# NGALLS, OF KANSAS.

#### Against ling Speech Coercion.

Fallie great mass meeting of friends of Ireland, held at Toreka, Kansas, on the evening of all parts of the State. Rev. Dr. McCabe presided, and many distinguished personages were seated upon the stage, among them Congressman E. J. Turner, of the Sixth District : Congress. man Thomas Ryan, of the Fourth District; ex-Governor George W. Glick and Captain J. B. Johnson, of Topeka; Senator E. M. Hewins, of Ce larvale; State Treasurer Hamilton, Judge Gutbrie, Hon. P. I. Bonebreak, Topeka, and Judge G. F. Little, of Junction City. After a brief address the president of the meeting introduced Senator Iopalls, who spoke as foll ws:-

#### Seuntor Ingalis' Address.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRILLOW-CITIZENS :- The resolutions that have been just fead in your hearing meet with my heariy concurrence (applance), and if the voice with which I express my assent finds a response in both hemisphores my assent mids a response in toom tenispin res-it is because that vice addresses to the con-science of the human rate and to the consciousness of humanity itself (applicus). I am here to-night fellow citizens, not as a politician, not as an official of the Government of the United States, by which title I have been increduced to you by your president, but as an American citizen, to express my bether that the cause of Ireland is the cause of Kansas (applause). One hundred thou a distrement of Irish birth and descent have east the refortunes with us and assisted to build up our great fabric of civilization, rich in ever element of present prosperity, but far richer in cery proplecy of coming greatness and renown applicase). The Irish cause is more than (appdanse). cause of Kansas, it is the cause of America Madious of Irish citizens have contributed of their muscle and brain from the very foundation of this Government to its success and prosperity More than one-half of the in the Carinental army that wrested from Gr at Britain the independence of these colonies very of Irish nativity and descent (applause) during the long interval that has eshmen in America have contributed of their anty and pitiful earnings, for the support of who had been reduced to poverty in that Let I from which they themselves had fled, in rething two hundred millions of dollars.

think, Mr. I resident, that the cause of Ire and thus in a wide economic sense is the cause America. Nor should Americate ever for-get what has been enunciated in your resolution, that in the last great struggle for liberty upon the American continent, upon every battlelie'd from Bull Run to Appeniattox, there was not a contest that was not illustrated by Irish heroism and valor and consecrated by Irish

But, sir, in another and far wider sense the cause of Ireland is not slone the cause of Kansas or the cause of America. It transcends the boundaries of nations; it surpasses the confines of the seas, and becomes the cause of humanity John Brown of Osawatomic (appliause). It is, sir, that cause which has inspired the patriots of every age, the heroes of every race, the martyrs of every religion. And so it is, sir, that to-night I conceive it to be a grand honor and distinction to be permitted to appear here in this historic city of this illustricus commonwealth that has itself made incredible sacrifices for liberty, amid people that have passed through temptations to yield their principles and have met all trials with an unimpaired constancy and coarage; among a citizenship that has never faced to respond to the demand for succor or help from whatever quarter it might come: say, sir, that I feel it to be a proud trabute, a proud honor and a proud distinction to appear here to speak in behalf of the strug conflict that they are waging against caste and prerogative and tyramy (appliance) under the heroic lead of Parnell (appliance), and under the heroic lead of those English allies, and under Glad-tone (applause), the grandest brain and ment. I remember with pleasure, also, that in will upon this planet (applause) in the cause of Home state and local self-government for Irequestion, when this subject was presented to

British Empire.

Mr. President, the experiment that Great Britain is trying to make with Ireland is neither a novelty nor an innovation. It is the climax and culmination of 700 years of unbroken and continuous oppression and tyranny, and as an American citizen I think that is long enough to try the experiment (applause), for with all the power at their disposal, if, after 700 years, Great Britain, by force and violence and coerdescribed is a record of crime, of tyranny, of opposition, beside which all the annals of clood cence (applause).

