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VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 35.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1887.

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Against the Passage of Coercion Measures

ELOTURE CARRIED BY 100 MAJORITY

nr. Gladstone. Poliowed by Liberals and Parnellites, Leaves the House Disgusted. with Tary Intoferance—The New York Legislature Expresses 1(s Sympathy.

LONDON, April 1.—In the House of Commons to right, Mr W. Smith suggested that if the Irish Crimes Bil be read a first time to night, the second reading could be taken up on Tuesday, and then there would be an interval Tuesday, and then there would be an interval a week between the second reading and going into seminitee. He said the the imperative day of the Government to insist that the Bose come to an early decision on the princip of the bill. Referring to the land bill, he said it was of vital importance that the Government asserting effort to make the measure a law.

PARNELL EXPLIES TO THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Parnell, up n r.s ng to resume the debate

en the Crimes bill, was loudly che-red. He said that with the production of the Land bill rate day l'ariame it had been put in possa-sion of the compil to plan of the Government in all is nakedness and cish nesty. The Land bill had revea ci the extent of the plot and the gravity of the conspiracy through which the Conservativ s and Liberal Union sts ex-Concertative a and Liberal Union stated every the content of possible rents and compel them to purchase their landler of mercet at another payment to purchase their landler of mercet at another trates. If the house should ever give the Government power than to coerce the people that result would most certainly be wholesale is pudiation involving immense loss to the Brick (axplyer. The Government were present on coercion with indecent haste. They had refused to carry out their resummendations if the land commission. If the coercion bill was possed the last of fence of the tenants against wholesale robbery would be removed. In just land purchase lay the only hope of setting the and problem. If it was do a at fair In just land purchase lay the only hope of set-sing the and problem. If it was do e at fair prices and the ab ence of coercion, Itish beauts would fur fit their obligations to the last peany. Proceeding to discuss the provisions of the bill, Mr. Parce I contended that the powers the bill, Mr. Parcel contended that the powers given the magistrates would enable them to send political opponents to prison for six months—to a plank bid and prison deet. No part of previous co-reion acts had ever excited so much distrust of English justice as the proposal to charge the venue of trial and being the Irish prople before special English juries. The proposal meant a right of jadi in mur ters. Senet societies would spring justices to the safferings of an oppressed up fortered by the sufferings of an oppies ed nation, and those counselling the people to observe patience and moderatio; might counsel in vain. But he would still counsel them to submit to injustice rather than retall to, or do anything that might drive Mr. Gladst ne from their aids or increase his difficulties or plees him in a tales position with the Liberals. Their battle was now with in Ireland. (Covers.) The party which alone could gain by violence by the people of Ireland going beyond the law was the present Government. That was the reason this bill had been brought forward. Its object was to streaght the Governments own universible moiting. Let not the prople of Ireland fall into drive Mr. Gladst no from their aids or increase position. Let not the prople of Ireland fall into the too thus set for them. He great y feared the results of the bill, but he would not cease to tell them that the si nation was entirely different from that of five years ago, and that for them victory was certain. The people of Ireland would again bear the strain with patience. Mr. Glasstone would not find his action ham-pered or his hunds sullied in the great and glorious work he had undertaken. (Cheers.) He co-cluded by making that the House resolve itself eluded by moving that the Rouse recover than into committee to consider the state of Ireland. Mr. Harrington, amid great laughter, read betters from the Knight of Kerry, Lord Mosek and o hers, applying on behalf of tree ds and relatives for sit andiany magistrateships in Ireland. When asked where he had obtained the letters, he replied that he had bou ht them at auction. The answer was received with shouts of laughter. Mr. Harrington proceeded to et laugnter. Mr. Harrington proceeded to explain that the principal qualifications urged in behalf of the applicants were poverty and large families. On being interrupted by cries to "divide," the speaker said he was not suprised at the impatience shown by

MR. GLADSTONE ASKS ADJOURNMENT. Mr. Gladetone in supporting the motion said there were strong reasons for it. He defended Mr. Parnell's delay in moving his amendment and said this was a grave and serious case demanding another night for discussion. With reference to Mr. Parne, sepeech, Mr. Gladstone sa'd he had never known an instance in which the case made for such a bill had been so completely tern to rags. (Loud cheers.)
Mr. W. H. Smith complained because the

the gentlemen opposite upon the exposure of these unpalatable facts, but he had a right, he

mercy it was proposed to place the liberties of Irishmen. Mr. Conybeare continued the discussion amid of cries "divide." Mr. T. P.

O Connor moved to adjourn the debate.

low the characters of men at whose

Parnellites had not riven sooner, and said he was unable to accele to Mr. O'Connor's request. Mr. Parnell supported Mr. O'Connor's motion. Mr. O'Connor's motion was rejected by 361 to

Mr. O'Connor's motion was rejected by 361 to 264.

THE CLOTURE CARRIED.

Upon Mr. Smith putting the question, Mr. Gladstone rose and walked down the floor into the opposition lobby, all the members of the Opposition standing and cheering him as he did so. On returning to the House he was again loudly cheered. The motion tor cloture was carried by a vote of 361 to 253, and the first reading of the bill was agreed to without a division. The amounce ment of the result of the cloture division was received with cheers and counter cheera and

WALL A CENTER OF CHESCHER CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF

bil. He says: "If this bill should be made law then to nears would not be reli ved until a sy should declar; that they were unable to pov. the reas demanded of them. Pro-publy three hundred thousand tenants in Irland would make this declara-tion This would give each judge 15,000 rat adjustment cases to take care of, its the reas demanded of them. Prowould take year to do pose of them. Meanwhile the landlords would obtain unthing. The bil offered by Mr. Pamell was mercy in itself to the landords compared with this measure." Michael D vitt hails the bill as certain to make confusion we confounted, and, therefore, likely to bring measure the only possible and final solution of the whole question—Ir.sh at see ownership of ia Lieband.

PREAS OPINION.

LONDON, April 1.—The News ways the Land Bell introduced by Lord Cadegar in the House of Lords yesterday evening convious the Minis try of the growest inconsistency, and entirely justifies the Parnellite action during last autumn's session of Parli ment. The first thing that serikes the reader in Lord Cado g n's speech is that, instequa a sa the bill may be, it will entirely ci-peuse with the mees iv of cosecion r rather it would, if the necessity exact d. Mr. Balfour spread that tilegal come insteam provent team is in Ireland from paying sents. Lord Cadogan formally admits that tenants are evicted for not paying unnoseible rents.

unposebbe rents.

The Standard says: "The Parnellites regard Lord Codegan's Land Bill with as much dislawer as they do Mr. Bastour's Coercion Bill and consider that the eviction clauses in the former could operate entirely to 'the dis-advantage of the tenants.'"

AMERICAN STMPATHY. ALBANY, N.Y., April 1.—A motion was inte-duced into the Senate to-day protesting in the name of humanity against the enactment of the proposed coerci n bill by the English Govern-ment. The Senate sends greeting to Gladstone mest. The Senata sends greeting to Gladstone and Parnell in their nuble and humane effort to prevent such cruel, unjust and tyrnanical legislation as that proposed by the lightish Ministry, and in their endeavor to secure Ireland the me-timable boon of Home Rule. In supporting the resolutions, Mr. Marphy stated that seven states had already passed similar resolutions. Mr. Fas-et said the Raglish people would have done well to have retained "the Grand Old Man" (Gladstone) in office. In his bosom lay locked up the possibilities of a solution of the Irish question. Irishmen have fought battles for liberty the world over and now ask for civic liberty. In the request they have the world's sympa'hy. Italy said he had visited Iteland (Sis home) last summer, and the resolutions were not too last summer, and the resolutions were not too strong. After brief remarks by Mesirs Ve der and Coggoshall the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Similar resolutions have been introduced in the Assembly.

THE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS.

ME. WM. O'BRIEN, M.P., REPLIES TO LORD LANG.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A London cable despatch from Mr. Gil, M.P., to the Tribane says: "In answer to the queries which I sent to-day to Mr. Wm. O'Brico, editor of United to the partial of the people of Irdand, I have r ceived the following :

"You have seen the cable account of Lord Lan-downe's ap logy for the Laggacurium evic | Englishman, to his honor be it said, stepped

ti us."
"Yes, it is growy disingeneous and raishading. He strives to imply that his rents do not exceed the Government valuation. This is abse lu ely untrue of two of the tenants evicted. The rest of Durne 1835 per cent above the Government's valuation, and that of Kill ride 85 per cent greater. Lord Lanedowne slure over the Lact that to tenasts holding under jud cial rents be refused any abatement. The tenants' interest in one farm held under judicial lease was put up for sa'e last June. Owing to the exthe farm was surrendered as valueless. Not-withstanding this, and the report of the Cowper commission that prices have fallen 182 pagent, since the judicial rents were fixed, 1, is Lansdowne : Hered no abatement to the pour judicial hotders, but attempted to isolate them by bribing large ho'ders with special above was because they rejected these bribes and made common cause with their po rer brethern that they were the first single! out for exiction.

The two tenants ericted are not really rich men. They ence were, but almost all the capital is gone through paying rainous reats during seven years of loss. Dunne is \$5,000 poorer to-day than in 1879, owing to his punctual payment of rack reats. Only two well to do tenants were cunningly picked out for evictions in the belief that he had the control of the c same English sympathy would not be extended to men evicted from handsome extended to men evicted from handsome residences as to men from hovels. But on the contrary, the wrong is the more cruel because the more comfortable the residences. If Dunne and Kilbride quitted the more fearful must have been the pressure of rack rents that compelled them and their brother tenants to run such risks, but for the stand made by these two holders the poorer tenants could have been crushed and evicted without any trouble. It is true that the tenants owe their half year's rent. They were the best paying tennatry in the country so long as they were able. They only owe one half year's rent. The lawrequires that one full year's rent should be due before eviction. In order to evict Lord Landowne had to add to the one half year's rent due a mythical debt called a "Hanging Gale," which is a half year's rent running on for several generations, but never enforced except as a lever for eviction."

Why have the evictions been suspended?" "I suspect because Canadian opinion was beginning to make Lord Lausdowne uncomfortable. They will unquestionably be resumed if he finds Canada apathetic to his conduct. only for the urgency of the struggle here I would be on my way to Canada. I have received pressing invitations from Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. I shall certainly go if Lord Lanedowns carries out his threat of exterminating the remainder of his tenantry. As it is, the evictions of Dunne and Kilbride have

A TELL OF SECTION OF COMMENTS TO SECTION OF THE SEC

THE LEISH PEASANTRY. The Covernor-General of Canada Only Follewing the Hanmple of His Illustrious Father-A: Betrospect of 1828 and tollowing Years-Ylens of the Economists Demolished. There are now under way in the British House of Commons, principles for the salvation (sie) of Iteland, which, if not speedly arrested, atrangled in their infancy, will lay the foun-

detion of months, perhaps years, of masery in Ireland. Men, of the highest character and pure tuhilanthropy have raised their voices and used their pens against the erroneous epinions generally entertained by such typical Irish landlorus as the auteorat of Rideau Halt. They have exhausted facts and argument, but still the infa uation provail; ; and it must be conwed, not with out mornification, that they are still very likely to experience the fate of Cas-andra-to field no credence until too late. Still a ey may draw some consolation from in dividual pride. They were the first to foresee the consequence and point out the error; they pl-ad d honestly, iea lessly and persovernully, touch in cain. They have given unterence to point al truths under the broad seal of daylight, under covert of other names and other publicatio a than their own recomized monthperes, and, if all their labors have failed of being imm diately useful, post-rity will do honor to their motives and their wisdom when the wind whistles through the rank grass that will grow upon their graves.-

"Lat one poor-spraced bay around my head Bloom whilefellists, and point me out when dead? For they have done, and are still fearleasly doing, their duty. Long live the Parnellite

Party! There are: amongst others two mischievous chiefe are: manager others and marchevous opinious provalent to some extent in both Rugland and Ireland, but generally entertained by the Landoracy of the United Kingdom; first, that the population of Ireland is superabundant; and the second, that the farms are to small. This is the language of the Haghab press non Soutch compinists; auff, I am sorry to add, some Irish journalists so far forget their motherland as to re-echo the sentiments of their brethren on the other side of the channel. Berhaps these are their individual opinions; perhaps bookle and bigotry have lent a color to their opinion : there can be no deabt that they are the opinions entertained by the readers of there in reals, otherwise they would not find a splace in their columns. But to change the scene to a more remate period, in the year 1828, the Dubin Freemon's Journal, then the greatest Tory in: Irdand, lauded the patriotism of the then Horse Secretary, the Marquis of Lans-downe. For what, think you? For abating downe. For what, think you? For absting his rents, for building or repairing colleges for his power tenantry? No, but for disinheriting them—for turning them upon the read—for realizing Goldsmith's idea of a deserted village! Poor house-less things, their misery, their anguish—the tos thousand natural pangs which such an event must have occasioned, excited no committeration, ever among the Tories of Ireland. The anfeeling proprietor—the titled McCulloch—was pealing to the natural pangs of the natural pangs. Ire and! O, shame (we say to-day), where is thy blush! No Irish journalist of those days (that I know of) was found to reproduce the merchess seed or the inhuman approver. An inso the breach and impressed, with burning brand, the epith t, "serget" and "unfeeling land-ierd" upon the forchese of his lordship. I may say, in the language of a writer of those times, , Let his parasites erase it—if they cau."

His lordship of Rideau Hall had a splentid th use of crasing the foul brand from his noble forthead, had he bushearkened to the teachings of a far nobler man - Charles Stewart Parnell. But the badge of degradation, branded on the forehead of his amounter, seems to his lord-hip the brightest i wall in his escutcheon. But with all submission to his lordship, I apprehend that he is acting from a gross miscalculation. He is not improving his Queen's County cetate—he is not increasing the sum total of his rent roll; by who is he evictions and non-acceptance of tonacts' off rs of rents; on the contrary, he is laying the surest foundation for the diminution of he I rish income.

Should the acticle agrees the attention of His

Lordship, he wil fire before I have finished that there are at least two ways of judging of the truth of all questions propounded to us. If they adia tof a culation (as Sir William Petry their in his Political Arithmetic shows), an appeal to s reats arithmetic decides; but, if they be of a more abstract nature, we resort at once to facts and to his experience. Each and all of these will prove Only that Lord Lansdowne and his parasites are wrong; they will also demonstrate that the notions respecting Irish population and the subdivision of farms are erroneous.

In the first place a people who pay for im-ported luxuries by the exporting of farm produce cannot be superabundant, nor can the country in which they live, to use a very modern political expression, be "congested," they may be miserable, they may be barbarous, but these do not prove that they are soo numerous; they simply prove that they are soo intimetods, they simply prove that they are misgoverned. Ireland can produce provisions for as many more inhabitants. How, then, can it be said that her population is superabundant? Hundreds, thousands, millions, may be beggars, may be constantly unemployed, but that only demonthe badness of the system which provails; it does not show that under other circumstances there would be too many people. Reckoning by square miles, and comparing the density of the population in one country with another, proves nothing; the simple fact of there being more food produced than the people could consume settles the questions.

tion of population.

But the people of Ireland are very poor—very much distressed. Granted; so are the people of Spain, the people of Portugal, the people of Poland, the people of Hungary, the people of Prussia, the people of Russia; yet in none of these countries is the population more than half as dense as that of Ireland! We have facts nearer home to prove that a thin population does not make even the same people more comfortable. The least thickly-peopled portions of Ireland are the most distressed; and, to

of the pewantry will show that they were then far from being constortable. Bishop Nicholson, in a letter dated Lendonderry, June 24, 1718;, gives a deplor ble ascount of the poor and the peasantry as he saw them along the road from Dublin to Derry, when on his way to take the poor and the latter see. "I saw no danger," he says, "of" losing the little money I had, but was under some apprehension of being starved, having never beheld even in Picardy, Wistphalia or Scotland! (even then Ireland was not a solitary instance of poverty) such disunal marks of his ger and want as appeared in the countenances of most of the as appear d in the countenances of most of the p or creatures that I met with on the road. The wretches live in laky sod-hovels, and have generally no more than a rag of coarse blanket to-cover marnall part of their makedness. Unon the strictes: inquiry, Resuld not find that they are better clad or lodged in the winter season. - A ridge or two of potatoes is all the poor tenant has for the supper of hunselt, a wife and commonly ten or twelve bare-legged chil-

Hear that, ye apostles of Malthus! The pre-late ad is, "To complete their misery, these auim is a e bigot ed Papista." Now, making every allowance for prejudice and exaggeration, this is a very uninviting picture. Yet, then the population, according

to historians, was under two millions.

If we go to other countries, we encounter the If we go to other countries, we encounter the same facts. The most densely peopled portions of Italy are the most happy. "We let Venice," says Mr. Hazlit, in his notes through France and Italy; "with mingled attribution and regret. We had to retrace our steps as far as Padua, on our way to Milsn. For four days journey, frum Padua to Venna, to Breteia, to Travello to Milsn. the whole more colli-Traviglio, to Milan, the whole way was cultivated beauty and smiling veget tron. Not a road of land lay neglected, or did there seem the small at interruption to the bounty of nature or the industry of man. The con-tant verdure fatigued the eye, that southed reflection. For miles before you, behind you, and on each side, the trailing yous turgover waving corn fields, or clear streams meandered through rich meadew grounds and pastures. The cive we had nearly left behind us in Tu-cany, and were not sorry to part with i s lalf-mearning appearance amplet more haveriant soon s and various foliage. The courtry is quite level, and the roads is quite straight for nearly four hundred miles that we had trave led after leaving Bologna; and every foct or acre of this immense plain is wrought up to a pitch of nearness and productiveness and equal to that of a gentleman's kitchen-garden or to the norsery-grounds in the migh-

borhood of Lendon. A gravel-pit or a furze-bush by the roadside is a relief; to the eye. There is no perceptible difference in approaching the great towns, though their mounds of green each and the mouldering remains of fortifications give an rige of agriculture for plenty out of such inhuman laws as those to which the British his gland, and to the common, proverbial cant Government would force them to submit. not exactly tend to enhance our zeal in the cause either of liberty or humanity. If people are wretches, the next impression is that they deserve to be so; and we are thus prepared to land a helping hand to make them what we say they are. The northern Italians are as fine a race of people as walk the earth; and all that they want to be what they once were, or that my people is capable of becoming, is neither English abuse nor English assistance, but three words spoken to the other nowers, 'let them alone.' But England, in the dread that others. should follow her example, has quite forgotten what she herself once was. Another idea that the aspect of this country and of the country people suggests, is the follow of Mr. Malthus's, theories. The soil is here cultivated to the greatest possible degree, and yet it seems to lead to no extraordinary excess of population. Plenty and comfort abound; but they are not accompanied by an appearance of proportionable want and misery, tr cking them at the licels. The present generation of farmers and peasants seem well off; the last, probably, were so: this circumstance, therefore, does not appear to have given any overweening presumptions activity or headstrong impulse to the principle of popudesperate cost, and entail famine, dissase, vice, and misery, on themselves and their immediate descendants."

population are not incompatible with the happiness of a people. Let Lord Linsdowns and his parasites compare this with the parantis compare this with the agricultural counties of England, where "few the hamlety scarce the rustic cot," and say do large farms make a presperous pessantry? Can any of these facts be disputed? If not, shall a whitewashing press be permitthe to shield villainy and give currency to the east which is so pregnant with mischief.

Montreal, March 29, 1887. .

THE IRISH RACE.

MICHAEL DAVITY ON COURCION- DISCIPLINED SPIRIT AND DETERMINED PURPOSES.

DUMIN, April 4.—Michael Davitt spoke yes-DURIN, April 4.—Michael Davitt spoke yrsterday at a meeting held at Ballynacoda. Cork, in memory of Peter O'Neill, who was killed in the Fenian rising of 1867. In the course of his remarks Mr. Davitt said: "The National League was marely the name representing the disciplined spirit and determined purposes of Irish manhood. Coercion from the Castle," he agreed to without a division. The announce ment of the result of the cloture division was received with cheers and counter cheers and cheers and the their cheers and the cheers and e dan in ma East in the sign

AN APPEAL FOR IRELAND. Address of the President of the Irish Na-idenal Lengue of America.

The following address has been issued by the Executive Board of the Irish National League of America:

HEAMQUARTERS IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, LINCOLN, Neb., March 26.

To the American Public and to the Irishmen of

British Government A time has come in the isim and guarantee a new lease of life to an era relations of Ireland and England when the laws of ill-treament, debasement, salemay, suffering of God and the dictates of humanity become and persecution. superior to every ruling of internal etiquette, and demand from the morality of the world a stern denunciation of the course about to be pur-sued by the Tory Government against the Irish. The voice of America, at all events, should not be selent when additional outrages are to be inflicted on a robbed and prosecute nation. British statesmen who now champion a policy of justice to Ireland, and condomn coercion by the Tory Government as alike cruel and impolitic, did not hesitate to denounce oppression by the Turks in Bulgaria. Are the Irish less to America than the Bulgarians were to England that Americans should be take the interfere in Ireland's behalf against the cuelties of the British Government? The Irish have exhausted every means of moral and continuously extensions of moral and continuously extensions. and legitimate social and political rights. The voice of Scotland and of Wales and of the mass of the British dem crass has sanct oned the of the Bri ish dem crary has sanct oned the efforts of Iraland, and pacclaimed the justice of her case. Glastone, Morley, Labouchere, and avery English leader worthy of the name of statesman have proclaimed thems less advocates of Iraland's claims to legif lative independence. It is no longer the English people who oppose the restoration of Iraland's liberties, but the arisacrate robbers who have theother aims both Britan and Iraland, and have fatasize both Britain and Ireland, and have fat-tened for generations on public plunder, with the proceeds of which they can use the lever of

themselves therein. The cause of Ireland is the evuse of the Bri tish democracy, and to this fact may we attri-bute the bitter and non-lenting o possition of the Beitish Toxics. The Irish do not pretend to fight against the English, but masinet the oppresents of both. In this strugg le the Irish have done all morality can demand from an appressed nation, and now, as a last effort, they ask the interference of the Christian would to prevent agreeable and remains of fortifications give an agreeable and remaintic variety to the scene; the whole of the inmediate space is literally, and without any kind of exagge ation, one continued and delightful garden. Whether this effect is owing to the felicity of the soil and climate, or to the art of man, or to former good ment now being meted out to the Irish people climate, or to the art of man, or to former good ment now being meted out to the Irish people climate, or to the art of man, or to former good ment now being meted out to the Irish people government, or to all these combined, I shall by a heartless and venom blinded They Government ment helds if the Irish people when the continuent is a small still be an and still be them as a helds if the Irish their destruction. As President of the Irish their destruction. As President of the Irish National Leading to the Irish their destruction. As President of the Irish their destruction. As President not here inquire; but the fact is so, and it is ment. Let them say b ldly if the Irish have sufficient to post an end to the idea not displayed all the forbearance that human that there is neither industry nor knowl-

corruction to lift them into power and maintain

Lie gland, and to the common, proverbial cant about the sloth and apathy of the Italians, as if they would not lift the food to their mouths as if they would not lift the food to their mouths or gather the fruits that is dropping into them. If the complaints of the povercy and wretchedness of Italy are confined to the Campagna of Rome, or to some districts of the Appenines, I have nothing to say; but if a sweeping conclusion is drawn from these to Italy in general, or to the north of it imparticular, I must eater my protestagainst u. Such an inference is neither phalosuphical, nor, I suspect, patriotic. The English are too and to take every oneocounty, and to are too apt to take every oppositually, and to an using every weapon the ingenuity of many size on every pretext for treating the rest of the can place within her reach. I sell the justice of world as wretches—a tone of feeling which does the treedom-loving people of. As series to prevent this terrible consummation of British come and misgovernment. Let the condennation of the British Government's policy in Ire land ring from every community on this conti

nent.
I sak the honest and fearloss press of Americ to sustain the efforts of Mr. F arnell and Mr. Glads one to inaugurate a policy of justice- and liberty in opposition to the 'tyranny of Lore Salisbury. Lappeal most forcibly to the Irish race in America to arouse the inselves to knine-diato action. In an especial manner I address myself to those of our blood, whom God had plessed with abundance, to come forward and share in the burdens and sac rifices of our people. No rank por power can just ify any man in refusing to identify himself with the race to which he relongs, and the ran who thus shocks his duty deserves the worstempt of his fellow-

men.
With the fullest confidence in their never failing figlity to Ireland, I call again, upon the masses of the Irish race in America to repeat the splendid generosity they have so often extended toward their struggling brethren in Ireland. Mr. Parnel! says the immediate fature will be a time of suffering for the Irish bation, nor to have determined these fortunates people. With God's help the time will not be possessors of a land flowing with milk and honey, from an arquaintance with the good things of this life, to throw all away at one support, and no Irish-American is so poor the life, to throw all away at one support, and no Irish-American is so poor the life, to the life, the life, to the people. With God's help the time will not be support, and no Iii-h-American is so poor that by self-sacrifice he cannot contribute his mite to the I rish cause. I advise the officers of the Reague to make redoubled efforts to increase its membership. Every man of Irish blood in the United States Every man of Irish blood in the United States and Canada should be enrolled in the League wherever it is possible, and steps should be taken to reorganize disbanded branches and establish new ones. To those of our people living on fauns too remote, from each other to form branches of the League, I will say that the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of District, Mich., will receive their subscriptions and promptly acknowledge the same in the public press. They have every opportunity, he wever, to share in Ireland's struggle, and should lose no time in sending in their names, and such contributions sending in their names, and such contributions

sending in their names, and such contributions as their means will promit.

In this crisis I also earnestly ask the assistance and support of the Irish-American press for the Irish Nation al League. Est us have one grand, effective or ganization, with one heart and one voice, pled ged to sustain Mr. Parnell and his Irish associates with all our strength and his Irish associates with all our strength. and influence in, wheir efforts to recover the legislative index endence of Ireland, sided by Mr. Gladstone and the British democracy, who strive to replace Tory oppression with the broad principles of lauman liberty and international iustice.

Yours faithfully, JOHN FITZGERALD. President Irish National League of America.

Hellebore sprinkled on the floor at night Burnham is dead.

destroys cockreaches. They eat it and are poisoned.

Muchage of gum

The first transfer of the second of the seco

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR BRIN.

resolutions condensing them corrector PASSED IN THE ILLINOIS ESCISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 2.—Her. Kister introduced in the House the following:

"Whereas, The civilized world has been compelled to victor in the ninetecath century, in the relation existing between England and Ir-land. the astonoting spectacle of one of the world's greatest nations virtually pursuing a policy of injustice and operation in defance of the clear condemunation of the voice of history, the distance of reason and the demands of insting

To the American Bublic and to the Irishmen of tates of reason and the demands of justice.

The Corporation of Dublic, the metropolitans in contemplation the enactment of coercion laws, more stringent in its provisions than the laws more stringent in its provisions than the laws more stringent in its provisions than the laws meant of the Irish people by the laws meant to perpose the barbaric evise of landlord-like the decrease of the laws of the laws meant to perpose the barbaric evise of landlord-like the decrease of the laws of the laws are not to perpose the barbaric evise of landlord-like the decrease of the laws of the laws and guerantees a perpose the laws of landlord-like the laws of the

and persecution.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that in the interests of eternal justice, and in the name of that deep and universal sentiment of liberty which pervades the breasts of all men, we pretest against the proposed cosercion measures as wholly unworthy the great name of Bugland, as wholly unworthy the great name of Rigeland, as suicidal to the best interests of both England and Irel unt, as a vicintion of the first principles of justice, and as opposed to the true philosophy of just and legitimate government; and we pronounce them not only an outrage upon the libertes of the Irish people, but an insult to the interests of the human race and a subvession of the inalignable rights of men.

Resolvely That our syncathy and accommon

Resolved: That our sympathy and escouragem in the hereby extended to England's greatest stateman, William E. Gladstone, and to Cherles Stuart Painell, in their noble cruade against unjust and appressive laws, and their faithful endeavoirs to hereby herestically faithful endeavors to hasten, by constitutional methods, the approach, of the dawn of peace, prosperity and impartial justice for Ireland."

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS ABOUT THE PRY SWIFTEN Brilly, April 2.—The Post, referring to the remarks of the French papers on the alleged disclosures by an official of the French war office to a German official, expresses ammement that the press of the country, which has for years kept up an unexampled organization of automators. of expionage in Germany, should make an affair devoid of significance the occasion of a Lkinds of insulting accusations and unmeasured demands. The Postenys: The facts established, in he ovidence given, at the trials for treason of Jenseen Saranw and Proble bought to light a network. of spies organized by the Paris int Bigence de partment throughout Germany. As to the de-mand of the Paris papers that the German attache who received the information should berecalled, the request, if made by the French Government, could only be answered by the simultaneous recall of the German amb

at Pars.

The Post proceeds to commercial cases whose have been Erenchmen, even superior officers, have been detected in Hagrante de lietu, acting as spies in Germany and afterward set free because the government desired to conciliate France. In conclusion the Post says: "the spy system was many, while similar charges again t Gornston, have their chief basis in French fancy."

CHURCHILL SPEAKS.

STILL A PAITHFULBUPPORTER OF THE TORY PADES LONDON, April 2.- Lord Randolph Churchill made a speech at Paddington to-day in which has declared that the action of the House of Commons last evening was not only momentous in its importance and encouraging, but worthy at parliament and the nation. He said that al-though he intended to continue his cruende against extravagance in government manage ment he still remained a true and fasthful sup-porter of the Tory party and maintained the necessity of union. He was convinced that nobody could devise a Home Ru'e scheme espable of satisfactorily standing the criticism of Parlis

The Calsinet was in session two hours today discussing amendments proposed by the Liberal-Unionists to the Coercion and Lord

LONDON, April 2.- The text of the Coercion bil, now that it has been made public, interes fies the opposition to the measure. The Par nellites express themselves as sauguine that in an appeal to the country the Government would be overthrown. It is stated that if the Crimes Bill is passed the headquarters of the National Loague will be removed from Dublin to London.

TERRIBLE COLLISION.

TWO TRAINS MEET AT FULL SPEED-TWO ME. KILLED.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 5.—A terrible cal-lision occurred on the Michigan Central this morning, two miles east of Springfield, and about eight miles from this city, resulting in the instant death of Brakeman John O dburt The east bound train, heavily laden with a mer chardise, which left St. Thomas at mide eight in charge of Conductor R. W. Smith, Fingineer charge of Conductor R. W. Smith, I maineer Perry Vanhoughton and Brakemon Bunham and Jackson, collided with the west bound freight, running twenty miles per hour. The west bound train was in charge of Conductor Colicut, Engineer Vail and front, brakeman J. Oduurt. The west bound train tot orders at Tilsonburg to meet the east be and train at Springfield, an Operator Brown at Springfield received orders from the train des patcher to bold the east bound train till the west, bound train arrived. The or erator failed to 1 at out his signal and the east bound train pressed Springfield at a speed of 25 miles per hour and the two trains met with terrible force. Engineer Vail and his fireman jumped in tome to save their lives as did Engineer Va shoughton and his fireman, but Brakenan Or bort went down with the week and his body here. the wreck and his body has not yet been recovered at this writing. P. rakeman Burnham also went down with the wreck and received terrible went down with the wrack and received terrible injuries, from which he cannot recover. The oldest railway men say they never saw a wreck that could equal this one. Twenty-six cars and two engines are one. Twenty-six cars and two engines are broken into aplinters and piled up on the track

forty-five feet high. A wrecking train and a large gang of men were at once put to work, but it will be forty-eight hours before the track is cleared. Ernkeman Rolling was called to go with the east bound train, but failed to report for duty, and brakeman Burnham was called r his place.

