after a little the whole four managed, with

great difficulty, to take themselves out of the battery's range, a peal of cheering from the triumphant Irish saluting the squadron as it The flegship cast anchor down the harbor in safer moorings, and it was only now that Edmund was released from his pecurious The sailors who undid his position. The senters who unded his instendings found him hanging, limp and nearly insensible, by his bonds, his legs bent under him, his head drooping on his breast, and a small pool of blood at his feet. He had been wounded in the chest by a sharp splinter, but the wound, though deep, was not dangerous. The men speedily revived him by the application of some rude estoralives, and then conducted him to the cockpit to have his wound dressed. As he passed along the dock he saw on every side vivid tokens of the late engagement. Jozged holes were torn in the bulwarks, broken spure and a tangle of ropes and blocks encumbered the deck, severed ropes trailed idly hither and thither, goute and splashes of blood were visible everywhere. Most appalling sight of all lay, side by side, stark and gory, several corress of men, victims of the day's combat. In the cockpit, crowded with maimed, bleeding, and groaning wretches, his wound was quickly handsged by the surgeon's assistant, and thence he was immediately conducted, by the captain's orders, to a dark.

In that odious den, the haunt of rate and cockroaches, what with the smarting of his wound and the bitterness of his thoughts, the time passed slowly and dreasily enough. although he felt sure that next day would bring him a hasty court-martial, followed by a rope at the yardarm, perhaps worse. Too much experience had he of Puritan cruelty to allow him to see things in a rosy light. Besides, the stern discipline of the ship loft no hope for him. More than once he had sen a man hanged on board for what was then considered an act of mutiny; and many time, within the past eight months when the boatswain " piped all hands to wit-ness punishment," he had been compelled to stand shuddering at the gangway gratings while the back of some poor wretch was being lacerated by the cat-o'nine-tails. Doleful, however, as were his prospects, he felt that in refusing to fight against his countrymen he had but done his duty as an Irishman and a Catholic, and that under similar circumstances he would readily do the same again. But the following day passed, bringing him

noisome nook between decks, where, despite

his wound, he was heavily ironed and left

othing but one scanty meal, with the information that the ship had sprung a leak, and that all hands were engaged in repairing the damage sustained by the vessel and in working the pumps; and hence the respite. to he passed another dull, wakeful night in that horrible black hole, hearintermittently the monotonous clank, clank of the chain-pumps, and indulging in gloomy misgivings. What if the ship should sink? What if he should be drowned like a rat in that frightful prison, and his young life extinguished in its bloom? Would his friends in dear old Breffny ever learn his fate? Would sweet Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin drop a sad tear to the memory of her unhappy lover? And then he laughed bitterly at his fears, and gat calmly and resignedly musing on his dreary "Hobson's choice." Yes, verily, thought he, drowning to-night were preferable to hanging to-mor-

The morrow came. Shortly after partaking of his daily allowance he was summoned to appear before the captain. His irons being taken off, he was conducted to the grand cabin, which he found occupied by only two persone, Captain Bell and Captain Esmonde. To our hero's surprise, the latter was clad in the royal uniform in which he had first seen him-the rich scarlet tunic, laced and beribboned, the slashed pantaloons, the wide-topped boots, the plumed Spanish beaver, the large military wig, and the long Toledo rapier, all were there en regle. Since their capture in the preceding May, Esmonde and O'Tracy had been able to exchange but lew words, all intercourse between them being strictly jorbidden. "I have sent for you, my man," said the

commander, addressing Edmund, "because my friend here, Sir Thomas Esmonde, wishes to see you for the last time ere he goes ashore. He has been closely entreating me in your behalf, but in vain; for as sure as this good ship swims till to-morrow, so sure shall you die the death of a mutineer. But that this is the Sabbath of the Lord you should now be at the yardarm. O'Tracy, I believed you would have made a good and faithful seaman of the Parliament; you have disappointed me, and be that disappointment

The bluff son of Neptune spoke in solemn and deliberate tones, full of stolld determina. tion. There was a silent and awkward pause, interrupted by Esmonde.