Take down the map of the world, Mr. President, if you please, and turn to that little spot which is designated thereon as the Emerald Isle; how large a space it has covered in the world's sympathy! how vast a place it has covered in the world's history! how deeply affection for it is imbedded in the undying love of home and the unalterable love of country that has always animated its inhabitants. A min-ute and almost infinitesimal speck upon the River, and you have a vastly greater territory than that which has been known in history for more than 2,000 years as Ireland; a land sacred in song; a land surrounded by hospitable sea, whose exhalations nourish a verdure that deck. it with perennial boauty, beneath whose fertile soil mines of ores and minerals wait for the hand of the miner, whose rivers, flowing through the interior plateau from their mountain sources, afford abundant water power for manufactures and industry, and whose coast, indented with estuaries and bays and harbors, might shelter an abounding commerce. For more than two centuries, while Great Britain into the remotest parts of the earth. Inhabited, sir, by a people industrious, frugal, inured to toil, enthusiastic, zealous, true to their friends and devoted with an unalterable leve to their home and their country, this people to less than 5,000,000 in 1887, but cond.

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during this long period of time have been the during this long period of time have been the objects of the most atrocious, the most relent less, the most undying and mexorable hatred on the part of their neighbors in Great Britain, who for five centuries have waged war sgainst the native inhabitants, until, in the pursuit of them into their fastnesses, the island was denuded of its freests, and when at last they succumbed, after all this unavailing valor, Great Britain evicted the native inhabitants of the land and divided the soil among a licentious and brutal soldiory, and a among a ligentious and brutal soldiory, and a still greater portion of it was given to the har lots and the bastards of the Williams and the Hanoverian kings, and by such a base and brutal April 12, prominent people were present from and degrading tenure the greater portion of the State. Rev. Dr. McCabe prenon-resident English landlords to-day (appraise). Seven hundred and twenty nine or prause). Seven nuncred and twenty nine or thirty men, resident in London and Paris, own one half of the estire soil of Ireland. There are but three per cent. of native holdings in that island to-day, and of all the twen'y or thirty million acres of arable land which constitute the soil of that region not covered by bogs and morasses, there are less than twenty thousand proprietors; the peasants under that degrading tenure are compelled to pay from their scanty carnings sixty-five million dollars annually as rent to the seven hundred and twenty-nine descendants aforesaid (applause), who squander in profligacy and dissolute pleasure, in the slums and purheus of foreign capitals, money that kelongs to those half-starved peasants.

I understand that this question of Home Rule and local self-government on the part of the Irish simply means that this land that was taken from them by force and fraud, by violence, to pay the tardy wages of dishono, shall be re-tored to the men who cuttivate and who ought to own it. In other words, it sall be fixed to ore and free hand-and fair rent and rothing more, and I am here to-night as a cinzen of Kansaa for the purpose or bidding God-speed to the men that are here, pressing this new Gospel of peace upon the attention of the Tories of Great Britain. have heard, sir, in various quarters; I have seen it automated in many rather consequential papers, that this was a matter that conserved the British people alone, and that it was a violation of the international comity for Americans to gather in assemblages like this and for Americans halding official positions to express the Lielves upon the great question. I know of no reason, Mr. President, that any American has for being discreet in his cetticism about Gr. at Brita'a (applause). I am a descen-dant of Englishmen myself. There is not a drop of blood that flows in my veins-and there is not too much anyway,—but there is not a drop of blood that flows in my veins that doesn't flow from an English origin, but it comes from the Englishmen that three centuries ago fled from the same tyram, y and oppression that Great Britain is trying to visit upon freland to-day (applause).

I am not here for the purp se or with the intention of violating international comity (laughter and applause). I he sitate to believe that I do so by expressing the convictions that I hold in common with mnety nine one-hundredths of the American people on this subject (applause). I am not to be moved, sir, by the contemptnous and contumelious sucer about twisting the raudal appendage of the British lion (great applause). There are Americans yet living who saw the British army sack and plunder and but a defenseless Capitol! There are those who saw the Capitol building of this country in flames from the totch applied in highlight of the capitol and the large of war in which is in violation of all the laws of war, in v olation of every principle of international comity after itself (applause). It is, sir, the cause of the pist; it is the cause of Leonidas at Thermophysic; it is the cause of Winklreid; it is the cause of Bruce, of Banusckburn, of Hampden and Fyn; it is the cause of Garibaldiand of old declaring that they were representatives declaring that they were representatives of the Brown of Osawatania (applause). It is the cause of Garibaldiand of old declaring that they were representatives declaring that they were representatives of the Garibaldiand of old the chairs before him with his minions, and France of Osawatania (applause). It is the declaring that they were representatives of the destroyed and runed States, amid cheers and uproar and din and clamor declare the perpetual dis-solution and destruction of the Ameri-can Union! I do not thick that America speak with baied breath and deny the brotherhood toward Ireland or towards any of the people that for centuries Great Britain has oppressed and destroyed. Not a single one of the public buildings in the city of Washioton, even to the White House or Executive Mansion occupied by the President, was spered in that each and destruction that has occurred within the memory of Iving men. Who has forgotten, sir, either, the conduct of Great Britain toward this country during the terrible ordeal of our civil strife? (Applause.) And I do not speak, sir, of the great undedle class of Englishmen, 250,000 of whom gathered last night in Hyde Park to protest against the atrocities contemplated by Salisbury and his Tory associates in the British Parha-