Later, 12.30.—It is reported that brakeman

poisoned.

Add a little salt to expedite the beating of for a burn. Paint it on and let dry; then apply a second coat and et dry.

VILLAGE ANGEL THE Or Agatha's Recompense

CHAPTER LXVIII.-Continued. "I loved you, Hildebrand," she said, gent-ly, "and I am quite sure if the same thing, had happened to me, it would indeed have

sen my death." Lord Penrith kissed his wife's troubled been my

face.

"We must do the best we can for her, my darling," he said, "and the best, Heaven knows, is bad enough. I will break it to her; she will suffer less with me, perhaps. than with you. Heaven help me! If ever I meet that man again and there is no restraint upon me, it will be his life or mine. Philippa, darling, try to cheer up; it may not be so bad. She is young; she may soon recover; she may not take it deeply to heart. Time heals all wounds, even the wounds of death. In three or four years she will have forgotten him, let us hope:" But even as he spoke, his heart was heavy,

and Lady Penrith only wept the more.
""I feel," she said, "as though I had been stabbed to the heart; I feel as though I could never leave this room and face life

again."
"Go to your room, Philippa. Yet, no for her sake we must keep up appearances; we must not let the servants suspect any. thing; we must go to dinner as usual, and endure the ordeal in the best way we can. I shall tell Beatrice that Lord Kelso has gore to town on important business; then you can go to your room, and I'll break it to the poor child. We must shield her; we must think for her. It will never do to have any of this known. The least hint of it would be the child's ruin. Remember how much of her future depends on your self-control now; and those few words gave the unhappy mother courage to help Beatrice. She would bear and suffer much.

All was done as he wished. The news soon spread throughout the castle that Lord Kelso was suddenly summoned to London, and no one had the wit to connect his sudden journey with the appearance of the foreign woman who had de-manded to see Lady Penrith. Husband and wife left the room where Lady Penrith had heard what she knew to be her daughter's deathkneli. She went to her room; she sought his daughter.

He heard her now in the music-room; she

was sitting where her lover had left her, singing over and over again to herself the beautiful lines of the sweetheart song :

"Oh, love for a year, a month, a day, But alse for the love that loves alway."

He stood for a moment and looked at herthat peaceful, tender expression was never to be on her face again. He thought of an innocent lamb with a knife at its throat—of a white dove, with the cruel bat that is tearing its innocent heart; and, strong as he was. his heart grew sick at the thought. Suddenly Beatrice saw him, and she sprang from her seat with a joyful cry,
"Papa! why did you send for my earl?

"Papa why did you send for my earl? tain that something terrible had hap-How cruel it was of you. That one half-pened. Lord Penrith was too ill and hour in the music room is the only time we have just before dinner; and we have so much | in which he had found his governess. to say-I tell him everything.'

A happy, dreamy smile came over her face, and in the full gladness of her heart she kissed her father's hand.

It was strange that he made no answer, but tooked at her with an indescribable something in his face,

Where is Lord Kelso, papa ?" she cried. "He said he would not be long."
What was he say to her, when he knew that in this life she would never see him

CHAPTER LXIX.

again?

NIGHT FOREVER MORE.

has been suddenly summoned to London." go on? though she had been shot; the lovely color died from her face, leaving the very lips white; a dark shadow came into her eyes.

broken lily? She said, quietly:

"Beatrice is not dead, Lady Penrith; she has fainted. I do not even think she is going "To London? Ob, papa, it cannot be true. To London, without seeing me! You are jesting; but it is a crue! jest—a horrible jest! Let me go to him."

"My dearest Beatrice, it is no jest, and he had no time to see you; he was compelled to Agatha, gently. "I will do all I can for go by the next train, and he had not one mo-

ment to scare." "Papa!" she cried, looking at him with Brooke," said Lord Penrith; "but, like my great, solemn eyes, her face growing more wife, I have the most implicit confidence in ghastly in its pallor, "paps, tell me the truth—the perfect truth. Is he dead?"

"Dead!" cried Lord Peurith. "No child, certainly not; it is as I tell you. He has been obliged to start suddenly for London, and he had not time to see you. She laid her hand on her heart:
"I have a strange feeling here," she said

quietly-" such a strange feeling, papa, as if something had happened to him."
"Why did you ask me it he were dead? asked Lord Pearith, who had hardly recovered from the shock of the question.

"I did not think he could leave me without one word," she said, slowly. "It is so unlike him; he never forgets me, no matter how great his hurry is. It would not have taken him one moment to have said 'Good by, Beatrice; I am coming back to-morrow. It is cruel of him," she said, in her soft, gentle voice. "He said he should not be more than a few minutes away. What shall I do, papa ?!"
And she looked "istfully in his face.

What could be Bay, who knew that she would never see him more ?

"I cannot help thinking there is something wrong," she continued. "It would be better to tell me. He is ill, perhaps, or there is some misfortune. I am quite sure he would not go to Lendon without speaking to me." It is not pleasant business that has taken him attay, and he was certainly much put

"That would not matter," she said " nothing but death would make him forget me. If he had unpleasant business, he should have told me. and I would have comforted him. Papa," she continued, eagerly, "if he has lost all his money, you would not let that

part us?" ' No, my carling," he said, gently; "money should not part you.' "Was it about this same business that

you sent for him, papa?" she said, and something of relief came over her face. If her wise, kind, good tather knew it,

there could be nothing wrong.
"Yes," he replied; "it was business that same to my knowledge, and I sent to tell

"Ab, then, it will be all right if you know, papa; you are so good, so wise, so clever.
You can do anything. When will he come back? Will he come to-morrow?

She laughed a curious, wistful laugh that he never forgot. I face of the desame man.

not know what I should do now, papa, with out him. It would be like living without sunshine, and flowers, or anything else that Brooke?"

makes life bright. When will he come hank

never forget that dinner, will never forget the effort he had to get through it. Lady Penrith came down, and they contrived to get up some kind of conversation, but it was easy to see how great the effort was. Beatrice grew more and more sure every moment that something was wrong; how great and how terrible that wrong was she little dreamed; When dinner was over, Lady Penrith went to her own room, and Lord Penrith took his daughter to the drawing room, to tell her the truth.

Never again in his life, Lord Penrith said to himself, could he ever go, through such a scene; it was over at last, and she knew that she should never see the man she loved so dearly again—except to bid him farewell. On the whole, she him farewell. On the wavely than had borne it better and more quietly than had finished he had dared to hope; she had finished speaking, she had said the last word, and she was sitting in the easychair he had placed for her, pale and silent, her hands folded, her eyes half closed. Lord Penrith took her in his arms and kissed her.

"You cannot tell the torture it has been to me to tell you this, Beatrice; and your mother, she feels it so keenly that she is quite ill. You are a good, brave; child, and have borne it well. Your mother, I know, is bresking her heart over you. Let me take some message to her that will console her and cheer her.

There was little enough to cheer or console in the white face raised to his-little enough. She tried to smile, but there was only a

quiver on the white lips.
"You are very kind to me, papa," she said. "Very kind. Tell dear mamma that I have heard it—all—yet that I am not raid.

they hinted to him a state of distress greater than he could imagine. He made her lie down on the couch; he begged her to try to read; he found for her an amusing book, which he opened at an amusing chapter; he left her with cheering words, hoping in his inmost heart that the worst was over. He went to Lady Penrith, and told her the very words.

" Did she say that she had heard it, yet is not dead? Ab I then it is worse even than I feared. Go back to her, Hildebrand; do not leave her."

But when Lord Penrith went back, he found that Beatrice was lying where he had left her, but cold, white, and senseless; at first he thought she was dead : after a time he found that her heart was still beating; still, for her sake, desirous of keeping up appearances, he went at once to Lady Pen-

"There is one person we can trust, and trust entirely," she said; "that is Miss Brooke; go and bring her. I will go to

Beatrice. Lord Penrith found Miss Brooke in the sehool-room trying to read, but really ill with suspense; she, with the rest of the household, had heard that Lord Kelso had left suddenly for London, and she, knowing that Valerie had been there, felt certoo anxious himself to notice the condition

"Lady Penrith wants you, Miss Brooke," he said. "We are in great trouble; will you come to her?"

In silence he led the way to the drawingroom, and in silence she followed him. Beatrice lay there white and silent, Lady Penrith bending over her in a passion of

"It has killed her, Hildebrand," she cried. "I knew it would."
"Hush, Philipps!" said her husband, as he carefully locked the door. "Remem ber that her whole future depends on your

self-control now." "My dear Beatrice," he said, gently, "you must try not to be disappointed. Lord Kelso dead!"

Agatha knelt down by the white, silent

to die. Is she ill?" "Tell Miss Brooke, Hildebrand," said Lady

Penrith; "we may trust her; she will keep our secret."

"You may trust me, Lady Penrith," said Bestrice." "It is a horrible thing to tell you, Miss

you. You know how well the poor child loved Lord Kelso. We have heard that is dead in your heart." dismiss him from the house—to forbid him to seek my daughter again, and, of course, it has entirely put an end to the engagement." Her heart beat so quickly, she feared lest

they should hear it. This was the object of Valerie's visit than. "Do you think it is true?" she asked, with

white, quivering lips. "I know it-he admitted it." said Lord Penrith.

"Would you nind very much telling me what it was?" she asked. She could not help the question, and it did

not strike him as unusual.

"I cannot tell you all. There was a little story about some Lady G., which I shall not repeat. There was, another one of some good and innocent girl, whom he had oruelly deceived."

For a moment a great mist came before her eyes, and she feared she should fall dead at the great wardrobes. All the wed-his feet, It was of her he was speaking; it ding trousseau, the dresses, the laces, was her own sad story that had almost killed the furs, the jewels, were looked Beatrice, and had parted her from her lover. away; all the books he had given Beatrice, and had parted her from her lover. "In fact," continued the earl, "his her, all the music, the numerous presents, character is not that of an honorable nothing was left about that could in any way man. I would not trust my child's happiness with him. There was something about herself, too-the woman, I mean, who came to tell us-he had promised to marry her, if he

were free.

He wondered why she turned from him with that sharp, sudden cry, and knelt down again by his daughter's side.

For a few minutes the whole world was chaos to her; he was even more worthless than she had thought. If this were true, even while she was still with him he had been making love to Valerie, and had promised to marry her-if it were true

"The woman told us frankly," continued Lord Perrith, "that her motive was not to save Beatrice or to warn us, but to take vingeance on him."

Then it was true; he must have made that promise to Valerie even while she was with him. A low, bitter cry came from her lips. She had not believed it possible that she could suffer more, but this was harder than all to bear. Then her thoughts left herself tas she looked at the pallid young face, which was as the face of the dead. It was the same sin-the

shine with a child's glee, opened at last. She with them.
only woke from the trance of pain to fall into? People said that Miss Penrith was not them all.

Leave her to me, Lady Penrith," said

that was pitiful to hear. Once she clung

"I do not care what he has done," she said. "I cannot give him up; tell them— Agatha. Agatha grew accustomed to to Penrith Castle at once.
they imput send for him or I shall die.; I see the pale, wistful face at the school-room
must see him—L must look in his face, or I door. Whatever she was doing or might be must see him I must look in his face, or I door. shall die."

There are some things worse than death,"

round Agatha's neck.

said Agatha. 4 Shame is worse, and sin is worse."
Even in the midst of her terrible rain, Beatrice wondered why Agatha's face was as the face of an angel, so full of compassion and

love; why she southed her with skill and tenderness that no one else in the world could have used. She wondered in dull, dreary fashion, if Agatha had ever gone through a

great trouble.

At last Agatha was able to go to Lady
Penrith and tell her that she had taken Beatrice to her own room, and was going to sit up all night with her. She did so; and Agatha will never forget the pitiful words went through his heart, for night. There were times when, exhausted ten days since Valerie's evil presence had by her passionate tears, that Beatrice seemed to fall asleep, and she would make such despairing cries that Agatha's heart almost stood still; but toward morning, when the red dawn came in the sky, she grew restless, her face was flushed, and her eyes

bright.
"I knew," she said, "that it was too bright to last. It was like living always in the sunshine. I told him yesterday that I could not realize the happiness of being with him always; and row I am not to see him again. I told him so. I connot believe that I shall really never see him again. I stretch out my hands, thinking I must see him. I cry out to him, and I think he will answer. He seems to be standing there, and there; but when I go to him he fades away -fades quite away, and the dark beautiful face is so sorrowful. I told you, did I not, that the first time I saw him I was struck by the sadness in his eyes? That shows he was not a wicked man. Wicked men do not look sad; they do not care enough to look sad. Ah, my earl-my earl with the beautiful eyes, come back to me !" And then Agatha tried-but vainly-to teach her how much better it was to be patient and bear.

"You would not think so if he had been your lover. You cannot tell what he was, because he never loved you; but he loved me. He loved me, and I cannot lose him,"

The same sin, and the same man! Yet Agatha dared not tell her so-dared not tell her that she had suffered before every pang that Beatrice was suffering now. Beatrice raised her flushed face and bright

aye from the pillow. "I am quite determined over one thing," she said-" I will not let para or mamma see how it hurts me; the more they see me

suffer, the more they will dislike him. It will be quite morning soon; I shall get up and do everything just as I have been accustomed to, only "-and a great, dreary sob for few moments choked her-"only there will be no love to think about, and no wedding day, "I shall not complain," she went on, " and then, if they do not see that I am very

unhappy, they will think less unkindly of who had taken that young heart had been him. What a long night it has been, and how good you have been to sit up with me. It will be night now for me forever and for-ever more. No more sunlight.

Then Agatha whispered to her that when the sun shone no more on earth, and one bore the darkness quite patiently for a time, there would be a glorious sunlight in heaven. "Ah, in heaven," sighed the girl, drearily.
"Do not think I am wicked, Miss Brooke, but do you believe that for me there can be any heaven without him?"

Yes, everything in this world is as nothing compared with the life to come. You will understand that when human love

CHAPTER LXX. A LAST REQUEST.

The resolution that Beatrice had made she tried to keep. Although the next morning she felt very ill, she would rise and go down as usual, take breakfast with Lord and Lady Penrith, go about her daily avocations. It was better for his sake," she repeated to herself, when her strength failed her,

"they would blame him less." But there was something so wistful, so heart does, napa. I knew I could not live pathetic, in the girl's face that both parents without him." found it much worse than if she had spent the day in weeping.

When Lady Penrith asked her to drive out with her, she was willing, and during her absence Agatha, by her mother's wish, collected everything-every souvenir of Lord Kelse, and they were stored away in one of remind her of him-

If she noticed it on her return she said nothing, she made no remark or comment; she never inquired where anything was; but that night her face was so white and deathlika Lady Penrith was alarmed.

"She cannot keep it up," she said to her husband; "she will break down and die." Lord Penrith was more cheerful. She

thought she would get over it,
No one knew that there was anything wrong—every one knew the Lord Kelso had gone up to town on sudden and important

whispered one dowager to another, "I hear they are magnificent."

Lord Penrith had made up his mind as to his course of action. He wished the whole matter to remain in absyance the next two weeks, during which he intended to make prrangements for taking his family abroad until the whole affair was forgotten. Re did not wish one word to be said until they had started, for he knew well his proud, beautiful Beatrice would never bear the comments made—never bar, the remarks and the condolences-he must take her away from them! has bed.

her away from them.
When they had left England, then
there could be an announcement in the Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken again. Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken and despair. Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken and despair. Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken and despair. Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken and despair. Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken and despair. Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken and despair. Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken and despair. Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken and despair. Agath thought of the time when she had papers that the engagement was broken and the anticipated marriage at an last I shall ever ask in this world. Will you treat a green grave underly the murmured again.

Agath thought of the time when she had papers that I shall ever ask in this world. Will you treat a green grave underly the murmured again.

Agath thought of the time when she had papers that I shall ever ask in this world. Will you treat a green grave underly the murmured again.

Agath thought of the time when she had lain the she old the same she would come sometimes and Oh, revenue again.

They had all the remedies they could think the engagement was broken. He consider the same she would come sometimes and Oh, revenue again.

Agath thought of the time when she would same in this world. Will you treat a green grave underly the murmured again.

Agath thought of the time when she would same she would come sometimes and Oh, revenue she wo papers that the engagement was broken

such a passion of sobs and tears as frightened looking well. She kept out of all observation as well as she could, but if she had to see visitors or go anywhere with Agatha, at last. "She has told me all her Lady Penrith to make a call, she went love affairs; she made me her confidente. I through it bravely. It was only afterward feel sure that I can manage her better that they knew what the effort cost her that they knew what the effort cost her alone."

that they knew what the effort cost her alone."

that they knew what the effort cost her alone."

Father and mother were only too pleased she hal worn "away her strength, be anything Agatha suggested. They left be do anything Agatha suggested. They left her a'one with the weeping girl. The same sin—the same man—was that the reason that a grew paler and thinner every day. Agatha drew the golden head to her breast; and many lovel ness; they are color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the world developed to the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the world developed to the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the world developed to the color left her face, and her eyes were always of the world developed to the line of line. The did love me it was pitting for the world developed to the line of line it was pitting for the world developed to the line of line it was pitting for the world developed to the line of line it was with her the lights of the world left her lay the light her lay the light

How she lived through; the long tor, so tired, and on the following day Lord the only comfort she had was going to Kelso received a telegram asking him to go rer occapation, she instantly put it aside

and hastened to her.
"Will you read to me, Miss Brooke?" she would say; "I am so tired." rould say; ''I am so tired." She would lay her burning head on **Agai**na's

"I am always tired," she said, " and your reading soothes me,"
So Agatha read in a voice sweet as music, but she knew that the girl never heard one word—she was thinking all the time of her love and her sorrow. And Agatha noticed how thin and how pale she was growing; her hand was almost transparent, and a great fear came to her lest the girl should dieshould fade away, and no one realize the fact until it was too late to save her. It was only

overshadowed the house-only ten days, but it seemed like an age. "Beatrice looks very ill," said Lady Penrith to her husband one morning; "let us get away as scon as we can. It is not only that she has lost all her color and her strength. but for the last day or two her eyes are quite

wild, and they have a dszed expression in them that frightens me." "I am using all the speed possible," said

Lord Penrith. But something happened that same day which showed him all his plans, arrange-ments and precautions were quite in vain. He was sitting in the library, after luncheon. busily engaged in writing letters about the journey, when Beatrice came into the room. The sunlight from the window fell full upon her, and he was horrified at seeing how terribly ill she looked. He could hardly believe that she was the brilliant, beautiful Beatrico of two short weeks since,

"I have come to sit with you, papa," she said. "Lady Chavasse is with mamma, and they are talking; my head aches. May I stav here ?"

"You look very tired, Beatrice. I should think sleep would do you good." She shuddered at the word. "I dread sleep, papa," she said. "Sleep means dreams, and dreams are death."

He drew the couch near to the fire. "Rest, my darling," he said; "here is a soft pillow for your head. Close your eyes;

they look quite tired and strained, dear. Have you been crying, Beatrice?" "No, papa, my head aches; it has a queer, burning pain. Do not let me interrupt you I felt nervous and wanted to be near you.

And suddenly, it seemed to him, she was fast asleep. She looked like a beautiful marble statue; there was no color about her, except the gold of her hair, the dark penciled brows, and her sweet, sensitive lips. How white and worn she was; her hands were quite transparent; the lovely dimples he could no longer see; the face was worn and thin.

"Good Heaven!" he cried to himself, "the child is dying before our very eyes, and we have not seen it."

He watched her in silence. If the man there in that moment, it would have gone strangely with him.

Lord Penrith was a strong man, by no means given to sentiment or emotion, but his eyes filled with tears as he watched the figure: he had not realized till then how desperately ill and changed she was. She was muttering something in her sleep; he would not listen, but he heard the words, "My love, my love !" and then, to his infinite distress, she was awake and clinging to him with bitter cries.

"I fell asleep, paps. Oh, do not let me sleep again! I always see him in my dreams: he comes to me and tells me it is all a mistake—that I must wake up and talk to him. Then, when I wake, I remem-

"My dorling Beatrice!" oried Lord Penrith, "what can I do for you?"
"Kill me!" she said. "There was a father in history who elew his daughter-

siay me." She bared her white throat before him "Kill me!" she cried. "The only kindness left for me is death. A knife here will not hart me as much as the sword in my

The words came slowly, the last one died away, and she fell on her face with a cry that he never forgot,

That was how her illness began, and the end of it for a long time no one could foresee. It was not fever, although her mind wandered and her lips never ceased the low muttering of unintelligible words. The doctors who came round her could give her illness no name, but they seem ed to think she would never recover. Agatha never left her-the duties of the school-room were placed in other hands. Agatha found that the most painful part of the watching was this, that whenever the hapless girl tell asleep she had the selfsame dream; it was that her lover came to with the lovely upraised face; there life from the first moment I saw you. Do her, told her it was a mistake, that there was Scheffer's beautiful "Christian you remember it?"

Martyr," the fair virginal body floating that she must wake up and talk to him—alto on the dark stream; and on the wall, where happy man. "Oh, Beatrice, I never meant the came draam. ways the same dream, and the same to said

The doctors could do nothing, and rumor was making a great effort, he said, and he said the beautiful Beatrice Penrith must die.

Then paragraphs filled the papers, and the county people told each other how sad it was that so brilliant a marriage must be postponed. Many a wise old downger repeated to herself the proverb. "A marriage delayed is a marriage marred," but no one seemed to think it atrange that Lord Kelso did not go to the castle. Bestrice had read the opinions of the doctors in their faces.

I am to die." she said to Agatha. I saw it to-day in Sir Richard's face. Tam so

glad, so thankful | al shall rest there withont those cruel dreams. Tell him-my earl -if you see him, that if he comes to my grave and calls my name. I shall hear him. Do you think they would let me see him be-But Agatha could not answer for her fast-

falling tears.

That same evening Lord, Penrith went to see his daughter, and with one thin, rale hand she drew his face down to hers.
Papa, I went to ask you a favor—the

ou?"
"My darling!" he cried, "can you ask

me no other favor-than that?" me no other favor than that?"

"No," she said. "You must grant it. If thought more of her lover's soul than his you do not. I shall not as you think," she must see him. It is not as you think," she Day after day, week after week, she had lain there thinking. As the line of the coast fades from the eyes of the traveller seaward bound, the lights die and the cliffs grant.

CHAPTER LXXI.

" I TOUCH THE HANDS OF MEN OF MONOR." There was nothing thought about or that day but the coming of the earl. Lord and Lady Penrith had opposed it at first, but now they believed her to be dying, and as this was the last prayer she would ever make to them, they granted it. You will not let me see him. Hilde-

orand?" said Lady Penrith, to her husband; 'I could not bear it." "There will be no need," he replied; "I must see him myself, but you need not be tortured by the sight of him."

. There was one other person to whom the coming of the earl meant much, and that was Agatha. She had suffered greatly; she found that in her heart great love for him lived still. She knew it by the infinite pity that was there-pity for his sorrow, and greater pity of all, for his soul. A longing to see him, to console him, to try to lead him to a higher and nobler life, came over her, as comes to all good women over the men they love. Yet it could not be-she could not see him.

Lady Penrith had gone to the school-room on the morning of the earl's expected visit. Beatrice was exceedingly ill, and the greatest anxiety prevailed over her. She told Againa that Lord Kelso was coming, and that she

dreaded the day.
"I do not wish the children to see him,
Miss Brooke," she continued, "they were so much attached to him, and he was so fond of them. You will keep them in the schoolroom, and not let them know anything about "I will do anything and everything your

ladyship wishes or desires," said Agatha.

If she could have done to, she would have

borne all the trouble and sorrow for each "The fair, loving child !" cried Lady Perrith. "Ob, Miss Brooke, why should this stern, strange, horrible fate have overtakon her? What a loving heart she has. I can see that all her life, past, present, and future, is centred in this one hour in which she will see him. She lies like a broken lily, no pain on her face, but anxious waiting; her face quivers at every sound, yet she knows he cannot come until noon. It is a thousand times worse than standing by to see her die, I feel all her rain; it seems to pass through my heart as well as hers. Ab, me, what ruin, what havoc one can make."

Who knew that better than the girl whose heart had been crushed? "I wish," cried Lady Penrith, in desperation, "it had never happened; and I wish that horrible, malicious Frenchwoman

had staid at home. It was all malice, all spire. I am sure he loved my daught er, and he would have made a good, true husband." "The I honestly believe," said Agatha, and Luly Penrith was pleased with her

ferror.

"I shall go to my room, 'she returned, "and I shall remain there until he is gone."
"Lady Penrith," asked Agatha, "do
you think there is no hope for Beatrice." " đo " I am afraid not, and I do not think those who love her best could wish her to live.

her life without him would be a living death." "Like my own," said Agatha to herself,

"like my own." Then Lady Penrith went away, and the school-room doors were shut. He who had been life of her life, her lover, the lover of her heart, was coming for the last time, and she should neither see nor hear him; it was

The children were told their siter was very ill, and that the house must be kept very silent; they were not to go down to the dining-room, as usual, but to take luncheon with Miss Brooks in the school-:om; children are always pleased with novelties, and

this was one to them."

It was a beautiful day; there was morning on the sweet face of nature—the sky was bine, the sun bright and warm, the air was sweet and olorous, the birds singing, the lovely flowers helding up their heads to great the sun ; the bright, deep river was flashing in the light, the trees were like little green realms of sunlight and song.

All the thoughts, the interest and love of each member of that large household were centred in the room where Beatrice lay—the same room wherein she had shown the suit of pearls to Agatha, and had [old her all about her happy love—lofty and bright, with loved him. Until he died he never forgot large windows that overlooked the river the words she whispered to him; they were park; a room just suited to a beautiful young girl; furnished in light satin-wood, with hangings of pale blue silk and white lace; a carpet that looked like forget-me-nots covered with snow, a few choice flowers and favorite books, a few favorite engravings; and in them one read the character and tastes of the graceful girl whose heart had been so cruelly broken.

There was the ever fresh and beautiful engraving of "Dante and Beatrice," the sunbeams fell warmest and brightest, was a copy of the world-renowned picture of "Christ to make you so happy, and I have killed Before Pilate," a picture that Beatrice had you!", a picture that Beatrice had you!", always liked and admired. The light fell on p "I am happy to die," she said; "I could

and forever more; the spring of her the days of, Vane 1st the days of, Vane 1st the more could suffice for her, since she had tasted the mammis happy, and then go to my room and sweetest and brightest of earthly loves. She pray Hoaven to let me die. Oh, Vane 1st the days of, Vane 1st the more many charm; neither love of parents nor friends. It tried to talk and laugh; to make could suffice for her, since she had tasted the mammis happy, and then go to my room and sweetest and brightest of earthly loves. She pray Hoaven to let me die. Oh, Vane 1th that people call life—into the future—and my heart was so great and now; that it is saw in it nothing but the folill of over—I have but to die. and people out incling but the obill of over-I have but to die desolation and despair. A Rathere death with desolation and despair. Rathere death of the wind desolation and despair. Rathere death of the wind desolation and despair with the control of the wind desolation and desolation and despair. Rathere death of the wind desolation and deso

of, and the eyes, that were never more to except Lady Penrith, and she quite agreed near me. Let me see him before I dic, will that Divine Face, with its promise of gardon until in some measure the human love had grown weaker in her heart; until she thought grown weaker in nor boars, until she more of Heaven than of earth, until she

to be wrong, because she would not "mike God angry." She had always hoped to go to heaven; but now, as she lay with the reced ing tide of time beating in her cars, sta thought more deeply still.

She hoped to go to heaven, but she wished also that her lover might be there. She selt sure, in her simplicity, that even in heaven she should feel pain over him if he were not there.

He must go. She dared not think of what she had read about forment for the wicked;

he must not be classed among the wicked she must see him, and tell him how willingly she would give her life for his if he would be sorry and try hard to go to heaven. After all, time was short and eternity long; better to be with him forever in heaven than for a short time on earth. So she lay, with her eyes fixed, first on the rlue sky, then on the Divine Face on the picture, her thoughts bent on one thing—how she could nersuade him to be good. Were they true, persuade him to be good. Were they true, the wondered, all the things they had said of him that he had betrayed the trust of the innocent; had spread, ruin and devastation where he should have given happiness? He had been so bad, her father said, that he could not speak of his crimes.

Ah, well, many and many a poor sinner had knelt at those Divine feet. If he would not kneel there himself, she would kneel for him; and, well, after all, she loved him Insensibly the nature of her love had changed. She no longer thought of him as her noble, bandsome lover, her earl, but as of one whom she had lost in this world, but wanted to see in heaven.

Her prayer was answered at last. She had said to her father on the evening before, that she was growing weaker, and would like to see the earl while she could talk to him; and it was then Lord Penrith telegraphed to him. and the earl came. Lord Penrith met him in the great entrance

hall. The earl held out his hand. Lord Penrith frowned darkly when he saw it. "I touch the hands of men of houer," he said, "not such as yours. I will finish my reckoning with you when my daughter is at YARE." The words went like a barbed arrow through the heart of the unhappy man.

"For Heaven's sake spare me !" he cried. "I have enough to bear. No one strikes a down-trodden man." Lord Penrith made no answer. When they reached the corridor he pointed to the room-door.

"If a murderer would see his victim, there you will find her." Lord Kelso's face was white and haggard with emotion.

" Will you not come with me?" he asked, "No," replied Lord Penrith. "I am afraid, if I saw her near you, I should do you deadly mischief—I could not help it.
The nurse is there—I—go! I cannot control myself. Go!"

He rapped gently at the door. It was opened by the nurse, who looked at him with quiet intelligence in her eyer.

"Can I see Miss Penrith?" he asked. And the woman looked pityingly at the dark, handsome face, from which the light and pride had cone Miss Penrith is expecting you," said the

And then he heard a faint, sweet voice "Come in !"

He had expected anger and repreach-be had looked for accusation and tears, for hard words; but no, a thousand times ro! A sweet face, with eyes full of looging, was turned to him—wistful eyes, so full of pair they pierced him; two fragile, tender arms outstretched to him; and a gentle voice

said:
"Oh, my love! my love! Once again! Just once again !"
And, before he knew what he was doing, he was kneeling before Beatrice, with her head pillowed on his breast.

The vices of our youth make Inshes for our age. As he knelt, with that invocent face and dear head on his breast, Vane, Lord Kelso, would have given his life to have

undone his crimes. CHAPTER LXXII.

