PARNELL PARLANCE.

THE IRISH, LEADER GIVES A HOPE-FIIL VIEW OF THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

What a General Elections Would Bring Upon the Tory Party-Churchill's Speech Last Night the Hardest Blow the Covernment Has Yet Received -A Bright Day for Ireland Close at Hand. MNRE 703

New York, April 26.—The Times' London correspondent had so int-rview last evening with Mr. Parnell. The correspondent said: Mr. Parnell, what view do you take of the claim that even the Coercion law ought to be obeyed under the circumstances?"
The Irish leader raplied:—"While usually

holding it to be especially necessary at the time that the Irish people to most curcumst ect in avoiding the commission of any illegality. I avoiding the commission of any inegative at consider that so far as regards the actions which are newly constituted offences by the Coercion measure of last session, such as the maintenance of the organization of the National League in proclaimed districts, the assertion of the rights of freedom of public meeting liberty of speech and freedom of the meeting, liberty of speech and freedom of the press in proclaimed districts, all of which are struck at by the Crimes Act, say that the Irish people are absolutely bound to refuse to obey such an iniquitous law and to deny that it has any moral sanction. Their struggle to assert these rights has my entire sympathy. I consithese rights has my entire sympathy. I consider that they are carrying it on most bravely. I believe that the names of the men, many of them in humble positions, who are cheerfully facing a plank bed and the rigors of penal imprisonment in defence of their principle, will worthly live in the history of their country. As to the prospects of some immediate change, Mr. Parnell is not sanguine. He raid: "From all the indications afforded by said: "From all the indications afforded by the by-elections, it is evident that at the next general election those electors who abstained from voting in 1886, and thereby returned the Tory Government with a hundred majority, will in the main vote to restore Mr. Gladstone to power with about a similar majority. It cannot be too closely understood that it was cannot be too closely understood that it was the abstentions only of Liberal voters throughout Great Britain which did the mischief. But as to when the opportunity of a general election will come is a question. The time is only just approaching in which it will be possible to test the cohesion of the Liberal-Unionists to their Tery allies. The Government are rather prematurely pluming them-selves on the unopposed second reading of the local Government bill. This measure depends on a multitude of details and the battle ground of these will be in committee. In that stage at any moment a question may arise which will really strain the solid unity of the Unionist coalition. Many important interests are assailed. The Tory country party view with district and dislike the whole measure, and are sure to show this by a bad attendance on committee. But whether or not we succeed in upsetting the Government this year over the Local Government Bill or some other question, it must be remembered that the final result of the re-A PARLIAMENT TO IRELAND IS ASSURED

beyond a doubt. For an event of such magnitude, which up to 1885 was certainly not expected, save as the doubtful outcome of years of struggle and suffering, but which has now become the certain pacific prospect of a year of two, we can surely afford to have a little patience. To the American people especially, without whose aid we could have made none of this enormous advance, and who, looking from a distance, may be disposed to regard the present progress as slow when compared with the stride taken in 1885, I would say that we nt we have to do at present is to use this interval to consolidate and secure our ground for the next step, when the time comes to take it arrives, with every confidence that it will be the final and crowning one. Although the pause may seem to be long, it is essential and valuable. It is as nothing compared with the many centuries that Ireland has waited in hopeless misery and sacrifice. We must learn to know how to wait as well as how to advance. The most victorious armies of history have been compelled at times to rest in seeming inactivity behind their trenches, and it is just as much necessary of a nation if it desires freedom to learn how to do this at the proper time in patience as it is for an army. I have eaid a period of waiting was an advantage to us. It is educating and will educate the people of Great Britain. Men who in 1885 followed Mr. Gladstone in his great measure from belief in the man, now follow him as well from belief in the cause. There are thousands of Liberals throughout the country who at that time were without sufficient information to enable them to delend Mr. Gladstone's policy and who are now as ardent Home Rulers and as capable exponents of such a measure for Ireland as any of the Irish members themselves. In Ulster too, this improvement is notable. I be-lieve from all I hear that if an election were to take place we should make a net gain of three members there. If the Ulater Presbyterians once become convinced that they will not get land reform without Home Rule they will become Home Rulers, and the present government, most stupidly I think, is doing all it can to compel this conviction. 'Charchill's speech this afternoon on the Irish County Council's bill was one of the most important of the session and certainly the ablest he has ever delivered. on any subject. His disclosure of the views held by the Salisbury Cabinet in 1886 was of the first magnitude in importance, diametrically opposed as they are to the views anomanced by Ralfour in the debata to deer His cally opposed as they are to the views announced by Balfour in the debate to day. His forestadowing of a grave disaster to the Tory party at the polls of a general election, perhaps close at hand, produced a tremendous sensation, and seemed most ominous. In fact, the speech was undambtedly the hardest blow this Government has yet received, and it-will have far-reaching results in the country. These results stought which the events are sults, toward which the events are shaping, must be in our favor. Let us wait alertly, but still in patience, and see what they are.

