soldlers have been sent, to assist Rome, Feb. 24. - Sixty houses here are tottering and ready to fall from shatterings inflieted by yesterday's carthquakes. Many others are much damaged and in most residences more or less of the furniture was damaged by the severity of the shocks. The Prince of Wales remains at Cannes. Fifty persons were injured at Mentoue and one person was killed. King Charles and Queen Olga, of Wurtemburg, remain in their villa at Nice,

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Two sharp sheeks of carthquake were felt in Corsica. Several persons were killed at Montone by the collapse of the Gendarmerie barracks. St. Michael's Church was badly damaged and the post office wrecked. A number of persons were wounded.

Paris, Feb. 24, 4 p.m.-A renewal of the earthquake shocks occurred in the southern section of France. A terrible disaster is momentarily expected. Nice, Cannes and Mentone are half deserted. Fears are expressed for the safety of the Prince of Wales and the Orleans princes, all of whom are in the country affected.
PARIS, Feb. 24.—Two slight shocks of

earthquake were felt to-day at Nice and Caunes, but no injury was caused. Yesterday's disturbances killed two persons and injured ten at Nice: killed four and injured two at Bari; killed two and injured twelve at Boilere. At Chateau Neuf many were injured. At Savona two houses fell, killing nine persons and injuring fifteen. The whole population of Savona are bivounched about

OVER 2,000 KILLED.

ROME, Feb. 24.-Reports of disaster continue to arrive. The total number of deaths reported up to the present time is about 2,000. Shocks were felt at Parms, Turin and Cosenza. Undulations of the earth were noticed at Catania, in Sicily, at the foot of struments are now quiescent, and that no further disturbance is feared.

FELT IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The seismoscope set up in the physical laboratory at the United States signal office in this city was disturbed by ank accurately recorded at seven hours thirty-nine minutes no seconds a.m., 7:50 meridian time, F. bruary 23rd inst, the arrival at this point of the recent earthquake that was reported to have occurred in France and Italy. A rough calculation gives about five hundred miles per hour as the velocity of transmission.

Helloway's Continent and Pills,—Rheumatism and Neuralgia—Though the former classes remorselessly attacks persons of all ages, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the persovering use of these remedies will infallibly cure both complaints. After the effected parts have been dili-gently fomented with hot brire, and tne skin thoroughly dried. Holloway's Ointment must be rubbed in firmly and evenly for a few minutes twice a day, and his wills taken according to the printed time his pills taken according to the printed girections wrapped round each box of his medicine, Both Cintment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public ducal polace and many bouses were seriously and no invalid who attentively reads them can damaged. There was an enormous crowd at how be at any loss how to doctor himself suc-

THE GOLD POURED/INTO THE SEA BY. WRECKS....

The memory of the loss of £200 000 of silver and gold will survive the drowning of one thousand sculs in a coup. There was the Lutine, for instance. She was of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captain Skynner, and she went ashore on the banks of the Pay Island passage on the night of Oct. 9, 1799. At first she was reputed to have had £600,000 sterling in specie on board. This was afterward confrom the Bullion Office makes the whole the amount about £140,000 sterling." "If," I Brif find in a contemporary account, "the wreck of the unfortunate Lutine should be discovered there may be reason to hope for the discovery of the bullion."

In the reign of James II. some English ad venturers fitted out a vessel to search for a ad weigh up the cargo of a rich Spanish kip which had been lost on the coast of Spanish which had been lost on the coast of Spanish kip America. They succeeded, and brough knowe £300,000, which had been fifty four /ears at the Duke of Albemarle £90,000

A medal was struck in honor of the event in 1687.

was struck in honor of the event to 1687.

There was a very coatty veck in 1767.

She was a Dutch East Indian ws, and foundered in a storm within three leagues of the Texel, taking down all is the state of 1588 went down in the last century alone in the shape of wild, silver and plate. She was the annual register ship, as the term then was, and had in the 10,000 ounces of gold on account of the King. 10,000 onness of go' at on account of the King, and when.

ln the rame year the Butch lost the Antor detta, an Indianan, and with her sank 1700,000 seerling, beside jer als of great value. The Royal Charter is the most notable modern instance of the w rock of a "treasure' ship that I can just n sw call to hand. She life Australia with £350,000 in her. Of this tum, says Char les Dickens in his chapter on this dreadful shipwreck in the "Uncommercial Traveller," £300,000 worth were recovered, at the ti me of the novelist's visit to the spot where the had driven ashore. "The great bulk of the remainder," writes Dickens, "was surely and steadily coming up. Same less of sover-eigns there would be, of course; indeed, at first sovereigns had drifted in wire the sand, treasure would be found. So tremendous had At Genoa, Turin and Milan the effec's were the force of the sea been when it broke the ship that it had beaten one great ingot of gold deep into a solid and heavy piece of her solid iron work, in which also several loose sovereigns, that the ingot had swept in before it, had been found as firmly imbedded as though the iron had been I quist when they had been forced there." This is a curiosity of disaster, but mightly suggestive of the sea's miserly trick of concealing her plunder. -London Telegraph.