THE VICTIM OF MAN'S SINS. Lord Kelso tried to raise that pale, sweet face and dry the raining tears, but she clung the more closely to him. She had forgotten all they had said about his wrong-doing in that hour—she remembered only how she loved him. Until he died he never forgot sacred to him-no one else heard them; it was the girl's loving farewell to her love. Then he laid her head back upon the pillow,

but she said : "No; while you are with me, let my head rest here. It is for the last time—oh, my dear love, for the last time!" "You are very ill, my sweet Beatrice," he

said. ... Yes; I am going to die. I could not You have been my have lived without you. You have been my

happy man, "Oh, Beatrice, I never mean to give you one moment's sorrow. I mean

always liked and admired. The light fell on p. "I am happy to die," she gaid; "I count the Divine Face, so full of love, so grave in not live without you. I have been most its simple splendor, contrasting in its, kingly, happier since I was ill; before that I was divinity and; God like, meckness with the mad; all the air around me seemed half-frightened, half-arrogant figure of Pliate. I ke hurning fire. I used to go on the words where no one could lingered on the picture she sighed the same stretch out my arms and cry to you. Abwords over again to herself.

What is truth? She had not found it me but, the matting of the bonghs and the leaves, heart af man; she had not found it in the heart af man; she had not found it in leaves. Lused to throw my arms round the love; she would find it in Heaven, where the rugged trunks of trees. I must not tell you all my makers all my madness none can be all my makers; all my madness none can be all my makers.

"是是我们,

He would have given, his life to have answered "no," to have hidden that loving, innocent child look up and believe him, to

innocent chird look up and believe him, to have kissed the sweet face and tell her it was a slander and a lie.

Who says wrong doing is not punished, even in this world. Lord Kelso knew. even in this world. Lord Nesso knew.

"My darling, it is all true," he replied,
with bowed head and trembling lips. "I
humble myself before Heaven and before
you; it is all true; but let me add this in
these, the wicked days of my youth and
the Ldidney know you." Heat days of

those, the wicked days of my youth and folly, I did not know you! "Here the property of the said one hand gently round this neck, funtil his dark, troubled face touched here gently round this neck, cuntil his dark, troubled face touched hers. "I am sorry," she repeated, "most of all for your sake. I would sooner die nowand be with you forever in heaven. Tshall be with you, shall I not? No one else has such a laim as mine. I shall have died for your. claim as mine. I shall have died for you." He remembered another face, fair as an angel's, and he thought of the white lily he had beaten to the ground. But no one had died for him, and he could safely say, "No; no one had

snoh a claim. She smiled. I am more content," she replied. "I would sooner lose my hold of you here and have you for ever hereafter." Re could only cry out that she was his darling, and that he would give his life for

hers.
"I wish, she said, dreamily, "that no one had ever told; we should have been the beautiful than the be happy. I need never have known it. You would have been kind to me, and 1 am sure you are good now. I sent for you when they said I must die, because I wanted to see you. I am dying because my heart is broken; not crushed and aching, hut broken, and I know, who knew you so well, how you will grieve after me. I know you will; whatever you may have done, you have always loved me. You will never show it to the world, but you will suffer. I want to make my memory pleasing to you, and full of hope. I want you, oh, my darling, to pledge yourself to me again, and to promise you will come to me in heaven.
People say they do not know what heaven is like: but I know how good God is, and he will let us be together if you will try to come.

Will you ?" He could not speak, he could only mosn out his passionate despair.

"The, instead of thinking of me as n poor, pale-faced girl-dying-you will think of me as a radiant Beatrice-like that," she added, pointing to the picture; "always watching, and waiting, and praying for you. Forget all about my illness and death. Go from the happy Beatrice, whom you left so short a time since, to the happy Beatrice waiting for you—waiting for you where the gates stand ajar. I want to speak to you, Vane; it is the last time—the very last time. Closer, dear, let me feel your face. They told me you had been a wicked man, and you say it is true," she continued, one little hand careasing the troubled face. "My darling, do you know that a wicked man cannot go to heaven? Heaven knows all wickedness and sln. I want you to come to heaven-waiting for you there, time will cease to be. But you must be good. Oh, my beautiful love, whom I have lost on earth, will you rry, will you be good, will you come to me?

[will try," he said, gently. "It will not be difficult, Vane," she said. "First and foremost, you must be sorry for all these faults and sine of yours." "Heaven knows, my dear, I am sorry for them," he replied, "with all my heart."

Her pale face brightened. "Are you really sorry? I am so glad,

Vane. 'I do not want to make excuses for mayhe replied ; "but no one ever taught me to be good ; I was spoiled from the time I

"I will tell you honestly, Beatrice," he said, "that the highest law I have followed

has been always my own pleasure.' Poor Vane!" she repeated with infinite gentluness.

"And," he cried, "I am a miserable sinnet—a most miserable sinner. But I will do better, and I will live to that I may come to you again."

She laid her face on his, and there was Infinite relief in the eigh she gave.
"Oh, my earl! my earl!" she said—
"my beautiful love! the only love I have

another world—I who have lost you in this. Oh, Vane, my love! Ought I to have said all these things to you? Should I have repreached you? But how could I, when I loved you so well ?" " My darling, you have been a very angel

of pity and mercy to me," he cried-"you have done for me what no one else could have

Unutterable love shone in the sweet face

she raised to his "You are going to be good, just as I wish you," she said; "You will say your prayers, just as little children do, and you will be

good to the poor, and Vane—Vane—'What, my darling?" he whispered "Papa says you have broken the heart , of more than one girl; you will remember me, how I have suffered, if ever the temptation

comes to yeu to break another."
"Look," she continued, "at that face in the picture ; see how the sunlight touches it; the face is so grave, so divine, yet full of pity and mercy; that is the same face that will

shine on us in heaven." They heard impatient footsteps in the corridor outside, and the girl's face grew whiter.

"That is papa; he thinks you have been long enough with me. Oh, Vane! this is all the corrow death held, bidding you farewell." In a passion of tears that he could not repress; he flung himself again on his knees; he had arisen on the sound of those foetsteps and had unclasped her tender arms from his

Will you forgive me, Beatrice i' he said. "Yes, with all my heart. I will tell you something, Vane. I should not say it but that I am going to die. I would rather have loved you, loved you unhacray, and die or you, than have been happy you wis my one else. Bend your face the first time. It me look at it for the last time. In seals

ful face, good-bye! The nurse came hastily forward, and a

If any man or woman lives foolish enough to think that wrong doing is not punished in this world, they should have looked into the heart of this unhappy man. ? ac

.lord Penrith was waiting in the hall. "I will see you safely from the house,"

Lord Penrith," oried the carl," vone daughter; the sweetest, truest, and puret

love, are all the terrible tales they tell of you his brain seeemed to be on fire; his head DOMESTIC READING.

his eyes were blinded with tears.

""Drive back to the station," he said to the ecach nau; "you need not wait for me."

"He felt that, even if he wandered in the grounds and the woods all night, he could not leave the spot there have been stated and dies. not leave the spot where Beatrice lay dying. He went down the broad flight of marble steps; he remembered the day when she had stood there to welcome him to Penrith ; he remembered the light in her eyes, the roses in her hair, and now she lay stricken unto death, all for him. She was the innocent victim of his sine. He thought of all the sacrifices he ever read of .. He thought of Abraham's son, his torom bared to the knife; he thought of Jeptha's daughter; but surely

there was never sacrifice like unto this:
The brow of Cain was branded because his hand was wet with his brother's blood. How many lost souls weighed on his hands? How should he have been handled if justice had been done to him? The sun had set, no light lingered lovingly on flower and tree; there was a chill in the night air, a wai in the wind that made his blood ron cold. He wandered through the grounds. He was a strong man, but he felt that if he could not weep out some of the bitter anguish that filled his heart, he should die.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

" ANGEL OF MY LIFE, COME BACK TO ME? Anywhere, out of the sight of the house where she lay whom his love had brought to this terrible point ; he felt as though at one bound he could have fled from there to the uttermost end of the earth : yet be could not leave the spot; he must watch the light from her windows—he must see if it disap peared, and if so he should know what had happened The handsome earl whom all women had leved-the rich earl whom all

of Beatrice Pearith, the face of a woman, fair as an angel, pure and innocent as a child; to his excited fancy the two were almost one. The fairer had long since vanished from him; it slept, he firmly believed, under the waters of Lake Lucerno. If he had married Agatha Brooke this tragedy would never have happeoed, and his thoughts went with a bitter curse to Valerie D'Envers, who had worked

him this deadly ill. Ir be Continuer.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(The Editress is propared to answer all questions or matters; connects;) with this Department

From the New York Freeman's Journal. MENU FOR FRIDAY. Vegetable Soup. Rice Croquettes. Baked Haddock. Stewed Dried Peas. White Potatoes.
Fried Tomatoes.
Cheese Salad. Orange Custard. Black Coffee. VEGETABLE SOUP.

Pare two turnips and cut in quarters, one onion in small pieces, one carrot sliced, a spriz of paraley chopped with a few tender leaves of celery, and one teaspoonful of rice. Put them in a stew-kettle with three half pints of water and sesson with salt to taste. Place over a slow fire and let it boil until until reduced to half the quantity; then remove and strain through a line sieve and serve hot with sippets of toast.

NICE CROQUETTES. Take a half-paund of rice, boiled soft and dry, mixed with a saples roonful of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of powdered mace, and a teaspoonful of salt, with enough fresh butter to moisten them into shape. If cheese is disl ked, take the yelks of two or three eggs. Brush with yelk of egg and cracker crumbs.

BAKED HADDOOK. Cut off the head, and split the fish nearly lay in my cradle."
"Poor Vane!" she said, with beautiful compassion and tenderness. "Men do not know these things, but Heaven does."

"You have the said to be said, with beautiful compassion and tenderness. "Men do not know these things, but Heaven does."

"You have the said, with beautiful down to the tail; prepare a nice dressing of bread, butter, pepper and sait, moistened with a little water. First the fish and bind it together with a small cotton cord or tape, so as to confine it; the bindings may be three inches apart. Lay the fish on a grate in a bake-pan, if you have one, if not, in the dripping-pan, and pour around it a very little water with butter melted around it a very little water with outter melted in it, and baste it frequently. A good-sized but not over large fish will bake in an hour. Serve with the gravy of the fish or drawn butter. Choose the middle of the hardock if too large to baka whole.

STEWED DRIED PEAS.

One pint of peus and one ounce of butt r. Pick and wash the peas; steep them in water twelve hours; put them into a pan with just sufficient water to cover them; add the butter "my beautiful love! the only love I have and a teaspoonful of salt; let thom boil; ever had. Come to me, my darling, in afterward stew gently till the peas are quite another world—I who have lost you in soft and season with pepper, and more salt it required.

WHITE POTATOES. Boil them in their jackets un'il tender, then dry them off in a hot oven.

FRIED TOMATOES. Cut tomatoes (canned) in two or three pieces; mix a hendful of Indian meal with some pepper and salt; cip the tomatoes into it and fry in butter, with care not to scorch. Lay the sires upon a hot dish. Make a gravy of a cap of milk, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch, little buter and salt, and pour over them.

This sa'ad is mide of lettuce carefully washed, torn with the fingers, put into a salad bowl with a cupful of grated cheese and dressed with two table-poonfuls of vinegar, six of oil, a level teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a salt-apoonful of pepper. The saind should be dressed at the table, because the lettuce soon loses its freshness after the dressing is added

ORANGE CUSTARD. A delicious dish for descert is made by cutting up oranges in small pieces and then pouring over them some rich boiled custard. Serve with

BLACK COFFEE.

Java and Mocha. Pour boiling water on the coffee. Cover the coffee pot at once and set aside for a few minutes. Do not let the coffee boil. Serve in small cups.

GOOD ORDER IN THE KITCHEN Kitchen worker a would save themsalves of wasted steps if they would keep millions of wasted steps it they would keep more of the weapons for carrying on their warfare within easy reach, on 'shelves and in cup-boards arranged along the kitchen walls instead boards arranged along the kitchen walls instead carrying them back and forth from the carrying them back and forth from the find fault unless it is certain the fault has pantry or store-room every time they are used. There should be open slielves for such article as are not injured by exposure to the dust and dampness that are liable to prevail at times, and also closed shelves with horizontal flaps

opening downwards.
Shelves of this kind have obvious advantages over drawers, or cupboards.
No intelligent carpenter or other mechanic thinks of placing away the implements of his

thinks of placing away the implements of his calling simply because they are not in actual users. The constant of the constant in actual third deas of good, order does not consist in keeping his tools out of sight but rather in having them close at hand and ready to be taken up at a moments notice. daughter; the sweetest; truest, and present the same; The work of the kitchen should the managed carly of next soul on earth has forgiven me. Can you not like that of any other workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most skilfol workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most skilfol workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most skilfol workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most skilfol workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most skilfol workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most will be workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most will be workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most will be workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most will be workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most will be workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are obtained by employing the most will be well as a summent of the most will be will be will be will be will be most extended by employing the most will be will be will be will be will be most extended by employing the most will be will b

and the first of the property of the state o

Strive to make everybody happy, and you will make at least so-yourself. The memory of time well spent is one of

man's most joyous emotions. - Cicer An excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie; for an excuse is a lie guarded.—Pope. The pyramids themselves, doting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders.—

Fuller.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our

own light. Resolve rather to err. by too much flexibility than too much perverseness, by meekness than

by self love. He who gets his wish often suffers a sharper disappointment than he who loses it. Fate is never more ironical than when she humors our

whims. Sincerity is an openness of heart; 'tis found in very few people, and that which we see commonly is not it, but a subtle dissimulation to gain the confidence of others.

He lives long that lives well; and time mis-spent is not lived, but lost Besides, God is better than His promise if He takes from him a long lease and gives him a freehold of better

True joy is a serene and sober notion; and they are miserably out who take laughing for rejuicing; the reat of it is within; and there is no cheerfulness like the resolutions of a brave mind.

The sculpter, having thought out's statue, first sketches it in the shape or a rough model, then casts it in bronze, then erects it on a pedestal. Christian, imitate the sculptor. Make for yourself an ideal life, all of terrestrial tri I now, all of celestial glory in the future .--Abbe Roux.

In conversation we should talk, not to please ours lves, but to gratify or instruct others.
This would make us consider whether what we are about to say will be worth hearing; whether man living on earth.

Memory whipped him with scorpion whips.

There was another face fairor even than that of Rantwice Parists the face fairor even than that

There is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it—If we pass "no day without a line"—visit to place without the company of a book—we may with ease fill our libeane-, or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do: the more busy we are, the more leisure we have .- Haz

GLADSTONE ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—William Ewart Gladstone in his "Studies of Homer," says of the Catholic Church : "She has marched for fifteen hundred years at the head of human civilization, and has harnessed to its chariot, as the horses of a triumphal car, the chief intellectual and material forces of the world; its art the art of the world; its genius the genius of the world; its greatness, glory, grandeur and majesty have been almost, though not absolutely, all that in these respects the world has had to boast of."

VIRTUE'S MARKS ADORNING OLD AGE.—Men and women make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Lord Lytton speaks of a man "who was uglier than he had any business to be"; and was ugiter than he had any fusiness to be '; and if he could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good-looking or the reverse as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisel of thought and emotion are etercally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men and of white and pink maids. There is a slow, growing beauty, which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no reriod of life, and goodne's improves the longer it exists. I have seen sweeter amiles on a lip of seventy than upon a lip of seventees.

IDLENE'S.—Idleness is an habitual neglect of work, whereby one spends his life in pleasure and amusement, or in doing what is of little use, and despatches what is obligatory as quickly use, and despatches what is obligatory as quickly as possible in order to give himself up to repose. "There are among God's creatures," says Labruyere, "some who pass their whole life in sawing morble, it is a lamentable occupation. But there are many more who waste their days in doing nothing, which is a far more lament able affair than the sawing of marble." The latter are the idle. Not to do anything, and not to have the wish even of doing anything, is sloth. Sloth is a hideous vice, which is a kind of voluntary paralysis of the soul, to which it leaves only the life of the senses. It is a vice which estrarges from us all sympathy, and which allows itself to be led captive by it. Not to do anything through listlessness, but with the definite intention of setting to work later, is idleness. This vice is not so bideous as sloth; still it is equally blamable, for it produces the same effects. It flatters the imagination by its unreal desires; and whilst sloth makes its victims and state of the same effects. tims ashamed of themselver, idleness never brings a blush to the face.

THE LATE VICTOR EMMANUEL.—The "Greville Memoirs" were the work of a man who knew his time, and who lived much among statesmen. In the third part, lately published, we find this description of Victor Emmanuel, made in 1885:
"His Majesty appears to be frightful in person, but a great, strong, burly athletic man, brusque in his manners, unrefined in his conversation, very long in his conduct, and very eccentric in his habits. When he was in Paris his talk in society amused or terrified everybody, but here he seems to have been more guarded. It was amusing to see all the religious societies hastening with their addresses to him, totally forgetting that he is the most debauched and dissolute fellow in the world; but the fact of being excommunicated by the Pope and his waging war against the eccles a tical power in his own country covers every sin against morality, and he is a great hero with the Low Church people and Exe er Hall. My brother-in-law people and Exe er Hall. My brother-in-law said that he looke I at Windam more like achief of the Heruli or Longobardi than a modern Italian prince, and the Duchess of Sutherland deslared that, of all the Knights of the Garter she had seen, he was the only one who seamed as if he would have the best of it with the Dragon.'

CURE FOR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Procure from your druggist a bottle of Hag yards Yellow Oil and use according to directions. J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Ainslie, Cape Breton, was cured by this remedy after all other treatment had failed. It may be taken internally for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.,

NEVER DO IT.

Taunt for the past mistake. Waste vitality in overwork or worry.
Wait for something to turn up; turn it up

been committed.
Punish a child for a fault to which you your self are addicted.

Defer to another time what can be done as the present moment.

Talk of your private, personal or family matters in public places.

Buy what thou hast no use for, less ere long

thou shalt sell thy necessaries.

Allow words to pass for more than they are worth, but let them be worth all that they will

pass for the carried fully of personal appearance when sor one present is known to have person, all defines you head so high that you may not easily see obstructions in the way over which you may sumble.

POPULAR SCIENCE

It has recently been discovered that serews dipped in a mixture of oil and black lead will not become too rigidly fixed and will not rust.

An assistant to Professor Virchow, Dr. Grawitz, finds that about one-third of the cases pronounced in life muscular rheumatism are shown by post-mostem examination to be due to trichinæ, or pork worms. In instances observed the parasites must have been present in the muscles for many years.

A mechanical expert given to curious investi gations estimates that the tooting of locomotives on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, in an ordinary day's run, involves waste of steam requiring the consumption of 250 pounds of coal to renew. He estimates the whistling expenses of that particular railway at \$15,000 per year.

THE TELECRAPH WIRES OF THE WORLD .- La Liquiere Electrique is responsible for the state-ment that the total length of the overhead wires at present in use in the whole world amounts to about 900,000 kilometres, with 1,540,000 kilometres of wire. This length of wire would go thirty-eight times around the world, and would be sufficient to establish metallic circuit tele-phonic communication with the moon upon two independent lines. The number of posts required (on the terrestrial, not the lunar lines) is bout four een millions.

Horse Power of a Whale's Tail.—In a re cent lecture, Professor William Turner, of Edinburgh University, gave the speed of the Greenland whale as nine or ten miles an hour, and that of the great finner whale as probably twelve miles. One of the latter animals was stranded on a British coast some years ago, and was found to have a length of eighty feet, a weight of eventy-four tones, and a wioth of tail of eighteen to swenty feet. With these data, the builder of the Anchor Line steamships calculated that in order to attain a speed of tweive miles an hour, this whale must have exercised a propelling force of 145 horse-power.

CANINE SCENT.-Careful experiments on the sense of smell in dogs has been made by George J. Romans, who has communicated the results to the Linnaan Society of London. He finds that not only the feet but the whole body of a man exhale a peculiar or individual odor which a dog can recognize as that of his master amidst think the Lake trade is going to be something a crowd of other persons; that the individual quality of this odor can be recognized at great Canada should pass an act against carrying quality of this odor can be recognized at great distances to windward, or in calm weather at great d stances in any direction; and that even powerful perfume may not overcome this odor. Yet a single sheet of brown paper, when stopped upan instead of the ground and afterward re-moved, was sufficient to prevent Mr. Roman's dog from following his trail .- American An-

WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO. The unprecedented sale of Boschse's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is, without doubt, the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, and the severest of Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system but, on the contrary, removes the cause trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the disease makes its appearance will save doctor's and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all draggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75c, large bottles.

THE FASHIONS.

sash curtains. Very charming tea cloths have an edging of Venetian lace on either end.

Cloth riblos, so called, has a heavy mat surface, and makes very pretty bows. Baby ribbon made into a full aigrette is worn in the hair, and is quite effective.

White sofa pillows are a novelty which has come with the white-framed furniture. Marabout aigrettes still make the prettiest

decoration for the head on evening coiffures. The modes for spring comprise woolen and velvet combinations, also silk or plush with wool.

Royale, Pattern dresses in woolens are very sylish and generally popular, and are in

great variety. Plain skirts will be the rule the coming season, with very long and full draperies in

the overdrees. Colored Brussels net still takes the place of white ruching for neck and sleeves of dressy

Herring-bone camel's hair fabrics me soft and pliable, and in all the desirable shades,

both dark and light. Gauze sashes with colored ands are worn gracefully arranged with a light evening oilet of China silk.

Heelless slippers of scarlet velvet are the latest for house wear, and offer great temptations for kicking them off. Palm leaves form a very elegant and favor-

ite design in trimmings this season, both in braid and passementerie. Several small combs are worn in the hair

instead of one good-sized one, and they are tucked in apparently at random. All the new spring models have the effect

of being "made over "costumes, as they are composed of two distinct fabrics. Parisian buttons out-button any buttons

seen here for many a day, and are of the most elegant and els orate description. Skirtings of bayaders stripes are particu-

larly stylish this season. They come in beautiful Persian colors, rich and deep. Frise stripes, with plain fabric between, are seen in some light shades, and will

lighten a plain cloth suit very successfully. The satin striped gossamer silks are to be worn by bridermaids the coming season, and these silks are found in all delicate shades.

The cotton frise cloths, so very stylish last

season, are to be seen again this year among the new goods. Siripes are very stylish. Japanese idols and curios of all sorts are used for the crnamenting of umbrellas and dog whips carried by "sporty young ladies.

Silk and wool frise goods, when of rich quality, are very much used in the new models for walking dresses for Spring wear. The toque bids fair to be as popular when made of lace for the coming season as it has been this Winter, when made in velvet and

White wolf skins are in demand for rugs and mats for the boudoir, which must now be as neatly as it may be dressed in virgin white. Bonnet pice are growing more and more

elaborate every day, and now are set with real stones of value, such as diamonds, pearls and opals.

Geneva point is a lace which will be much used the coming season on washable dresses, as It is very durable and at the same time at-

A STRAIGHT POINTER.

A VESSEL OWNER TELLS THE NEWS HOW THE INTER-STATE BILL IS GOING TO HELP CANADA. I'll give you a pointer," said a gentlemen who as considerable knowledge of our trade relations

with the United States, and who owns heavy interests in several Canadian steam. ers plying on the upper lakes. "I suppose you know that about two years ago the Americans passed an order-incouncil, or an ultimatum, or some such thing, council, or an ultimatum, or some such thing, to the effect that any American grain shipped from an American port in Canadian bottoms would not be allowed to pass through the United States without paying duty. This was a blow struck at Canadian vessel owners and Canadian railcoads. You see the shippers in the Western States were taking advantage of the short out across Canadia, and Canadian vessels used to load with grain at Chicago or Duluth, carry it to Collingwood or Midland, where it was elevated into Grand Trunk cars and shipped east to Portiand and other seaports in the Eastern to Portisand and other seaports in the Eastern States. Then the vessels would load up with lumber and other exports for American lake ports, and thus they did a splendid trade and were enabled to compete successfully with American railroads. But this order put a stop to that. The American vessel owners were too mean and jealous to kick, although it virtually cut their throats also. They could carry the grain, but it had to be elevated into American cars, and the Canadian railways did not break their necks accommodating them. The Canadian vessel owners and railroads then began to ship grain via Montreal, and quite a traffic was carried on in this line last season. But to come to the point. This Inter-state Bill passed by the American Government, is the best thing that ever happened to Canada. The American railroads have to charge about the same rates for short and long hauls. This chokes off competition, and the vessels can carry grain at a fair figure from Duluth to Chicago, giving special rates that will knock the American rad-way through traffic sky high. And the bulk of this grain will have to pass through Canada, as there is no interstate bill in force here. It is on account of this Interstate Bill that you see the grain through in bond and throw off the grain ariff, it would break their hearts and they'd all build their ships on this side. If the people of Onterio had only enough sand in them to kick and have a canal built so that the Alan liners and the Dominion liners could load their cargoes at Toronto wharf you would see this city of yours outstrip either Chicago or New York, I hear it would only co-t a million or two to do it, and I think that when the people of Ontario pay millions for railroads in British Columbia and Manitoba they had better learn that little maxim that charity begins at home."—Toronto News.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY .- A correspondent of the Newcastle Chronicle says: "I have seen aged Mussulmans, stern and hard of heart, shed great tears when they saw the coffins containing the plague-stricken Sisters of Charity pass by."

Thus wrote Ahmet Veflek Pasha in one of his despatches, referring to the spring of 1878, when the typhus epidemic struck down two and twenty thousand of the unfortunate Mahommedans who had fled along the valley of Adrian ople before Gourko Skobeleff. The regular attendants fled in terror from the hospita Stamboul, thronged with sufferers, but these brave daughters of St. Vincent de Paul remained in the halls of death, comforting the afflicted and smoothing the pillows of the dying. Colored cotton crapes make very attractive by the malady, elevendied. That was by no means the first time that this heroic and devoted order of women put strong men to blush by facing death in its most awful form in the service of their Divine Master. Nor was it the last. It is computed that fifteen thousand in-habitants have fled before the scourge in Toulon. Strong men have run away, but the Sister of Charity remains in the chamber of sickness until death overtakes her patient or she berself is overpowered."

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have Among the pretty costumes in simple been permanently cured. I shall be glad to weolens, the favorite coreage is a la Mme. | send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, OR. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Younge St., Toronto.

Major Stofah, who is quite musical, was out in society a few evenings since, and had sung two or three times for the company. About unidnight be remarked to a small group: "Well, I think I will sing one more song and go home."
"Ah, Major," said a brown-eyed girl, "can't
you go home first?" He could, and did.

Advices from St. Petersburg confirm the report that another attempt was made on the life f the Czar. It is learned that on Tuesday, while the Czar was exercising in the park co nected with the Gatechina palace, he was fired upon by an officer of the army, the ball passing clese to his person. The officer was immedi-ately seized by attendants and imprisoned.

Some excitement has been caused in the quiet suburbs of St. Sauveur by attempted poisoning on the part of a certer who placed arsenic in his wife's soup, but relented and gave it to a dog, who died almost immediately. He the tempted her life with a butcher's knife. arrests were made.

Mrs. Parisinner .- "Is it possible? And so your wife is a dear mute?" American Minister

"Yes, she was born 10." 'How terribly she
must feel the affliction!" "On the contrary,
she is the happiest minister's wife in the
country." "Yes; she never hears a word the
congregation say about her."

"There, there—don't ery," he said to the 8-year-old who had slipped down on the walk. You simply lost your dignity for a moment or wo." "Dignity!" she exclaimed through her fa ling tears—"don't you think it anything to lose a cud of gum that cost a cent not ten minutes ago?"

If gilt frames, when new, are covered with a coat of white varnish, all specks can then be washed off with water without harm.

Sincerity is the indispensable ground of all consciousness, and, by consequence, of all heart-felt religion.—Kant

Every man has far more, not only more, but far more, grace given him than is enough to save him,—Feber.

Ten souls who enjoy the sweetness of grace will fall into sin sooner than one soul in affliction.—B. Henry Suso. Miss Fortescue has returned to England. Her engagement in America was not so much o a financial success as her engagement with Lord

Garmoyle. What we suffer should be our own secret; this silence is pleasing to the heart of Jesus -Ven. Mother Barat

daughter, the sweetest, truest, and pictest so and processes and processes and processes and processes and processes are seen as a second on a three way over which seed that of any other workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the best results are of the way over which world is wide; you might surely have, food made and a surely seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the same of the way over which seed to the way over the test seed th ergrapi.

Story of a Postal Card.

I was affected with kidney and urinary For twelve years !"

After trying all the doctors and patent medi-ines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop Bitters;

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it All the time!
Respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.
May 4, 1883.

Bradford, PA., May 8, 1885.

It has cared me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in years since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

MISS. FANNIE GREEN.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 15, 1886.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worse part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I should never die in peace till I had tried Hop Bitters. When I had taken two bottles they helped me very muck indeed. When I had taken two more bottles I was well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they cured me, and they used them and were cured and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 15, 1886. do that there is so valuable a medicine made. Yours truly, Miss Julia G. Cushing.

\$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000 done "less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they "also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous "sleeplessness and dyspepsia."—Mr. R. M. Auburn, N.Y.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its nursing mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N.Y.

42 Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, "Bright's disease, rheamatism and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters," if taken in time.

"Luddington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1885. I have sold Hop Bitters for ten years, and there" is no medicine that equals them for billious attacks, kidney complaints, and all diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

"Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25th, 1885. Sibs:—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me "what four physicians failed to do-cared me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to

GENTS :- Your Hop Bitters have been of great

value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relate until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility, or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. STORTZEL. 638 Fulton street, Chicago, III. Can You Answer This? Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, neruousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys, that

"My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache.—Ed. Oswego Sun. "My little sickly, puny baby, was changed

Hop Bitters will not cure ?

into a great bouncing boy, and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time. A YOUNG MOTHER.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES. The chief danger from taking cold is its liability to locate upon some internal organ, as the lungs, the pleura, the bronchial passages, etc. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam loosens and

breaks up the cold, allays irritation and often prevents or cures pulmonary complaints. . . . "Another centenarian has died, out West, at the age of 108. As the habits of these old covies are always a matter of interest we state that he lived on plain food, drank like a fisk smoked like a foul chimney, chewed like a alligator and, on one occasion, while drunk and attempting to smoke, set his house on fire at burnt one of his legs off.

A HOST OF BODILY TROUBLES are engendeed by ch onic indigestion. These, however, as fell as their cause, disappear when the highly acro-dited invigorant and alterative, Northrof & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dysphic Cure, is the agent employed for their remyal. Are agent employed for their septral.

