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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 35.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

## HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

What the Union Did for the Scotch

STATEMENT BY SCOTTISH HOME RULERS. We have received the following communica-

tion from the secretary of the Scottish Home Rule association, and gladly give it all the prominence in our powere:-51 Hanover street.

#### Edinburgh, February, 1888. To the Editor of THE POST :

Dran Sin, -On behalf of the Scattish Home DIAR SIR,—On benan of the Scattish Home Rule A-sociation, I beg to enclose a "Statemen, of Scotland's Claim for Home Rule," I would be obliged if you would give publicity to the same by publishing it and this circular letter in the column of your newspaper, so that our country in may to informed of the struggle that we are making to secure our political freedim. The movement is the people's movement and we are therefore compelled to appeal for sympathy and assistance to our felios country-

sympathy and assistant to our tender-tourity-men abread, many of whom are enjoying the privileges of political freedom. We in end to firm a Scotlish party in Parlia-ment, and, with this object in view, we may, at the first g noral election, have to contest several seats in the interests of our country. For this, and other purposes of the Association, we require funds, and we trust that we shall have a favoral le response to the appeal we now make

to the patrio arm of our countrymen.

May I express the hope that you will open a substitution list in the columns of your newson behalf of our cause? If you accede t this decre, I hope you will communicate with meant let makeney the result of your appeal. Sams riptions will be received at the National B. koi Sentland or any of its agencies in the when the abroad, or can be sent direct to cur lam, dear sir, yours faithfully, Thomas M'Naught,

### Honorary Colonial Secretary.

Tre officers of the Scottish Home Rule Assoointion ave as follows:-

President, the Most Noble the Marquis of Bran'aith ne; vice-presidents, Charles Cameron, Lt. D., M P., and Sir John G. S. Kinloch, of Kinhen, Bari.; chairman of committee, Emeritus l'r fessor John Stuart Blackie, F.R.S.E., usins Crescent, Edinburgh; honorary genand secretary, Charles Waddie, Gleniffer House, Traity Road, Edinburgh; honorery treasurer, William Mitchell, S.S.C., 11 South Charlotte struct, Efinburgh; honorary colonial secretary, Thomas McNaught, S.S.C., 51 North Hanover, and Edinburgh

williegly comply with the rec the secretary's letter, and will acknowledge the receipt of all subscriptions in aid of the Scottish Home Rule fund that may be sent to the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and I duly forward the same to the treasurer, whose name appears above.

#### The statement is as follows :---

Home Rule, now a popular term, is used here to axpress shortly the right of the Scottish

people to manage their own affairs.

There are some who assert that, although the Union of England and Scotland in 1707 was or the Scottish nation, and by bribery on the part of England, yet the benefits to Scotland have been so creat as to counterbal. ance any inconveniences felt by it through the removal of its Legielature to London. This is an utter fallacy. What Scotland desired was a faderal, not an incorporating union. The incorporating union has been productive of untold evils to the smaller nation. The Union was carried through by the most shameful corruption, against the remonstrances of the Scottish nation, the open hos-tility of the citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of a large section of the people in other districts of the Kingdom. Scotland entered the Union without a peuny of debt upon her National resources. To-day she is a joint obligant in an enormous debt of nearly seven hundred and forty million pounds sterling, mainly caused by the French war, fighting the enemy of England, not Scotland—for the Scots were always a peaceful people, at war with no country but England, and that only in self-defence. Prior to the Union we had free trade, free imports and free exports. The cottar then enjoyed his mug of home-brewed ale, and the artizan his cup of claret, free of duty. Free trade was abolished, and heavy fiscal and excise duties were imposed, not only on all imports but also on exports. The Union was the main cause of two Rebellions in 1715 and 1745; after each of which some of the best blood of Scotland was abed upon the scaffold. The Capital of Scotland well nigh ruined, and grass grew upon her streets. Scotland was drained of her best blood and of her treasure. To such a state of purchased for less than the annual rental of the present day. The aristocracy and landed gentry became to a large extent non-resident, and this evil has increased every year. The Union brought Secessions and Disruption upon the National Church, which, then the Church of nearly the whole people and in the van of freedom, has been rent into three divisions, pro-ducing bitterness and strife which have not yet been allayed. This was produced by the Act restoring Lay Patronage in the reign of Queen Anne, which was passed through Parliament against the desires of the whole Scottish mem-