"Captain Bell, may I ask the favor that my last interview with this young man may

Without a further word the commander bowed and quitted the cabin. O'Tracy and Esmende exchanged a warm clasp of the

"My friend," said the latter gravely, "this is a sad meeting, a sad termination of our acquaintance, or rather friendship—for misfor-tune has made us friends. Would to heaven I could do anything for you!"

" Many thanks, Sir Thomas --"Nay, nay, friend," interrupted the other smiling, "simple captain,' if you please."

"Well, thanks, captain. Then you will bear a message from me to my friends ashore -perhaps it may find them out."

Esmonde cheerfully agreed. Writing ma-terials were on the cabin table, and the condemned youth quickly indited a short note, addressed to "Owen O'Rourke, Dromahaire Castle, Leltrim "-a note which ran :-MY DEAR FATER,—

"I am to die to-morrow for refusing to be a | puty-governor. traitor to the old country. I send my love to you, to all the old friends, and above all, to Poor Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin. Heaven bless and prosper you, is the last prayer of

"Your loving son, "BEON O'THACY. "Waterford Harbour, Sundsy, the 26th of Jan-

uary, 1645." Esmonds took the epistle and placed it in

gratulate you on your liberty. Good-bye for ever. Sian leat, and heaven send you saie." "Walt awhile, O'Tracy, and I'll show you the mockery of your congratulations, though of course I know you mean no insult. My fether, as you are aware, commands in youder fort. Having learnt that I am here, he has summoned me to his presence. I go to him un. willingly-not because of my mother's wrongs, not that my last meeting with him, six years since, was a harsh and stormy onebut that I find him in open league with the king's enemies. I am a loyal cavaller, and my blade shall never draw blood in the service of those cunning Boundheads. But think of it, O'Tracy; -oh, heaven! think that my father should be a traitor!"

Captain Esmonde's emotion was interrupted by a loud uproar on deck, the trampling of many feet, men's voices raised in hoarse command, and the rapid clanking of the numps. Esmonde hastily quitted the cabin, followed by O'Tracy, who had no sconer gained the deck than a sentry, who was posted with drawn cutlass at the cable door, seized him by the arm to reconduct him to his plece of confinement. At this moment Captain Bell came hurrying past, he halted.

"Sir Thomas," said he, "your best awaits you, and you had better go ashore at once. The leak is gaining on us."

on board. I do not usually filnch from danger."

sentry. "Oh, the devil!' exclaimed the impatient

A great cry of despair rang through the ship, which was fast settling down into the prominent members before the public. Mr. water. The effects of the late engagement Mercler is a polished gentleman, of suave and were becoming painfully manifest. A tramendous con was beating against the vessel's shattered hull, and the water was rushing into her at a dreadful rate. Very soon each succeeding wave swept over her deck, and she gave a few eminous lurches which told is a scholarly looking gentleman of Irlah of her speedy foundering.

"To the boats ! to the boats !" cried a concert of alarmed voices.

Boat after boat was lowered from its davite, only to be swamped immediately by the furlous sen. The fate of the ship and her crew seemed inevitable. As for the other vessels of the equadron, they were too far away to render prompt assistance; besides, they were themselves in nearly as bad a plight. now the crew of the doomed fire ship, seizing life-buoys, &c., began to leap wildly into the sea. His guard having long since abandoned him, Edmund was free to follow their example, and breathing a prayer for safety, he sprang into the foaming billows.

As he rose to the surface and struck out blindly, a heavy floating substance was launched alongside him, a substance which he grasped with all the instinct of self-preservation. It was a large spar with two men olinging to it, and as he seized hold of it, he heard a wild cry ring loud over the roar of the waves, which caused him to look in the direction of the ship. To his horror he saw the vessel give a last mighty lurch forward, plungs bows under, and go down, he and his two companions on the spar narrowly escaping being drawn into the yawning vortex caused by her sinking.

ried ashore and he felt his feet touch the ground. He crawled a few yards up the beach, out of reach of the waves and fainted.