thome Rule and local self-government for Ireland and the Irish (applause).

We ask, sir, for Ireland and the Irish what we ask for ourselves; we ask for them what we ask for ourselves; we ask for them what we ask for ourselves; we ask for them what we ask for ourselves; we ask for them what we ask nowledge here in Kansas, no more and no less (applause)—the right to govern themselves, to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject to the allegiance that they owe to the Richard Empire.

No, sir, it is not of them I speak but Richard Empire.

No, sir, it is not of them I speak but lived the Empire. it is of that Tory class of legislators who have been in all ages the unyielding foes of Home Rule. In that struggle unged on this continent for the purpose of securing a new birth or regeneration of liberty upon this soil, everything that could be done by way of governmental intervention, short of the open declaration of war, was resorted to by the British governing country and the purpose of destroying this country and Great Britain, by force and violence and coercion and tyranny, has failed to accomplish the
final destruction and overthrow of the
Irish people, it is time to try some
other experiment (applause). If, after a
covert of recognition. And they violated every
period that covers the life-time of twenty
generations of men, Great Britain has
failed in this blo-dy and brutal experiment, it
is time for her to understand that if she contimes for her to understand that if she conwage, unless their example were made the subject of reprobation, they yielded to the demand for the treaty of Washington and reluctantly paid us \$15,560,000 by way of reparation, and times longer upon this line it will be in opposition to the moral sense and the conjector reproducion, they yielded to the demand for the treaty of Washington and reluctantly acience and the convictions of liberty-leving men everywhere upon the face of this earth. I say to you, fellow-citizens, without the apprehension of successful denial under the theorem. The converted has a complainant unpure from Bolgium, selected that a complainant unpure from Bolgium, selected the apprehension of successful denna abact-neath from any respectable quarter, that the policy that has been pursued towards Ireland by that was the price we were to pay for the privilege of Canadian fisheries, as every-was awarded upon a forged body knows, was awarded upon a forged statement of the amount, and we did not get and rapine that have been written upon the so much as the value of a five-cent piece pages of the world's history are virgin inno- (applause), and that sum, so obtained by way

of a recoupement against the award of Geneva, Great Britain turned over to Canada, who placed it in her treasury, where it is held as a fund out of which bounties are annually paid to the fishermen that are preying upon American fisheries and American commerce. So, Mr. President, I do not think any American need to be deterred under the circumstances by any fear, or threat, or apprehension of saying exactly what he thinks at all times and in all places and under all circumstances about the conduct of Great Britain toward Ireland. Your chairman has well said that we do not appear as the advocates surface of the earth; would you believe it, sir, that the area of Ireland comprises but little more than one half of that allotted upon the map to the State of Kansas. Draw a line through the meridian of Larned and go eastward to the Missouri Nibilists. Their allegiance is due, not to the red Nibilists. Their allegiance is due, not to the red flag, but to that bright banner that hangs above us, which is the emblem of the glory and the symbol of the undying honor of their adopted country (applause) No, sir! This meeting is symbol of the analysis nonor of their adopted courtry (applause) No, sir! This meeting is no incitement to dynamite (laughter), to the bomb or the dagger of the assassin. The cause of Irish liberty was indefinitely retarded by the assas ination of Cavendish; it was greated by the assas ination of Cavendish; it was greated by the assas in the arrange of the tenth of the court of the court of the tenth of the court of t

ly delayed by the explosion of the tomb in the Parliament House at Loudon—and explosions that made it dions quake and monarchs tremble in their capitals, but Great Britain should not fail to remember that when the appeal to the more than two centuries, while Great Britain was sunken in degradation and barbari-m and ignorance, the scholarship, the learning and the religion of Western Europe was confi.ed to that little island of Ireland (applause). And the missionaries, her teachers and her aposites bore religion and education into the romotest parts of the earth. Inhabited, sir, by a people industrieus, furged