are very uncertain property; for every paying mine a hundred exist that do not pay. But if you write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, you will receive free, full particulars about their new business, and learn how some have made over \$50 in a single day at it. You can live at home, and earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards, per day wherever you are located. Both sexes; all ages. Capital not required; you are started free. Send your address, and all will be proved to you.

MODEST MAIDENS.

The charm of a young lady is her modesty. A brazen-faced girl is a good thing spoiled. School life has much to do with the development of character—in fact, the standard of a school is often judged by the character of its graduated pupils. Modesty, to be preserved, must have no improper surrounding, and more-over, must be taught what to avoid. This is education of the heart, which can find no place in the public schools. Extraordinary exertions want to me mean the guide schools. Extracrdinary excitions at home may succeed in countracting the product of the guide schools. Extracrdinary excitions at home may succeed in countracting the product of the guide schools. Extracrdinary excitions at home may succeed in countracting the entire product of the guide schools. The invitable our product of the guide schools of the critical schools of the country. The work doubt is. The invitable our product of the strong with the schools of the country depends on the successary to make a sound force in the first of the successary to make a sound force in the successary to make a sound of the country. The work of the successary to make the service of the successary to make the service of the mitter of the successary to make the service of the successary to make the successary to make the service of the successary to make the successary to make the service of the successary to make the su

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE. Entering the office of a well known merchant, I lifted my eyes and found myself confronted with the brightest and most thrilling temperance lecture I ever steered myself against in the whole course of my life. It was an inscription marked with a pen on the back of a postal card nailed to the deak. The

inscription read thus :— WHICH? WIFE OR WHISKEY?

THE BABIES OR THE BOTTLE? HOME OR HELL! Where did you get that and what did you

nail it up there for? "I wrote that myself and nailed it up there,"
was the quiet reply, and I will tell you the
story of the card. Some time ago I found myself falling in o the drinking habit. I would run out once to a while with a visiting customer, or at the invitation of a travelling man, or on every slight occasion that offered. I soon found that my business faculties were becoming dulled, that my stomach was continually out of sorte, my appetite was failing and a constant graving for alcoholic stimulants becoming dominant. I saw tears in the eyes of my wife, wonder depicted on the faces of my children, and then I took a long look ahead. One day I sat down at this desk and half unconciously wrote the inscription on that card. On looking at it upon its completion, its awful revelation burst upon me like a flash. I nailed it up there and read it over a hundred times that afternoon. That night I went home sober, and I have not touched another drop of intoxicating liquor since. You see how startling is its alliveration. Now I have no literary proclivities, and I regard that card as an inspiration. It speaks out three solemn warnings every time I look at it. The first is a voice from the altar, the second from the cradle, and the third from-

Here my friend's earnestness deepened into solemn shaking of the head, and with that be resumed his work. I don't think I violate his confidence by repeating the story of the card. In fact if it shall lead to the writing of similar cards to adorn other deaks, I think he will be immeasurably gratified.

A MADMAN AT LARGE!