He recovered conscioueness to meet the gaze of strange faces, to see three men surwhom w olding s flask of brandy to his lips, to see rising above him the cold, gray rock and frowning ramparts of Duncannon, and the dreary shore, littered with wreck, stretching away on either side of him.

" Take heart, comrade," said a gruff voice in his ear; "there's a kick in you yet;-try

can you use your legs." The men assisted him to rise, and he tot-tered with difficulty to his feet. The features and accent of the men, and the close neighborhood of the fort, convinced him that he

was again in the hands of his enemiesof enemies that considered him a friend, for his secret lay buried beneath the waves. He looked slong the beach, and saw two or three corpses of sailors lying amidst the chaos of stranded barrels and spars. His eye was chiefly attracted by a gleam of soarlet among the rooks. He proceeded towards it, assisted by the men. and saw with a shudder what he had expected to see—the body of poor Esmonde.

"Take up this corpse, friends," said he to his companions, " and bear it into the fort : it is that of a dear relative of your commander." By this time several other men had approached from the fort, into which Esmonde's body was now carried, our here following, supported by the arm of an English soldier. The entrance was by a long, narrow flight of stone steps. On entering what he conceived to be the lion's den, Edmund was at once conducted into the presence of the governor.

In a Jarge, vaulted chamber, in the "governor's house," sat Lawrence Lord Esmonde. He was an old man, very infirm and very deaf. His long white locks were pushed back, showing a small, yellow, and wrinkled countenance, denoting great hastiness and acerbity. He wore the military costume of the day, but his head was covered by a small black skull-cap. The deputy governor, Captain Lurken, stood by his side, and now shouted loudly in his ear :-

"The only survivor of the flag ship, my lord." "Ha, indeed! Come hither, sirrah; know-

est thou aught of Sir Thomas Esmonde-ofof my son, eh ?" "The very worst, my lord," replied Ed-

mund. "The very worst, my lord," cohoed the deputy-governor, as before.
"Is—is he drowned?"—and the old man's

voice was more cracked and tremulous than usual. " His body lies in the next room, my lord,"

answered Edmund again.
"His body is in the next room, my lord," shouted Captain Lurken.

"Heaven help me !" moaned Lord Esmonde, feebly; " I must look on my son's corpse. Your arm, Lurken, your arm," and he tottered from the room, leaning on the arm of the de-

In the adjacent chamber lay the body of the ill-fated Sir Thomas Esmonde. It lay on a he found the duties of his professorship inrough deal table, beneath which a pool was compatible with the position of member at being formed by the water dripping from Ottawa. At the pressing solicitation of his the popularity of the Minister of Railways, the soddened garments of the dead man, friends he ran for the Local House in 1875. They succeeded in getting Major Bloss, of The eyes were staringly open, the long, wet, and was defeated only by the vote of the

said a soldier, handing a small looket and a time for the Local House sgainst the Hon. Dr. organ of the latter, L'Electeur of Quebec, "And now, captain," said Edmund, "I con- damp piece of paper to the deputy-governor. Fortin and was defeated by a very small vomited torrents of abusive calumny sgainst | Worm Syrap.

The locket opened, disclosing a small minia majority, nominally 83, but in reality by 25 him and such language was never seen before ture. This the old nobleman took and ex- to 40 including the vote of the Magdalen in public print. Thousands of copies were amined attentively. (To be continued.)

For Deep Seated Colds and Coughs ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM cutes when all other remedies

## PEN PICTURES FROM THE GALLERY

TWO POLITICAL CAREERS CONTRASTED.

The Leader of the Opposition in Quebec and the Minister of Railways.

QUEBRO, May 14.