To what cause then is due the material pros-To what cause then is due the material presperity of Scotland; Our national prosperity is due to the mineral wealth of the country, the inventive genius of her sons, and the rise of the middle class. Modern mechanics, as well as political economy, sprang into existence in Scotland, and she in common with the rest of middle class. Modern mechanics, as well as political economy, sprang into existence in Scotland, and she in common with the rest of middle class, and she in common with the rest of middle class. It is the energy of the middle class, however, of which our nationals composed, that has created such industrial centres as Glasgow, bowever, of which our nationals composed, that has created such industrial centres as Glasgow, "This pecuniary loss has a most serious effect upon the prosperity of our country. A great tries been mosfily agricultural, like those of Ire-deal of the wealth of Scotland is derived from tries been mostly agricultural, like those of Ire-

lend, the result would have been the same as in that country, be as it exists in portions of the light now,? The light have been the same as in the country, be as it exists in portions of the light now,? The light have been the same as in the right to be heard in the right to be heard in the light to light the light to light

institutions have been assailed by those who knew little and cared less about the national sentiment of our prople. In England our Scot-tish courts have been treated as non existent, Union, Scotsmen are now compelled to appear in English courts, if served with an English writ while casually in England. The estates of decrased Scotchmen are dragged into Chancery, if, perchance, any small portion of them is situated in England. The Appeal to the House

proved only too well founded. Our national

of Lords is not only a means of oppression to poor Scattish litigants, but the English Law Lords often decide according to English opinion and in ignorance of Scottish law. It is the highest compliment to the wi.dom of our Scottish Parliaments that the laws enacted by them have stood so well the test of time. The system of law which Scotland has reared is the admiration of the jurists of Europe. Modern requirements, however, call for the enactment of new laws, and here it is that the neglect of Scottish business tells most seriously upon the prosperity of the country. The legislative neglect of Scotland has been, and is, such as no other country in the world would have borne so

in regard to both. The law of Hypothec has not yet been entirely abolished, although this was demanded twenty five years ago. The Imperial Parliament has become an unwieldy machine, completely congested and unable to machine, completely congested and unable to overtake all its multifarious duties. There are many questions ripe for settlement in Scotland—such as Religious Equality. Land Laws, Liquer Traffic, Game Laws, Fishery Laws, Local Government Boards. These and all other questions affecting our Religion, Education, and the administration of Justice can be properly settled only by a Scotlish Legis'ature setting in Scotland.

sitting in Scotland.

The pecuniary loss is no less serious to Scotland.

Our country is the most heavily taxed portion of the United Kingdom, as a few figures will show the serious to Scotland. will show. In one year (1871), the taxation per head of the population was as follows:—Englishmen paid £2 2s. 11½d.; Scotchmen paid £2 12s. 6½d.; and Irishmen £1 6s. 0½d. Scotchmen thus paid nearly 10s. per head more than Englishmen and more than double what Irishmen paid. Thus while Ireland contributed men paid. Thus while Ireland contributed somewhere like eight millions to the Imperial Treasury, Scotland's contribution was upwards of nine millions, although the population is about a million less than that of Ireland. The results in any other years that may be selected within the last twenty-five years, though not so grossly unfair, are equally stariling. Doring this period Scotland has paid annually into the Imperial Treasury nearly double the amount Thomas McNaught, S.S.C., 51 North Hanover street, Edinburgh.

The "statement" mentioned in the above letter is a lengthy document; but in order that the Canadian people may fully understand the question as presented by its advocates, we give it in its entirety. We have only to add that we williegly comply with the request contained in the same as in England, is due mainly to the fact that while real estate in Scotland. is assessed at its full actual rental, under valuations carefully made annually, the valuations in England are made only every third year, and at sums much below the actual rentals. Further, while Ireland contributes only about £1,200,000 to the Exchequer for the support of the army and navy, the interest of the national debt, and other imperial charges, Scotland, after defraying her own expenses, sends upwards of £6,600,000 for these purposes. Ireland has been relieved of about ten million pounds of the loans got by

> last forty years, but Scotland has received no such consideration. What return does Scotland get for her hand-Put ing aside Imperial expenditure, which ought to benefit the three Kingdoms in equitable proportions, instead of being confined almost entirely to Ergland, let us see what grants were received for "local or provincial purposes" During the year 1885, £495,480 was spent on public buildings in England, and £280,-212 in Ireland; while Scotland had to be con-tent with £10,000, which was all expended on the erection of Sheriff-Court Buildings. But it must be remembered that one-half of the cost of these buildings had to be raised by local taxs tion, while in England the whole cost of the erection of County Court buildings is defrayed by the Treasury. Public money is thus spent with a lavish hand in England and Ireland. while a beggarly return is given to Scotland.
>
> Now let us deal with the salaries and expenses of the Civil Departments of the three Kingdoms. The grants for the salaries in the Civil Department were, to England, £532,249, to Ireland, \$293,836, to Scotland, \$50,464—not