He is a well-known citizen, and his nearest and dearest friends do not suspect his insanity. How do we happen to know about about it? Listen; his appetite is gone, he is low-spirited, he don't sleep well, he has night awests, he is annoyed by a hacking cough. These symptoms are the forerunners of consumption and death, and yet he neg-lects them. Is it any wonder that we call him a madman? If you are his friend tell him to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery without delay. It will cure him if he takes it in time. It will not miraculously create new lungs when the old ones are gone, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy condition. Tell him about it, and warn him that in his case delay means death.

"How can you afford to give a 5 cent cigar and a shave for eight cents?" was asked of a Raudolph-atreet barber. "Oh, I give 'em the olgar first an' they go way without the shave, or I shave 'em first and they skip without the

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT. Sins,—I was troubled for five years with Liver Complaint. I used a great deal of doctors' medicine, which did me no good. I was getting worse all the while until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. After taking four bottles, I am now well. I can also recommend it for dyspepaia. Miss Hattie L. Swick, St. Williams P. O. Ont.

Affected lady tourist-" Captain, I feel so sorry." "What about, Madame?" "On account of the poor fish," "What's the mat ter with them?" "They must get so seasick when the water is rough."

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfactior.

Barber (who has just finished the shave)-"All right, sir; there you are, sir? how do you feel now, sir?" Customer-"First rate. There's nothing like getting out of a bad sorape,'

A SPRING OUTFIT.

Any woman who wants a spring outfit at small expense can easily get it by coloring over her faded garments with Diamond Dyes So simple a child can use them. Superior to all others, in reliability and amount of

"Everything I hear goes in one ear and out the other," said a dude to Charley St. Clair yesterday. "Why shouldn't it?" said Mr. St. Clair, "for there is nothing to stop it."

WONDERFUL POPULARITY.

The fact that the sale of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets exceeds that of any other pill in the market, be it great or small, is on account of the tact that they are tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, and that in most cases one little "Pellet" is sufficient for a dose; that they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless; and for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from deraugement of the liver, stomach or bowels, they are absolutely u specific. A gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

A clergyman who preached in a prison s Sunday or two since, began his discourse in the traditional way thus: "I am glad, my friends to see so many of you here this morning.'

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipution or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills; they will please you.

"If it were customary in this country to confer titles upon men who rank in literature, what would I be?" seked a conceited journalist of his senior. "Baron of Ideas," was the terne reply.

AN UNEASY SLUMBER.

Paines's Celery Compound should be used by all who cannot rest well. It strengthens the unstrung nerves and aids digestion. It brings sweet sleep to those whom nervous troubles and dyspepsia have made sleep-

Minister—"Well, Bobby what do you want to be when you grow up?" Bobby (suffering from parental discipline)—"An

ROME'S DECRÈE.

Text of the Document Condemning the Plan of Campaign.

LONDON, April 30.—The following is the text of the Papal decree: "On several oc-casions the Apostolic See has given the peo-ple of Ireland, whom it has always regarded with special benevolence, suitable admonitions and advice when circumstances required as for how they might defend their rights without injury to justice or public peace. Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., fearing lest in the species of warfare that has been introduced among the Irish in the contests between landlords and tenants, and which is commonly called the Plan of Campaign, and in the kind of social interdict called boycotting, arising from the same contests, a true sense of just-ice and charity might be perverted, ordered the Supreme Congregation of the Inquisition to subject the matter to a serious and careful examination. Hence the following was proposed to their Eminences the Cardinals of the Congregation: Is it permissible in disputes between landlords and their tenants in Ireland to use means known as the Plan of Campaign and 'boycotting?' - After long and mature deliberation, their Eminences unani-mously answered in the negative, and their decision was confirmed by the Holy Father on Wednesday, the 18th of the present month. The justice of this decision will be readily seen by any one who applies his mind to consider that a rent agreed upon by mutual consent cannot, without a viola-tion of contract, be diminished at the mere will of the tenant, especially when there are tribunals appointed for settling such con troversies and reducing unjust rents within the bounds of equity, after taking into account the causes which diminish the value of the land. Neither can it be considered permissable that rents be extorted from tenants and deposited in the hands of unknown persons to the detriment of land owners. Finally. it is contrary to justice and charity to persecute by a social interdict those who are satisfied to pay the rents they agreed to pay, or those who in the exercise of their rights take vacant farms. It will, therefore, be your Lordship's duty, prudently, but effectually, to advise and exhort the clergy and laity not to transgress the bounds of Christian charity and justice while they are striving for a remedy for their distressed condition.