5,000,000 of men determined to be free can never be enslaved. Dynamite, Mr. President, dynamite is a powerful weapon, but the most potential dynamite less in the souls of the most? Poverty and want and wrong are its fatal ingredients, and Great Britain should not fail to remeaster that for nations as for individuals there is nothing so unprofitable as injustice (applause). The nations as for individuals there is nothing so unprofitable as injustice (applicise). The third robs himself, the murderer inflicts a deeper wound upon himself than that which slays his victim. Imposing slavery upon the Africans in this country, we placed heavier manacles upon ourselves than those which burdened the helpless and the wretched claves (applicase). And Great Britain should enough to requester a this crisis of her firtune not fail to remember a this crisis of her fortune that behind those who impair the essential prerogatives of freedom or who deny the rights of humanity, behind them, tardy and silentiat may be, but in xorable and relentless, stalks with up lifted blade the menacing spectre of veuge-nee

and retribution (applause). So I say as a parting word to the Irishmen of America, learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong, abstain from violence and dis-order, rely upon the justice of your cause and upon the irresistible sympathies of the millions who love freedom all ov r this globe, and remember and take course that

"Freedom's battles in a begun, Bequeathed from the ing sire to son, Though baffled oft is ever wen.'

### SCOTCH NEWS.

SIR CHARLES TENNANT AND PEEBLES AND SEL KIRK.—Sir Charles Tennent has declined to contest the representation of the Contral Division of Glasgow, on the ground that he felt pledged to fight the Liber I bathe i. Perb'es and Salkick.

A LARGE PERSONAL ESTATE.-The inventory of the personal estate of the late Mr. Thomas Bell, of Belmont and Rossie, has been locked in the Dundee Sheriff Court. After dedecting the debts the amount is £119,111, the stamp luty being £3576

ASCENT OF BEN NEVIS .- On Monday a party of four medical me. Drs. Gollard, MacIntosh, Taylor, and Welch, il resident doctors in Edinburgh Infirm oy during the past winter session, and who are at present on a walking tour in the Highlands, successfully made the ascent of Pen Nevis during a blinning snow-storm. They arrived about four o'clock. The snow is now lying 5 ft. deep on the summit of

THE TOMB OF KING ROBERT THE BRUCE.-An effort is h ingmade in Dunfermline to tart a movement baving for its object the crection of a national monument over the tomb of Robert it e Bruce. The Marqu's of Bute, the Earl of Ellin, the Right Hen. H. Campbell Banne man, M.P., the Hen. R. Preston Bruce, M. P., and Mr. Andrew Carnigie are to be in vited to assist in the work.

UPHALL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.-A meeting of the Uphall branch of the West Lothian Castlebill Hall. After some ciscussion, it was agreed to ask Mr. John Sinclair, Grangemouth (late candidate for the constituency); Mr. M'Lagan, M.P., and one of the Irish members to adiress a public meeting at Uphall on an

AYR RADICAL UNION .- This Union is taking steps to establish branches in several of the most important districts in Ayrshire, to cooperate with the Ayr branch. The services of some leading Liberals have been promised for any meetings that may be arranged. The chief object of the Union is to promote a system of local governme t applicable to the three king doms, under the supreme authority of one Par-

MEETING OF ROTHESAY SHOPKEEPERS.—At a mesting of Rothesay shopkeepers in the Burgh Hall on Monday night, it was resolved to petition in favor of Sir John Labbock's Early ing Bill. It was also resolved to memorialize the kirk sessions with a vi-w to having the First days changed from the Fridays to the Thursdays as formerly. STOPPING A ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICE.—In

the Burgh Cours, Dunfermline, on Monday, Ann Cairns or Bein, a vagrant, was convicted of having c cated such a row in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Dunfermline, on Saturday evening, that the officiating minister had to stop the service and send for the police. Bein was sent to pri-on for seven days.