one-fourth of what was granted to Ireland and not one-tenth of the grants to England. What were the expenses for the administra tion of law and justice in each of the three Kingdoms? English law and justice cost £3,911,841; Irish, £2,169,210; Scotch, £485.745. Our Universities and Scientific, Art, and other Institutions are starved, and grants are given to us with a s.inted hand and doled out in a nost niggirdly manner. It has been truly said, Ireland receives all benefits and few burdens; Scotland, all burdens and few benefits; Eng land, burdens and benefits alike." taxed for her locomotion, while it is free in Ireland and comparatively so in Eng. land. She is taxed to support the London Metropolitan police, none of the expense for the support of that force being de-frayed by the ratepayers of that city; while even the maintenance of the public parks in London is charged on the Imperial Revenue. Scotland is taxed to provide pensions for the English and Irish police; while her own police are denied a similar boon. The expenditure for Police and Education in Ireland is almost entirely provided for out of the Imperial Funds. It has been calculated that the annual loss to Scotlang from having her affairs, in cluding Scottish Private Bills, mismanaged in London, from over taxation, and from the expenditure in England alone of our proportion

upon the prosperity of our country. A great deal of the wealth of Scotland is derived from

who could run for shelter from the pitiless gale, but it is only after years of clamor that we have succeeded in getting a promise from Government to erect one at Peterheid. We have no money to spend in these works; England takethe jurisdiction of our Supreme Court has been all our money, and we are helpless. The mil ions set at naught, and in defiance of the Treaty of sterling of Scottish money which are yearly squandered in London would farnish eight of these harbors of refuge, and would soon make a network of them round our coast and save the lives of thousands of our countrymen.

The cry of wretchedness comes yearly from our Highland population, and makes life bitter in the Lowlands of Scotland. Pover: yand poor rates were at one time unknown in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Destitution and misery now prevail among our crofters and cottars. The imposition of poor rates gives little or no relief. Even many of those who are assessed are, through their poverty, unable to meet this burden. This misery and destitution are now spreading, and are largely attributable to the seat of Government being in Engand. Our countrymen pesseech us to send them bread, and our Government send them soldiers and gunboats. Hunting-grounds are at a premium in the Highlands and Islands, and the natives of the glans, who have dwell there from remote other country in the world would have borne so of the glens, who have dwelt there from remote long with patience. It is next to impossible to antiquity, have been removed to make way for get any new laws passed for Scotland. The present compulsory Education Act was defrom the people, numbers of them are layed for twenty-five years, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act for thirty years, after Scotland was rips for legislation being found among, what are termed, the lapsed masses. How are we to assist them? The Imperial Parl ament will do nothing until our people are goaded to fury and rise in revolt; then they pars a Crofter's Act, which only gives temporary relief and assists in making the

wretchedness and misery more apparent. All classes have to lament in Scotland the gradual closing up of the rural walks around our towns, and especially in many parts of the Highlands, by the encroachmenis of landfords and sportsmen. Many of them are Englishmen of great influence in Parliament, so that the wrongs thus inflicted on the public are denied a legislative remedy; and, as our present Lord Advocate replied, when urged lately by the Sc trah Rights of Way Society to place the public rights of way in Scotland under the protection of the Procurator's Fiscal, who prose tection of the Procurators Piscal, who prose-cute every petty thief at the public expense, the Treasury will not give a shilling to defend the right of the public to traverse their native land. The "Land of brown heath and sharpy wood, land of the mountain and the floor" is no longer as open as it used to be to its toiling sons, and they are being deprived of the inno-cent recreations of the mountain and the river side.

Another serious drain to Scotland is the con stant migration to London of her men of talent Whenever a Scottish painter rises to eminence he removes to Lendon, where most of the no-bility and gentry of Scotland reside, who ought bility and gentry of Scotland reside, who ought
to be the natural patrons of Scotch art. Our
literary men do the same, musicians and poets
follow, and "Edina, Scotia's darling sent," is
rapidly sinking into the resition of a provincial
town. This would be remedied to a great extent by the restoration of "Legislative sovereign powers." She might then hope to retain her own sons, and thus better to descree the name of Medera Athens.

Efforts have been made from time to time to bbtain a remedy from the Imperial Parliament, ly to the fact that while real estate in Scotland | but as time rolls on, matters grow worse, and London becomes larger and richer every year. The time assigned to Scottish business in the House of Commons is the small hours of the morning, and after the Scottish members have debated among themselves, the English mem-bers troop in at the sound of the division-bell and vote dead against the Scottish, if so instructed by the Party Whip, and by their numerical majority swamp them. This has been done again and rgain, in measures which the hearts of the Scottish piople were set on seeing

her from the Imperial Exchequer during the passed into law. England and Wales send 495, Ireland sends 103, and Scotland sends only 72 members. some contributions to the Imperial purse? cording to population, Ireland is over and Scutland is under-represented; but what is more serious is the difficulty of finding suitable Scotchmen to undergo the expense, worry, and breaking up of family ties involved in attendance for more than half the year at the sitting of Parliament in London. To the London bar rister a seat for a Scottish constituency secures professional advancement without interfering with his business. Accordingly, we find among our 72 members of Parliament, 32—nearly one half,-of whom 16 are London barristers, and the other 16 have no residence in Scotland. Our country appears to have become the happy hunting ground of the English carpet-bigger. Can it be wondered at, if, with such representatives, the interests of Scotland are neither understood nor protected?