(Signed), R. CARDINAL MONACO." Rome, April 20.

ROME, April 29 .- It is stated here that the action of the Congregation of the Holy See regarding the Plan of Campaign in Ireland was taken spontaneously and without pre-vious suggestion from England. The Pope approved the act without entering into the pending political questions between England

and Ireland. London, April 29 .- Messrs. Dillon and Sexton have declined to give their opinions on the Pope's decree condemning beyont:ing and the Plan of Campaign till they see the Pope's document. Mr. Lane, M.P., in an address to Lord Ponsonby's tenants at Youghai, said that the reasons the Pope adduced to justify his action in condemning boyecting and the Plan of Campaign were all untenst in. The Rev. Mr. O'Roilly, presiding at a meeting of electors at Inchicore, Ireland, arged his besters to take no notice of the reports that were being circulated concerning the Pope's decree. When Archbishop Walsh returned he would make their consciences perfectly easy. Messre. Clancy, Redmond and Kenny, members of Parlis-ment, also spoke, advising the people not to take action until the text of the decree has

been published. A despatch from Rome says that the Cil lege of the Holy Office was charged to examine Mgr. Persico's reports and decide whether Catholics belonging to the National League were guilty of sin and debarred from absolution. The Congregation, the Pope presiding, replied in the affirmative and frew up a decree to that effect. Cardinal Simeoni, acting under the Pope's orders, forwarded the decree to Ireland with special instructions to Mgr. Persico and the Irish Episcopacy, when instructing the clergy to enforce it, to inform them that they must refuse absolution to any one declining to renounce membership in the National League. It is further stated that neither the League nor its political alms are explicitly condemned by the Holy office, which confines itself to de-claring that the methods employed are cortrary to the religious duties of Catholics. The Pope approved the decision without in any way entering into political questions pending between England and Ireland. Archbishop Walsh is still in Ireland in compliance

with orders from the Vatican. HOW IT IS RECEIVED IN IRELAND. LONDON, April 28.—The Nationalists have determined to continue the plan of campaign in spite of the Papal decree. It is asserted that the movement will not suffer much from the necessary defection of the priests, who will undoubtedly continue to sympathize with the peorle, and that the vacancies can easily be filled with laymen. The matter has caused an extremely bitter feeling among the Nationalists, who bitterly resent the Government's intrigues with the Vatican. Conservatives and Orangemen fear that in return for the Pope's action the Government will make concessions in con-nection with the educational question, which concessions they are prepared to strenuously

oppose.

Mr Dillon, in a speech at Herbertstown last evening, pointed out the justice of the plan of campaign, the results of which he said fully justified the wisdom of the league in recommending it. The whole ground for the Nationalist policy was the fact that an I rish tenant could not make anyther and the league. could not make a contract with his landlord, that freedom of contract did not exist. He denied emphatically that the plan of campaign funds were obtained by force and intimidation. He had never found a single case of either force or intimidation. He had never seen money more freely given. He did not doubt that some cases of hardship and sacrifice existed, but hundreds and thousands of families had been kept in their homes. He did not think much of a man who was not prepared to make some sacrifice for a good and holy cause—a cause which would triumph in the end in spits of all

its enemies might say or do. A despatch from Rome to the Times says:
The Papal letter has already been sent to the
Irish bishops and will be published about ten
days hence. The versions hitherto printed are more or less conjectural. The Pope forbids Catholics to adopt the plan of campaign or to engage in boycotting and enjoins obedience to the laws. Other questions are in abeyance.