Aregular habit of body, and a due section and flow of bile, invariably result from it persistent use. It cleanses the system from a irregularities, and rostores the week and roken down constitution to health and strengtly

"If you can't keep awake," said a peson to one of his hearers, "when you are drowy, why don't you take snuff?" "I think," has the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be int into

the sermon. Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes:
"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Disovery is a valuable medicine to all who are trobled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it aftersuffering for some ten years, and the results as certainly beyond my expectations. It assist digostion wonderfully. I digost my food wit no appearent effort, and am now entirely the from that sensation, which every dyspeptic wil knows, ef unpleasant fulness after each meal

A New Yorker had a dream a cuple of days ago. He thought he was dead an returned to earth after an absence of one thusand years. He found everything changed in New York city until he wandered into a ourt-room, and there he found them still tryig to obtain the twelfth juror to try a booch Alderman. Norristown Herald.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT hat Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil is as good for irernal as external as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, journigia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, is the best known remedy, and much trouble waved by having it

Jacob Lockman, Buffald says he has been using it for rheumatism. As had such a lame back that he could do not ing; but one bottle entirely cured him. always on hand

Some married men have a hard time of it in Some married men have a nard tume of it has this world and no misske. A man'in Stoux City, Iowa, noticed that his wood pile was growing beautifully lessby the assistance of his neighbors, and so he charged several stacks with blasting powder. In complete ignorance of her husband's little job, hij faithful wife pat two of the poladed sticks with blasting powder. husband's little job, by faithful whe pat two those loaded sticks by the kitchen stove, and began to get byeakfas. In about ten minutes she started out through the top of the house, he company with a frying pan and several other kitchen articles. Now she is trying to get a divorce from her husband, and nothing will convince her that he did not try to kill her.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTHENT AND PILLS. Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease, and encourages the development of febrile disorders; wherefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent; and purifying meparations. In stomach opiniland, liver affections, pains and spoams of the bowels, Holloway's ointment, well subject over the affected part immediately gives the greatest case, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhead and averts incipient cholera. The moorar inhabitants of large cities of febrile disorders; wherefore they should, as

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761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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A Statised symber of advertisements of appeared character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line (agate), first insertion. Special Stations of the each subsequent insertion. Special Stations 20c per line. Special rates for contracts napplication. Advartisements for Teachers, increasing Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to dreed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Eirths, whathe and Marriages 50c each insertion.

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Parties withing to become subscribers can do so agh any responsible news agent, when there so of our local agents in their locality. Ad-

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

ETNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LABRIDGE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE. DR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 6, 1887

In the death of Mr. Jeremiah Merrick, sheriff of Prescit; and Russell, we have to mourn the oss of one whose many am able qualities bad long endear d him to a wide circle of friends. Mr. Merick's health had been failing for some time past, so that the sad event was not unexpected. As a representative Irish Catholic Reference the deceased took an active part in politics for a number of years, and his appointment was a recognition of his public services.

THE high license system as a means for coping with the liquor trade problem has been adopted in several States of the neighboring Union, and has many warm advocates in Canada. It is - now suggested that the legislatures would act more sensibly were they to throw open the Iliquor trade free to all, and make each person who enters into that trade both civilly and deriminally leable for their action, and hold the exproperty in which such trade was conducted as secrety for the damages decreed against the imeller. It would close nine-tenths of the liquor salcons, and prevent a large share of the drunkenness among the people. The questions of revenue and secret dives kept by worthless sharacters have to be considered.

come of the conduct of Lord Lansdowne, se me wild Irishman may be tempted to treat his mafter the manner in which rack-renting lar dlords are treated in Ireland. There is not the elightest danger. No Irishman will risk the suc tess of the national cause by making any suri vignoble example. Lord Landowne is perseti w infe from everything but the public deter thetion and contempt which his brutality and pririciousness merit. It is an insult to-Irish nem to suppose any one of them would even t hink of during Lord Lansdowne a personal injury. . Where they intend to strike him is Washeartais - in his nocket.

We have goteto the bottom of the Imperial Federat ian business. It is a deep-laid scheme of Sir Je bn Macdonald's to annex the British Empire, with all its dependences to the Dominon, then hand it over to a syndicate as part of a scheme be be:known as the consolidated earth. There are billions in it. J. J. C. Abbott will draw up th suchaster. Certain persons' ambition will then be entistied, unless, like Alexander, they should want the firmament with the milky way thrown in for another gerrymander.

As far as the facts are understood by the general run c f Canadians, the conduct of the Marguis of L ensdowne towards his tenants in been liberal and humans. unfortunate to test The Freeman and The Post should adopt the line they do upon the siender evidence, or rat herutter want of evidence, that the Governor G eneral's treatment of his tounnts has been any thing but generous.—Ottawa

Our Ottawa c ontemporary should find out acts and study t. bem before giving an opinion. THE POST'S authoraties for its statements are Sir Charles Russel I, Q.C., M.P., late Attorney-General of England, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., and the national press of Incland. All these down the spirit of violent reprisal. The show that the conduct of Lord Lansdowne has extreme barshness of the proposals show that been the exact reverse of liberal and humane.

of last night quotes THE POST on Lord Lansdowne, and adds a characteristic footnote. It

"Our Governor-General, who was spoken of as a good landlord by an Irish Roman Catholio | intended purpose—can it be thought that now. priest from his county who visited Canada, has come under the ban of the Bobespierres of the National movement, and immediately there is a land Irishmen abroad number twenty millions of transforms movement, and immediately there is a proposal in Canada to import the Irish quarrel to this country, set peaceful and neighborly fellow-citisens by the ears and possibly produce Phenas Park tragedies upon our happy set."

The man who got off this screed ought to have his head shaved and a fly-blister applied to it. It he writes much more in the same strain his reputation as a professional tectotaler will only way they can find for governing Ireland. "got'em again." Lord Lansdowne has very liberty of the press, trial by jury, even trial recently been convicted by so good an authority itself, and place the whole population under the as Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., M. P., late absolute control of oreatures appointed to the thom of every right that humanity holds sacred Attorney-General of Hogland, of being a had landlord, an evictor and a rack-renter. Such is the character he has established, The Witness the government of Poland. If so, they had sipated by the timely defeat of the Bill. But specific province with a execution province with exception exception province with exception "Lish Roman Catholic Proof," wheever he better prepare thouselves town joy such a return

withstanding. But in the estimation of the sanctimenicus syc phant of The Witness, Archbishops Croke and Wa'sh, even Mr. Gladstone and all the goo! and brave mee who are contending for justice to Ireland, are "Robes pierres of the National movement."

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.

No nation can ever become truly great and happy where the land, the heritage of the people, is incumbered with bad laws, and where the people who till the soil do not reap the full natural roward of their labor. The truth of this observation, which may be accepted as an axiom in political economy and social science. has been demonstrated by Mr. Edward Atkinson's articles in an American magazine on the relative strength and weakness of nations. The force of Mr. Atkurson's argument lies in his comparisons between Europe and America, the average of preductive soil, the forms of governments, and their influence upon the people. He finds that the habitable and productive portions of the United States and of the continent of Europe are equal, being about 3,000,000 square miles in each case. The population of Europe is about 334,000,000, and of the United States about 60,000,000. The age and accumulated wealth of Europe make up in some degree for the scarcity of land, but when social and political corditions are taken into account, Europe labors under weighty disadvantages.

On this continent every man can become possessed of a certain area of land, and but a very small amount, compared with European countries, is exacted by the government. There is no landed aristocracy to devour the substance of the producers, and, as a consequence, peace

Herein, if it were wise, the British Government may find the key to the solution of the females, 32,073 were entered as servants, and Irish problem. The attempt to prop up a false. oppressive system of land tenure with penal laws and coercion acts is to go to war with nature and humanity. All such attempts are tion, the United States absorbed 80.4 for adoomed to failure, and are only sure to entail widespread misery, disorder and the final destruction of those who make them.

UP AND AT THEM!

In view of events now transpiring in the O'd Country, Irishmen everywhere must unite for common action in resistance to the infamous policy of the Salisbury Ministry towards Ireland. Much can be accomplished in this way ment to the shrievalty by the Ontario Govern- and we look to the National League of America for prompt, resolute, united act on. We are satisfied that Mr. Parnell's appeal will not have been made in vain. From the corresp ndence published in our last edition of yesterday it will be seen that the League branches in Canada are alive to the necessity of action in respect to the Lansdowne evictions, but the greater duty in relation to the conduct of the British Government in a crisis like the present demands still greater exertions. The Federal Parliament will assemble on the 13th April. and if Mr. Costigan is the faithful Home Ruler he pretends to be, he will move at the earliest moment for an expression of opinion in the House of Commons in support of the cause of justice and liberty in Ireland. If he fails to It has been said that, owing to THE POST'S move, as we expect he will, because Sir John form no conception. Coorcionists must be Macdonald's Tory Government and party are in active sympathy with the coercionists of England, we shall look to Mr. Blake again as we did before, and we feel satisfied he will not go back on his record or prove recreant to a great principle at a time that tries men's souls. Thus we will again have an opportunity of putting the professions of our Irish members of Parliament supporting the Covernment to the test, as well as the sincerity of the Premier and the feeling o the Tory party in Canada towards the Irish people.

THE NEW COERCION BILL.

The Bill submitted by the Tory Ministry of England for the government of Ireland is worthy of the spirit that framed the penal laws. It contains no redeeming feature, but seems to have been evolved from the concentrated venom of a brutal and baffled aristocracy. The design of the measure is svidently to exasperate the Irish people and drive them to rebellion. No nation worthy of the name would submit to be governed according to the methods contemplated by the bill. As might have been ant cipated, the sense of justice and humanity among the British masses has been strongly aroused against so cruel and unnecessary an attempt to enslave a whole nation. We do not think it will ever pass into law in the shape in which it was introduced. But should there he found a. majority in parliament so purblind as ao carry. it through, it will never become operative.

The government must know that so drastic a messure can only strengthen the extremists and deprive the constitutional agitation of that influence which hitherto has been able to keep this is the last card of the coercionists. When the infernal penal laws faxed to crush the spirit Echoise the morning Razoot, the Bitness of Irish nationality at a time when liberty was unrecognized by the governments of Europe, and when Irishmen were all within the margin of the four seas; when 86 previous coercion bills failed likewise of their people united, wealthy, powerful, with the means and the will to sustain their brethren at iome in the fight for freedom, coercion will ucceed?

Impossible!

By giving a permanent character to the proposed Act the Ministry confess that this is the hardly save him from the imputation of having They propose to suppress free speech, the

may be, if he is not a myth, to the contrary not- of the compliment as the Czar receives from the people he oppress s.

No nation ever tame'y submitted to such copy the policy of the Turkish invaders of beyond their power and can strike with terrible effect should they be driven to extremities. The only thing that has prevented reprisal of late has been the noble attitude assumed by Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberals. Irishmen recognize in them friends and allies who are willing and anxious that lasting amity should be established between England and Ir-land. The folly of attempting to govern a great people by methods that are a disgrace to civilization is admitted by vast numbers of Englishmen, and we believe they will increase in numbers and influence till the overthrow of the Tory Government will open the way to the only possible solution of the Irish question.

IRISH EMIGRATION. Last year nearly 70,000 people emigrated from Ireland. Just think of a country as fertile and beautiful as Ireland losing in one year 70,000 of its most active and sturdy people, most of them in the prime of life, and, as it were, the very heart's blood of their country. What an exhausting and terrible drain the must be on the very vitality of the country. What a sad commentary upon English misrule and injustice. A further analysis of the emigration statistics for 1886 shows that the number of emigrants between the ages of 15 and 25 was 36,682, and 12.871 were between 25 and 35. Again the working classes, the creators of wealth, contributed the great majority of the refugees. and prosperity reign and abound throughout Of the 32,131 ma'es who went abroad, 24,561 were returned as "laborers," and 'there were besides 2,302 *killed artitans. Of the 31,275 4.851 as housekeepers. The balance is chiefly made up of the wives and children of male emigrants. Regarding their destins. per cent. of the whole, as against an average of 75.1 in the four proceeding years. New Zealand steadily loses in popularity as a new home, while Canada and Australia vary but to a trifling extent in the number of their Irish emigrants. In all, 50,723 natives of Ireland chose the United States as their couptry-Munster contributing 15,663; Ulster, 15.-282; Connaught, 11,143, and Leinster, 8,945. Ulster furnished the largest contingent to Canada-1,715 out of a total of 2,588. On the other hand, 2,899 out of the 5,318 who left the country with the intention of settling permanently in Great Britain, or more than halt, were Munster people. As might be expected, the majority of those who went to Scotland-1,046 out of 1,215-were from Ulster, 381 of these being natives of County Autrim.

These statistics need no comment. They show the results of British misrule. But Englishmen are wakening up to the true character of their government, and one of these days that government will go through the same sort of fires of purification that France went through a century ago, unless the people prevent revolution with

THE IRISH WAR.

In the event of the Crimes Bill becoming law for Ireland, Her Majesty's Tory Government will in all probability have to face resistance and retaliation of a wort the like of which they have never seen and of which they can as yet when a government attempts to enforce laws proper of your friend and armirer, under which life is not worth living, the people so treated are no longer to be judged by ordinary standards of conduct. Death alone can destroy their spirit; but, if death it must be, it experience has taught, but the les on seems to have been lost on the cranks and idiots who now compose the Government of Great Britain.

The men who are directing the people of and wise. Though their hearts be stirred as only a godless tyranny can stir the hearts of men, they will not give Salisbury's bloodhounds an opportunity to redden the fields of Ireland and flood the reaffolds of Dublin with the blood of Irish patriots. When, by the adoption of this last and worst attempt to suppress the spirit of nationality in Ireland, the British Government declares war upon the Irish race, it must prepare to meet the consequences. Is it to be supposed that the Tories, their allies, the landlords and their bloodhounds will be allowed to have things all their own way?

Two methods were open to the ministry, and, as usual with the stupid party, they have chosen the wrong one. Had they been animated by a true spirit of statesmanship they would have adopted the other sourse, and thus averted a war with the Irish race. But since they have deliberately chosen the wrong they must suffer the penalty. It is monstrous to even supposé such legislation as that contemplated by the Crimes Bill will be tamely submitted to. Already the press, the people and the legislatures of America are condemning with unanimous woices the contemplated outrage upon Ireland. The British Pariment will do well to heed these remonstrances and reject a measure which holds up the Government to the scorn and execu-

tion of the civilized world. But should all admonitions unfortunately fail, let no man imagine that the scene of the war which is sure to result will be laid in Ireland. There the oppressed people will be taught to give no excuse by overt resistance to the bloodhounds of Tory tyranny. But whenever the arm of an outraged people can reach the coercionists, the landlords, their abettors, sympathizers, or instruments, there the blow will be struck and there is where the war will be carried on. Who can undertake the control of men driven to the desperation of madness by this crowning act of infamy? This is where the great danger lies. We recognize in it a danger to Ireland as well as to England. But there is a point at which endurances must cease and retaliation begin. It may, perhaps, be the secret desire of the ministry to reach that point. In England, perhaps in Canada, on the sen, who can te I where or how men, threatened as the Irish are, may strike back at the Government which coldly proposes to deprive

terrorism must follow. For a time, no doubt, the sword will be suspended. Those who, with ourselver, believe in the early liberation treatment, and Tory Ministers will have to of Ireland on the lines indicated by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, are strong and po-sessed Africa to make their system complete. They of great moral influence. They will be able, for would fail even then, fo the Irish abroad are the sake of the English Lib rals and that great mass of the British people who have made the cause of Home Rule their own, to confine the agitation within reasonable bounds, but should local tyrants endowed with outrageous powers must hold in abhorrence, we have no desire of deadly apprehensions, till they are conced de commit some act of more than usual attacity, they will be powerless to prevent remieal, the nature and extent of which can only be measured by the exasperation felt against the guilty governmen .

WHERE SHALL THE LINE BE DRAWN?

In quoting the article from THE POST of Yesterday, dealing with Lord Landowne, the esteemed Gazette heads i thus: "A specimen of the violent attacks to which the Governor-General is subjected." We were under the impression that we were exercising exemplary mildness in dealing with a person who has shown himself possessed of all the malignant attributes of a class to which Irishmen attribute the meery, seriow, shame and bloodshed which blacken the pages of Irish history for centuries. Will The Gazette please sugg at what language would not be too violent, what retribution in action would be too severs, for an evicting Irish landtord? It is because such men as Lansdowne have been the cau e of an amount of human suffering appalling beyond b lief were it not fact of every day notoriety, that each have denounced him; an i it 'is our determination to make this continent too hot for such characters. We have no more respect for his title of Marquess than we have for his Swashbuckler Schomberg title to Irish soit. A new St. Patrick has been invoked to rid the land of Ireland of the reptile race to which to:-Lansdowne belongs. Go they must, and go they shall, one by one or in a general exolus, Irish National League, to day received the for-and the sooner they make up their minds to lowing cab'egram from William O'Brien in reand the sconer they make up their minds to sul mit to the inevitable the better it will be ply to one sent, inviting him to c me to C nade

for them. In this country a man is estimated of his character, the honesy, justice and kindness with which he performs the which we measure men. The Gazette may have another standard, and consider that it is quite improper to use plain language in characterizing the conduct of those who, because they hold high positions, fancy they can escape the consequences of their misdeeds.

Lord Lansdowne is a supporter of the infam: us Coercion Bill now before Parliament, He has several near relatives in that Parliment. all of whom are steady voters on the side of oppression. What, therefore, can he expect from us, or from the friends of justice, freedom and humanity anywhere but det-station through life, and in death, till justice and freedom are triumphantly established as the law of Ireland, and he and all his class have been deprived of the power to inflict misery and death on men, wamen and children of Irish blood?

LANDSOWNE THE EVICTOR. 76 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, March 27, '87.

To the Editor of THE POST, Montreal: Sir,-I congratulate you! You have made yourself famous. Your excertation of the heart-less ruffian, Lausdowns, is received here with delight by all classes and nationalities, except by that sort of Britisher who will no without a seat

in his breeches to maintain English saobocacy.

That is all the glory he wants.

God bless you! and long may you enjoy the blessings of good health and prosperity is the

The above is one of a great many letters that have been sent us from all pasts of the United States and Canads. It voices the sentiment will not be the death of sheep. This is what of a mighty section of the peo le of America. The horror and detestation with which men of the class to which Lord Lansdewne beloage are regarded on this continent, as an embodiment of all that is despicably cruel, avaricious and Ireland in their struggle for freedom are calm | brutally heartless in Ir sh landlordism, ought to warn him to desist at once from the crimes he is perpetrating under the sanction of a law that he knows to oe an njustice. But if he is determined to evict Irishmen from their homes, Irishmen may teach him that two can play the same game. There are laws in force, although they have not been made statutory by the Patliament at Westminster.

The other day all the New York papers published depatches giving accounts of evictions on the Lansdowne estates in Queen's County. The World's correspondent, who is Mr. T. P. Gill, Home Rule member of Parliament, cables :-

"I have just received from Mr. O'Brien the following message, which he requests me to cable as his appeal to the Canadian people: Lord Lansdowne has refused one farthing reduction on the judicial rents which even the Cowper Commission declared excessive. I have to-day witnessed barbarous evic ions on Lord Lansdowne's estate in Queen's County. I respectfully appeal to the people of Canada, who have always displayed generous sympathy with Ire'and, whether they will tolerate their Governor-General's campaign of extermination against his tenantry for non-payment of crushing rack-rents. It may be added that if the evictions continue Mr. O'Brion will go to Canada to challenge public opinion on the action of the Governor-General Itshould be 'mentioned, too, that Lord Lansdowne reduced rents on his estate in Kerry through his agent's fear of the Kerry Moonlighters, and then writing a virtuous letter to the paper's calling on other landlords to do likewise.

The Ottawa papers, when this dispatch appeared, sent reporters to Lord Lansdowne, and here is what he said to them through one of his nice:-

"The two ringleaders against whom Lord Lansdowne is now proceeding are remed approximately at 2800 and £1,300 a year respectively. These, as well as other tenants who have adopted the "Plan of Campaign," although they have held under lease for many years past and were therefore protected from an increase of rent when the prices of agricultural produce were high, constantly received abatements during the recent period of depression, and were in November last offered reductions averaging between 15 and 20 per cent. The dwellings upon these estates are, as a rule, of a superior class, the larger tenants being without exception provided with excellent houses and Tory government will not yield to justice, impriore entries the timents on this estate,

indication of the nature of the pelations which existed upon this property between: 1 indlord and tenant previous to the agitation now in pro gress, it may be mentioned that during the past twe've years only one eviction for non-payment of rent had taken place upon the whole property."

Whilst we have no soft words to waste on a doing injustice. Therefore, we give the Lausdewns venion as quoted above. Our readers in Ireland will thus be able to judge on the spot what amount of truth there is in it. But, as between Mr. O'B ien and Lord Lausdowne, we have no hesitation in preferring the testimony of the form.

thieves who have been the curse of Ir-laud for sents to the Pontiff a rare and righly-bound conturies. Though they may have fixed their claim on the confiscated land of Ireland by laws | Her Majesty a superb mosaic." made to suit themselves, an I plume their innate vulgarity with high sounding titles, they are, nevertheces, in the eyes of all true men, robbers, who should suffer the fate of their class. No amount of legislation, no lap e of time, no veneration for custom, no description with titles, can justify wrong.

"What can enoble fools, or sots, or cowards?
Alas, not all the blood of all the Howards? In the war against land ordism the Lish

people can rightfully say of themselves; "True hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood," It is a struggle of right against wrong; of

justice and humanity against injustice and rapacity. We are coming to to the death grapple and we know who is going to get the worst of it.

Since the foregoing was put in type the following despatch has been re-eived from Toron-

"The Scoretary of the Toronto Brach of the o lecture on Lord Lansdowne's evi ti na:-Canadian opinion appears to have a ready axthis country a man is estimated er. ised wholesome influence. The eviction cambais worth, the dignity and virtue his character, the boxes v. justice will start immediately for Canda."

Lord Lanedowne has evidently felt the fo ce duties of life. At least that is the standard by of public opinion, as expressed by THE POST and other journals, and put a stop to evictions. We are well pleased at this result of our endeavors, more pleased, perhaps, for His Excellacoy's sake than for that of his tenants. We said Person or Persons so reconciled, holding Communion, or professing, remarrying as afore-Cauada suffering under the hatredand o ntempt of our people. If other Irish landlords were to follow the example of Lord Landowne it would be as well for them as it is now for him.

THE RIGHT OF RESISTANCE.

Ad turma nemo obligatur is a maxim so old and universally estermed, as expressing a principle which lies at the ethical found tion of all human ordinances, that mankind everywhere have applauded those who refused to obey an in quitous law. Wi hout passing to reflect on the woful de-

catence of English constitutional liberty as exhibit d by the suforcement of the bare majority cloture in order to carry the second reading of the Crimes Bill, and as more painfully evidenced by the Bill iself, we may he prmitted to discuss why this ne # law for the government of Ire'and should not only be di-obeyed, but recisted. If mankind have uniformly agreed in applauding resistan ze to that which is iniquitous, it was because they have acknowledged, or, at least, feit that man cannot lose his own moral value, his incependent moral individuality, and that authority may be, and ought to be, either disobeyed or opposed, if it perverts its character and demands things against God's laws, justice, nature, feelings of humanity, morals, rea-on or physical necessity. This principle so far from being revolutionary, is the only conservative principle of free and civilized nations. It may be found embodied in the classic declaration, "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Furthermore, this princip e has been maintained by the highest judicial authorities of England, as, for in-tance, Lord Coke, Chief Justice Hobart and Chief Justice Holt among others. All thes; have decided that even in Great Britain, where Parliament is technically termed omnipotent, acts of parliament may be controlled either by common law or natural equity. This natural equity is what Cicero beautifully calls the reason of God. Lew vera atque princeps, apta, ad jubendum et ad vetandum, ratio est recta Jovis. Therefore, if it be insisted that Ireland is not Great Britain, we may point to the fact that English law-the law of Coke and the others-is the law of Ireland, and that any way she can appeal to natural equity. No man has a right to disobey a law for no reason; but he may and must disotey it when the law conflicts with superior laws. The principle of right and wrong are immutable, and no human institution can justify wrong, though it may legalize it. In fact, all that is contrary to justice and the well understood principles of the political system where such laws as the one under discussion are enacted, is not lawful, and, strictly speaking, is not law at all, because ordained and demanded in subversion of the constitution. And, being in gross violation of the law of life itself, it can and must be resisted even to the extent of overthrowing the system under which such legislation is possible. It seems odd to have to argue this question since all these points were fully established by the Revolution which put William III. on the throne. But, unfortunately, there are people who

till maintain that the old system of intolerance of the Irish right of selfgovernment should be preserved. Fed. upon vicious literature and party traditions of hatred they cannot see that the whole character of the Irish struggle has become changed of recent years. Bitter, unvarying experience has sought Irishmen that "it is hopeless to look to an English Parliament for just and wise legislation. They see that Parliament dominated by classes and influences with interests and prejudices impervious to reason. Their slightest demands for justice are treated with contempt, and their efforts to

order to logalize injustice and tyranny. Irishmen ask no mo c than that the ordinary

and that the recentage charged upon this rights of British subjects shall be extended to large outlay to those for whose benefit it was them. That proven ball laws be repealed; that a usurping and wholly mischievous o'ass be deprived of the power to inflict ruin and death upon the defencel as poor; and that they be allowed to manage their own affairs without prejudice to the empire.

These demands are natural and just. They violate no principle, and England will saver character which all just and h norable men know peace or what it is to be free from the most

THE QUEEN AND THE POPE

It will be remembered that a paragraph went the rounds a few weeks ago which said :-There is to be an interchange of Jutilies con gratulations and offerings between the Holy Lord Landowne belongs to a gang of land Fa her and Queen Victoria. Her Majesty preedition of the Vulgate, and His Holiness gives

This simple and ouncement has raised a fearful rumpus among the nitra loyal's r, and has called forth fie ce protesta io s from the same section of the British people who conspired to put her side and make the depraved Duke o Cumber. land King of Great Britain. An alleged religi us journal of the Church of England persuas on declares: "this is but a step towards the establi-hment of diplomatic rela. tions with the Papacy, and the recognition of the Pope as a member of the family of European Sovereigns." In support of this contention, the journal referred to quotes the Bill of Rights, 1689, 1 W. & M., Sess. 2, cap. 2, sec. Sand 9. es follows:- "

"And whereas it bath been f und by ex. per ence that it is inconsistent with the safety and we fare of this Protestant Kingdom to be and we fare of this Protestant Kingdom to be giverned by a Popich Prote, or by any King or Quan marrying a Pap at, the said Loris Spintual a d Tempual, and Cou mons, do further play that it may be enacted that all and every Person and Persons that is, are, or shall be, reconciled to, or shall hold Concaunion with the see or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popich religion, or shall marry a Pepist, as all be excluded, and to over ever incapable to it herit, preess, or enjoy the Crown and Government of this Realm and Ireland can't the Domissions thereunto belonging, or any part of the same, or to have, use, or exercise Donitions thereunto belonging, or any part of the same, or to have, use, or exercise any R yal power, authority, or jurisdiction within the same; and in all and every such case or case, the People of there Rea ms shall be and are hereby also by d of their Allecance. and the said Crown and Gover ment sia'l from time to time descend to and be enjoyed by such Person or Persons being Protestanes, a. should said, were naturally dead."

Now, it strikes us that on Protestant principles the Queen acts perfectly right in sending the hib'e of Kiny James (egad she muy send him the Revised Version) to H s Holiness with a view to his conversion on the most approved evangel o.l plan. Surely the Pope h s a soul to be saved as well as the King of the Cannibal

GROS3LY DISINGENUOUS AND MIS-LEADING."

In the above words Mr. Wm. O'Brien, editer of United Ireland, characterizes Lord Land downe's apology for the Luggacurran evictions. And, as will be seen by the despatch, Mr. O'Brien gives explanations of Lord Lansdowne's action which fully justifies the language is which he condemns the excuse of our rackrenting Irish landlord Covernor General. It will thus be seen that THE POST was fully instifled in using the terms it did in reflecting upon the conduct of Lord Lausdowne towardship tenants. Men of his class, who may, without much lack of courtsey, be termed Fax infame of Ireland, have never been particular in the use of that form of rhetoric known as the suppression of the truth an i the stages tion of the false. We are, therefore, not surprised that Lord Lausdown should have resorted to such means to mislead the Canadian Public with regard to his trestment of his Iris tenants. We are, however, tisoms extent surprised that any C nadian journal pretending to uphold correct principles should fly to the defence of the Marquis without first being assured of the facts. The Witness, for instance whose ignorance is unaccountable when we remember the letters of its own correspondent fr m Ireland a few years ago, and which can only be accounted for by a relapse into bigotry, has presume I to reflect upon The Post in this connection. Its only plea on behalf of Lord Lansdowne was thet a "Roman Catholic priest" had said that he was a good landlord. Of course a journal so God-fearing would not make a statement knowing it to be false, or one which it was not satisfied was true. Nevertheless after exhaustive inquiry we can find se foundation for this story. We therefore call upon The Witness to name the priest, state when and where he gave the character quoted of Lord Lansdowne, produce the priest's letter or speech. If The Witness cannot thus substantian its statement it will be our duty, much as it may be against our neighborly feelings, to brand the story as an untruth and the journal that told it as a fabricator. We have a right is domand this, in justice to ourselves, and more particularly for the sake of him whom The Wit ness has und staken to champion, If The Witness does not respond to our reasonable request we shall place a paragraph at the head of our editorial column and keep it there, so that all men may know and be reminded every day of the fact that there is a religious journal in Montreal which bore false witness and would neither deny nor retract its falselicod.

Meantime Lord Lansdowne stands convicted not only of being guilty of the offences charges against him, but also of having defended him self with a statement grossly disingenuous and misleading." Laydelessa .

a regarded version of

MR. MERCIER AND HIS ORITICS. Mr. Mercier committed a sin for which, he eyes of the organ of "political exigencia" there is no forgiveness; a Halled the party which routed the Tories in the Provincial elections he kept the Opposition majority intest during the three months siege, during which all the artillery of Eederal power, patronage and book were brought against at athen he routed to Government, took control of affairs, expose the corruption and extravagance of preceding Ministries, and capped these deadly offence secure some alleviati n of the oppressions under which they suffer are treated as sedition, and acts of Parliament—in defiance of the laws of God and in direct violation of the very law by which Parliament itself exists, are passed in Gazetts over Mr. Mercier's mistakes ind charge of attitude. Were it a paper which at an

p riod of it; existing evince libreite

given to its fault-finding. But when we remember that it has invariably condemned everything done by its political opponents, and as consecutly defended every wrong perpetrated by its own party, we can only attribute its meet sassults on the Premier of Quebec to nteral animosity, not to any cesire to further he public interests or serve the ends of justice. On sesuming office, Mr. Mercier found a inastry made backrupt by h.s predecessors. He lost no time in disclosing the exact state of fairs to the public. His financial exposition has never been contradicted. The facts were to plain. As there was no excuse for those The had reduced the Provincial finances to this deplerable condition, there could be no defence. Under these circumstances, there was nothing be done but abuse Mr. Mercier. Those however, who desire to see fair play and a better order; of things established, will give little bord to attacks so manifestly unjust and

Yesterday Mr. Meroier was blamed for coing. something which the organ's own reports show he did not do. To-day he is assailed for not keeping up the Riel agitation. What practical purpose, may we sek, would be served by invoking the ghost of Riel at the present time ? Ganting that the barbarous execution of that unhappy lunatic didthelp in overthrowing the Government, it was only one of many causes which aided in the fortunate result of the elections. It had the effect which anyone might have predicted it would have, and it will yet rise in judgment at Ottawa against the men who were the caus- of the insurrection.