The Hon. Mr. Moreler, leader of the op position, has during the present session made several very bitter assaults on the Hon Edmund Flynn, Minister of Bailtoade, and the worthy representative of the Irlan Roman "In that case repiled Lemonde, "I remain Catholics of the Province of Quebec. He has accused him of being a traitor to the liberal party, and on all cocasions "Please, sir, the prisoner?" queried the taunts his opponent with betraying the Joly government, which fell from its own inherent weekness, as may be seen by a perusal commander, as he rushed off to issue some of the foregoing facts. The Post correspon-commands. dent after diligently sliting data from impartial sources, lays the career of these two courteous manners, with a strongly marked characteristic face, the lower position being of a strongly marked Napoleonio type. He is large and portly, being marked by nature as a leader of men. Mr. Flynn, his antagonist, descent, and is in the prime of life, having been born in 1847, in the County of Gaspe, which he now represents. He is equally fluent in French and English, having a good command of language, expressing himself clearly and tersely. His menner is impressive and earnest, carrying conviction, while that of the antagonist is more florid. Mr. Fivno, all occasions, possesses remarkable att ommand, never allowing himself to be or concerted, but maintains a self-possessed attende, and instead of inventive nees the more ; otent weapon of logical deduction. The for wing gives in brief their political careers :-

THE BON. HOMORE MERCIES. From 1862 to 1872 he was a hot Coaser

tive, editing vigorously in the Conservative

cause the Courrier of St. Hyacinthe, and one

has only to refer to the columns of that paper to aggertain his political views. The men with whom he is now associated and the party with which he is at present affiliated were the objects of his most bitter attacks and on whom he pronounced the most severe judgment. Old Liberals such as Huntington, Geofficon, Bergeron, Laframbolse, and even the great L'Etellier de St. Just were the most virulently abused. In 1872, under the disguise of an Independent, he was elected for The returning tide floated the spar up the Bouville to the House of Commons by the broad estuary. First one, and then the other | Conservatives. Then he immediately went of his companions relaxed their grasp and to Montreal and contributed to the defeat of sank for ever. He himself felt as if he should the late Sir George E. Cartler by Judge Jette. soon follow them. His exertions had re- Mr. Mercier then completely underwent a opened the wound in his breast, his limbs a change of views and became a Nationalist. were feeble as those of a child, and the bitter At the general election of 1874 the Rouville cold of the water seemed to freeze the mar-row in his bones. Still he held on with desperation, and at length the spar was car-elected by acciamation. For the next four elected by accismation. For the next four years he remained out of politics and practised law. In 1878 that Rouge stronghold, St. Hyacinthe, elected Tollier, and he was defeated by a large majority. In 1378 he was taken in by the Joly Government as Solicitorto craff of hatcala for from his electors. On the strength of this he voted on more than one occasion with the Chapleau government, notably on the increase of Ministers' salaries and on the ques-Q. M. O. & O. Bailroad. As regards the sale of the Eastern portion he abstained from voting and his conduct on that occasion was considered generally by his own friends as a most extraordinary course for him to follow. Strange to say since then he has endeavoured to make political capital for himself out of the sale by Chapleau of that railway. Since 1882 the public has been on more than one occasion scandalized by reading articles in the press from his own political friends such as the Hop. B. Thibeaudeau, Mr. Geoffrieon and the Hon, Mr. Laffamme, which have placed him in a very unenviable light. In fact he himself has come out the public prints on more than one occasion against his present political friends, styling the followers of La Patrie "the clique which must be destroyed." On another occasion in a letter to Mr. Politier he declared that the Liberals must choose between him " and a few pretended radicals." It is unnecessary here to refer to the \$3,000 affair regarding the election in Terrebonne or take notice of the \$5,000 mystery connected with the Jacques Cartier matter so fresh in the public mind. Those desirous of obtaining the details can find them at length in an article published in LeM ende of the 6th of November, 1883. These cases are now pending in the Courts. After having changed his views so often and after having endeavored to destroy "La Clique," he now seems to be ite spokesman, and in mentioning "La Clique" the L'Electeur of Quebec is included. In a late violent attack on the Minister of Railways he stood up and finvoked the name of Letellier de St. Just-the name he once despised, and like the fox who disclaimed against chicken stealing while the feathers were clinging to

in he would have been a comet in the politioal firmament flying out of his orbit. MON. HOMUND JAMES PLYNN, LL.D. Mr. Flynn entered political life in 1874 for the county of Gaspe as an independent, but withdraw from the contest on being appointed professor of law at the Laval University as cavaller curls were clinging to the pallid Magdalen Islands, where he was then not cheeks, and the hands were clenched.