LETTER PROM MR COMPRELLRAND M.P.-The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, in acknowledging receipt of resolutions passed at an anti-Crimes Bi I meeting, held at Dunfern line, says: - These resolutions and the way in which they were received and supported by so large a number of townsmen, show how strong is feeling among the p ople of Dunfermline, and they enc urage o hers of the Liberal party in the House of Commons to persevere in their strentous protest against coercion.

SAD FATALITY AT KINGHORN. -On Monday. as the 1.20 p.m. goods train from Burntisland was passing through the tunnel near Kinghorn the driv r felt a shock, as if something were on the line, and reported the matter to the station-master at Kinghore. Surfacemen were de-spatched to ascertain the cause of the shock, and on reaching the spot they found within the tunnel, and about 40 yards from its west end the lifeless tody of a man dresdfully mangled. The body was afterwards identified as that of Andrew Milne, Somerville street, Burntisland.

MR. M'CULLOCH, EX-M.P., ON IRELAND.-On Tuesday, in the Waterioo Reoms, Mr. John M'Cul och, ex-M.P. for the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow, addressed a meeting on the Irish question. Mr. John Ferguson presided, and here was a good attendance. At the close a Mr. Curian proposed the following resolution: "That in the event of the Coerci n Bill teconing law, we suggest to the Irish people for imiation the conduct of the Birmingham reform ers, who opposed tyranny by a strike against the taxes." Mr. M'Lardy seconded, and the resolu tion was unanimously adopted.

COLONEL BALFOUR OF SHAPINSHAY AND HIS PENANTS. -At a meeting of crofters in the Island of Shapinshay the majority agreed to go straight to the Crofters Commission for a fair rent, and not to approach the proprietor, Colonel Balfour. The minority, along with some others, sent a petition to the Colonel, who is presently in England, asking for a reduction of rent, also a revaluation. Colonel Balfour has sent a reply through his factor, Mr. Leitch, that he is quite willing to give the crofters a reduction and revaluation.

A deputation from Glasgow and Govan School Boards, accompanied by several members of Parliament, waited on the Marquis of Lothian, Secretary for Scotland, in London, on Wednesday, in support of petitions against a bill introduced by Mr. Sutherland, M.P. for Greenock, to transfer from Parochia to School Boards the power and duty of paying the fees of children of poor parents.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT AT DORNOCH.-Mr Michael Davitt addressed a meeting at Dornoch on Tuesday, devoting attention to the crofters' grievances, and to the claims of the Irish people for self-government.

In a letter addressed to the crofters of Tirce in reference to the readjustment of their rents, the Duke of Argyll says he wishes "to work the experiment tried by Parliament in the Crofter Act cordially and in its spirit," and he hopes they will clearly understand that he has no feeling whatever against their applying to the Commission. On the contrary, he looks upon it as a friendly reference on both sides.

USEFUL TO KNOW. Mrs. John Siddell, of Orton, Ont., was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. She was cured by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This remedy cures rheur neuralgia, inflammation, congestion, and all extornal and internal pains.

Sir William Armstrong's new gun to resist torpedo attacks is a thirty-pounder, and develops a muzzle velocity of 1,900 feet per se

## REORGANIZED TARIFF.

Changes Made in the Duties as Announced by Resolution in Parliament at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 12. - The following are the tariff changes proposed by the Minis er of Fin unce to-day :—

Shoe blacking, 30 per cent. Harness and leather dressing, 25 per cent. Laundry bluing, 30 per cent.

Advertising calendars and almanacs, 6c pe ound, and 2 per cent.

Braces, etc., 35 per cent.
Buttons, vegetable, ivory and horn composition, 10c gross and 35 per cent.; all other, 25 per

Buggies, farm waggons, farm, ralway or freight carts, pleasure certs or gigs, costing less than \$50, \$10 each and 20 per cent.; costing \$50 and less than \$100, \$15 each and 20 per cent.; and all costing \$100 and over 35 per

Cotton thread and spool, 25 per cent.

Jeans, etc., 25 per cent. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, 324 per Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, 3c per

Earthenwere, stoneware, Rockingham, white gravite, iron stoneware, cream colored and all no elsewhere specified, 35 per cent.

Flystones, sawn, etc., \$2 per ton. Glass carboys, dendjohns, bottles and decan ters and flasks and phials, less than four onnees 30 per cent.; flasks and phals four ounces and over, telegreph and lightning rod insulators, jus and glass bulls and tableware, 10c per dozen pieces and 30 per cent.