But what we have to deal with now are the plain facts of the provincial situation. Mr. Meroier rest lutely devoted his great at ilities to the task of re-cuing the province from the minous condition in which he found it. He plish the work. A majority of the population and their representatives sustain him, and sensible men will not put much credence in the sarpings of thos. who are primarily responsible provincial affairs which he has been called upon to set right and reduce to order and deconcy.

THE CRIMES BILL PASSED.

Last night the Government succeeded in applied to Parliament in order to prevent discussion and possible obstruction. We must now the Itish people will maintain under the exacperating provocations of this diabolical Act. As it is the last of the kind that will ever be passed, we will observe its effects with curiosity not unmixed with a certain fort of apprehension. If the act is intended really as a finality of Tory methods for the Government of Ireland, it is ene of the most astonishing b'unders ever committed. Instead of helping the landlords, it will ruin them, and instead of suppressing the national spirit, it will paralyze the whole system of government.

But if, acting under the inspiration of a cenius more satute than was ever before possessed by a Tory Ministry, the Act has been designed in extreme severity to demonstrate the hopeless futility of governing the Irish nation in a manner contrary to its will; and thus compel the advocates of coercion to soufest themselves mistaken—then the Crimes people of this will su Act must be regarded as an evil out of which

good must come.

Fortunately the conditions of the Inish question are very different now to what they were formerly. It is no longer Ireland singlehanded again-t England, but Ireland reinforced by the Literal party of Great Britain, and led by the best and wisest of British statesmen. This itself is sufficient to show the ophemoral nature of the Act. It is so contrary in every sense to British ideas of fair play, so subversive of English constitutional principles, that it cannot but fail dissatrously for those who attempt to apply it. A great mass of Englishmon are as strongly opposed to it as the Irizh, and the better part of the Luglish press is not less severe in condemnation of its provisions than the national press of Ire-

"Yet. Freedom! yet, thy banner torn but flying Streams like a thunderstorm against the wind." Just wait a little longer.

A GREAT CRIME.

Abelition of trial by jury is the great coime contemplated by the British Government. It is a direct blow at a fundamental principle of constitutional freedom. The nature and extent of the contemplated outrage may be gathered from the fellowing extract from the comment-

aries of Sir William Blackstone:—
Trial by jury ever has been, and, I trust, ever will be looked upon as the glory of the English law. It is the most transcendent privilege which any subject can enjoy or wish for that he connot be affected either in his property, his liberty or his person but by the unanimous consent of twelve of his neighbors and equals. I may venture to affirm that under Providence it has scenred the just liberties of this nation for a long succession of ages.
It is therefore a dury which every man cwes

to his country, his friends, his posterity and minself to maintain to the utmost of his power this vainable cors'itution in a'l its rights, and above all to guard with the most jealous cumspection against the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial which, under variety of plausible pretences, may in time imperceptibly undermine this preservative of English liberty.

And it is this great bulwark personal liberty, handed down from antiquity and justly eulogized by one of the greatest legal minds of misrule in Ireland. Furthermore, that in view England, that the Government proposes to of the present action of the Tory Government abolish. If freedom is the foundation of the England there was no saying what might British constitution, is not this an attempt to happen when affe is made not worth living to everride that constitution? And if Englishmen permit so destructive an act to be enforced in inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit Ireland, how do they know that it may not be of happiness. It is simply villainous on the applied to themselves hereafter?

The abolition of trial by jury is the establishment of pure despotism and absolute slavery. Mr. Gladstone said the proposition was enough to make one's blood boil, and justifies the scathing romarks of the Pall Mall Gazette that : "Such a measure, subjecting a nation, white "skinned, Christian, and civilized, to arbitrary "interference with the liberties and rights of man would justify an insurrection. If the stone and Mr. Pardoll, and in the wisdom of Trish rose in revolt they would have our hearty sympathy and support. If they did autonomy, THE Post belongs, has always. not wish to revolt against such a system they | belonged and will continue to belong. At the would deserve our infinite contempt." The same sentiment is echeed by the pre s of that the other party, composed of extremits, is to yourself.

desire or intention of extending fair treatment | the civilized world. The N. Y. Herald does | tre-ared to enter upon a war of reprisal. It legalitical a herraries some weight might be not think so extraordinary a measure can be it as different as night from day carried. "But if, unfortunately, it should be in its objects and is methods from forced through, it would prove not only the the Home Rule party proper. The men most stupendous blunder yet made in dealing with the Irish question, but it would be a crime against constitutional liberty and merit condemnation by the friends of justice and progress everywhere."

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS—"THE PUST" VINDICATED.

Dublin papers contain reports of the meetings in that city of "The Protestant Home Rule Association." From the report of the March monthly meeting we propose to take a few extracts, in order to show that the claim advanced by the Tories and their sympath zers in Canada, that the National movement is confined to the Catholic population, is untrue. At the meeting referred to the chair was taken by Mr. James Johnstone, of Belfast. There was a large attendance. Amongst those pr. sent there were:-

Thomas A. Dickson, J.P.; Rev. Prof. Galbraith, F.T.C.D.; J. Johnstone, J.P.; Alfred Webb, Alderman Winstanley, Surgeon Gen. King, T. H. Webb, hitherd Ashe King, J. F. Keatinge, T. C.; R. Greeg, T. C.; James Walker, C. H. Oldham, Edward Purser, Surgeon Walker, E. J. Greeg, Approx Varian Hante Pron Myles, F. J. Gregg, Amos Varian, Heary E. Brown, A. Andrews, Tromas Mason, &c.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Johnstone referred to himself as a representative of northern Protestantism, and went on to say:-

"I came here this evening hoping to be strengthened and revived in spirit in the cause which we all have at heart—the delivers ce of which we all have at heart—the deliverance of our country from a state of bondage and capti-vity into a state of civil and p.l.t.cal linerry of complete independence whereby I islamen shall have the right of making lowe for I reland on Lish rod (hear, hear, and applause). I lay claim to be heart and soul with you in your desire for the regeneration of our country. I have faith in my country; I have faith in the people of frehas to'd the people how he proposes to accom- land (hear, hear), in tueschones y. justice, and their seese of far play (hear, hear); and 1 snawer for the Northern members of the Irish Protestant Home Role As occasion that they are fully determined to keep in line with sarpings of those who are primarily responsible that test of freland, and go on ag tating for the humiliating and disgraceful state of and working night and dy, using every meaning all officers which he has been called upon great cause, and not giving up the strugg e-not resting even until Ireland is crowned with that which is the autition and pride of all true Iri-hmen—autonomy full and complete for their country (applause) I am pleased to meet my rellow Prote-tant Home Rulers in this the capital of our native laud. forcing the se and reading of the Crimes Bill in As brothers there is no reason we should the House of Commons. The cloture gag was not join hand in hand, and also join with our Ca holic brethren all over Ireland thear. (hear.) Then all is true, loyal, patriotic, and decoted Irishmen unite in the furtherance of all await the chapter of events. Mr. Parcell's and everything that would be for the good and speech gives a correct view of the attitude which greatness of fredund and the benefit and confort of the whole prople; and, not only so, but unite in oppoing the elemies of our as one man country, and bringing to nameht their evil deright and wicked workings tower in us. The tlight and curse on Ireland today is Eacli-(hear, he w), still further regravated b. the vecomous sing on bighting waft of Toryism (ap, lau-a) What has been the his-tory of this foreign rule in Ir-land? It has been complete subjugation of the people, the attempted crushing out of nation I spirit, petrictism and freedom, and the ruling of Ireland entirely in the interest of England, or, rat! er, the ruling over Ireland for the b netit and profit of England. As little Protostants, we demand Home Rule for Ireland (hear, hear. We do not a-k it as a favor, we demand it as a right (hear, bear). English rule has been tried and could wauting it has proved a failure, politically, socially and morally. The trust has been abused. Instead of ruling the people for the people, England has tuled over the people, against the people, and to the ruin of the people; hence the trust must be given up, and delivered into the hands of the people of Ireland. Nothing short of this will suffice, no halt measure will avail; nothing less than an entire departure, bag and

people (hear, hear, and applaus). It is true that each must bear its awa burdens. Ireland cannot, without cerredation, transfer to any other nat on under heaven the responsibility of managing Irish affairs; and what is more, to nation can arrogate the power to do so (hear, hear). We are determined to rescue Ire-land from the foreign interference with which at present she is degraded. Those who go in for the continuance of the English garrison in Ireland call themselves loyal. Six. Well, the question is, to what are these bind leaders of the blind loy-1? (Hovr, hear.) Certainly not to Ireland or to Irish int-resis. Some thing I know to which they are loyal. They are loyal to class rule, ascendance, the English garrison and landlordism; and if blind devotion to these opi-cts alone eat tles a man to the name of loyalist, I confess I would consider it an honor to be called a rebel or disloyal. But Home Rule's can prove their claim to the tills of I yalist, for they are Lyal to truth, to honor, to justice, to liberty, to their fellow-men, to their country. Hence Home Rulers are the only loyalists in Ireland, all else are strangers in a strange land (applause). They say
we want separation. If so is there not
a cause? If we are separation now after
so many hundred years of British rule, is not that a strong argument that this rule has not that a strong argument that this rule has created, fostered, and perpetuated discontent; remove the cause, and the effect arising from it will of necessity disappear; but so long as English rule continues, so long will this that is called rebellion remain and increase until Irishcaused renormon remain and increase until frish-men, driven by madness by the repeated disap-pointments of their dearest hopes, will be forced to sack by other than peaceable means that which honor, justice, manhood, and the veice of the noble dead imperatively command

them to attain (applause).

In these ringing words, pronounced by a Belfast Protestant, we have an almost exact reproduction of the sentiments all along held and expressed by the advocates of the Trish cause at home and abroad. To the concluding sentences much as a paper in this city has had the that "Roman Catholic priest of high repute," dishonesty and vindictiveness to imply that and the time and words in which he spoke of THE POST, by uttering a similar warning to wrote, as alleged, of Lord Lansdowne. that pronounced by Mr. Johnstone, made use of threats of morder and incendiarism. We pointed out what is perfectly true, and therefore, we have nothing to retract or repent, that Canada was made to suffer in the past through English men who are only seeking recognition of their part of the paper to which we allude to put a construction on our words which they do not contain. But if it pleases so to consider our remarks it may do so, and it will have plenty opportunities, pertaps, of discussing the posrible effects of a policy of coercion towards Ireland. As everyone is aware, there are two widely opposed parties in the Nationalist rasks. To that which believes in Mr. Glada natitut onal methods for the recovery of Irish

who compo e it are reckless and implacable Their furious zeal has done much to injure the cause of Ireland. But though we condemn and oppose them with all our strength and influence, we do not shut our eyes to the fact of their existence, nor to the dangerous energy which the policy of the Salisbury Ministry imparts to the a rocious methods they advocate, as an answer to the tyraunical provisions of the Coercion Act.

Turning again to the report of the meeting of Pretestant Home Rulers, we find that recolutions condemning coercion and advocating remedial measures were moved by Mr. Thomas Dickson, J. P. These resolutions began by reciting :-

"That, in view of the an ouncement by the Government of their int-ntion to place Ireland again under coercive legislation, this association condemns and declares its opposition to a policy which will not only fal to secure the tranquelity of the country, but will a riously aggravate the crisis, and, as in the past, in vitably lead to crime and disaster, and tend to alienate still further the people of Ireland from Eng-

Here again we have a repetition of the ≉arning thered by THE Post, that operaion would 'lead to crime and disaster." Speaking to the resolutions, Mr. Cranwell

"It was pl inly palpable to any thinking man that they (the Tory minis ry) were making every effort to exc te and goad on the peacanty every effort to exc te and goad on the pearantry to the point they will ed. They knew well the brief reference may be permitted to its spirit and feeling that existed between the finish statement this morning that the Premier people, and the priesthood, and attempts his defensal, Mr. Dubancl, by appointing him been made to drag a priest unwillingly into the General, Mr. Dubancl, by appointing him severe coer ion. Could c ercion bills allay the discont nt of the Irish people? Instead his discont nt of the Irish people in Irish pe of of the head been the result. He believed that priving him of of the series as istance of so anyone with an honest regard for the material sole a configuror as Mr. Dulannel, and as for prosperity of the country must know that Home Kon. J. McShane, there is anyone with an honest regard for the material Rule was the only alternative to correion lieve there was any thinking man in Ireland knowing the positions of the two knowing the positions of the countries that could believe there the two any danger of separation. There was a party in America who had been a party in America who had been been hed from this country by tyracny, who might believe in it, and the tactics of the Goverament were promo ing their views. He beli-ved that the old spirit which bad existed dying out (appliage). An example of all this be stated once for all that as log as was the literality of the Dubin Corporato, Mr. McShale desires to retain his which was dominated by Cubb incorporato, which was dominated by Catholics, towards their Protestant fellow citizens.

The resolutions were adouted unanimously. just remark en passant that if the paper, which has undertaken to lecture THE POST, is as warm ts influence to make the mass meeting tothe columns of The Gazette to-morrow morning If such does not appear in the ditorial of that Shane will not hesitate for an to the ourse he should pursus. paper, we will know what amount of honesty of a portfolio will never induce and since ity there is in its editorial of this to swallow his principles, and the morning.

A PROPER REPLY.

Replying to a correspondent, who makes a tenants, and uphalds the villainous coercion solicy of Salisbury, the Herald this morning observes:-

"Our correspondent, we fear, is an ingrained coe cion measure e er introduced intra tree courtes, and none of their time and pa i nees legislaure. He seems to think it is quite right; wested in red-tapeism or requests to call again. to abolish trial by jury, to muzzle the press, and As for to remove Ir shmen to England for trial. This is his idea of what popular libe ty on ht to b, and he thinks that the Government of the country to which this ap-cial legisla ion is applied should not have a worl said against it! To make out a case and case dis redit on a proper movement he drags in a lo- of side issues which have no connection whatever with the question of the right of Canadians to protest sgainst retregade legis ation affecting their tellow subjects in other parts of the Empire We hope the merting in Queen's Hail, to-morrow night will be successful in every respect. It is a righte us movement in which, however, those Canadians should not join who be leve, with our corresponding, that the British Tory Government is justified in treating Ireland as if Irishmen had no rights which a Tory Parliament was bound so respect."

THAT antique fossil, the Quebec Chronicle, which never shows signs of life save when boodie is scented, makes a clumsy attempt to defend Lord Lansdowne. Listen to it :-

"It has been proved time and again, on evidence of the most induputable character, including that of a Roman Catholic priest of high repute, that Lord Laundowne, far from being a barsh lundlord, is a gentleman of the most humane and generous impulses. Reductions of rents on his estates have been of frequent occurence, and his tenants have ever been treated in a kind and considerate way."

Will this apologist say with whom Lord Lansdowne is popular. We challenge him to name one generous, charitable or kindly action performed by the Governor-General since he came Likewise we request the name of Put up or abut ap, Ma Chronicle.

-----ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's society was held Monday evening. The annual reports were read and adopted. The reports of the auditors and executive committee showed the society to be in a prosperous condition. Aldermon P. Kennedy undered his resignation as a member, which was accepted, several mem-bers expressing their surprise. The following are the officers and committee for the ensuing year: President. D. Barry, re-elected; 1st vice-presi dent, H. J. Oloran, re-elected; 2nd vice-p dent, P. Wright, re-elected; treasurer, P. M. Groome, re-elected; corresponding secretary, Thos. Callaghan; recording secretary, S. Cross, re-elected; assistant recording secretary, J. P. O'Hara Committee of management—F. O'Rourke, John Foley, J. Byrne, W. Davis J. McLane, J. H. Halpiu, D. O'Donaghue, P. McCaffrey, T. F. McGrail, W. E. Doran, P. O'Donaghue, M. Foley, W. Rawley, J. Craven, T. Callaghan, J. P. Nugent, M. Gragan, Grand marshal-P. Council'y.

autonomy, The Post belongs, has always belonged and will continue to belong. At the same time it would be folly to ignore the fact that the other party emposed is

JOCK OF EXCEPTIBLES, 13 % SO YOURSELLY

POLITICS AT OUEBEC.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

QUEBEC, 4th April. The way the game of politics is being played here is enough to disgust any impartial observer. If the Opposition again are to be believed, the Mercier Government have done more swil in the short month or two they have been in power than their predecessors did in twenty years, and are already guilty of all the crimes in the calendar. If this be a specific and the calendar is the calendar in the men of the fair play which they were promised, then one may well speculate upon what foul play is. It is perfectly clear that they re acting upon a regularly concerted plan There is no attempt to criticize the new Goveroment's acts or measures on their merits. Before the grounds on which Mr. Mercier and his colleagues have proceeded, before the nature of their measures are known, they are denounced in the most violent language, and the most angry appeals are made to passions and prejudice against them. The coinage and circulation of

at the expense of the new Min stry seems also to be a prominent feature of the Opposition plan of attack. On the principle that if you sling mud some of it is sure to stick, the r chief organ, Le Canadien, utterly unabashed by the repeated exposures of its mendality, krops steadily pelting away at the Government all the time. Everything is fish that comes to its net and not a day passes over tat it dos not dish up a new batch of pretend d scandals to injure Mr. Mercier in public opinion. The au-called desk scandal and the Bowen affair are specimous of its mode of warfare. The work of following it up from day to day and refut no its libels or its canards would sx all the available space, not of one, but half a dozen papers, so that I presume the Post will hardly care to ongate in it. But a partial to its w these-box (appla se) The Tory Gov rament, seeing that they had f-iled in every way, wanted to ma idea and excite the Irish people so as easily, he would gladly do so, in view of the

NO MEMBER OF THE CARINET whose the ough loyalty, tusiness apility and

personal popularity the leader of the Government mere fully appreciates. Only the wildest or most dishonest imagication culd suppose for n instant hat there is a y colness whatever between the Commissi ner of Public works and his chie and that the latter is anxious to see Mr. McShane out of the minis ry. The wish father to the thought with it e his time and his personal interests to the public service, he will continue to fill his present position with the warme t approbation of Mr. Comment would be superfluous. We would on which had fire a from his leader were not Government bur open questions on which he h d a perfect righ a friend of Home Rule as it pretends, it will use to he dany opinions he pleased, and it is all up all private so the more to his credit that when he could not see those questions in the same light as the morrow evening as great a success as possible. Premer, te had the characteristic independence Friends of Home Rule in Montreal will look to to take a bolt and an honest stand in favor of his own opinions instead of servilely echning those of the Premier. It may be taken for for a man y, patriotic appeal to our citizens of granted that should those differences of opinion all creeds and nationa ities to join in a respect e er extend to que tions of a v tal character ful remonstrance against concil n in Ireland. liv lving the Gove ament's policy, Mr. Mcknowledge of this fact is a gu rantee to the public that the affers of the country will be well and hom sily administered. But it is altogether idle to discuss such a contingency as Mr. McScane's leaving the Ministry, as it never has been and is never likely to be in question as furious attack on The Post, bloks up Lord long as Mr Merci r retains office. For many Landowne in his brutal conduct towards his years the D-partment of Public Works h stot have business with it, are met and despatched, is a plausure and a satisfaction. Catholics and Try or be would not condimin Canadians for Proves arts, French and English speaking citi-wi-hing to protest against the most outrageous zens, are all received with the same genial

> THE IRISH CATHOLIC ELEMENT, Mr. McShane's presence in the Ministry has ushered in a new and happier state of things for them, and completely revolutionized for the better their stanling and influence alout the Parliamentary and Departm ntal buildings. Hitherto an Irish face was a rase sight there, and when one was seen it always to med to wear the air of intruding on for idden around. This has all been changed, and, thanks to Mr. Mc-Shane's patriotic exertions, fully as proved by Mr. Mercier, Irishmen and, it may be added, Irish-women, are now getting that fair share of the public rationage which was so long denied to them. Indeed, it is safe to ray that the Irish Cath-lie element have met with more recogni-tien in the way of employment from the Queb c Government within the last c uple of months than in all the time since Confederation. It should not be inferred from this, however, that the Commissioner of Poblic Works is neglectful of the interests of the other el ments. On the contrary, they are delighted with the attention paid to their representations and the justice done their claims The case of the Montreal deput tien, here the other day about the Protestant Lunauc Asylum respect. In fact, the delegates on that occasion appeared to place themselves and their interests nore in the han's of the Commissioner of Public Works than of their own special representative in Speaking of the Cabinet, Hon. D. A. Ross. the latter supplies a reminder that the Propestant representative seems to be actuated by

THE SAME BROAD, LIBERAL SPIRIT that characterizes the whole Mercier Governthat characterizes the whole Mercier Government. He has selected an Ir sh Catholic as he selected an Ir sh Catholic as he selected and Africa Arprivate senetary, Mr. R. J. Bradley, the secretary of the Queboo pay, and his choice is not only creditable to Mr. Figs. but a good and

popular one in all respecta THE CITY SERVICE.

The members of the Queocc civil service have evidently not improved in the opinion of Mr. Mer second his colle gues during their short acquaintanceship with the working of the public departments. In a former letter reference has been made to some of the petty annoyances by means of which some of the public employes endeavor to vent their want of sympathy with the new order of things and to throw obstacles in It appears that the new Government have also to contend with treachery in the departments, and that information of their intentions is secretly and constantly conveyed to the the Premier himself alluded to this state of things as one of the difficulties with which he and his colleagues had to deal, but, as far as the general public is concerned, the condition of the Civil Service, as portrayed by Mr. McShane, may well excite universal disgust.

The Commissioner of Public Works did not be seen as that public is concerned, the condition of the Civil Service, as portrayed by Mr. McShane, may well excite universal disgust.

The Commissioner of Public Works did not be seen as that public is concerned, the condition of the Civil Service, as portrayed by Mr. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. as the general public is concerned, the condition of the Civil Service, as portrayed by Mr. McShane, may well excite universal disgust. The Commissioner of Public Works did not hesitate to declare that, while there were undoubtedly good officers in the service, there were also many who were a disgrace to it and the Province other by their personal abits or went of the most ordinary capacity, and that or only, when they be to draw their could be preduced anywhere in nairopeor better could be preduced anywhere in nairopeor better could be preduced anywhere in nairopeor the windle 85 members who follow Mr. Parnell the clusse of Home Rule and every portrait in the clusse of Home Rule and every portrait.

THE SHERBEOOKE SHEIRVALTY. There can be no longer any doubt that Mr. Bowen has been dismissed, as his successor was gazetted on Saturday. It has been charged gazetted on Saturday. It has been that this dismissal has been made without cause, sin ply to create a vacancy for Hon. Mr. Webb; but if the Opposition will demand an investigation, it will be found that the Government have not acted without sufficient ground. It is said that they have different r ports in their hands against Mr. Bowen and that one of the principal charge against him is that he has never collected a cent of the amount due by his district to the building and jucy fund, and that, in consequence, the interest on this amount will be lost to the Province, but expensive suits will have to be instituted to recover the principal. The Government organs here charge Hon. Mr. Rober son with provoking the whole row over Mr. Bowen's diamesal, and warm him that some more of his protegés, who monopolize all the fat offices in an incound Sherb coke, and whose records cannot bear very closely looking into, may suffer the same fate. Among there L'Electeur specially mentions Mr. Woodward, the coroner at Sherbrooke, Mr. Morkell, License In-pector, whom it styles an enraged License In-pector, whom it styles an enraged fanatic who interfered in the electrons and did all in his power to defeat the Riel move. ment at Sherbee ke, and Mr. Ibbotson, the Joint Crown Lands Agent, who, it says, same valiant colonel, who, being called to Mon-treal during the Orange troubles in command of his battalion, instead of protecting the public wanted to charge with his men on the Irish Catholics.

CANADIANS HONORED BY THE HOLY

The following Canadian names are to be found amongst the ecclesiasheal dignitaries who have received the honorary title of Roman Count from the Holy Sec:—Mgr. Saint Valier Dosquet 4th Eishop of Quebec; Mgr. Joseph Octive Plesis, 11th Eishop of Quebec; Mgr. Crarles Francois Baillarseon, 15th Bishop of learning enablished by them in the cty o Montreal regrectfully representative.

Montreal respectfully represents:
That the Major and Corporation of Montreal have adopted amendments to the City Charter to be asked for during the present sea. son of the Levisla ure. Your petitioners com-plain of the tollowing arrendment relating to

private schools, namely;
"Sect on 29 of the old bill will be known a Section 9 of the new one, and will read as tollows: Section 26 of the Act 41 Vic. Chap. 6, is am need in so far as regards the City o entral by adding at the end thereof the following words --- But this provision will not apply to schools or other educational establish-"ments belonging to private parties and estab-"lished with a view of obtaining a resembe." That the above amendment to the Act 41 Vic., chap. 6, would rain your petitiners and

destroy the r schools and a minaries of learning That under the present Act, as it now stands public schools are exempt from taxes.

That it has been declared by the Suprome That it has been declared by the Supreme Court of Canada, in the action taken by Mrs. Wa son, of the "Bute House," to wit: "Wylie against the city of Montreal," that private a hooks in Montreal were also exempt, under the present Act, from payment of taxes-the same as the pub ic schools

That the amendment, as above sought for, is solely for the p cross of destroying or breaking up all private scho is and private seminaries of learning established in the city of Montreal.

Therefore, your petitioners humbly but

earn-stly pray your Honourable House not to permit the amendment proposed to be added to the section of the Act relating to schools, but to allow the Act 41 Vic , Chap. 6, to remain as it is ; U. the amendment be refused and struck out. And your petiti ners as in duty hourd will

ever pray. Montical, 31st March, 1887.

A GRAND CEREMONY. RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AT THE PROVIDENCE CON-VENT-A PONITFICAL HIGH MASS THIS

MORNING.

A grand ceremony took place at the Providence Convent, St. Catherine street, this morning, His Gree Archbehop Fabre having officiated pont-fically at High Mass at nine o'c ock, the cerasion being the 14th anniversary seen some heart ment of Public Works his rot of cock, the certain being the 14th anniversary of his creation of its affairs as Mr. McShare has thrown need to another the public, who de con of h nor, and the Rev. Father Adam and an ecclesiastic as assistant priests. There was a large number of clergymen present amongst whom vere the Rev. Fathers Seguin amongst whom vere the Rev. smonget whom vere the Rev. Fathers Seguin, Adam, Lurocher, Bronet, Etrois, Moreau, Anbry, of St. John; Lecture, of Longue Pointe; Cavanagh, Reid, Fathert, Mouson, Brien, Frechette, Tranchemontague, Braére, Latulippe and a number of eccleration. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Etrois, O.M.1. The chapel was filled with the Rev. Sisters and their friends. This afternoon at two o'clock a religious profession took place at the convent, His Grace Archbishop Pabre presiding. The young ladies who made the presiding. The young ladies who made the tro e-sion are Miss Lab-nde, in religion 5 ister Emery; Mar e Georgiana Magnon, of Louis-ville, in religion Sister Marie Adeline; Marie Josephine Lubelle, of Mont ed. in religion Sister Christopher: Marie Josephine Leonard of Epiphany, in religion Sister Edouard Char-les. Quite a number of clergymen attended the ceremony this afternoon.

MORE MEDICOS

ADMITTED BY THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF MEDI-CINE AND SURGERY.

The annual ex minations in connection with the Montreal School of Medic ne and Surgery were brought to a close on Saturday, when the following passed the final examinations necessary for the degree of M. D.:—Tancre de Lamarche, Joseph Guy, J. H. Garcian, C. T. Cavon, H. Dasilets. Louis Rochette, J. A. Michaud, C. N. Poitras, J. S. Frland, Adolohe Mignault, C. A. Dugas, P. E. Pelland, P. J. Bissonette, T. Charlon, F. Cornu, A. F. D'Eschambault, F. X. Comean, L. V. Carana, F. I ovasseur, N.A. Primaau, C. Tremblay, F. X. Boileau, C. H. Leclare, N. Danont, C. A. Leibrriere, A. B. Clement, Ghas, R. dier, G. Lanthier, T. Gadbois, R. I etourneau, R. Gervais, G. D. Fontaire, A. A. Chre en James McIntoch, and Alfred Ar. ollowing passed the final examinations neces-

chankacht.

The yolosing passed their ramary examination in the following four subjects, viz.:

Alatomy, physiology, materia medica, and alamit y Messia Louis Edouard Fortier, G.

T. Gravel, Paris E. Prevost, Henri Prevost, H.

Laniane, E. Piche, A. Riberdy, F. N. Mochette,
A. Lernard, R. Benoit, L. M. Pellier, T.

A GREAT IRISH PICTURE STATE Mentreal has the honor of having put forth one of the most artistic and historical pictures

To vacancies for fional means, expects to obtain this boom of Filmation is ever Ireland, and many of these will like to procee.

to be improved, the new government will have to take the bull by the horns and begin the to Irishme, the picture is absolutely invaluable.

There is not an Irishmin in Canada or the United States, to say nothing of Irchard, Rog-land and the colonies, who will neglect the op-portunity of securing a copy, as a magnificant remembrance. Accompanying the picture is a key with all the phot is reduced in size clearly numbered and the names of each member a pended. Thus the picture is easily followed. out and its interest enhanced. A ound the central bust of Parnell we see McGarthy's classic head, section 8, the handsome face and intelligent tentures of such men as the R-dmond brothers, S.r. T. J. Esno. de, rir Jas. McKeonal the O'Conno s, headed by J. P. O'Conno and Manuica Hands. district to the building and jucy fund, and that, in o measurement, the interest on the amount will be lost to the Province, but expensive suits are good and, collected, present an agreeable will have to be instituted to recover the province. Mentied will show its warm apprecia ion of a work of art getten up in i's midst and put for ward a firm of its young men.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, a Monthly Magazine.
New York: The Casholic Publication
Society Co. Mont cal: 11. & J. Saddier & Co.

This favorite publication for April comes richly freighted with most healthy literature.
The contents are:—Dr. Br wason and Bishop The contents are:—Dr. Br wason and Bishop F tzpatrick, Very Rev. I. T. Hecker; The Annunciation in Art, Eliza Allen Starr; Mr. Thomas Chivers' Boarder, Part II., K. M. Johns'on; The Question of Unity, Rev. H. H. Wymnn; The Legend of St. Genevi ve Aulacy de Verge, What is the Congression of the Wyman; The Legend of St. Genevi ve, Aulsey do Vere; What is the Congregation of the Index? I caus B. Binsse; Florez Estada and Il's Land Theory, C. M. O'Krefe: Egypt and Ho'y Writ, Joseph W. Wilstach; A Fair Emigrant, Chaps. XXV-XXVII, Rosa Mulbolland; Father Felix Martin, S.J.; Where Honry George Stumbled, Rev. J. Tallo t Smith; A Chat about New Books, Maurice F. Brown: The Forming of the Mother, Thomas W. Allies; New Pub ic stions. Price, \$4 a year, or thirty-five cents a number. thirty-five cents a number.