will not cure. 4-That gelatine is nutritious. It will not keep a cat alive. Beef tea and g latine, however, possess a certain reparative power, we

5-That cheese is injurious in all cases. It is, as a rule, contra-indicated being usually indigestible; but it is a concentrated natriment and a waste-repairer, and oiten

craved. 6-That an egg is equal to a pound of meat, and that every sick person can eat eggs. Many, especially those of nervous or bilious temperament, cannot cat them; and to such eggs are injurious.

7—That the cravings of a retient are

whims and should be denied. The ecomach often needs, craves for, and digests articles not laid down in any dietary. Such, for example, as fruits, pickles, jures, cake, ham or bacon with fat, cheese, butter and milk.

8-That an inflexible diet may be marked out which shall apply to every case. Choice of a given list of articles allowable to given cases must be decided by the opinion of the stomach. The stomach is right and the theory wrong, and the judgment admits no appeal.

A diet which would keep a healthy man healthy might kill a sick man, and a diet sufficient to sustain a sick man would not keep a well man alive. Increased quantity of food, especially of liquids, does not mean increased nutriment, rather decrease, since digestion is overtaxed and weakened. Strive to give the food in as concentrated a form as possible. Consult the patient's stomach in preference to his cravings; and if the stomach rejects a certain article go not force

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale. writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, con cluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has an eved cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

ROME AND CANADA.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE CHURCH. ROME, Feb. 25.-The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Canadian Church College took place at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Cardinal Howard officiating. Among those present were Cardinals Gibbons and Tasche-reau, Mgrs. O'Connell of the American College, O'Callaghan of the English College, Campbell of the Sasteb College, Arabbichus Cirbus & the of the Scotch College, Archbishop Kirby of the Irish College, Bishop Keene of Richmond, Va., and other Church dignataries. The Church was dedicated to Saint Joseph. The spectacle was solemn, and religiously beautiful.

Among the Warmest Advocates of the use of Northrop & Lymno's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure are ladies formerly in deli and Dyspepte Cure are taches formerly in deli-cate health, whose viger and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debility of long standing, chronic billiousness, weakness of the tack and kidneys, feminine ailments and obstinate types of nervous indigestion, are overcome by it.

The books that Bacon said would be di gested are probably those which have been

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why net be fair about it and buy her a box?

I No love is so intense as that of the eighteenyear-old youth for the twenty-six-year-old

THE WITC A'S FATE. A CRUEL PREJUDICE O .F OLD TIMES MORE THAN

RQU/ JLED NOW. Not many decar ses ago in this country, the people were ex lited over witchcraft. Persons suspected were thrown into the water; if not witcher, they would drown; if they were witcher, they would swim ashore, and

were door sed!
Not m any years ago if a person were taken ick with advanced disorder of the kidneys an article arising from deman d, and that it the r nysician would pronounce the disease applies to everything caps de of being sold. Bril have discase, and when so declared, he from labor to land. Am at's labor is his own, re arded his responsibility at an end, for he may employ it upo an object for his own independently.

afflicted, he would say, "Oh, a slight attack tring in the zuarket will depend upon the of the kidneys; will be all right in a little demand for it, and the price will fluctuate of the kidneys; will be all right in a little while." He knew to the contrary. But if according as the demand is greater or he could keep his patient on his hands for a less; they demand is not created by the few months, he knew a would derive a great revenue from his case, and then when the disease had progressed to a certain stage. he would state the facts and retire, exonerated from all blame.

But the error of supposing the disease incurable, has swayed the public mied, long after the fact has ceased to be. But public opinion has been educated to the true status | the invention, the thing itself is his, but it of the case by those who have discounted the incurability theory, and the public recornizes and testifice to the fact that Warner's safe ozre is a specific for this disease. This has been shown with thousands of testi. simply because people want it and are willing

Upon referring to them in our files we find that \$5,000 reward will be given to any one who can prove that so far as the manufacturers know they are not genuine, and that hundreds of thousands similar in character could be published, if it were necessary.

This condition of things is very amusing to the journalist, who looks upon all sides of every question. Proof should be accepted by ail, but prejudice fights proof for many years. It seems strange that when a proprietary medicine is doing the good that Warner's safe cure is that the physicisms do not publicly endorse it. Many of them, we Mr. George's theory is that this "uncarned are told, privately prescribe it.