G ld and silver leaf, 30 pe cent. Sewing machines, \$3 specific and 20 per cent. Sole leather, 3c per lo. Japan ned, patent or enamelled leather, 25 per

Liquorica root paste. 2c per lb. Ploor oilcloth, so per square yard and 20 per

Oilcloth, 5c per squar) yard and 15 per cent. Paper hangings, brown blanks, 2c; white grounded and setin papers, 3c; single point bronzes, 7c; colored bronzes, 9c; embossed bronzes, 11c; colored bronzes, narrow, 8c; wide, 10c; bronze borders, narrow, 15c; wide, 18c, and embossed borders 20 per cent., e ght

ards in all above cases.

Paper, calendered or not, 25 per cent. Tissue paper for manufacturers, 10 per cent. Pickles in bottles, 40c; in bulk, in yinegar or mstord, 35c, and in brine, 25c per gallon.

Sauc s and catrup, 40c per gallon and 30 pe ent. Plated knives, costing under \$3,50 per dezen, 50 cents a Gozen and 20 per cent., all other

electroplated ware 30 per cent.

Plumbago, 10 por cent; manufactures of plumbago, 25 per cent. Salt, coarse, 10c; fine, in bulk, 10c; in bags or barrels, 15c per 100 pounds.
Sand, glass, flint and emery paper, 20 per

cent. School slates, Ic eich and 20 per cent. Cigars and cigare: tes, \$2 per pound and 25 er cent.

Valises, satchels, carret bogs, pocket books and purses, 10c each and 30 percent. Twine of all kinds, 1c per pound and 25 per

Varnishes, etc., 29c per gallon and 25 pe

Potatres, 15c per bashel. Tomat e., 30c per bushel and 20 per cent. Vegetables, not elsewhere specified, 25 per

Watch actions or movements, 10 per cent., ad valorem All fabrics, wholly or in part of wool, worst-

ed, hair of a paca, goat, etc., 71c a pound and 20 per cent. Barrels containing pork or other salted neats, 25c cach.

British gum, dressing, sizing cream and namel, le per pound. Shirt collars, 24c per dozen and cuffs 4c per

pair, with 30 per cent additional. Gas meter, 30 per cent. Glue, 3c per pound.

Mucilage, 20 per cent.

Newspapers, parely printed, 25 per cent. Photographic dry plates, 15c per square foot. Sharts, cotton or linen, \$1 per dozen and 30 Ven-ers of wood, 10 per cent.

Colored fabrics, woven of e tren or jute, or both, 25 per cent. Artificial fertil zers, 86 per ton.

Maccar mi and vermicelli, 2c per pound.

Cranges and lemons, in boxes not larger than two and a half cubic feet, 25c per box; half boxes, 13c each; in cases, 10c per cubic foot; in bulk, \$1 per thousand; in barrels, 55c per barrel.

Tarred raper, ic per pound. Sport cles, 30 per cent; unfinished parts, 25 per cent.

Muss-s, 15 per cent. Chopping axes, \$2 a doxen and 10 per cent. broad and saip axes, adzes and hammers, weighing 10 rounds and over, \$3 per dozen and 20 per cent.; all others and hav knives and four and five prong forks, \$2 per dozen and 20

per cent Hoes, garden takes, two and three prong forks, picks, and mattocks, \$1 per dozen and 20 only. per cent. Shovels and spades, \$1 per dozen and 20 per

Mowing machines, harvesters, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs and other agricultural implements, not e sewhere specified, 35 per cent. Grape vines, costing 20 cents or less. 5 cents

Gooseberry bushes, 2 cents each. Respberry and blackberry bushes, 1 cent

Peach trees, 4 cents each.

Rose bushes, 5 cents each. Seeding stock for grafting, 10 per cent. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or roluse, wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be remanufac-

been in design that it only is be remaintactured, \$2 per ton.

Ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, speigel steil, bloomends and cropends of steel rails for the manufacture of steel, \$2 per t n. manufacture of steet, \$z per t n.

Iron in pigs, iron in kentledge and cast scrap iron, \$4 per ton.

Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddle bars, or other forms, less fuished than iron in bars,

more selvanced than pig iron (except castings) \$9 per ton.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of an inch thick, \$11 per ton. Round iron, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron, not less than three-fourths of one inch square, \$13 per

Flats less than one inch wide, or less than three-eighths of an inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of an inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, \$15

Rolled round iron in coils or rods less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars and shapes of rolled iron not elsewhere provided for, 25 per cent.

Iron or steel, rolled round wire rods under half an inch in duameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories, 5

per cent. iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, smaller

than 5 gauge and not smaller than number 15 gauge, 20 per cent.

gauge, 20 per cent.

Wire or spring steel, coppered or tinned, No. 99 gauge or smaller, 124 per cent.

Boiler or other plate iron, sheared, or steel, not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 per cent., provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets of whatever shape, and an all iron or steel sheets of whatever shape, and an all iron or steel bars of irregular where rods, strips or steel snests of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hos rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-sixth of one cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed on said

Malleable iron castings and steel castings, not elsewhere specified, \$25 per ton. provided the duty shall not be less than 30 per cent. Cast iron vessels' plates, stove plates and 25 cents,

irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, not elsewhere specified, \$16 per too, provided the duty shall not be less than 30 per

Cast iron pipes of every description, \$12 per

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle birs axle blanks or forgings for axles, without reference to the stage of manufacture, \$30 per ton, but not less than 35 per cent.

Engines, boilers and machinery, viz.: Fire engines, 35 per cent.; losomotives and other steam engines, bulers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel not elsewhere specified, 30 per cent.; portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable sawmills and planing mils and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture, 35 per cent. ; locomotive tres of Bessemer steel in the lough, 10 per cent.; boiler tubes or flues, or stays of wrought iron or steel, 15 per cent.; wrought iron, plain, not threaded, conp'ed or otherwise manufactured, over two inches in diameter, 15 per cent; other wrought iron or steel tubes or

pipes, 30 per cent.
Sates, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances, and weighin; beams of iron or steel.

Skates, 20c per pair and 30 per cent. Wire rope of fron or s cel, not otherwise pro

vid.d for, 25 per cent. Sledges, track tools, wedges and crawbars of ron or steel, 14 per cent per pound and 30 per

Hardware, viz. :-Builders', cab net makers' and carriage hardware and locks, 35 per cent.

Muskets, rifles, and other freacms and surgical instruments, 20 per cent.

Nails and spike, wrought and pressed, gal-vanized or not, an 1 wrought iron or steel nutand washers, and horse, mule or ox shoes, 11-30 per pound.

-r pound.

Horse soce mails, hob nails, wire nails and a'l other wrought ir mer steel, not elsewhere speciied. 2½c per pound.

Gut tacks, b ads or springs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2c per 1000;

exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand. 20 From or steel rivets, bo'ts, with or without threads or nuts, or bott blanks, and finished hinges or high blanks, 12-3c per pound.

Cut mails and spikes of i on or steel, In per pound. Street railway bers or rai's, weighing not less than twenty-five pounds pr lineal yard, for purposes other than railway tracks, \$6 per ton.

Manufec ures, articles or wares not specially numerated or provided for composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholy manufactured, 30 per cent.

Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also lickets, posters, advectising bills and ford rs, löc per pound and

25 per cent. Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters, 10 per cent.

Unsheared skelp iron, sheared or rolled in greeves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number 20 gauge, no: elsewhere

specified, \$10 per ton.

Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished and coated or golvanized, thin acroll in No. 20 guage, Canada plates and boiler plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 inches wide and valued at not less than 11 so inches wide and valued at not less than 11 cents per pound, 121 ier cent.

He op or band or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 guage, \$13 per t n. Heop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or less in width, and thinner than No. 20 guage,

from railway bars, steel Trails, weighing not over 25 ponues per fineal yard, iron or steel flat rails, punched, and iron or steel railway fi h plates, 89 per ion.

Roll d, channell, sand, angle and T iron and relled eyebars, blanks made by the Kloman process, when imported by manufacturers of ridges for use, exclusively in their own manufactures, 124 per cent.

Tron bridges and structural iron work, \$25

per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less han 30 per cent. Forgongs of iron and steel or forged iron of

whatever share or in whatever stage of manufacture, not elsewhere specified, \$30 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than ਲੋਂ per cent. Steel ingots, coaged ingots, blooms and slab;

by whatever posess made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel, not elewhere provided for, valued at 4c or less per pound, 30 per cent, but not less than \$10 per ton; when of greater value than 4 cents per pound, 12½ per cest.