Magdalen Islands, where he was then not come known. That election having been contested being me

his whickers, talked with a glow of party

fealty of treason in others, especially when it is a well-known fact that since he left the

Government of July, 1878, he has been endea-

voring to form an alliance with the Conser-

untives, and if the Liberals had not taken him

to 40 including the vote of the Magdalen in public print. Thousands of copies were lalands. He declared in his programme that he would not oppose the government in a factious manner but simply on its merits. Peots were destroyed, that he would be igno-At the general election of 1878 he was elected by acclamation, having been put in numbered. It was reported even that these nomination by his own opponents in the political adventurers had the audaoity to say county as well as by his own friends. He and to repeat that they were meeting with then decisred that he would give the Joly complete success in their canvass. Mr. government a fair trial. At the opening of Flyan kept cool, spoke to his people in every Parliament and during the first session he parish and locality which he could reach at assisted very materially the Premier to carry that season of the year Moved by confiout his programme. Parties were then to dence in his friends in the county, he fought evenly balanced that Mr. Joly was supported his battle alone, and after a months' only by the Epeaker's casting vote. In 1879 travelling by night and day and speaking in the Joly government became more and more the open air and elsewhere, his work, owing to defections in his rank, to the efforts were orowned with success and withdrawal by him of the greater part of his his enemies were driven from the county by measures, to the creeping up of scandal here force of public opinion. He was returned on and there, such as the Nut lock and the the 2nd of last April by the largest majority Gowan affairs. In fact, Mr. Joly was actually that any member of the Provincial Parliadefeated on one occasion when he sttempted ment has had for a number of years, sweepto have Mr. Chapleau censured when the latter called Langelier, one of July's collesgues, a liar. On this occasion, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Shebyp, member of Qubeboo East, voted against the government. On a vote of censure against Mr. Joly for having constructed the Loup line at Three Rivers, Mr. Shehyn also voted against him. Subsequantity Mr. Chauveau, Provincial Scoretary n the

FOLY GOVERNMENT RESIGNED.

and Mr. Parquet, member for Levis, went over to the opposition, and it subsequently became evident that D., Fortin, member for Montmagny, became disgusted and was prepared to vote sgainst the Government. Mr. Joly offered the portfolio left vacant by Mr. Chauveau to Mr. Flynu, who told Mr. Joiy that he could not conveniently accept it, iuasmuch as he had repeatedly expressed his opinion against the state of things thus existing and in favor of a conciliatory policy or conittion as the sole remedy nuder the circumstances to the pending crisis. On Mr. Joly insisting, Mr. Flynn consented to go down to his county to consult his friends, which he did. They advised him to decline the offer and to vote according to his views for a change of Government. On his return he informed Mr. Joly of his decision, which was received by the Premier: "th reg. .. Writing him in raply a very handsome letter in which he stated that in offering what this portfolio he believed that in doing se to intended less to fill up the vacancy than :.. add to his Ozbinot a man who, by his respectability and islant, would do it bonor. At thi period the Legislative Council had suspend. I the supply bill, and that there was a perfec deadlock. From the beginning of September to the 20th of October the House was adjourned, and during that interval Mr. Joly and his colleagues went through the country endeavoring to get an indignation against the Legislative Coun-. 1, but their efforts collapsed, the feeling of the country being evidently hostile to the continuation of the dead-lock. The constl-

tution clearly pointed out to Mr. Joly the remedy, which was resignation, dissolution, or coalition. Mr. Joly could or would not resign until he found he was in a minority by actual vote of the minority. He could not obtain a dissoluation, as the Lieutenant Governor Dr. Robetaille, who had replaced Mr. Letellier in the month of July, declined to grant him such dissoluation following so soon on a general election, and he would not accept coalition, as he would have no dealings with the Conservatives, besides, he did not believe in the principles of coalition. On the 28th of October, 1879, Mr. Joly's position was exceedingly precarious. He had lost the support of Mr. Paquet, that of Dr. Fortin, while Mr. Shehyn and Mr. Murphy had voted against him on occasions before mentioned. He was in