A few years ago, as stated, when a man had Bright's disease, the doctor boldly announced it because he thought it relieved him of responsibility.

(and hundreds of thousands of common people die of the same disease), we are told that doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's is the property not the price it will bring, disease of the kidneys and say that they die The price is not a quality of the thing any of paralysis, of apoplexy, of pneumonia, of consumption, of general debility, of rheumatism, of heart disease, of blood poisoning, or some other of the names of the direct effects of kidney discuse. They are not the real disease itself.

We sometimes wonder if they avoid stating the real cause of discase for fear they will drive the public into patronage of the only scientific proprietary specific for kidney diseases and the thousand and one diseases that originate in inactive kidneys.

We do not believe every advertisement we read. Some people perhaps may regard this ness to inquire into the reason why A is will. article as an advertisement and will not believe it, but we are candid enough to say that we believe the parties above mentioned have stated their case and proved it, and nuder such circumstances the public is unwise if it is longer influenced by adverse prejudice.

DOUBLY BENEFITED.

There is no one remedy known that has more curative power over dyspepsia and liver conditions likewise influence the labor mar-complaint than Burdtek Blood Bitters. "I ket and indeed influence our whole comhad liver complaint and my husband was so mercial system and is by no means a special bad with dyspepsia that he could not labor. One dozen bottles of B. B. B. has enabled us both to attend to our usual work," reports Mrs. John A. Campbell, of Brighton, N.B.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S BAIT BILL

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND THE IM-PERIAL ASSENT DEMANDED -WRAT THEY SAY IN WASHINGTON.

ance by the Crown is deepening and spreading. ance by the Grown is despening and spreading. Gov. Leavoeux storedy recommends its acceptance. Courtney Kenny, M.P., gave noticely esterday in the British House of Commonsthat he would ask the Government on Thursday why the Newfoundland Bait Bill was vetoed. Newfoundland wants the bill to protect hait fishes, which are the food of cod. If these are destroyed the and will discound the first the code of the code destroyed the cod will disappear. It is also required to keep in check French competition. Washington, Feb. 22.—The despatch from St. John's, Nild., saying that the Assembly of that Province has unanimously passed a bill to prohibit the sale of bait to French and American fishing vessels has caused very little comment here. Representative Hill, ittle comment here. Representative 1111, of Illinois, an ex-assistant Secretary of State, said:—"Af France is included in that not it may result in serious State, and :— If Prance is included in that exclusive act it may result in serious consequences unless the act is general in it its application. No nation will submit to be singled out in this manuer without resent. ing the act, and besides this France has a treaty with Great Britain very similar to that which existed between the United States and England before the fisheries clause was abrogated. As far as the act of the St. John's Assembly applies to United States fishermen it can have little effect. It is simply another descrate attempt on the rest of correctly. desperate attempt on the part of our neighbors desperate attempt on the part of our neighbors to force us to admit their fish free of duty."

Mr. Belmont, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, said:—"It is in line with the recent act of the Dominion Parliament, and will have no further effect, as the Dominion Act has already received the attention of Congress."

ground that there is not sufficiet time to pass a

bill in the House differing so radically from the

Senate bill with any hope of securing the con-currence of the Senate in the existing state of business. MORE THAN CLAIMED. "For the past four or five years," says Mrs. Emery, of Cottan, Ont., "I have been subject to kidney troubles. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. It has done me more good than what was claimed for it. I

can recommend it to all sufferers from like

AN EXPLOSION.

diseases."

Boston, Feb. 24.—Late last night a bomb was thrown into North street from Everett court by some unknown person and exploded with a great noise. Many panes of glass were broken. The houses in the vicinty were shaken and occupants rushed into the street.

HUMOROUS.

The most humorous man is not always the happiest; the man who has scrofulous humor or any other obstinate humor of the blood does not feel very lively, at least not until he is cured, which, by the way, Burdock " UNEARNED INCREMENT."

If things were called by their common names instead of being mystified by high sounding titles, ordinary people would under. stand a great many things which appear to be beyond their capacity. Certain political economists have written very learner by on what they term "unearthed morewould be p at to death! In any event, they ment." If we will strip the question were door aed!