ADDED TO THE FREE LIST.

The following articles are added to the free list: Firebrick, anthracite cosl, gammater gums. amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, damar, mas-tic, sandacae, shel ac and tr gacanth, qu'lls, in their natural state or unplumed; steel rails weighing not less than 25 pounds per lineal yard, for us; in reilway tracks; stee!, valued yard, for use in reilway tracks; stee!, valued at 2½c per pound and upwards, for use in the menfacture of sketes; scrap iron and scrap sie!. cld and fit only to be re usunifactured, teing part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada; steel bowls for cream separators; steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories; veneers of ivory, sawn only.

AN EXPORT DUTY
is placed on shingle bolts of pine or cedar and,
cedar logs c-pable of being made into shingle
bolts of \$1.50 per cord of 128 cubic feet.

Without indulging in alarmist to rebodings, we may call attention to the fact that the country is in danger. The Ottawa Senste is without a leader, and in the absence of that in dispensible functionary to head the funeral procession and for leak of business the country. cession, and for lack of business, the corps s tave been laid uside for a month-in other words, the Senate has adjourned for a month. Altogether, the present session of Parliament, the Senate has sat something like ten minute in the aggregate. The utter uselessness of the in the aggregate. The utter uselessness of the Senate is becoming more clearly demonstrated every day. A body that costs the country some \$200,000 per year should give something more substantial for our money than five-minute sessions alternating with monthly adjournments. The people have to pay the cost of the Senate, but the people have no more voice in selecting these venerable functionaries, than it has in deciding the weather.—Peterburg it has in deciding the weather .- Peterbore Examiner.

OFF WORK.

"For two years I was not able to work, being troubled with dyspepsia. One tottle of Burdock Blood Bitters relieved me; three bottles oured me as well as ever." John A. Rappell, of Farmersville, Leeds Co., Ont.

The Marquis of Bute is breeding goats on his Scotch estates.

AN OPEN LETTER. Messrs, T. Milburn & Co., Nov. 25th, 1886.
I wish I had used B.B.B. sooner, which would have saved me years of suffering with crysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B.B.B., which soon cleared away the that had be the bad of the weight. the itching, burning rash that had fo long distrossed me. Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage, Halifax, N.S.

The Duke of Beira, infant Prince of Portugal. has seven cradles, which he occupies in daily rotation by instruction of the court physician.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE FOR IMPAIRED VITALITY.
Dr. F. Skillem, Pulaski, Tenn., says: "I think it is a reliable medicine for impaired vitality."

A swimming school in Frankfort-on-the-Main announces in English: "Swimming instructions given by a teacher of both sexes."

THOSE UNHAPPY PERSONS who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price to the supply of the time



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without dependence upon
trusses, and with very little
pain. Book sent for ten cents

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The treatment of many DISEASES OF thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to TOMEN

at the Invalus' Ecicl and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

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is the result of this vast experience.

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It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhen, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, untatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, autoversion, retroversion, bearing down sensations, chrowic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tendorness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

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SICK-HEADACHE. Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipa-tion, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial, by Druggista



Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles included to a billious state of the system, such as Lowerness, Mansea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, ain in the Side, &c. While their most remain all success has been shown in caring

Gendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Full are equally vanable in Constitution, curing and p. ev. and his amonging complaint, while they also are tail disorders of the stomach, stimulate the his and regulate the bowels. Even if they only union and regulate the bowels. Even if they only union and regulate the bowels are they only union the they will but form the they will not be willing the union and they will not be willing the do without them. But after all sick made

Is the use of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Solahy druggiets everywhere, or sent by mall. by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Castroyer of worms in Children or Adults

CANADA—PROVINCE: OF QUEBEC

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior
Court. No. 1818. Damo Virginio Thibault, of the
City and District of Montroni, wife of Jean Rapitals
Lavole, carponiar, of the same place, duly authorized
a citer en justice. Plaintiff, vs. Jean Daptilsto Lavole,
carponier, of the solid city, Defendant.
An action in separation as to property has been
instituted in this cause on the 22nd April, 1887.

Montreal, 25th April, 1887.

A. ARCHAMBAULT.

38-5

A comment of the Albertante of a