AN ACTUAL MINORITY. The Legislative Council still persisted in refueing the supplies. Mr. Joly then attempted to have a non-constitutional motion adopted, authorizing him to spend money. deceased, for the local house. After the seconded a motion for the formation of a downfall of the Joly Government, in 1879, he government composed of moderate men. assumed coalition airs, and up to the date of whose programme would be one of conciliathe general election of 1881 seemed to be more tion and moderation. Mr. Joly was deleated. in sympathy with Chapleau than with the Mr. Flynn then entered the new government Liberals. He declared in 1881, when re-elected after having made strenuous efforts to have for St. Hyacinthe, that he was free from other members of the Joly party taken into suicide by suspending herself by the neck party ties and had obtained carte-blanche the new cabinet, but the Conservatives would to a shelf-bracket over the door of her house not consent. Mr. Flynn was not at liberty to decline a portfolio in view of the well known constitutional rule that a member of Parliament who contributes to the overthrow tion of the sale of the Western part of the of a government is bound to assume the responsibility of his act in the eyes of the country, and that he cannot, under pain of being suspected of having overthrown for factions purposes Her Majesty's Government, and refused the command of the sovereign to aid in the government of the country. This doctrine is laid down by all constitutional authorities, and can be found in Hearn vol. 2 p. 209-211. The Opposition party did ! their utmost to prevent Mr. Flynn from being that during the month of March there had re-elected, but his county was for him to a occurred in the landward part of the parish re-elected, but his county was for him to a man, and he was returned by acclamation. At the general election of 1881 he was again returned by acclamation, despite the efforts is unusually high, and compares uniavorably of the Opposition party. When Mr. Chapleau left the Government in July, 1882, and Mr. Mousseau came in, Mr. Flynn was left out of the Cabinet, much to his own consolation, but to the surprise and diseatisiaction of his own friends and the public gene rally. He gave the Mousseau Government a fair trial. The Liberals nover coased repeating that the Conservatives had been ungrateful towards Mr. Flynn; that they had behaved shamefully by leaving him out, and, in fact, made much political capital out of it. It is no secret for those who are well informed in political circles that Mr. Flynn, had he desired, might have been taken in by Mr Mousecau had he had any particular desire. When Dr. Ross was called to form a new Government last January, Mr. Flynn's name was immediately brought under the notice of the public. Less for the love of office than to assist his friend, Dr. Ross, he accepted the position of Minister of Railways. The Liberal party in Quebec felt disappointed. as they thought Dr. Ross would not succeed in forming a government. They also had been thwarted in their views in reference to coalition and Mr. Flynn's advent to power took their last chances which they might government. They then

SWORM YANGBANDA

against him. "He must be defeated at all hazards, money must be got." At first the Liberals were reluctant in countenancing this effort of a few hot headed Liberal politicians of Quebec such as Paccaud, Langeller, Carrier et al. These latter succeeded, however in getting up a fund. Langelier, Carrier, Achilas, Mercler and Fraclet left for the County of Gaspe when for weeks they endeswoured in every shape and form to destroy Gaspe Basin, a Jersey merchant, to have been bought, boxed in alligator skin. being made by the Quebec champions of the "The pockets contained only these, sir," and declared null, he ran in 1877 for a second Liberal cause. During the whole contest the afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which

pects were destroyed, that he would be ignominiously defeated, and that his days were ing the county, his majority being 1,000, his opponent getting only 228 out of 1,500 votes. Had the Magdalene Islands been able to vots, which they were not at that season, his majority would have been 400 to 500 more, and, even if the weather had been propitious, he would have had on the main land 300 or 400 more. No somer had Mr. Flynn returned to Quebec to perform his parliamentary and ministerial duties than, through spite and vengeance, the very same defeated champions, through their alter egos in the Logislature such as Gagnon, Stephens, McShano and Mer. cier repeatedly assailed him, but his armor was too strong to be penetrated by the harmless darts of this clique.