Not w any years ago if a person were taken it means simply the increased w arket price of Arded his responsibility at an end. for ne may employ at an objection me may employ at an object laborer and consequently the enhanced value which attaches to the product in consequence of i'. may be called "uncerned increment." A farmer may invent a certain device for Opening his gate, no one will question his right to use it for that purpose; under our patent laws he may obtain the ex-clusive right to manufacture and self may be uselese and he may never realize out of it the cost of obtaining the patent, but it on the other hand there arises a great demand for it, the thing will have a high market value to pay for it. An acre of ground in the middle of a prairie is worth intrinsically as much as the same quantity of land in the heart of a greateity; it will support just as large abouse, but the market price of either will depend upon the demand for it. Now, it is folly to assert that the owner of any kind of property, no matter where it is situated, is not entitled to the price it will bring because he did not create the desire of the purchaser to buy it, or bring about the conditions which prompted the desire. Everybody knows that the market value of everything is controlled by demand, and this demand is an "unearned increment." Now, increment" property belongs not to the individual but the community, and he thinks he can bring about a more equal distribution of property by putting his theory into practice. He is mistaken in the first place in sup-To-day when prominent people are dying posing that the estimated market raluc of anything is property at all which can belong to anybody. The thing itself more than the price that is paid to a prima donna for singing in public is a quality of her voice. It does not profit the owner to say that his property is worth so many thousand dollars, on the contrary, mest owners, except these who are trying to sell, prefer to put a low valuation upon their property in order to avoid taxes, and those who wish to sell, discover that their property is worth just as much as somebody else is willing to pay for it and no more. We think Mr. George is also mistaken in supposing that the community have any busiing to pay B a certain sum of money for a certain property. It is none of the community's business. It is sufficient that A is willing to sell and that B wants to buy and that they can agree between themselves upon the terms of the sale. It is true that the demand which controls the value of property is created by certain conditions which the owner did not bring about, but it is equally true that certain pseuliarity of property in land.—Chicago Catholic Home.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

PROTESTANT GERMANY AND THE VATICAN. New York, Feb. 23 .- A despatch with reference to the attitude of the Pope towards Ger-many says:—The peace of Europe hangs upon St. John's, Feb. 19.—The Legislatura suspended the rules to-day to give the Bait bill a precedence of other business. It was read a third time and passed amid much enthusivem, and will assent by Monday's mail for the Imperial assent. Indignation over its previous disallowance by the Crown is descending and spreading. a thread. The general war which threatens Bismarck, in his speech in the Reichstag, demanded not only an increase of troops, but the septemate, Europe for a moment stood aghast; but it was presently seen that this demand meant not war, but peace, and that Bismarck aimed to secure for Germany such a Bismarck aimed to secure for Germany such a secure for Germany such a secure for Germany such as the secure of such articles of diet that a constitution may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be arminally built up strong enough to resist condition of military preparation as should make war against her an imprudence, while she herself, from her central position, could command the peace among the nations It is with this clear understanding, evidently, of the German Chancellor's purposes, that the Pope has taken the unusual but most statesmanlike and most Christian step of urging German Catholics to support the policy, in this instance, of a ruler with whom, on matters relating to the Church, he had long continued and serious differences. has had long continued and serious differences. It is an evidence, it seems to us, of the highest order of Christian statesmanship—this in-terposition of His Holiness in the affairs of Germany. Some narrow minded Italians seem by our correspondent expressed regret that the Pope should have "gone into politics." They could not appreciate what appears to us to be truly "politics," but politics of that high order men call states. manship. "He alienates the good will of France," said one of these Italians; but a cable from our Paris correspondent reported the exact contrary "Reconciliation between France and the Vatican." "It means the temporal power," was again objected; but what has the Pope's interposition for the peace of Europe to do with the restoration of the temporal power? Mr.
Von Schloezer, the Russian envoy at the Vatican, says:—"The Vatican has not interfered in politics; it has interfered in the interset of vacca and humanic temporary of the control of the c Mr. Belmont is using all his persuasive powers among Republican members to-day to induce them to stand by him to morrow. The retaliatory bill will be called up before noon, and Chairman Belmont is hopeful that he will be able to induce the House to adopt his substitute to the Edmunds bill. Republican members to the committee will oppose. peace will be justly held an honor to the Pope, whose highest office office and duty, as a minister of Christianity, it surely is to use his great influence to avert a horrible and calamitous strife. It will be a great thing for the Vatican that it has spoken in the interest of the peace of Europe. Yes, whether war comes or peace it will be a true glory for Pope Leo XIII, that at a critical moment he had thestatesmanlike wisdom, the Christian courage, to interpose for dom, the Christian courage, to interpose for peace at the risk of being misunderstood by petty minds If by this wise interposition the present imminent risk of a general European war shall be put away is it too much to hope that the Pope may hereafter once more speak—this time to urge upon the governments of Europe, in the name of Christianity and humanity, a general disarmament?"

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NOTICE that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the part of Dame Suzzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebro, to Mandon, of paris unknown in the United States of Aherica, on the ground of descriton; and because the Said William Manton having obtained a diverse from the said Sakan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Massachusetts; one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marsiage. Montreal 18th Suprember, 1888. DULLAMEL, HAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attornoys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.