A SURE RELIEF. "I suffered from a hard cough contracted by

*BRIGHDIN BAN MO STOR. I am a wandering minstrel man, And Love my only theme, I've strayed beside the pleasant Ban, And eke the Shannon's stream,
I've pip'd and play'd to wife and maid,
By Baerow, Suir, and Nore,
But never met a maiden yet,

My girl hath ringlets rich and rare. By nature's fingers wove, Loch Carra's swan is not so fair,

As is her breast of love;
And when she moves, in Sunday sheen,

Beyond our cottage door.

We scorn the high born Saxon Queen,

For Brighidin Ban me stor.

Like Brighdin Ban mo stor.

It is not that the smile is sweet,
And soft thy voice of song,
It is not that thou fleest to meet,
My comings lone and long;
But that doth rest beneath thy breast, A heart of yurest core, Whose pulse is known to me alone, My Brighdin Ban astor.

*Br ghdin ban mo ator is in English PAIR TOUNG BRIDE, Or BRIDGET MY TREAPURE. The proper sound of this phrase is not easily found by the mere English speaking Irish. The tol-lowing is the best help I can afford them in the case.—"Bree dheen bawn mo sthore." The proper name Brighit or Bride, signifies A FAIB DART, and was the name of the goddess of Poetry in the Pagan days of Ireland.

A PAGÁN.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S RANTING.

THE STUMP SPEAKER'S ATTACK ON THE IEISH CAUSE ANSWERED BY MR. DEPEW. New York, April 24 .- In the course of his speech at the St. George's Society dinner, Mr. Goldwin Smith said : We cannot look without some anxiety at the state of things now prevailing in our ancient home. No doubt the ship is now in the trough of the wave. No one can deny that who took part, as I took part, in the last political contest in England. By the extension of the suffrage, supreme power has been extended to a large body of men totally unqualified to understand their responsibilities. They voted one way at the irst election after receiving the suffrage, and at the next election voted entirely in the opposite way, because they had not received the suppositions "three acres and a cow," and I caundt but feel that the present time is fraught with great danger to the old country. Yet I feel that the timbers of the old ship are sound, and that she will weather this, as she has weathered all other storms. (Applause.) It seems that a general recolution has been taken by Englishmen on this side to naturalize. don't wonder that there has been some reluctance to do that, to break allegiance to such a glorious country as Eogland, and that the anti-English feeling here has led Englishmen to feel that they were in an alien country. (Cheers.) But I think a wise resolution has been made, and one that you owe to your adopted country. The best service you can possibly render to England is to qualify yourselves for sitting in the councils of your adopted country. It is said that this movement is directed particularly against the Irish. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I protest it is not. It is not intended to deprive any of the citizens of the United States of any of their powers, but it is intended to prevent this country from being posed as the friend of an allen vote against old Eagland, to prevent an English-man from being trampled upon by those who are angling for the Irish vote, (Applause.) We are opposed to the dissolution of Ireland from the United Kingdom and handing it over to a part of the Trish people. The words "Ireand" and "Irish" are very different. John Bright is right in saying there are two millions of people in Ireland who are as loyal as I am. 1 have always advocated every movement for the benefit of the Irish people, but we believe that we should not be conferring a benefit

a great reform with such men as these Irish members? (Cheers.)

upon Iteland, but would be doing her a wrong by separating her from England, by debar-

ring her members of Parliament from the

gallery of the House of Commons, look upon

the Irish members, note their demeanor and

appearance, and ask if English statesmen

would be justified in handing England over to their hands. Many a time I have talked