The Arc Maria (Notre Dame, Indiana), for March is, as usual, filled with good and inter-estion reading ma t-r. Each succeeding num-ber of this well edited magazine shows the care and attention bearound on the matter selected for its pages. It should be found in every Catholie family. The contents for March are:-Re-fractric Lights of Christianity. Thoughts on St. Joseph. The Last Catholic Quoen of England. St. Patrick's Day. Our Lady's Day. Contin-uation of the Story, Fairy Gold. Poons, etc., etc., etc.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

The circular issued by Archbishop F Jac for The circular issued by Archo-shop is that of suggest one for the best means of furnishing the interior of St. Peter's Cathedral exactly similar to St. Peter's in Rome, which was published at the time in the press here and in the United States, has brought answers from all parts of this continent. No less than \$250,000 will be required for the rangher work, but us decision has as yet been arrived at One pas-position from a St. Louis man has met with s me favor—namely, that a preparati n of word pulp be used. This, it is claimed, becomes as and as the stene itself, takes any color well and can be nou ded to any shape, and is not affected by frost or mois me; and in ther, it is one-third chaper than plaster or stucco and is better adapted to this c imate.

The Honorable James McShane, Commun. sioner of I mine Works, has given ample proof of late of his consideration for the work ng cl- see of this city, and particularly for the a who would otherwise have been unemployed. He has taken considerable trouble to provid work for a number of por men who would have remained idle during the whole wreter season for want of employment, but for his kind and generous thoughttuness. By taking this action, the honorable percusan has been enabled to have work accomplished now, which might have stood till next anamet. but which could now be done in r complex. The work thus provided is doubly welcome to our poor people in the winter's ason. Of coarse there is a limit to what anytody can do, but true friend, and will long be remembered as such, particularly by our old country people.—Quebec Telegraph.

In his new Focial Studies the Rev. R. Heber Newton, of New York, remarks with great force on the neglizence of American particul be first to legislate for lator interests. It is not that the politici as are bestele to lator, but that they do not look through labor spectuales, nor feel with labor. They are drawing four the business and professional classes, which therefore proctically possess it the representation. An instance of this is afforded by the new Kx tradition Tresty between 'to United States and Russia. Among other provisions it has one for extraditing persons who embezzle to the détriment of their employers, but none for bringing to justice those who embezzle from their em-ployes. Yet the 1-tter is a common offence, and one inflicing serious loss on many who can and one fine tog serious loss on many who seem all afford it. A contractor, for instance, runs away with the amount of his last est made, i. c. with the wages of his men. He cannot be brought back under the treaty, but if his seek embezzled \$200 the case would be one for axtradition.-Globe.

The partie debt of Canada amounts to \$200. 000,000, an in ease of more than \$5,000,000 during the last fiscal year. The average interest during the last fiscs. Yell. The average last is 51 per cent, and more than half of the tool amount outstanding was sold at from 5 to per cent. discount. It is sufficiently that in order to take up a lean of \$30,000,000 and prepara for the up a l still further deficit a new loan of \$50,000,000 be made at 4 per cent.

The total amount expended by the Quaber-The total amount expended by the Canton of the Covernment up n the Common achools of the Province has year was \$153,01, for superior education \$74,800. Normal schools \$42,000, council of public instruction \$1,811 institutes for the deat and dup \$23,023, superimmented teachers, pensions \$5,000, prize books \$7,315, teachers, pensions \$2,000, grants to poor munischool inspection \$2,000, grants to poor munischool inspection \$2,000. Total of science and Art, cipalities \$6,000, School of Science and Art, London Tablonish, etc. \$2,950. Total of sufficient for education \$348,705,

A. Lerbard, R. Benoit, L. M. Pelltier, T. Charron, J. A. Hamelin, Wm. Gingras, Thomas Kinis, O. Tremblay.

The Bourget prize, which was instituted by the school in memory of the late Archbishor Bourget, was won by Mr. J. H. Garceiu.

A special examination was also held for the degree of C.M., M.D., which was awarded to Missrs, L. B. Cabana and J. H. Garceau.

A GREAT IRISH PICCUIRE CENTER 1988. number of years.

> mert," said Sir John to Mr. Jusin Mr.
> would you for t
> [Ottawn Free P.

The Tories are the and prosperous by open the photographer who pointed a revolver at his sister with the remark, "Now, then, my reputation is at state" Assume a cheerful expression of I'll probability bullets into you."

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, a New 10

Mantreal, 14 vo. v highly communicated for all 0

of both serge and of all ages. Debitts below the should lynk for its 7 have no our last

The state of the s

London, March 20.—The debate on the Irish aimi al law amendment bill was resumed this evening by Mr. Gladstone. He was loudly cherred when he arcse. He said that an issue so grave, proposals so extreme, as those now put forth by the Government required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support Mr. Parnell's amendment because the ground upon which Mr. Balfour based the Government's case was absolutely insufficient and unsatisfactory. The Government's bill, instead of being a cure for Irish ills, er even a palliative, was a measure that would aggrava e the deepest sealed and worst disor-ders, "With this coercion bill," exclusioned Mr. Gladstone, "the prospect of conciliation has variehed into thin air. The Government intend to exclude the laud bil', which was the main recommendation of the commission which has just completed an exhaustive inve tigation has just completed an exhiustive investigation of the Irish trouble. Nothing remains but the figure of coercion, have bald and gaunt, also too tamiliar!" The Chief Secret.ry for Lieland has attempted to excuse the proposals on the ground that crime in Ireland during the last three years has increased, but he has followed an unusual coercion referring from giving the house officourse in refr ining from giving the house offi-cial information proving his allegatious. The statistics of crime in Ireland were against the Government. It was the first time he (Mr. Glad stone) knew of anonymous assertions being impression Parliament in support of a demand for legislation. (Cheers.) A demand was made upon the house to commit the most formidable breach of trust that a popular assembly could perpetrate, to relax the conditions upon which lone Parliament should sauction a change in the riminal law in order that the law might fall with increased stringency upon a particular portion of the Queen's subjects. The Opposion would insist upon having the fullest opporfunity to examine the provisions of the oill. Every Irish and every English member should have the fullest scope for presenting his views (cl. ers), and for sifting and scrutinizing the extre ne or posals of the Government. Among its most insulting and exasperating proposa's the worst ever submitted to Parliament was the provision that trish trials be held in Louton. He had never known such a blow at the national feeling of Ireland. The Govern-Ment could have devised nothing more likely their efforts to obtain home rule. The deputa to ag regate every existing cvil. As to the permanent duration of the bill, the proposals ma cone's blood boil. To establish what was forms ly only a temporary remedy as a permanent sule of existence for society in Ireland would put a brand of inferiority upon Ireland for we, recognizing as a fixed principal that force was a remedy. The lesson of many years showed that force was no remedy. Since the election of 1885, since the bulk of the Liberal had judged that it was both right and safe to grant Home Rule, Ireland had been ir e from crime and outrage—a condi-tion long unknown. Why was this? It was be suse the Irish people knew that a large—t ough insufficiently large—body of Liberals had adopted their interests and would abide by them to the lat. (Cheers.) If the Liberals accorded to the appeals of the Government the result would be a retrogression. The Irish peop e would return to ask some things which Libral efforts had already partly remedied.

So ong as Ireland continued in her present see se of moderation, so long would the Librals be bound to persevere in endeavore. to assist her. The time would soon come when to the many new supporting the cause or Ireland would be added many more, when dept rable abuses such as those of the Government would be no more associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that in doing what they could now to serve the Irish cause they were also coving the cause of the wide Empire of Great Britain. (Prolonged the wide Empire of Great Britain. (Prolonged the decred Father Ryan along the route. On his obsering.) of Ireland would be added many more, when depl rable acuses such as those of the Governobecing.)

GOSCHEN FOLLOWS.

Mr. Goschen taunted Mr. Gladstone with his illia ce with the National League. Everybody but the allies of the league, he said, considered the state of Ireland to be intolerable. The Gov rnment would be disgraced if it retrained from frustrating the efforts of the epoquies of the existing laws and the opponents whatever remedial measures the Government **жі**ућі ргорозе.

DAVITT AND O'BRIEN. LONDON, March 29.—Michael Davitt, presiding at a meeting of the National League at Dubin to-night, said the very stringency of the Balfour measure appeared whim to be a favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what it might be necessary for Irish manhood to what it might be necessary for Irish marhood to do when naked tyranny reigned in Ireland. Under p evious Tory Governments, depots had been made to feel, when they tried to crush Riberty, that they themselves had been crushed. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and he would not pretend to be violently apprehen-ive of the future. The Irish people had some through similar trials before as those they would have to endure should the proposed.

would have to endure should the proposed socion law be adopted. "When Mr. Balfour shall have had experience in the results of coercion." said Mr. O'Brien, "he will find a plank bed a much more tolerable couch than the bed of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.'

PARNELL'S APPEAL.

AR ASKS AMERICAN SYMPATHY IN IRELAND'S HOUR OF TRIAL-THE LEAGUE'S REPLY. Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—The following cablegram was received by John Fitzgerald to-

· House of Commons,

Hon. John Fitzgerald. Lincoln, Neb. The corecion bill proposed to-night in the House of Commons is the eighty-seventh since the act of union, eighty-seven years ago. It is also he most stringent, tyrannical and uncalled also he most stringent, tyrannical and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never boore has a coercion bill been proposed when crim, was so rapidly decreasing, as compared with persons years. The measure is aimed against at open agitation, and appears to be expressly degrad for driving discontent beneath the suring.

It places all public speakers, meath the surface of driving discontent bemeath the surface. It places all public speakers,
ly at the mercy of newspapers, absolutehadding their offices at the pleasure of the
country of the pleasure of the
possauts of rack-rented Kerry to the tender
meters of a public jury of Anglishmen or
landord, or to a jury of Anglishmen
l will break and ruin the Chinet. We must, however, prepare for the wore, and confidently appeal to the American people for that sympathy and support which they have never withheld from a people straggling for herty.

PARNELL.

This reply was sent :--

Hon. Chas. S. Parnell, M.P., House of Commons, London: League will redouble its efforts. Ireland sure League will sedouble its effort. Ireland sure of American sympathy, and support, in coming crisis. Nebraska Legislature to day, by unant mous vote, passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and condemning Torr, policy of coerdian. This and similar manifestations throughout this tee country give the lie to the clauders of the Fracian press that true Americans do not sympathize with Ireland. This great liberty loving people of United States are entirely in sympathy with Ireland's struggle for Horse

sympathy with Ireland's struggle for Hone Rule. (Signed,)

JOHN FIRGERALD. President.

RADICALS PROTEST AGAINST THE BIR, AND EX-PRESS SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND
Mr. Gladstone's speech is widely commented
upon as an effective exposure of the feethenes

of the Government's reasons for demanding coercion. The strength of his reasoning is ad mitted by the Conservatives and is felt keenly by the Unionist-Liberals, more of whom threaten to sceede unless the coercion bill, by reduced to simple provisions against boycotting and the plan of campaign. The Consertatives already talk of dropping the proposals relating to the transler of jury trials, especially since Unionist papers in the provinces declare them to be untenable. Mr. Gladstone renewed his defiance of the Government to the attempt to enforce closure. The Glads onians are confident that they can delay the passage of the bill anvil May, and in the meanwhile are hopeful that the evolution of events will foil the whole scheme. The whips on each side have forbidden members to be absent during the holidays unless they are paired. Radical societies throughout the country, are passing resolutions against the coercion bill, prenouncing it impolitic and unjust. The English Radical press de-nounces the measure in language of passionate indignation. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Such a measure subjecting a nation, white skinned, Christian and civilized to arbitrary interference with the liberties and rights of man, would justify an insurrection. If Irish rose in revolt they would have our hearty sympathy and support. If they did not wish to revolt against such a system they would deserve our infinite contempt."

SYMPATHY WITH THE NATION ALISTS.

PENNSYLVANIA'S VOICE.

HARRISBURG, Pa.-March 31.-The Assem. bly to-day adopted the fellowing respution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby, enter its protest against the enforcement of such heartless coercion measures upon a people struggling under the galling yoke of feeded aristocracy as honorably seeking a higher political autonomy, and that we extend to political autonomy, and that we extend to Gladstone and Parnell and their supporters, as well as to bleeding and down-trodden Ireland, the sympathy of the free and prosperous millions of tais commonwealth.

HR. HOWAT'S PROMISE. TORONTO, March 31.—A deputation from the Toronto branch of the Irish National League went to Attorney-General Mowat's office this afterneon to ask him to bring a resolution before the Local Legislature condemning the Irish crimes bil. They did not see him, but were informed on undoubted authority that the G vernment would, before the close of the session, introduce such a resolution, which would also express sympathy with the Nationalists in tion, being satisfied, dispersed.

JUST AND HEROIC WARFARE.

THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE SENDS CORDIAL GREKTING OF SYMPATHY TO GLADSTONE, PAR-NELL AND ENGLISH HOME BULERS.

DENVER, Col., March 31 .- The House yester day adopted a resolution de caring that a cordial greeting and sympathy of the General Assembly be and is hereby extended to the Right Hop. be and is hereby extended to the Right Hop. Wm. E. Glad-tone, Hon. Chas. Stuart Parnell and the people of Great Britain and Ireland in their just and heroic warfare against the oppression of the people of Ireland.

FATHER RYAN.

HIS ARREST AND TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS TO DUBLIN-HIS CONDUCT APPROVED BY ARCH-BISHOP CROKE-THE VOW OF TIPPERARY.

DUBLIN, March 28 .- Father Ryan, of the Herbertstown branch of the National League was arrosted at the hospital yesterday for de-clining to give evidence regarding his connection with the plan of campaign. He was conveyed to Dublin.

arrival at Dublin 2,000 Nationalists escorted him in the Mayor's carriage to the Imperial

DUBLIN, March 29 .- At Thurles, yesterday, Father Ryan in a short speech said that his prison would be a palace, and that had injustice but the power to erret a gallows, it would not intimidate him. Herbertstown tenants have yowed that they will not pay rent until Father Ryan and Farmer Motony are released.

ANOTHER PRIEST ARRESTED.

Dublin, March 29.—Father Slattery was also summoned by Judge Boyd to give similar information to that demanded of Father Ryan. He refused and was also ordered to prison. Both priests were removed to jail in a cab. The people hooted and jeered the police, and for a while refused to allow the cab to proceed. A disturbance ensued. and the police, who were mount d, rode with drawn swords upon the crowd and cleared the lane for the cab. Mr. O'Brien, dibr of the United Ireland, followed the prisoners to the jail. He, with the Lord Mayer and Archhishop Groke, rode in the Lord Mayor's carriago. The mob threatened the police along the whole route, and the scene at times was very exciting.

A LEVEL-HEADED CARDINAL. AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND THE GREAT QUES-

TION OF THE PUTURE. ROUR, March 29.-In Cardical Gibbons' report on the Knights of Labor, the Cardinal refers to the fundamental principle of American existence: that of popular power regulated by love of order, respect for religiou and obedience to laws. He recognizes the great question of the future is not a question of war, commerce or finance, but a regist question touching the amelioration of the condition of the popular masses, especially workingmer. Therefore, it is of sovereign importance that the Church will be found always firmly ranged on the side of humanity and instice toward the multitude composing the body of the human family. The condition of the lower classes at the present cannot and should not continue.

ANOTHER PLOT DISCOVERED. WIDESPERAD CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CZAR'S

LIFE. COPENHAGEN, April 1.—King Christian has been informed from St. Petersburg that another unsuccessful attempt had been made upon the Czar's life. News has also been received of the discovery of a conspiracy in the Caucasus. One BERLIN, April 1.—Russian advices state that

the execution of persons actually concerned in the recent attempt upon the Czar's life has been postponed in the hope of obtaining further dis-closures from them regarding the plot. The chief prisoners are confined in Schluesselburg fortress
and the remainder in St. Petersburg citadel.
St. Pet of the sister of one of the prisoners. A general's wife ant a doctor's wife, who were compromised in the nurser of the late Czar, are implicated in the present plot. Some of the prisoners are students in the female college, They, had a quantity of monor when arrested. They refused to give any intermation. Threads of the conspiracy were discovered at Charkoff, Kieff, Warsaw, Moscow, Odessa and Novo Tcherkask.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO

DEATH.

For Bidwell, Cala., April 1.—J. B. Bolin's residence of Cedary. He was burned hast night. Bolin's with three boys and two girls were asleep when the fire began. The girls escaped, but the three boys, aged 7, 10 and 15 years, were burned to death. Afrs. Bolin was seriously injured and is in a precessious condition.

Dr. Croll says the amount of heat conveyed northward in the Atlantic Ocea, by the Gulf Stream is equivalent to 77,479,650,080,000,000,000 footpounds of energy per day. Ptople inclined to dispute the doctor's statement are invited to count it up the mealway. vited to count it up themrelves.

IRISH NEWS.

Culled and Clipped from Irlah Exchanges Just Received.

The Marchioness of Queensbury writes to the Connaught Telegraph a long letter in defence of Ireland's right to her own perliament. We make the following extract from it:—"I speak, air, for our mother, when I say that she will never be satisfied with a speek less than Grattan's sovereign Independence, and not one link left but the crown ... If this right is not restored quickly, God will save Ireland. No matter what the decrived may, say, or any leaders who con-tradict the truth, God and Erin's truth is, that Ireland is a Nation, and that she has millions of volunteers to back the demand for restoration.

The accounts of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day are all in the same strain as the following:—"In Castlebar, on last Thursday, the National Festival was remarkable for the ext aordinar ly large numbers of young people of both sexes that throng dour streets from an early hour, and it was marked, in a particular manner, by the respectable, orderly, and truly emperate demeaner of the well-conducted thousands that paraded the thorough ares of our town. There was no quarrelling, because no drunkenness, and everything passed off in a highly creditable way. Of Westport the same may be recorded, there being no drunkences, or no disorder, but the utmost harmony and decorous behaviour.'

At the monthly meeting of the Protes ant Home Rule Association, held in Dublin thus week, satisfactory evidence was given that the spirit of the section of our countrymen which that body represents is perfectly sound upon the coercion question. A gentleman who has played without estentation a man's part in National politics, Mr. Johnston, of Belfast, was in the chair, and the strongest speaker against the ractionary proposals of the Government was Mr Thomas Dickson. That gentlemen has now learned all that man can learn on the fruitlessness of coercion, and no one could deprecate it more strongly as a policy than he did this week. -United Ireland.

Priest-hunting appointments are beginning to be once more the favorite field sport of the Southern landlords. Now that forhunting is hampered with so many vexatious restrictions, the older and nobler recreation of the Pensil Days is being largely revived by our excellent gentry. For the future we may expect the sporting papers to chronicle the runs, something, we suppose, after this fashion: On Mon-day, hounds met at Youghal and ran fewn a parish pri st; after which they proceeded to rarish pit st; after which they protected to Kil eagh, where another parish priest was sup-posed to be neover; but the pack this time drew a blank, the old fox not being found at home, and the hands drew off after an unsuccessful taky-ho after some cubs of his con-gregation. in Tuesday, started with a good scint for Herbeltstown, where a sporting young curate, Father Mat Ryan, was colarged, but after a brilliant run the Bank-imptey whipper-in was obliged to coll off the day. Paycond having approach. off the dogs, Reycard having successfully evaded service. On Wednesday the meet was in Judge Boyd's Court, where a brilliant field assembled to bait a parish priest, but the game not appearing there was but mediocre sport, and the court adjourned to the Youghal covers, &c., &c. Is faut bien s'artuser these hard times for rack-renting squirests; and though this pestilent "ordinary law" of ours no longer permits the nobilty and gentry to hunt the frier in the rold scarlet array (a provision in the new Coccion Bill may, perhaps, restored the llaw to its pristing vigor), the next best thing is setting the blood-hounds of the law on the truck of the pastors of the people. Three hundred years of that kind of sport have not sated the appetite of the Sarshelds and Lord Bantrys -United Ireland.

The real " rute about the National League" was blurted out by Dist ict Inspector Davis in was sourced out by Date ict inspector Davis in the most incautious manner in his evidence before the Cowper Commission. "There is really only the branch of the Leigue at Ba'lymacelligot' practically warking in the Castleisland district. There are three or four other branches, but they selden or never meet." Provincy but they seldom or never meet." Preci-cly Captain Moonlight is strong, because the League is weak, and the League is weak bicause the unhappy no icy of the Bushop of Kerry deters the priests from undertaking the guidance of their people and leaves the young savages with the masks and shot-gan; masters the most élementary fact of eve yday Irish life that in proportion as the Bishop is patriotic and the Largue organiza tion flowishing in a district is the freedom of the community from turbulence and outrage and yet the cound els whose vile wages are carned by feed ng English prejudice agains Ireland never scruple to tax the Leigue with atrocitities which are the surest evidence of the League's help! sames and disorganization of the district where they occur.

Father Keller writes that he does not reg e his loss of liberty, in view of the reason for his loss of interty, in view or the reason for which his imprionment was ordered. He says:—"If kept in jail until I die, I will never do the infamous thing the judge asked me to do—betray the confidence of the defenceless and loving people who trusted me."

The cable amounces the death, on last Saturday, of a noble old Irishman, Mr. Daniel Sullivan, of Bantry. County Cork, father of Right Hon. Timothy Daniel Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dubin, and of his brother, the lamented A. M. Sullivan, and Donal Sullivan M P. Sullivan, M.P.

HOW AND WHY \$15,000 COMES TO ROME

There was some excitement on the street yesterday when it was announced that some one in Rome had drawn a part of the capital prize of The Louisiana State Lottery, on last Tuesday. A New Orleans paper had a list of the lucky numbers, as follows: "No. 73,987 \$150,000 whole, sold in fractions in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Auburn, N.Y., Portland, Me., Fort Wayne, Lud. Rome, Ga., and Abay. Me., Fort Wayne, Ind., Rome, Ga., and Aberdeen, Mss. The lucky ones were found at last. They were Miss Abbie Webb, Prof. B. F. Clark, and Dr. J. A. Tignet. These had pooled together and purchased some lottery tickets, and among them was the lucky lumber. - Rome (Ga. Courier, Feb. 11th.

The Chinese are said to manufacture are nneathetic not unlike cocaine in its action, and claim that the anæsthetic property is the juice of the eye of the freg.

B.B.B. ONE OF MANY. B.B.B. Mrs. Agnes Black, of Ornton, Ont., says, "For five years I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion. I tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and was getting better: I then bought three more and it has sured me."

General Boulanger has received from a committee of Russian admirers a valuable sword, inserfeed: "Qui Vive?—La France et Boulanger." Boulanger."

"Oppress not nature, sinking down to rest, ... With feasts too late, too solid, or too full."

Armstrong, when he wrote these lines, gave good scientific advice. Half of our people suffer from dyspepsia in some of its many forms. Life from dyspepsia in some of its many forms. Little becomes a burden, and business worries and annoys. The "Golden Medical Discovery," invented and prepared by Dr. Pierce, is an effectual remedy for indigestion. By druggists.

Lady Randolph Churchill rushed to a photographer's after Queen Victoria's last "Drawing-room" and was photographed in her

R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says: I have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sal is constantly increasing, the past year being largest I have ever had. One of my customer cured of catarrh by using three bott bed, where he h with a lame bad lots of oustome over night.

SCOTCH NEWS,

Clipped from Scotch Papers Just Received.

The War Office authoricies are seeking to acquire two acres of ground at the Edinburgh Dock, Leith, for the rection of a battery for the defence of the Firth of Forth.

Mr. Oscar Malmros, the United States Con sul in Edinburg and Leith, having been trans-ferred to Cognac, France, Mr. Willoughby Walling has been appointed in his place.

A demonstration in connection with the re eption and launch of the new lifeboat gifted to Avr by Mr. Thes. K. Hardie, London, tool place at Ayr and passed off with great success The yield of the British and Irish sea fisheris for last year is valued at £6,400,000. The sun is divided as follows:—England and Waler £3,957,000; Scotland, £1,800,000; Ireland £643.000.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, one of the members for Dundee, is preparing a book on Home Rule in the United States, which will be an expan-sion of his lecture to the Edinburgh Philosophical Association. The late Mr. Alexander Gibson, advocate

who was well knewn as a friend and benefactor of the University at Edinburgh, has bequeathed £.000, free of legacy duty, to the general fund of the university. Mr. T S. Burnett, A.R.S.A., has just com-

pleted in his studio at Annandale Street, Edia ourgh, a model in clay of a statue of General Gordon, to be erected in front of the new Art Galleries, Aberdeen. Within the last few days one of the most prominent elders in the northern counti-s passed away, in the person of Mr. Angus Macdon-

ald, Urray, Muir of O.d, Ross-shire, who was one of the leading "men," and also a well known catechist in rural districts. The Rev. Dr. Smith, minister of Cathear has just enter: d the sixtieth year of his ministry in the parish. Dr. Smith, although 83 years of

age, is till hale and hearty, and in full possession of all his faculties. He is said to the oldest clergyman of the Church of Scotland. Two very sudden deaths occurred at Annan on Sunday. A ret rid ship carpenter, ave 172, n med William Neis m, died after a few minutes illness. The town lamplighter and bellranger, William Matthews, an elderly man, was found deat in bedearly in the morning. He had gone to bed in his usual health

Another batch of Skye Crofters have been released from prison in Edinburgh, and the usual street demonstration took place. The a en were entertained to breakfast in a temperance hotel and presented with £1 each, money which had been collected on their behalf

by members of Edinburgh Trade Courcil. Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out on the farm of Auchnachyle, near Pitlochry, tenanted by Mr. John knoerkon. One cow has been claughtered, and it is expected that several others will have to by killed. It is believed that the disease was brught to Auchnachyle by a cow purchased at Perth some time ago.

In the Hamilton Sheriff Court, decree was passed in the claims against the country by Blantyre merchants for damage in the recent riots. James Downs, claiming £1139, received riots. £680; Barty M'Farlane, claiming £134, received £116; William Dixon (Limited), claiming £122, received the same; John Struthers, claiming £313, received £211; William Fleming, £26, received the same. Three cases were continued.

The Rev. John Dunlop, la'e of Free St. David's, Dunder, who has been elected to the Chair of Divinity in the Theological Hall, Dunedin, New Zea'and, was presented with a cheque for 200 sovereiges and a piece of silver plate by the inhabitants of Dundee. The pre-sentation was made in the Town Hall, in presence of a large gathering of the leading citizens.

George Robertson, a rural post runner be-tween Fochabers and Port Gordon, was appro-bended by Sergeant Shaw, Buckie, on Saturday evening, in his house in Da lahachy, on a charge of stealing regis ered letters, and also with forgery. He was brought to Banff on Monday and examined before Hon. Sheriff-Substitute Watt, and afterwards committed to prison for further examination.

The late Miss Ann Campbell, of 160 Bellfield The late Miss Ann Campoen, or 100 Dental astronger Rome will be street, Glasgow, besides leaving legacies to relatives and other friends, has left the following:

Never at any time has the episcopacy been so detached from her civic powers and united in detached from her civic powers and united in William Quarrier Homes, £50; the Mullen Orphanage, Bristol. £50; the Glaszow Royal Infirmary, £20; the We-tern Infirmary, £20; Asylum for the Blind, £5; Hespital for Sick Children, £5; Old Maa's Friend Society, £5; Aged Women's Home, £5. The agent of the executors, Mr. Frank Gith Donga I, anticipates that these sums shall be very largely increased from the residue that will fall to be divided amongst the beneficiar es. amongst the beneficiar es.

At a meeting of ploughmen and others held in Arbroath, it was e-olved to form in Arbroath a branch of the International Ploughmen's Association. In reply to a question as to whether the assosiation could not form itself into a Plougumen's Uni.n, so as to promote the present movement for obtaining for men shorter hours and a weekly half boliday, it was declared that the rociety is by its constitution a purely benefit society. It was intended to continue so, and not to become a puppet in the hands of political wire-pullers.

The chief constable of the County of Inver ness, Mr. A McHardy, has issued his annual statistics, showing the state of crime in the county during the year 1886. Compared with the previous year there is, it appears, a decrease of 91 in the number of cases reported, excluding 139 of miscellaneous enquiry and 9 of sheep-worrying. There is an increase of 5 in the number of persons apprehended or cited, a de-cresse of 32 in the number tried and of 37 in the number convicted. The total cost for police and maintenance during the year was £60,841, of which the Government contributed £3,075.
The force consists of the chief constable and 74 officers and men

REMARKABLE.

There have been many remarkable cures of deafness reported from the use of Yellow Oil. The proprietors of this medicine have a large number of such testimonials. It is the great household remedy for pain, inflammation, lameness, and coreness of every description, and can be used internally and externally.

The Duke of Westminster has promised to give, during the remainder of his life, \$5,000 a year for the building of new churches. He is now sixty years old.

B.B.B.-IN WORKING ORDER. 'My husband was troubled with dyspepsia or more than four years. Two experienced physicians did him no good. We zet discounaged, until we read of Burdock Blood Bitters; he took only two bottles and now is as well as ever, and doing heavy work all the time." Mrs. Richard Rowe, Harley Ont. B.B.B. has cured the worst cases of chronic dyspepsia.

A trim figure-A barber's charge for a hair HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

MAKES A COOLING DRINK. Into a tumbler of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

Advices from Mr. Lemieux, who is at presen In Qu'Appelle, announce that he will elect for Montreal about the beginning of next week. He will come by way of Chicago. On arrival here he will be requested to deliver a lecture in the Nationale Club hall on his "Trip to the North-West."

There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or of catarrh by any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such a such as the consumptive Syrup. put it The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

THE SHOOTING OF JUS. DOWN.

(Air-"The Wearing of the Green.") At Thomas S. Cleary in United Ireland. O brothers ! Irish brothers ! is the blood with in you stirred

In red indignant anger over Plunkeit's dastard word, And has the villian mandate so impassioned Ireland's soul To send it surging through her frame almost

beyond control;
The bireling learned his lesson well and told his reckless hordes To meet your play is with batons and your pro-And for Victoria's Jubilee, and tribute to the Crown, He'd offer a red Irish wreathe by the "shootin" of us down."

They want our undefended lives, they long again The gory game of 'Ninety-Eight, as p'ayed by
Castlereigh; The traitors, they would tempt us on to an unequal fight,
Their coward souls are eager an unarmed race to smite; But can their bullets pierce a cause—can sabres

Can buckshot cripple Justice, or Truth can batous maim? So steady, then, brave brothers, though your brows may angry frown.
We'll baulk them yet, despite their threat of "shootia' of us down."

s ash a claim ?

Go, Plunkett, view our hillsides-view each dingle, vale and wood.