It is well known that Mr. Flynn has never belanged to the Ronge party. In all his campaigns, and even on the floor of the flouse, he has declared that he had no sympathy for the actions of the Bouge leaders, such as Dorlons, Papineaus, Lutlammes, and others of the Liberal school. In all

DIS POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

be has defined his position as that of Liberal Cornervative of the Lafontaine, Baidwin and Cartier school. Since the formation of the Chapleau Government Mr. Flynn has not only been a hard working mintster and member, but he nas taken a very active part, not only in the debates, but in the outside political arens. On these battle fields be has met his adversaries face to face and succeeded in making good his claims to popular favor.

As regards his private life no person can date to say one word against him. He is a lawyer by profession and occupies a high and honorable position at the bar, and has filled the position of Pofessor of Law at Laval University for over ten years. In addition he occupies a leading position among the prominent Conservatives of the Province, and it is evident the more the Rouges assall Lim the stronger he will become in the eatimation of his court and his party. This is the man whom Mr. Mercler assails

Compare the two records.

IMPARTIAL.

SCOTCH NEWS.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER. -At a meeting held in Edinburgh on Tuesday, resolutions were adopted condemning, as opposed to the teaching of Scripture and as likely to prove highly injurious to social and family life, the proposal to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and it was agreed to petition Parliament against the

The proprietors of Queen's Terrace, Ayr who were inundated during last winter's storms, are raising the ground behind their houses three fest or so, and the Council are laying down large pipes, so that should the place again be flooded, the water will flow back to the sea.

Saveral cases of sheep-worrying have occurred in the Beauly district. On the Teachnuick grass parks several lambs belonging to Lord Lovat were destroyed, and one or two were also killed on the farm of Tomich.

Suicide in Edinbuagu.—On Monday, shortly after mid-day, an eldorly single woman named Annie Gillies, residing in James's Court, Lawnmarket, was found to have committed

OPENING OF THE LOCHTYNE HERRIEG FIGHing,-On Monday night a number of Tarbet boats went out for the first time this scason, and succeeded in obtaining a moderate oatch of herrings of fair quality. The season has opened exceptionally early this year, but the prospects meantime are not very encouraging.

HIGH DEATE-BATE AT RUTHERGLEN, -The monthly meeting of the Parochial Board was held on Tuesday-Mr James Anderson, chairman, presiding. The medical officer reported 18 deaths, equal to an average mortality rate of 44 per 1,000 of the population. This rate with the rate in the corresponding month of

ingt year. SHETLAND TELEGRAPH EXTENSION .- Intimation has been received from the Postmanter-General to the effect that in connection with a reduced tariff for telegrams, it is intended to lay a new cable between Buckle and Shetland but as the commencement of the reduced tariff has been postponed, the new cable will not be laid this year. It is further stated that it will not be desirable to loop the cable into the Fair Isie on account of the strong current and exposed nature of the place.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A TEACHER. An action has been raised in the Boxburghshire Speriff Court at the instance of Thomas Scott, a school boy, and his father, Peter Brown Scott, Ladylaw Place, Hawick, against John Laurie, assistant-teacher there, for the sum of £50 in name of damages. The petition sets forth that in the school the boy was kicked on the groin by Laurie, by which he was severely injured, and hence the present action.

THE LAMBING SEASON IN PERTHEHIRE. - AD open winter and a comparatively mild spring have told favorably upon the lambing season have of keeping up the confused state of this year. There has been a plentiful supply things which had existed until the Mousseau of fodder, and swes are in excellent condition. Park or low ground ewes have had a successful season, and have dropped a large number of strong, healthy lambs. The seasen for hill ewes is just commencing, and equally favorable results are anticipated.

> Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessmess, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsis, &c. relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 conts. 110 TTS

. Essex Market Police Court, New York, has worn out two Bibles on witnesses. New ones

Mrs. Mary Thempson, of Toronto, was was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has over been prepared, which so completely leasts the wants of physicians and the general public as

o Sarraparill**a**.

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