to Richard Condon on the Irish question, and

he always gave me the same answers. It the

hrish would send good and proper men to

Parliament, as the Scotch did, the matter

might be arranged, but how are we to carry

MR. DEPEW'S RETORT. To Chauncey M. Dapew was assigned the teast of "Memory and Genius of Shake-speare." He said: There could be nothing more reciprocal than the relations now existing between Great Britain and the United States. We have had this year an unusual amount of fluid taffy flowing out on both sider. Mr. Chamberlain visited us; we had your Parliamentary delegates over here to promote peace. All to keep up the flow of international taffy. I have not heard at the dinner of the various societies that politics, which have hitherto been atriotly tabooed, have been placed upon the table, to answer for the starvation and misery of This was especially noticeable at the each of those men who so respectfully and rish dinner, where there was no other question but politics paramount, and here to night Professor Goldwin Smith gave us the synopsis of the political address he delivered during the last English campaign. Being a stump speaker myself, I tenante, but a soul answerable for starvation had some desire to learn just what a stump and misery of those other souls! It is still speech was on the other side of the water. time for you to lay up for yourself those speech was on the other side of the water. time for you to lay up for you reelf those As his speech is likely to be telegraphed all benedictions, humble and unheard perhaps in over the country, I cannot let it pass if I do the outer world around you, but which would not express my absolute and unqualified dis-sent from every opinion Prof. Goldwin Smith has uttered. (Cries of "Oh," and expressions of dissent.) When he says there is an unfriendly sentiment toward Englishmen here he is mistaken. If Jno. Bright were to visit make of the crofters of the Highlands, the this country to morrow he would receive as unemployed of London, the Irish people, and enthusiastic a reception as any of our the Welsh, fighters for one common cause. Let us who have hearts, who realize our rehe is mistaken. If Jno. Bright were to visit statesmen, and so would Mr. Gladatone. (Hisser.) That settles my opinion on the Home Rule question. Mr. Depew immediately branched off into another subject and delivered a eulogy upon Shakespears.

JUSTICE IN IRELAND. THE RECENT APPEALS LEAD TO A LIVELY DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 24,-Iu the House of Commons to-day Mr. Justin McCarthy moved that the house adjourn on urgency in order

judgment that he considered the evidence

warranted. Mr. Shaw-Lefebvre said that not a single case of an increase in sentence had ever occurred in England ... He did not deny that the court possessed the power, but that power had never been exercised. Appeals were given in the interests of the prisoner, not of the drown the grown, we note that the fit was they were

unused powers within the law.; They were rusty weapons of brutal tyranny. The employment of brutal and ferocrous powers, whether within the law er not against the people were unconstitutional. (Cheers.) He could easily conceive that it would be convenient for the Government to make the people arrid of appealing. With that view what could be easier than to introduce a new feature in oriminal, procedure to deter men from appealing by the fear of increased sentences. After this Trishmen could not, and ought not to have confidence in the suminis tration of the law. because it was carried out in a manner repugnant to Englishmen.

Mr. Balfour said that the previous speaker more than insinuated that the judges hal derived inspiration from Dublin Costl. (Loud Parnellite shouts of "hear, hear.") It was a foul libel (oh! oh!) upon an honor able and independent body of men who com-petently fulfilled their duties. He denied that the appeal judges powers were rusty or antiquated. They were legal by a statute not eleven years old in England. He accused Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt of attempting to act as a court of appeal from the judges decisions without knowledge of the fact. He saked the House to reject the motion. The motion was defeated by 219 to 165.