Well, ev'ry mound's a sepulchre, each stone is dyed with blood; Each stream has mixed its crystal with the life-

drops of a heart, And ghosts of murdered Irishmen from every cavern start; Each tree has known its wasting corpse; each rath has known its fray, Yet here we are, a Nation yet, as fresh and

brave to day; Nation? Ay, a Nation, whose strong clamour you can't drown, By all your neurdrous mondates for the "sheetin' of us down."

Men, up, and on, my brothers, let the coward threat go by,
'Tis we, not they, who'll choose the time for
Ireland's cause to die: We'll show them that our hearts are steel, our souls possessed in peace, And let them see their strategy won't cause our march to cea-e:

Ah, well they know if we, their foe, had not an empty hand, How long their brutal threat'nings and insults we would stand, How quick from every homestead, ev'ry mountain, vale and tewn,
Would rattle forth an answer to their threat of
"shootin' down."

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

DYNASTIZS, THE CHURCH AND THE PROPLE. BALTIMORE, Md., March 31 .- A special from Rome gives the following as the text of the letter of Cardinal Manning, regarding the Knights of Labor, to a prominent divine of that city.

LONDON, March 11 .- "My Dear Lord: I have read, with great assent, Cardinal Gibbons' do-cument in relation to the Kuights of Labor. The Ho'y Se will, I am sure, be convinced by his exposition of the state of the new world. I his exposition of the state of the new world. I hope it will open a new field of thought and action. It passes understanding that officious persons should be listened to rather than Church officials. Surely the episcopate of the whole world is the most powerful and direct instrument in the hands of the Holy See for gathering correct local knowledge and enforcing its decisions. Who can know the temper of America, England and Ireland as they who have a finger upon the pulse of the people? Hitherto the world has been governed by dynasties. Henceforth the Holy See will have to deal with the people, and the bishops are in cl se daily and personal contract with the people. The more clearly and fully this is pressed the stronger Home will be. itself and so well able to see, to realize and to use its powers. The failure to see and use these powers will breed much trouble and miscaief. My thanks are due to the Cardinal for letting me share in the argament. If I can find a copy of my lecture on the "D.gaity and Richts of Labor" I will send it to him. It will, I think qualify me for knighthood in the order. Hrentano som years ago published books on guilds, in which he proves that the association of laber and crefts gres b ck to antiquity, but there is this notable fact in English and Tentonic laws—they were recognized, favored and chartored; in Imperial and Latin laws they were rigorously prohibited. We are at this day as church, mother, friend and protector of the reople; as the Lord walked among them, so His church lives among them. The Cardin, l'a argument is irresissible.

Your affectionate servant in Christ, HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archb shop of Westminster.

OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sir, -A telegraph in last night's paper sines hat "Much indegration is felt in London at the altempt being made to sur up the hatred of Iriah Canadians againstathe Marquis of Lansdowne in consequent e of his dealing with his tenants on his Irish cetates, and that Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary, informed the House of Commons last night that Lord Lanedowne was receiving less than the Griffith valuation."

In reference to the above paragraph allow me

to state that Griffith's valuation was made some 40 years ago and that the tenants' improvements were included in it; that the value of lands in reland lat ly has been reduced fifty per cent. To those who wish to pursue inquisy as to the Lausd was estates and the treatment of the tenants on that estate, I have to refer them to tenants on that estate, I have to refor them to the several sole reports of Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Gladstone's late attorney general, on the subject, and to a pumphlet written on the same subject by the Rev. W. G. Caroll, M. A., in-cumbent of S3. Brides Processant Church, Dub-lin; in 1881. Now a, the retty family, from whom our Givernor General inherits his stille, Mr. Caroll, states that Mr. Butte "seatest ir. Carre'l states that Mr. Petty r. Carro'l states that Mr. Petty "came to I sand as an adventurer and left lit a millionaire, he came as a scientist, and he developed into a territorialist; he married a woman who was the daughter of one Irish baronet and the widow of another; he left her a peeress and the mother of peers; he took a census of the population and a survey of the land of the country; he worked for the plantation of Ireland and he helped the transplantation, to Connaught; he saw a loyal people deprived of their lawful rights and he people deprived of their lawful rights and he must have known how innocent children, tender, girls, and delicate women were maitreated and outraged, he saw that an all-debauching, vulgar cant, which he himself disowned and reviled, was defying heaven and sickening maukind; all these things he knew of, or witnessed, or took part in or forwarded; and for the people that were to trured and sawn assunder and destroyed by these things anot one word of commention these things hot lone word of compunction is these things hot lone word of compunction ever jones passed from Petty's lips or benefit when he had to deal with Irish people and Irish property he was as brutalized as any of his tribe—he lost all sight of right and wrong and he was simply an impersonation of Shakasroara's 'Sanctimonious Pirata' that Shakespeare's 'Sanctimonions Pirate' that went to sea with the Ten Commandments.

THE IRISH LAND BILL

Its Provisions Expinined by Lord Cadogan-Discussion on the Crimes Bill - The Change of Young Clause Abandoned-Responsibility for a Tremendons Plunge-Morley's Denunciation of the Bills (2)

nation of the house of Lords, scutch a bill providing for the pulchase of lords, scutch a bill providing for the pulchase of Irish holdings, or in other words for the aboution of the system of dual ownership created by the state of the system of dual ownership created by the state of the system of dual ownership created by the state of the system of dual ownership created by the state of the system of dual ownership created by the state of the system of dual ownership created by the state of the system of the syste holdings, or in owner words for the abolition of the system of deal ownership created by the act of 1881. It, was proposed, he said, to admit leaseholders to the benefits of the act of 1881. (Cheers.) The bleach lders whose leases (Cheers.) The leastholders whose leases expired prior to 1.1881, numbering 160, 000, were to be admitted to the lene, fits of the Act of 1881 in the same manner as those whose leases expired in that year. It was also proposed that a landlord must issue a notice in the form scheduled in the bill when he obtains an electment writ from the Court and in the form scheduled in the pill when he obtains an ejectment writ from the Court, and that he be required to serve the t nant win that notice in the manner prescribed by the Courts either: by service or, by posting; that when a tenant receives this notice ha shall he come ipso facto care aker of his holding for the period of six months, and that the redemption shall run as from that date.

shall run as from that use.

Earl Cadegan said the Government found it impossible to adopt the land commissioners' recommendation that a period of five years for the fixing of judicial rents be substituted for the fixing of judical rents be substituted for that of 15 years, according to the present law. The Government agreed with Lord Hartington that it was an open question whether the Irish rents were excessive or not, or whether excessive rents were excessive or not, or whether excessive reasonable to deal anow with the sattlements of rents fixed by the act of 1881. If those fettlements should be disturbed the landlords and tenants would be led to believe that there was no finality to such settlement. The Govwas no finality to such settlement. The Gre-ernment believed that the time had arrived to formulate a further measure dealing with ten-formulate a further measure dealing with ten-ants' purchase of holdings and looked to that mairly for a settlement of the questions which unhappily agitated the country. In that slone they believed would be found the solution of they believed would be found the solution of those grave questions (cheers.) The Government proposed to deal with the question in two parts. The first was the bill which had just been described, dealing with questions of urgency and great difficulty arising from the Land Act of 1881. This bill, which it was heared would reduce the number of existings hoped would reduce the number of evictions one-half, would be followed by a hill relating to one-half, would be followed by a one could be the purchase of holdings. This latter bill, the purchase of holdings, would permanently settle Government hopes, would permanently settle the difficulty. The Government saked their lordships who were landlords in Ireland, and those connected with them to make heavy sacrifices. The measure strictly regarded the rights of properly, and was, though an earnest desire to remedy complaints erising from the land laws, drawn in a spirit of fairness and justice. They proposed to relieve tenants who were insolvent through no fault of their who were insolvent through no fault of their own, but misfortune. For extravagant and unprovident tenants, the Government provided a county coort, the judge of which, when granting the landlord judgment, shall be empowered to reasonably stay execution for a period to be decided by the judge, the tenant meanwhile not to be removed from his holdings. The Government would constitute the county court judge a judge in bankruptcy within the area of his ordinary jurisdiction. In reference to those tenants who jurisdiction. In reference to those tenants who are insolvent through no fault of their own, the court might order a composition upon an insolvent's old debt, the deb or continuing to occupy his ho ding for as ong a period as the judge might decide and to pay a fair rental fixed by the court. The principle here was leniency to the innocent insolvent, of whose good faith and exactitude the court should be assured, but extraregant and idle inselvents would be left to the ordin ry laws. The rates of landlords who had not been occupied owing to intimidation would be remitted.

The bill passed its first reading. The second reading was fixed for April 21.

THE COVERNMENT GROW TIMID.

LONDON, March 31.—The Cabinet have decided to abandon that clause of the Irish criminal law amendment bill which provides for chang-ing the venue from Dublin to London in certain classes of criminal trials, thus practically removing the greatest cause of the Liberal-Unionists opposition to the bill.

LIBERAL-UNIONISTS IN COUNCIL.

LORDON, March 31.—Lord Hartington, at a meeting to-day of the Libe al Union members meeting to-day of the Libe at Union members of bath Houses of Parlament explained that the Gevernment had made the Irich comes act amendment hill a que tion of confidence, and if the Liberal Unionis s failed to support the bill. and in that way brought about its defeat, the result would be the advent of Gladstone to power. It was the imp-rative duty of the Liberal Unionists to prevent this The meeting decided to support the bill. Several mem-

bors were absent. The meeting hall was crowded. Among the prominent persons present were the Earl of Derby, Mr. Chamber an and Baron Roths child. The meeting, with the exception of the dissentients, unanimously adopted Lord Hartington's proposal that the Liberal Unionists support the second reading of the Crimes Act bill, on condition that the members be allowed to criticize the measure in committee. Mr. Chamberlain approved the proposal.

A MERTING OF CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, March 31 .- At a meeting of Conservatives to day it was decided that the House of Commons shall sit until the Irish criminal law amendment his passed its second reading and that the only adjournment at Easter shall be from Thursday next to the following Tue-

Two hundred members of Parliament attended the meeting. Among them was Lord Rau-dolph Churchill. The meeting enthusiastically supported the decision of Mr. W. H. Smith, the Conservative leader in the House of Com-mons, to have a division to-morrow night on Mr. Pernell's amendment to the Irish Crimes
Act amendment bill, providing the House, resolve itself into a committee to consider the state
of Ireland on the first reading of the measure, even if closure had to be enforced.

COERCIONIST RADICALS.

LONDON, March 31.-Mr. Morley, addressing the Liberal Radical Union on the Irish crimes change of venue of trial was a grotesque and malignant proposal, and one that showed that the Government had no insight into the national sentiment of the Irish people. He said the Liberals, pl-dged themselves to make every effort to undo the muchief and injustice that would result if the bill should pass.

BBACHED A CRISIS. The country has arrived at a crisis in its history. The responsibility for the tremendous plunge about to be taken tested upon a section of the Liberal party, a section which would henceforth be called the coercionist Radicul party. He was certain that such a black, sin seter measure as the one now proposed could never be carried. It was outrageous to give summary power to a magistracy composed of men who were untrained in the law and who were mere creatures of the executive.

HUMILIATION AND DISGRACE.

The bill would fail to deal effectively with the evils of boyootting. Ale denied that the National League, terrorized or decreed the people. The suppression of the League, he said, would multiply the number of secret societies and would multiply the number of secret societies and would help lead a humiliation and to England a lasting disgrace.

"Shakespeares Sanctimonions Prace that went to sea with the Ten Commandments, but scraped one out of the Table." I can give but scraped one out of the Table." I can give you more on this subject.

An Irishman.

An Irishman.

An Irishman.

Those two gentlement in the front seather may brothers, those in the real-deputy sheriffs and loway's Corn Cure, it is effectual every times.

Get a bottle at once and be happyn; and we would be seather that and may two hashes are in the smoking car.—Tid.

Bitt. The seath of the seather that the seather may be seather those in the real-deputy sheriffs and may two hashes are in the smoking car.—Tid.

Bitt. The seather (trying to sorape an acquaint tange): "Charming day, madame. Travelling alone?" Lady (vivaciously): "Oh, no, 1'm going down to Newport to be tried for bigamy. Those two gentlements the seather tange." I seather that the seather that a seather than the seather than

a majority of	Min.	Opp.	Mir.	Орр.
3		1	maj.	
Ontario	52	39	13	• •
Onabec	28,	36	• • •	8
Quebec Nova Scotia.	14	7	7	••
New Bruns-		7	9	
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P. E. I land	12:37	1	3 3	
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1. 18 A	108,	96	26 ;	nembers r

As, to the classification of the members returned for Quebec, some doubt then existed, and still exists. The above figures, however, gave the Opposition the benefit of every doubt, gave the Opposition the benefit of every doubt, and, in fact, were even more favorable to it then and, in fact, were even more favorable to it then those published by La. Patrie. At that time eleven elections still remained to be lield, namely, one in Ontario, one in Quebec, five in British Columbia, and four in the North-West Territories. These have since been held with the result that a supporter of the Government has been returned in each case as follows:

Algoma	Dawson
Gaspé. Carib n. New Westminster.	Joneas
Gaspe	Reid
Cariban	Chisholm
New Westminster. Vancouver.	Gordon
Vancouver	GOruca
Victoria	
Victoria	- (Shakespeare
Eastern Assinihoia	Perley
ATT ATT AGRICULTURE	119.010
	N acriowell
Alberta	Davis
Alberta.	

Some changes have also been effected in the list as published on February 25. In Haldilist as published on February 25. In Haldi-mand, Dr. Montague, Ministeria'ist, has been declared entitled to the seat on the recount, in-stead of Mr. Colter. In East Bruce, the seat to which Mr. Cargill, Ministerialist, was de-clared elected has been vacated, and a new elec-tion will be held next Saturday. In Maskin-onge, Dr. Coulombe, Ministeria'ist, has been returned instead of Mr. Desaulnies, and in Quean's County, New Brunswick, Mr. Bard, Ministerialist, has been given the seat in place Ministerialist, has been given the seat in place of Mr. King. Taking our former list as a basis, the above changes and the elections subsequent ly held give the following results:— Min. Opp. Min. maj. Cop. maj.

Ontario	0.7	00	1.0	• •	
	30	35		5	
Duebec Nova Scotia	14	, 7	7	•	
New Bruns-					
wick	10	6.	4		
P. E. Island.	0	6		6	
Lanitoba	4	1	3		
British Col	6	0 .	6		
V. W. Terri-				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
tories	4	0	4		
wries	-	v	•	• •	
			· - -		
	121	93	39	11	

The Government's majority at present, therefore, giving the Opr saition the benefit of every reasonable doub. In Quebec, is 28, with the alection in East Bruce still to be held. Sir John Macd shald and Mr. Blake will, of course, resign Can. of the two sents for which each was resign Can. of the two seats for which each was elected, so soon as their resignations can be shape of ploughing is so much saved later on placed in the hands of the Speaker, but the elections for the vacancies thus to be created will probably not change the present figures.

Changes may yet be effected in the courts, but Changes may yet be effected in the courts, but they cannot be foretold. Conservative papers chim a majority for the Government of 39, that result being obtained by giving the Opposition only 30 seats in Quebec.—Toronto Mail.

GENERAL REDVERS BULLER'S AD-MISSIONS.

A Blue Book of over a thousand pages has sen issued containing minutes of the evidence taken by Lord Cowper's Irish Land Commis-The passage about the National League being the salvation o the people appears as follows in

Blue Book : nestion. Is there any general sympathy the Blue Book : Question: Is there any general sympathy with the action of the League on the part of the people, would you say?—Sir Redvers Buller: Yes, I think so. They pay to it. I think there

is sympathy, because they think it has been their salvation Question. It has been their salvation? A. The bulk of the tenants in the west part

of Ireland tell me the rents that have been re-duced and the evictions that have been stayed duced and the evictions that have been stayed are d rectly due to the operation of the Leigne. They believe that, whatever truth there may be in it, nobody did anything for the tenants until the Leigne was established; and when the landlords could not lest their farms, then they were forced to consider the question of rents. There are in the district of Killarney 1680 agres, of derelict farms on which grass has grown up and rotted this year; and 950 agres of farms from which the tenants laving been evicted have been allowed to remain in as care-takers. Onestion. They have been kept derelict, but Question. They have been kept derelict, but you do, not think that is desirable?—A. No most underirable?—It is an enormous less to the country, but it is because it does not pay to turn

a tenant out. The tenant is not turned cut.

Question. The result is that it is no longer
possible to enforce legal obligations?—A. Yes.

Quest on Well that hardly looks not fit he law was all for the rich?—A. The law? There is not much law an this part of the country, but a short time ago what law there was was really on

not. Personally I think the Act of 1881 has been a failure.

Question. Owing to the fall in prices and to the continued opposition of the League?—A. I am not quits prepared to say that. I think it was not suited to settle the country, and it did not settle it. The people here are not prepared for such a measure as they are in Ulster. The working of the tenant-right custom for Ulster really gave a man a fixel sum to his credit, he had a certain amount of value always to look forward to, the value of his , tenant-right. The people have had no appreciation of the value of such an interest as yet, and there has not, I think, been such a case as that of a man who made application for leave to tenant-right to pay, say a shop debt or a sister's forture.

The people have had no appreciation of the value of such an interest as yet, and there has not, I think, been such a case as that of a man who made application for leave to tenant-right to pay, say a shop debt or a sister's forture.

Question. I suppose they would not allow him to do that now !—A. In cases in which a free farm is said, they go enormously high. One sold the other day for thirty years pur-

Chase.

Question. What is a free farm.—A. One in which there is no objection to its being sold, in such a case as that in which the tenant is going to America, or one in which the family, the relations, and the League assent to the sale.

Question. But if a tenant is indebed to his landlord, would the Tleague allow him to sell his farm to pay the landlord.—A. No, not under threat of eviction.

MGR. GALIMBERTI'S MISSION DR. WINDTHORST MAKES A PROMISE WAR BE-

TWEEN FRANCE AND ORRMANT & ORRTAINTY. London, March 31. The Rome co-respondent of the Daily Chronicis asserts that Mgr. Galinberti, while in Berlin, obtained a promise of from Dr. Windthorst to reverence and obey that Holy See.

The correspondent also says Mgr. Galimbert's obtained that impredicted that any attention of the principal that are attentioned to the pri

obtained the impression that any attempt to improve the relatious between France and Germany would be hopeless and that war would soon be a certainty." and have Our 3. 60000.1

A 0-year old boy, just recovering from the effects of yectination, said: Now I ain't afraid of having the smallpox (after a moment's reflection); but; I; may have; the celluloid,

though." -- Tuild artism is them in the Year been nors or less abandoned among that of late year been nors or less abandoned among mess acquaintances in New York hoojety. Should some of these "mere acquaintances" get nominated for a political office, the custom would break out again with increased virulence

J. R. Harry J. T.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SEASONABLE FARMING TALK. Traceplant lacks early in the season, and have the soil fine and rich. .

Crude petroleum, thinned down with kerosene oil, is excellent for preserving tools from

On light spongy soils it will benefit the horses to allow them to go usshod for a while, especially when they have tender feet. Quite a large amount of early lettuce may be grown by sawing the saed in a cold frame and then thinning out the plants while they are

Run the roller over the wheat field as soon as the frost is out of the ground. A ter the soil, is dry harrow the field with a smoothing her-

Crass seed is not easily killed, and for that reason may be sown as early as may be desired. The main object should be to select clean reed.

Fencing cannot well be done during the winter season, as the ground is too hard, but the material can be secured and preparations made for such work.

Asign of swarming is the building of queen cells in the hive. After the bees begin work on them the chances are that the hive will swarm in about one week after.

If the soil for strawberries contain much vegetable matter, or ne and ashes will be sufficleat as a mixed f-rtilizer for nearly all kinds

Divide your rhubarb plants at the roots and make a new location for them. This should be done very early in the spring or in the fall. Put them on very rich ground with the buds about one or two inches below the surface. Good implements save labor. The use of an

infer.or plough during the busy season not only delays operations to a certain extent, but the effects of the poor work done extend to the time when the crop is harve-ted. The cellar shou'd be protected as much as possible from cold draught, dampness or sudden changes. A temperature as nearly uniform as possible, and neither too warm or too cold, is

Sorghum seed is excellent for poultry, and as it thrives well on sundy soil it may be grown for poulty food, not as a general crop, but to supply a small proportion to feed as a variety.

It is claimed that by always re'ecting see potatoes from the most or lifte h lis in a field the increase of yield will be annually greater. It is an experiment worthy of trial.

During the spring, when the frest cuts the ronds up and the frequent travel rendors them almost impassable, a yoke of oxen will be found very useful. In bre ding oxen there are no breeds for that purpose that equal the Devon, as they are strong, active and easily broken.

The hardes; work for the pouliryman is keeping vermin out of the coops. New coops are not exempt. By using kerosene on the roosts, removing the droppings frequently and white-washing the walls once every month the vermin may be prevented.

Paisnips, carrots and other roots that are stored in the ground in mounds should be taken up and placed in a cool place in the cellar. If the soil be must and the ground become warm.

they are liable to grow, which injures them. In using seed potatoes select such as a e fresh and plump. The supposition that it is best to use sprouted potatoes is an error, as the sprouting of the seed potatoe befo oit is planted causes lack of nu rition to the plants after the seed

is planted. Every sprout draws nourshment from the seed. Cows that eat like gluttons and do not yield milk correspondingly with the food consumed are sure to entail loss. Where there are one or two such cows in the herd the best animals are compelled to supply the deficiency on the part of the inferior ones, and for that reason a dairy herd should consist of selected

stock. Although the trotting horse is valuable as a yet the fast walking horse on the farm deserves a high place in favor, as nearly all the work on the farm done by horses is at the walking got. There are times, however, when a slow walking horse is efficient, such as when

cultivating between the rows. If the weather become warm the bees will come out on clear days, and will take advantage of the opportunity to clean out their hives. Later in the senton the surest sign of swarming is the heavy humming just previous to the bees

is the heavy humming just previous to the bees coming out, on which eccasion the old queen and her subjects leave the hive to the young queen and young bees. The old bees always vacate for the younger ones when the hives become too fult.

A few rules for making good butter are:
First, be very clean in milking, washing the udder and teats before beginning; use fin pails, well scalded and clean; strain in a deep pan, about 8 inches deep; keepthomilk cool; do not allow the cream to stand keepthemilkcool; do not allow the cream to stand over 36 hours on the milk; churn the cream 36 hours after - kimming, and keep the cream at a temperature of 62 degrees before churning.

Heifers coming in with their first calves should be treated very gently, the udders and tests handled, and they be made to become ac-customed to the attentions of the milker. The the side of the rich.

Questien. The attempt to remedy that in Residue of the milker. The second of the milker of the heifer in the beginning will shape her conduct in the future, and her disposition.

I'd rather live a bachelor And die amid the din And strife of boarding houses, fo: She plays the violin!
-The Judge.

1887

IF WE COULD KNOW.

If we cou'd know the time of darkest sorrow, And the full-fi oding of our bitter tears;
If we could know the date of that "to-morrow,"
Through which we live in our existing years. If! Ah pause—would it be wis?, be well Would life be sweeter in its every form? Would the harmo nous echoes louder swell, And hearts be sterned against that coming morn?

Tis not for us to judge the secret power Of the Immortal and Invisible Being; Tis not for us to know the direst hour That opens the eye to what we are and seem. Better the rule, and better the mysic strength,
Portioning unto each what's just and better
Measuring out our exiles plastic length,
'Till, in the end, we sink the takes to rest.
Better the Faith and sweeter the lingering

Hope
That in each mortal breast do still noide; Better the caverns in whose depths we group, Win the Invisible ever at our side. ... Children of toil, of sorrow and of terrs, Tis best to ro m blind pilgrims here below; Tis best to bear and ease our human fears, Till all is o'er and then, at last, to know.

B. F.'D. DUNN. Montreal, 31st March, 1887.

The sunshine has gone out of her life. She esides in Brooklyn, and her husband refused to huy her a new spring wrap, and now she is playing marty c by remaining at home Sundays and darning stockings silently, instead of going to church and c itie sing the cresses on exhibition. Such men live in our midst, and yet people still give money for the support of foreign missions!



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TOMEN at the Invalide Retel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

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Favorite Prescription 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, Leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the nierus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

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what Mr. Beyer says necept my best thanks for the splendid seeds received from your firm.
It would be a rather lengthy list if I should name all, but will say that amongst 38 first, and 3 second premiums nwarded me at our fairs in Northern Indians and Bonthern Michigan, 28 first premiums were for vegetables mised from your seeds. What firm can beat August Better, 50. Bend, Ind.

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Bonthern Michigan, 25 Hz.

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Madache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilisare equally this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and resultate the towels. The if they only cured

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very casy 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 an who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five fig. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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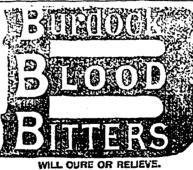
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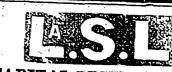
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Service Gazette."

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1			RS.	
	CAPITAL I		\$150,000	\$150.0
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	GRAND PR		20,000	20,0
	LARGE PR	IZES OF	10,000	20,0
	LARGE PR		5,000	20,0
	PRIZES OF	•	1,000	20,0
60	**		500	25,0
100	14		800	80.0
20C	**		200	40,0
ECO	**		100	50,0
1,000	•		50	50,0
		PPROXIMATIO		75.0
100	Approx.mat	tion Prizes of	\$ 300	\$30.0
100			200	20,0
100	"	**	100	10,0
		ounting to		
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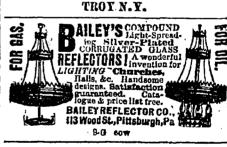


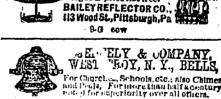
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Parisian	5.400	Capt	James Wylie.
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t'olynesian .	4.100	Capt	. J. Kitchie
Sa matian	3.600	ું હ	Hugh Wylie.
Circassian	4.000	. 10	W. Lichardson
reruvian	3.400	. 41	John France
Nova Scutini	08.300	**	R. H. Hygher
Carpian	8.200	Lt. 1	L Barret, R.N.P.
Carthagipian	4.600	Capt	A. Macnicol
S. berian	4.600	, N	R. P. Moore
Norwegian .	3,531	•	J. G. Stephen
Hiberulan	3,440	41	John Brown.
Austrian	2,700		J. Ambury.
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Prussian	3,000	•	Alex. McDouga
Scandinaviar	3,600	•	JOHN Lurk.
Buenos Ayre	.3,80°	•	James Scott.
Corean	4,00°	If	J. C. Monzies
Greeinn	3,600	**	C. E. LeGaliai
Manitoban	3,150	11	R. Carruthers.
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Acadian......1.350 " F. McGrath. The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line salling from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Forleto receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Preland and Scotland, are intended to be deepatched

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Nov. 9th, 1883.

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LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy

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Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor
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FROM HALIFAX:

PROSE FORMAND VIA LIVERPOOL, TO HALIPAX:
Polynesian Thursday, March 2
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Parislan Thursday, April 27
Circassian Thursday, April 27
Circassian Thursday, April 27
Circassian Thursday, May ,5
or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train
from the West

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Portland:—Oabiu, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$2.50 (according to accommodation), Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, \$20.50.

FROM FIALIPAX,
March 1st, March 15th, March 29th, April 12th,
PROM 52, JOHN'S,
March 7th, March 21st, April 4th, April 18th. Rates of passage between Hallfax and St. John's:— Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, Steerage \$6.00.

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granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Parts, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Hahiax.

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30 State street Boston, and
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HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

in cases where the constitution, from what; ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are winderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and ven Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has

and the despatches sent out by Germany and

France respecting the same issue.
The Right Hon, E. Stenhage, Secretary of

War, said he would give heartfelt co-operation towards the objects of the coaference

The scheme of mutual defence would minimize

Sir Henry Holland announced that the meeting of the conference to-morrow and Wednes-

day would be private, and the public meetings were then adjourned till April 14th.

The conference appointed a committee to congretulate the Queen on behalf of all the

colonies of the attainment of the fiftieth year of her reign. The Queen has consented to receive

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-

sale Markets.

Business generally is not so lively as it was

Travelers in the country report well, and on the whole the trade for the season is certainly good. Remistances are coming in well, but

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Owing to the near approach of average in, both buyers and sellers are holding off. On local consumptive account there has

een a little more stirring, sales being reporced

to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$3.95 to \$4.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.

a good demand values are very firm, with sales reported at \$16 to \$16 50, shorts selling at \$16 50

to \$17 per ton.
Whkat.—There has been some business on

through shipment from the West, and considerable wheat has been coming in recently by Grand Trunk. Terms, bowever, are private. Canada white wheat is quoted at 90c affort May

and red winter about the rame figure. On spot

Manitoba wheat is quoted at 93 to 94c. Some

business is reported in red wither wheat in the Stratford distriction a 30s through rate of freight

is Portland. There is no space offering via

Boston, owing to the Inter-State Law.

CORN.—The market is quiet and nominal at

49c in bond, May. On spot duty paid, is quoted at 54 to 55c.

PEAS. -Business has been transact dat point.

North and West of Stratford at 511c for through

shipment, via Portland, the through rate of freight being understood to be 300 per 100 lbs. In this market last sales were made at 68c May, but holders have offered at 67c per 66 lbs affoat.

OATS .- There is still a very stagmant market,

and prices favor the buying interest. Holders ask 28c May, but buyers will not go beyond 25c

at the moment. There have been sales on track

BARLEY. -There is scarcely any demand, and offerings drag. Prices are purely nominal at 52c to 55c for malting, and at 40c to 45c for feed

RYE.—Prices are nominal, and we quote 480

nal at 42c to 43c per 48 lbs.

Malt—The demand is by no means brisk, and prices, it is said, tave ruled somewhat in

and Ontario at 70c to 80c.

Serbs.—There is no particular change in the market. A few more lots of Capatian timothy

seed have been brought in by farmers, and a

few sa'es have taken place at \$2 to \$2 75 per bushel. Red clover has been in some requist,

but sales have been made at from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Alsike, \$5.75 to \$6.50, at to quality. Hay seed

\$1.05 to \$1.15 per bushe'.

HAY AND STRAW.—Under a steady demand

the market for loose hay has ruled firmer, with sales to-day at \$10 to \$11 per 100 bundles of 15

lbs. each for good to choice timothy, and at \$8

to \$9 50 for less de-irable qualities. Pressed hay is steady, but quiet at \$10,50 to \$11 per ton. Loose straw, from \$3 to \$5 per 100 lbs., and pressed at \$6.50 to \$7.10 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER.—Mest dealers report the dullness in the market unbroken. Fine to finest packages of old have also been disposed of at 19c to 21c,

whilst medium lots have been placed at 16c. Morrisburg dairy has sold at 18c to 20c for good

good, 15c to 17c; Western, fine to finest, 16c to

17c; do, fair to good, 14c to 15c; low grades,

12c to 13c.
ROLL BUTTER.—The demand for roll butter

grades, 00c to 00c.

BUCKWHEAT .- Market dull, and prices

at 271c per 32 lbs.

descript ons.

here is room for improvement.

separa e deputations from each colony.

if it would not remove the possibility of war.



11 1 20 m

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, prough and wholesomeness. More economical than the ectinary kinds, and cannot be sold in the special with the multitude of low test, short weight a mm or properties powders. Sold only in case. ROYAL BARRIEG FOWDER 10., 106 Wall St. N.X.

A CATACLYSM.

A Dam Bursts, Carries Away a Row of Heuses and Drewns Men, Women and Children.

Ramilton, Ont., April 4.—[Special]—This morning, at ten minutes past seven, the dam at Label mill gave way and the water came down with a rash.

THE DAM

is a tracted on a small creek which empties into the Thames river, and the dam was located about an eighth of a mile up the creek, from the miver. The water tushed through the mill yard and engine house of the mll arrest Laing street, on which was located a frame terrace containing four tenements, three of which were This row of houses momentarily ecopied. ato ped the water, but it soon gave away from its loundation and was

GABRIED BODILY DOWN THE STREAM

with its living freight, when it broke in two parts, one being demolished to fragments and the other was carried on down and lodged on the main track of the C.P.R. One of the teneme man track of the C.F.R. One of the tene-ments were occupied by John Bowman, wife and three children and his father, and of the six Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, one child and Mr. Bowman were saved. One grel, about 5 years of age, was found drowned, and a boy 14 years old is missing.

THE NEXT PART

of the row was occupied by Mr. McLean, a scoper, and his son, about 18 years old. The sen was found dead on a pile of railway ties and sordwood, which had been washed up to the aide of the stream. The father was rescued.

The third portion of the house was occupied by

Mr. Laird, wife and two children. One of the children has been found in the water caught in a coil of wire fencing. Mr. Laird and another child a estill missing. Mrs Laird was carried serese he river by the force of the water.

SHE CLUNG TO HER CHILD

most of the way across, but on reaching the epposite bank she slipped and the child was bered from her arms, but she was saved. Both Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Laird are very low, and here is doubt as to their surviving the terribl erdeal through which they have passed. About thousand yards of the main line of the .P. R. is displaced and washed out, and about two hundred yards of the track running into the mills is completely gone.

COMMISSION OF THE PEACE

His Honor the Lieuteraut Governor has been blessed to appoint the following commissioners for the summary trial of small causes, viz:

Soints Flavis, County of Rimouski—Mr.

Joseph Aubin, contractor: Mr. Auguste Ross, hysician; Mr. Aimé Beaulieu, merchant; Mr. John Morl-y sa'd ho prefoundly representations. And Mr. Jules Lavoie, farmer; Captain Octave Lavoie, farmer, and Mr. Jules Lavoie, farmer. Commission of the 16th Septembor, 1882, rovoked.

Parish of Saint Pierre de Durham, county of efforts had always been diected to calming

Parish of Saint Pierre de Durham, county of Brammond.—Mr. Leopold Henri Hamel, merchant; Mr. Joseph Beaulac, junior farmer Mr. Severe Doré, trader; Mr. Francis Moison Jarmer; Mr. John J. Atkinson, merchant; Mr. John Duffy, farmer, and Mr. Oswald Birney, Commission of the 12th April, 1881,

St. Stanislas de Kostka, County of Beauharnois — Mr. Pierre Legault, Mr. Alexis Lomeux, Mr. Dossthee Daoust, Mr. Firmin Lecavalier, Mr. Raphael Rolland, Mr. I-idore Daoust and Mr. Charles Roy, farmers. Commission of the 19th July, 1892, revoked.
Saint Hilaire, County of Rouville.—Mr.

Fierro Prefontaine, trader; Mr. Clement Talon, Mr. Moiss Bessette, Mr. Joseph Minet e, Mr. Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, far-mers; Mr. Theophile Richer, Mr. Toussaint Galipeau, and Mr. Louis Hamel, gentlemen.

Commession of the 15th June, 1863, revoked.

Sant Paschal, county of Kamouraska.—Mr.

Nathaniel Level, trader: Mr. Joseph Hudon, farmer; Mr. Napoleon Rivard, merchant; Mr. Elzar Pelletier, farmer; Mr. Francois-Xavier Hudon, farmer; Philippe Hudon, farmer, and Mr. Gratian Boucher, farmer. Commission of

the 5th July, 1880, rovoked. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Counal, has been pleased to make the following ap-

pointments, viz: Francois Rosconi, Ernest D. Tetran, Alfred Saint Amour, Thomas Valentin dit Grégoire and Antoine Codère, of Acton Vale; Eusèbe Benoit, Louis Murin and Médore Desmarais, of St. André d'Acton; John Laprès, Jean Baptiste Cartier, Jos. Lemoine and François Fréchette, of Saint Théodore; Godfroi Grisc, Napoléon Car-dinal, Joseph Tellier, Charles W. Warner, Arthur Bissonet and Joseph George Paquette, of Saint Ephrem d'Upton; Laurent Leclerc Michel Archambault, Pierre Desporte, Michel Moussette, Timothes Tetreau and Jacques Beaudry, of Saint Dominique, justices of the peace for the district of Saint Hyacinthe; Charles Rosconi, esquire, of Acton Vale, county of Bagot, commissioner per dedimus potestatem

THE CZAR'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, April 2.—A despatch from Vicana says: "While the Czar was walking on the terrace overlooking the lawn at Gatschina palace, a shot was fired from behind a bush and the bullet whistled close to the Czar's car. A second shot was fired from behind another bush another bus in the troid beautiful another bush but without effect. The sentinel, who was near, immediately fired upon the first assassin and, it is reported, killed him on the spot. The second assassin tried to escape, but was arrested. He proved to be an officer of the

army.

THE BREATH of a chronic catarrh patient is eften so offensive that he cannot go into society and he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the apongy bones are attacked, and frequently entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the threat, somethe puritient secretions into the throat, some-times producing inveterate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmo-nary discase. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly desig-mats Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best, if not the only real cure for hay fever, rose cold and catarrh.

THE CALL OF THE BIRDS.

Oh, the voice of the birds in the merry green

woods,

When you and I were young, When we scampered and played, o'er the meadows strayed
All through the morning sung.
Oc chased the bee o'er the seented lea-Ah life was a beautiful thing
When we mocked in glee 'neath some shady

The call of the birds in the spring.

Oh, the voice of the birds in the merry green

woods,
When you and I were young,
When we built our hopes on the suppy slopes
Ever the flowers among.
They had in hand o'er the budding land, Ah, life was a hopeful thing
When love kept time to the happy chime Of the call of the birds in the spring.

Oh, the voice of the birds in the merry green moods.

When you and I are o'd, When eyes are dim and death is grim, And passion a story told.
Will silvery notes from feathery throats No gladsome memories bring.

Ah. I've time spures its youth returns,
With the call of the birds in the spring.

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

DISORDERLY ECENES

IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COM-MONS LAST NIGHT.

The Speaker Attacked and Denounced-His Defence and the Apology it Edetted-A Lengthy Devate Anticipated -An Attack Almed at Gladstone.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. Wm. H. Smith, replying to a question in the House of Common this afternoon, said that under the proposed Crimes amendment bill, one of the two magistrates exercising summary jurisdiction must have sufficient knowledge of the law. Ha (Mr. Smith) would not agree to such a drastic pro-posal as the removal of all Irish magistrates

lacking legal education.

Mr. Henry Chaplin, Corservative, rai ol a point of order, calling the attention of the house to a speech made by Charles A. V. Conybeare, Radical, at a recent Radical meeting, in which he denounced the Speaker of the house as a nan who was no longer impertial and who had descended to become an ally of the most tyran-nical party in Parliament. Mr. Chaplin asked if this language was not a gross breach of privilege.

THE SPRAKER'S DEPENCE.

The Speaker replied that it was for the house to decide whether the language referred to was a breach of privilege, and that perso, ally he passed over any personal reflection Mr. Conybears might have intended. The gravity of the affair o naish d in the fact that the language used reflect d upon the house. It may member thought fit to impugn his conduct while in the chair it was competent for that member to do it by a distinct motion. He hoped the language by a distinct motion. He hoped the language used by Mr. Conybeare had not been premeditated or deliberate. It was the Speaker's wish, as it was his duty, while in the chair, to allay party feeling. (Parnellite cries of "oh! oh!") "Yee," added Mr. Peel, who is a Liberal Unionist, "notwithstanding those sneers (Conservative cheer-), it is may wish to allay party passions. It is strange tideed that within a few weeks of my being invested with the power to give or withhold my consent to the power to give or withhold my consent to coure, it is unprecedented that any members should think it becoming to charge me with being a partizon of one side or the other. I leave my conduct to be judged by eve y fair, right-minded and honorable man." (Prelouged

thering.)
Mr. Conybears and his object in referring to the closure was to show that if it was used in a manner contrary to the pledge of the Government for the purpose of forcing corre on against the constitutional liberties of the house, the members cught to be informed and obtain further time for discussion. If he had exceeded

humbly and fully expressed regret.

Mr. Smith said he understood that Mr. Cony-

efforts had always been directed to calming

A QUESTION UNANSWERED.

Mr. Healy here asked Mr. Smith whether before moving closure on last Saturday morning he had the previous sauction of the chair (Cries of "oh," "oh," "sname," "don't an-

wer.")
Mr. Smith-"1 don't know if it is really right that I should answer the quastion. (Cries from the Conservative of "No! No!" and Parnelits cheers) Amid the general disorder Mr. Smith was heard to say: "I decline to answer." This was followed by renewed disturbance. When the noise had subsided Mr. Labouchere asked the Speaker if it was right to put the closure question last Saturday when there was no question before the house. The Speaker replied that the main question was before the house. (Cheers.) The subject was

then dropped.

Mr. Chaplin, in attacking Mr. Conybeare, aimed indirectly at Mr. Gladstone, who, since Saturday, has been in an unwonted condition of mental excitement over the application of closure. Mr. Glad-tone denies having blamed the Speaker, and insists that the real offender was Mr. Smith, for refusing discourteously the request to continue the debate another day.

After to-night's row the Speaker was obliged to retire on account of illness, and it then became known that the probable cause of his readiness to assent to closure on Saturday was the fact that he was suffering acute pain from various veins in his legs. Lord Salisbury and the other members of the Cabinet dined at the Speaker's house on Saturday evening, but the lost was absent, Mrs. Peel explaining that he was ill. Medical authorities attribute Mr. Peel's condition to the lengthened sittings of the House. Mr. Peel will depart for his country residence to morrow on account of his

It is thought that as a result of the incident in the House to-night the Government will not dare to hurry the second reading of the Coercion attempt to crush the debate would undoubtedly produce a wild commotion throughout the country. The Gladstonians aim at 14 days' discussion before the final division, with a recess of a week for the country, for agitating the question. The Ministerialists are willing to concede seven nights for the debate without

recess.
The London Radical clubs are organizing a demonstration against the Coercion Bill. They propose to hold a meeting in Hyde Park on Monday, and it is expected there will be an imposing ceremony:

THE CUT DIRECT.

LONDON, April 2.-Russia has declined France's invitation to participate in the exhibi-tion to be held in Paris in 1889 on the ground that she cannot assist to celebrate an event she detested. Russian subjects are forbidden to send exhibits.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE,

London, April 2.—It is stated that if the Crimes Bill passed the headquarters of the National League will be removed from Dublin to London

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY. colonial policy and the prople of Victoria were seddened at the difference between two of the desirables sent out by England concerning the New Hebrides and the New Guinea disputes

The captain of the English steamer Ptolomy, reports that on Sunday an unknown schooner suddenly sank at see with all on board. Another week with a long board. Another week with a long board. other .e-sel was in the neighborhood and may

have pick d up the crew.

An immense meeting of workmen was held in Vienna last night, when socialistic speeches were made, and the government official present wis often bliged to stop the speakers, causing soveral excious scenes. Resolutions were passed in favor of universal suffrage, the literty of the press, freedom of macing and discussion and the bott-hueut of exceptional laws against the socialists.

Mr. Gladstone has made a reduction of rents on all his facins at Hawarden. The rent- on his est te have never been excessive, and this tent he is, All proise to the "Grand Old Man." further reduction shows how liberal and consis

UNITED STATES.

Over 5,000 Chicago carpenters went out on strike yester ay. Thus far only rinety employers have expessed a willingness to come to terms with the men.

The board of elections has just completed footing on the hard of the munic pal ticke; in Cincian ti, which shows W. H. Stevenson, the labor can .idate for mayor, to be elected by ten

General Theyer, the counsel of Salvati n "Bob" Vanouar, who was to have be n hanged at Warsaw on April 15 for the murder of you g Roy, yesterday file i an app. al to the

John Moet, the liberated Anarchist, was given ar c ption by his synpathizers lest night in Cooper union, New York. The hall was packed. Most denoused everybody who had hand in his conviction.

Miss Catherine Lorrilard Wolfe died in New York yesterday. Miss Wolfe was very weslthy, her income being from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per day. It is stated that Bishop Potter is cu-todian of \$600,000 contributed by Miss Wolfe towards the rection of a Protestant Episcopal cathedral in that city.

been large. American flour is quict, a vary small trade being reported at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for Minnesota strong. We quote:—Patent \$4.20 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitob), \$4.25 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.10. Superior Pates, \$2.05 to \$4.00. Variance Pates, \$2.05 to \$4.00. CONCORD, N. H., April 4.—John H. Barros, president of the New Hampshire Cattle Co., and a prominent cit zen, shot himself early this morning. There is a ight hope of his recovery
The cause is supposed to be temporary Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Spring Extra, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.25; Middings, \$2.15 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Ontorio bags (strong) b. i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontorio bags (strong extra), \$1.60 to \$1.70; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City Strong in sucks of 140 lbf. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.35 to \$4.45. OATMEAL.—The market is quiet under rather large stocks, and prices lean in buyers' fayor. We quote prices as follows:—Car lots \$3.90 to \$4.00 per bbl, and jobbing lots at \$4.10 to \$4.25. Granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$2.00 to \$2.10 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.25 for granulated. Commeal, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per bbl. Bran.—Stocks continue very small and und ragood demand values are very firm, with sales inganity.

CHICAGO, April 4,-Officer Michael O'Brien. of Deering street station, was fatally shot and wounded last night by a tough named Timothy O'Grady, whom he was trying to arrest. O'Grady escaped.

PITTSBURG, April 4.- Two freight trains were b dly wiecked in a collision at Bolivar, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railroad at 5 o'clock this morning. Two cars of cotton caught fire and were entirely consumed. No person was hurt. The loss will be very heavy. CANADIAN.

So far \$1,200 has been subscribed towards the monument to be rect-d in Quebec to the memory of Jacques Cartier.

The remains of Edwin O'Hagan, who was shot dead by a squaw near White River Junction, were brought to Toronto yesterday for interment.

The man who is roaming in the bush near Mimico, is not Thomas Robinson, grocer's clark, who mystericusly disappeared some days ago, as Robinson has been heard from. The body of a man about 32 years of age was

found on the lake shore yesterday and brought to the morgue at Toronto to await identifica-tion. It must have been in the water for three or four months.

Great preparations are being made in Quebes for the expected arrival of Cardmal Tascheroun this afternoon. The altermen and City coun-cillors, as well as the different religious bodies, will meet on the wharf to gi.e a welc me to His Emin**enc**e. · William and Frank Brown, who in the spring

of 1885 were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for hurgiaries committed in Ottawa, are to be released on May 2. The boys were respectably connected. Lieutenant Governor Robinson, on hearing that Lord and Lady Lausdowne had expressed

a deare to pay Toro to two or three week's visit, prompt'y placed the Government Hone at their disposal. His Excellency will take posses sion in May. The customs receipts collected at Quebec during March, 1887, amounted to \$54,060.76,

and for the corresponding period last year \$93, 089.28, bling a decrease of \$39,028.52. Th excise rec ints for March, 1886, were \$73,969.80, and for the same month in 1887, \$30,755.53, showing a decrease of \$13,214 29.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, April 4.- The Toronto ministerial association this morning had three hours' discussion on the subject of public school education, dealing with questions of separate school laws and Bible selections in the schools. Resolutions were passed that the public schools be ap ned and closed with the reading of Scriptures and prayers. That the public school laws be enforced in every part of the Province and that the English language be taught in all rehoos receiving a subsidy of public money, and in this connection calling the Minister of Education's attention to the fact that in certain e mmon school in the eastern part of the Provinco the books used are not those authorized for use in the public schools of Ontario, but those authorized by the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec of Pub ic Instruction of the Province of Quebec! Morrisburg dary has sold at 18c to 20c for good for use in Catholic schools, in which the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church offered at 14c. Prices range from 14c to 17c as are distinctly set forth, and further that in to quelity. We quote as follows: Creamery, some of said schools no adequate provision is fine to fancy, 22c to 24c; do, fair to good, 19c to 21c; Townships, fine to finest, 19c to 21c; association believes in the principle of selections from Scripture for reading in our public and high schools, and recommends that such selections of the schools, and recommends that such selections of the schools, and recommends that such selections of the schools and recommends that such selections of the schools and recommends that such selections of the schools are schools. from Scripture for reading in our public and high schools, and recommends that such selections be indicated by a list of Scripture passage on the school roll or otherwise, said passages to be read from the Bible itself, which should be in the bands of pupils as well ROLL BUTTER.—The demand for roll butter continues, with sales at 150 to 180 as to quality. Fancy Morrisburg has sold higher.

CHEESE.—There is Lo particular change in this market. The only business reported is on local account at from 122c to 140. as to quality. We quete: Finest Fall colored, 13c to 13c; fine-t do white, 18c to 13c; fine, 12c to 12c; medium to far, 10c to 11c; lower and other 190. as teachers. This committee was appointed to present these resolutions to the Minister of Education while the House is in session.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE. MEETING OF THE DELEGATES IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE YESTERDAY.

LONDON, April 4.—The Colonial Conforunce opened at the Foreign Office, to-day. Lora Salisbury welcomed the delegates, who, he said, were engaged in the work of originating a great movement towards Imperial Federation. The question of actual Federation was one, porhaps, more for future discussion than for the present, the most important question now pressing upon the at-tention of the whole Empire being, in his opinion, the common interest the Colonies had with the Mother Country in Imperial Defence. The Premier, continuing, said he was opposed to the ambittous scheme of making a constitution for the whole Empire. In opposing this, however, he did not wish to be opposing this, however, he did not wish to be specified, per ib., lie to like; Talunderstood as casting any slur upon the aspirations for Imperial federation, although he was lossy he thought the scheme was of a but prices hold to the firm side at \$6.35 to \$6.50 hasty and doubtful character. In addition to per 100 lbs. this Lord Salisbury said he hoped that the con-nection between the colonies and England would become more real, and that the spectacle would pe presented to the world of a vast empire. founded, not on force or subjection, but on sympathy and resolute co-operation.

Sir Henry Hollands, Colonial Secretary, also addressed the conference. The fisheries dispute between Canada and the United States, he pre-

dicted, would have a satisfactory settlement.

Lord Granville expressed sympathy with the objects of the conference and said he wished God-speed to its work. The different delegates then addressed the meeting in behalf of their respective governments.

The Hon. Alfred Leakin, chief secretary of there has Victoria, said his colony favored a spirited cent.

maintained. Lard has sold in pass at 10c for Western. Smoked meats are steady at quotations. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per bbl., \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short cut cless, per brl., \$18.00 to \$18.25; Hams, city cured, per lb., 12c to 12½c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 10c to 10½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9½c to 9½c; Bacon, per lb., 12c to 1½c; Tallow, common. refined, per lb., 44c to 4%c.

PROVISIONS, &c.

ducts is very quiet, although prices are well maintained. Lard has sold in pails at 10c for

PORE, LARD, &c.-The market for hog pro-

SALT. The market is without special feature, albeit a steady trade has been done at unchanged prices Factory filled has brought \$1.20 per bag and elevens and twelves 521 to 55c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

There has been a considerable business done in small lots of indes and skins, in some descrip-tions of which, in sympathy with the growing demand and the comparative scarcity of there has been an advance of from 1 to 1 per

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Busivess among the whole are houses and manufacturers continues good. Although some of the travellers have returned home, those who are at il out are anding liberal sorting up orders and the leading houses report favorably as to both orders and collections.

LEATHER.

Trade continues fairly active for the season, and prices steady.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Econ.-Under large receipts from the West and south, the market has dreined 2c to 25c per doz., sales having been made at 14c in cases, and 14c in bol. Sev r.l cars of Western in barrels have been received and sold at 14c to

DRESSED MEATS.—Farmers' frozen meats are still being brought into the ity. We quote:-Farmers' frozen boot 4c to 5c for hindquarters, and at 3: to 4c for forequarters. Mutton &c to

HONEY.—Some good sized lots of Canadian and Californian honey in comb, sales of Cal-fornian in 60 lb. toxes having been made at 14c per lb. Several lots of Canadran in 5 lb. boxes have realized 15c. St. ained honey is quo ed at 9c to 11e for fair to good.

SUGAR AND SYRUP. -So called new syrup and suvar have been received during the week. Sales have been rade at from 70c to \$1 per tin for syrup, ac:o ding to size and quality, and at 9c to 10c for sugar. Hors-The only thing of any moment re-

orted in this market was the sale of a lot of Canadian at 13c, said to be of very good quality. A small lot of old was offered at 7c. Foreign hone are still offered freely on this market.

POTATORS-Keep steady and prices are quoted at 80c to 90c per bag as to quanti y and of Manitiba strong bakers at prices ranging all the way from \$4.25 to \$4.50, as to quality, one lot selling at \$4.20. Sureriors have changed quality. hands at \$4, extra at \$3.75 and spring extra at \$3.40 to \$3.45. Ont-rio patents have been dealt in at \$4.25 to \$4.55, but sales therein have not ONIONS—The market continues quiet at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per bbl. CABBAGES-Strady at \$2.50 to \$4.50 per 103

as to size and quality.

ASHES—The mark-t has inled at ady at \$4.30 per 100 lbs for first nots.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market is steady under light stocks, and a good local and extort demand. EVAPORATED APPLES -Under a fair enquiry the market holds a eady with sales at 131c to 15c as to quality and quantity.
PINE APPLES.—Some very fine lots have been

received, sales of which are reported at 80c to DATES.—Sales have transpired at 5c to 6c.

STRAWBERHIES—A consignment from New York soid at 65c to 70c per quart wholesale. OBANGES—Sales have taken place at \$5.00 to \$6 per case for Valencias. Lemons.—Trade is very quist and what little

business has been done was on the tusis of \$3.50 10 \$4 per box, cases being queted at \$5 to \$5.50.

BANANAS.—Two cars of Jamaica bunar as were sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bunch, as to size. Sales of red t abauas at \$1.50 per bunch. COCOANUTS.—There is a fair demand and prices are steady at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per 100.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SALT FISH.—The market is dull and the sea on is virtually over as far as first hands are sea on is virtually over as far as first hands are concern d. Prices are quoted an follows:
Green Cod \$2.50 to \$2.75; dry cod. \$2.60 to \$2.75; Labrador herring \$4.50 to \$4.75; Newtonndland and French shore herring, \$4.00 to \$4.25; salmin quiet at \$10.50 to \$20 for No. 1, and at \$17 for No. 2. In barrels, No. 1 is quoted at \$14, and No. 2 at \$18 to 13.50.

FISH OIL.—There is nothing of any impor-tance to report in this market, the situation being generally dall, with prices more or less nominal. We quote: Steam refued seal 480 to 49c. Newtoundland cod at 38c. sto 40c., and Halifax at 34c. to 36c. Ood liver oil 65c. to

HARD COAL .- Some dealers are said to be get ing an advacce, owing to the rapid shrinkage of stocks during the past two weeks. Others, however, are adhering to former rates, The market remains firm at \$6.50 to \$6.75 tor stove, \$6.25 to \$6.50 for chestout, and \$6.00 to \$6.20 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lts. de-

SUFT COAL -Sales of Care Breton coal have b-en made at \$2 90 to \$3 for delivery during

the coming summer.
GROURIES.—The trade in groceries has again proved disappointing to the wholesale men, transactions having been within a very limited compass both as regards volume and variety.

Day Goods.—The tone of the dry goods market is very good and merchants and manufac turers are anticipating a considerably increased business and the orders that are arriving are mest encourating. Prices are steady with an

upward inclination.
Hors.-Hops are rill without improvement. Prices may be said to be nominal.

WOOL.—The ocal market for wool has undergone to changes, but a fair amount of business has been transacted. Cape has sold at 1551 to 18c.

TO-DAY'S MARKET.

There were rot as many farmers in the city this morning with provisions as was expected. This is owing to the bad condition of the country roads. Some of the babitants stated that there was plenty of show, but it was impossible for horses to draw a load of provisions as far as the city. The haster market has commenced, and a good business was done this morning. What tew farmers were present soon disposed of their products, which cousis ed cheffy of grain, eags and butter. In the market, moper, there was not much doing, the whole enquiry being for fish, butter, eggs, cheese and vegetables. In ogs there was a surga supply, which sold well at irom 14 to 15½c per dozeo. Butter sold from 16 to 25c according to quality. Polators were in great demand, and brought 40c and 50c per bag. Some sold for 55c and 60c.

HORSE MARKET.

The horse market ruled more active, with a brisk business. The supply is large, and the general opinion is that a brisk trade will be done. The receipts of horses by the Grand Trunk railway during the past two weeks were 115 head. The shipment of horses to the United States last week were 100 head, costing \$10,880.5**0.**

Premier Sullivan has returned from Ottawa to Charlottetown, but owing to the agitation which has been started by the Tory press of Upper Canada—no doubt at Sir John Macdonald's instigation—against granting any fur-ther financial assistance to smaller provinces, it is doubtful if Mr. Sullivan has secured the promised half million, and the local government are in a tight place. They were elected on the promise to run affairs without extra taxation, yet notwithstanting this they kept on the Assessment Act for three years they kept on the Assessment Act for three years and received large amounts as refunds and windfalls. The province never had such a burden of debt. All depends on the result of the premier's mission to Ottawa. If unsuccessful it is reported Mr. Sullivan will put on the taxes again and appeal to the people, which means certain defeat. The government are so wook that they refuse to issue a writ to fill the vacancy in the first district of Princs County caused by the election of Mr. Perry to the House of Commons.

It is considered produce that a reconstruction of the Dominion cabinet will take place in a few days. The appointment of a leader of the senate will necessitate a shuffle of portfolios, and it is reported that Mr. McLelan is to retire the ministry altogether and await the expiration of Mr. Richey's term of office as lient-governor of Nova Scotia when, if his friends are still in power, the postmaster-general will be made governor.

It is the last act that crowns a virtuous life, Goodness is profitless unless persevered in.

	Appendix and the second
	GREAT MANTLE SALE
•	CIDYLER SECTION DALLE
	GREAT MANTLE SALE
	GREAT MANTLE SALE
	GREAT MANTLE SATE
	GREAT MANTLE SALE
	CAMPALL DIAINTLE SALE
	GREAT MANTER CATE

The demand for Mantles is increasing every day. Ladies would do well to place their orders as soon as possible. Our daily sales prove that we are giving the best value at lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Stylish Walking Jackets of all kinds. Never-such value opened in Montreal. Come direct to us where you will not only find the cheapest but

S. CARSLEY.

\$ 8.00	New	Spring	Costumes	\$30.00
\$ 9.00	New	Spring	Costumes	\$32,50
\$11.00 \$12.0)	New		Costumes	\$33.00
\$15.00			Costumes Costumes	\$35 00 \$37.50
\$16.25	New.	Spring	1 ostumes	\$40.0G
\$18.75 \$20.00	New	Spring	Costomes	842.00
\$21.00	New	Spring	Costumes Costumes	\$45.00 \$48.00
\$23.58	New	Spring	Costumes	\$55.00
\$25.00 \$27.00	New	Spring	Costumes	\$60.00

The most complete line of Costumes ever shown in Montreal. The above goods are made up in very latest designs and newest materials at lowest figures.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW MELTON NEW CHEVIOT NEW CHEVIOT NEW DIAGONAL NEW CHEVRON NEW BASKET NEW BASKET NEW STOCKINETTE NEW SOLEIL NEW SIGZAG NEW FRENCH LADIES	CLOTHS

Just received, two more cases of Spring Clockings and Ulst rings in all the newest designand leading colors, now ready for it spection.

S. CARSLRY

MANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Etc. 1841. Dame Marie Elemic Turcette, of the city and district of Montrial, wife of Nancil on Chartic, laborer, of the same place, duly authorized a crise of jostics, plaintiff, vs. Happleon chartic, inhorer, of the said city of Montreal, defendant An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the 5th day of a prill, 1887.

Montreal, 5th April, 1887.

A. ABCHAMBAULT, 1887.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the review of two or more other baties, and their parents addresses. Also a handsome Dimond Dye Sample Card to the mother assignment valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

NABE

fone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM MNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenus, N W

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM CREAM BALM IS WORTH CATAL SURES HEAD ROSE COLON SERVICE HEAD HAY FEVER DES \$1000 VAR TEA OT

CATARRH. Ú.S. Not a Liquid or Snuff. HAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at fungaists; by mall registered 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BIG. Druggists, Oswege, N.Y. 33-6

Woman or Child

suffering from

BIRTH.

MARCOTTE.—In this city, on the 18th inst., at No. 98 St. Denis street, the wife of J. M. Marcotte of a daughter. DONAHUE .- At 759 St. Jumes street, on

the 27th instant, the wife of W. Donahue, of a daughter.

DIED.

HITCHINS.-At Lachine, on the morning of the 4th in.t., Mary Casey, aged 58 years, wife of Frederick Hitchins. BCUMMINGS-In this city, on the 31st inst,

Cernard Cummings, aged 25 years, native of the County Sligo, Iroland. GIBBONS.-In this city, on the 29th inst, Elizabeth Power, aged 39 years, beloved wife of Patrick F. Gibbons.

DIAMOND.—In this city, on the 29th inst. John Diamond, aged 85 years, formerly of

Prescott, Ont.

KIELY.—In this city, on the 30th instant, Margaret Boland, aged 80 years, widow of the late Martin P. Kiely, native of Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland.

PURCELL—In this city, on March 31s inst., Ann Ryan, late of St. Columban, wide of late the John Purcell, native of the County Tipperary, Ireland. FELESQUE.-In this city, on the 2nd day

of April. at the age of 29 years and 1 month, Miss Rose Delma Felesque, daughter at the late Jean Baptiste Felesque. YOUNG—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Melville Charles Albert Dion, aged 6 years I month and 14 days, eldest sen of William Henry Dion Young, L.D.S., D.D.S.

D A BRUTAL ROBBERY.

CHICAGO, April 1.—M. Mauheimer. aged 69 years old, merchant, was assailed on 22nd street bridge last night by two roughs, who robbed him of \$40 and his watch, and then pushed him over the railing into the river. The old man was fished out unconscious. He will probable if its assailants assaying

and the second

Break down the barriers of restraint and you set in motion noxious streams, whose courses will be marked with desolation, and whose progress will give to them the character of raging torrents sweeping everything in their portend. ling path