"MINE." If I live to be one hundred years old never shall I forget the impression made upon me when the Earl Fitzwilliam told his miners who were out of work that the coal under them was he property, and would be there for his sons after him. A similar sentiment has been expressed by Lady Matheson, of Lewis. "The land under sheep and deer is my property, and I can do with it what I like." Absolute property in land does no exist, and when soi-disant "landlords" at l fishly abuse the trust reposed in them by the people, the people may, if they so choose, pass a law dispossessing them of all right to control, and punish them by refusing com-pensation. In the olden days it was said "The king can do no wrong." Yes, that was law once, but now Democracy rules. But, of course, if the people love to be ruled and starved by others, instead of being their own rulers, well, it will not be because the good wife of "The Minera' Justiceman" is silent. Tols is what Mrs. Conninghame-Graham says of Lady Matheson :- "I think that the conduct of Lady Matheson must awaken the dignity of all high-minded women. She meets her starving tenants with a sneer, and her 'splendid' letter from America. Not one word of sympathy-not one effort to men them half-way in their starving n.isery, and to help them. No! Her ladyship's snewer is clear and distinct- The land under theep and deer is my property, and I can do with it what I like. Indeed! Lady Matheron! Your conscience, then, knows no sense of the responsibility which was imposed upon you when fortune-accident-I know not what—entrusted to your care the happiness of a poor, thrifty and sober tenantry. And your only remedy is to banish them to America, where your ears can be no longer importuned by their plaints of starvation and wee. But these people shall not be hanished from their native homes. Benishment is not the cure for those crying evile, the result of which you and those of your class are precipitating. It has been the policy hitherto to baulsh the walling multitudes from their stony patch of potatoes in Connemara, from their miserable 'township' in the Highlands. But the world is awakening slowly to the fact that to banish a population in order to satisfy Legislature of the frealm. If you want to the selfishness of an individual is not the form an opinion on this question go into the remedy that we ask for, nor one that justice can give. It is easy to ask for bread-Lady Matheron's conduct shows how easy it is to answer the request with a stone instead. We know that her ladyship's conduct can only proceed from that false hypothesis on which she takes her stand. We know that it is im-cossible that she believes that these poor starving tenants of here have souls like herself, and that they can suffer from the same anguish which may sometimes have oppressed her heart. We know that she believes them to be of coarser fabric than her own sensitive. well-bred nature, and that if her tenants reasened with her as Shylock before the Doge of Venice, she would speer at their want of logic and perception. She has been brought up in the conviction that by a merciful decree of Providence (kind Providence ! what does she not answer for?) that it is morally impossible for the 'common people' to be as sensible to and have the same capacity for suffering as she or her kind. We know all this, and perhaps to the minds of the rigid just it may excuse her conduct somewhat; but dreadful will be the reckoning hereafter! What, Lady Matheson, can you reply when in a future state of existence you are called upon anxiously waited upon you the other day ?--if their ghostly forms have to pass before you. and you are condemned to watch, helpless, powerless (as they were before you), with the inexorable Judge judging not a lady and her surely bless you. No! there must be no further talk of emigration. He who speaks of emigration as the only refuge is a coward and a palterer with the truth. The great

> written from Gartmore, on January 6.— Great Britain Labor Tribune. MORE SOLDIERS WANTED.

LONDON, April 25.—The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, was ex-amined before a select committee of parliament amined before a select commutee of parameter yesterday. He said 4,000 additional men were required to replace the army on a sound footing. He thought it was impossible to reduce the military estimates, because with an army of volunteers it was necessary to make the service attractive. In Germany this was not necessary,

chain is gradully being linked together which

sponsibilities to our brethren join this cause

of oppressed nationalities; but it will be to fight for our patrimony here, not to seek it in distant countries." The letter is signed

GABRIELLE CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, and was

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, e.e., I will send a valuable treatuse (scaled) containing full particulars for home oute, FREE of charge. A splandid medical work; should be read by every man who is nerving and dabilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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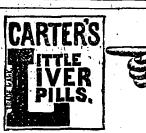
For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto

Campbell's Continued of the Company of the Continued of the Constitution of Continued of Co

Rannor, Nan., 21st Oct., 1886.—I find Campheil's Catharile Compount the best article Phays over used for cortive assa or billousness, and easy, to take. I am, yours truly, A. M. McDenath.
Sull by desilors in family medicines everywhere.
23c. per hottle. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ture of the Province of Quebec, at its next session; to obtain an Act incorporating "L'Envr des Ames du Purgatore et de la Convers on cea, la fidèles." LOUIS RIVARD, for the Falitiques.

for the Feditioners. to 58 a Bay. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses feet. Writ Brawster's Savery Rain Holder Co, Holly Mich \$5

> COUCHS. COLDS. Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a billious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Namea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, caring and preventing this annoying complaint, while key also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would healmost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will and these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure 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.

very casy to take. One or two pills makes 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. Soid by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City.

For Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs,

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is the GREAT MODERN REMEDY. For Croup it is almost a Specific. As an Expectorant IT HAS NO EQUAL!

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Medical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS who are so often afflicted with Threat Diseases, will find a Sure remedy in this Balsam. Losenges and wafers some times give relief, but this Balsam taken a few times will Onsure a permanent ours.

Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.