Inderstood nor protected t If we had legislation for Scotland in Scotland. and for Imperial matters in London, the com-paratively short ressions would form no obstacle to our obtaining a real Scottish representation Our landed proprietors, who are now thankful to return to their estates if they can keep them, would gladly discharge parliamentary duties in their own capital, and the representation of a Scottish constituency would be brought within the reach of many an able Scottish who is shut out for the present from the sphere of his most laudable ambition. Let us here briefly recapitulate the evils that

afflict our country from having lost the control ot her own national affairs :-Legislative neglect.
 Unjust taxation draining the resources of

the country.

3. Unfair distribution and expenditure of the National and Imperial Revenues. 4. The perpetuation of strife among our churches.

churches.
5. Usurpation of English Courts over domiciled Scotchmen and Scottish successions. 6. The Appeal to the House of Lords a means of oppressing poor Scottish litigants, and altering the Laws of Scotland to suit English opinion.
7. General neglect of the Fishing and Mining

8. Grave defects in the Land Laws. The closing of the old paths, and other means of innocent recreation. The expatriation of native talent. 11. The deterioration of our Parliamentary

representation.
12. Annoyance and expense arising from the administration of Scottish business in London.
To cure those and other evils which afflict our country the restoration of a National Legisla-ture and Executive has become a necessity. No ture and Executive has become a necessity. No acheme to facilitate Private Bill legislation, nor any Convention or Assembly in Scotland to consider Scotlish measures, prior to their disposal in the Imperial Parliament, will meet the needs of our case. Our laws, affecting Scotland alone, must be passed in Scotland, where alone they are to be administered. While we desire the wight thus to manes our away National the right thus to manage our own Mational affairs, we also claim the right to be heard to

to impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—t) e integrity of which must be preserved by the proper representation at Westminster of each portion of the United Kindom. In the delegation by the Imperial Parliament to each of the three Kingdoms of the powers re quired fo: its internal legislation and ad ministration, we recognize the necessity of protecting the rights of minorities by prohibit ing undue interference with life, liberty, and property. While Scotchmen first and Britons afterwards, we would welcome the opportunity which would then be given to the colonies and dependencies of the Empire to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament, if it were religious of the leaf of the termination of the contraction of the leaf of the lea

lieved of the local legislation which at present retards the great plan of Imperial Federation. The movement is no new movement for, since that day on which the Souttieh Union Commissioners had to fly for their lives before the fury of Edinburgh citizens, eager to prevent their country from being incorporated with its powerful neighbor, down to the present time, there has always existed a band of patriotic Scotsmen who have looked forward to again beholding Scotland managing her own National affairs. Through these long years this hope has never been lost sight of. It seems brighter at the present time, and since the Scottish Home Rula Association was formed in 1856 its membership has rapidly increased and normalizations as considerable. increased, and now includes a considerable number of the electors of Scotland. The movement, however, receives comparatively little support from the upper and middle classes, some of whom are blinded by the glamour of the conflict about Home Rule for Ireland, and others, wrapped in selfish ease and apathy, are indifferent to a national movement unless it closely affects their own personal interests. Many of our Scotch members of Parliament view the our Scotch members of Parlament view the movement with a jealous eye, knowing that, once accomplished, their occupation would be gone. But, like all other national movements, its atrength lies among the people, and history is only repeating itself. It was the common people in time past led the movement which preserved our National Independent It was the common people who in time pass led the movement which achieved our Religious Liberty. Again, it is the common people who fortunately possess now the power as well as the patriotism, that mainly support the present movement against the threldom of having our national affairs mismanaged in Eng-

### land. Edinburgh, February, 1888,

## THE SALISBURY CLIQUE. What Their Next Probable Move Toward Ireland Will be—The French Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, April 2 .- Much anxiety is felt in Ireland at the uncertainty of the posit on in which land legislation is found in Parliament at the termination of the seven years' lease under the land commission fixed by act of Parliament. The Government have apparently come to a definite decision with regard to what they want All kinds of rumors are affoat, the most startling of which is that a proposition is under consideration to discontinue the advances of funds which have been going on under Mr. Gladstone a last act of May, 1881, and to wind up the purchase department of the land commission alto: ether. Although it is hardly credible that the Tories would commit so great a wrong as this, the statement nevertheless comes from a quarter likely to be well informed of the intentions of the Salisbury clique. At the hest it looks pretty had for Ireland at present although the Irish may expect kindlier and more manly treatment with the next Gladstone administra-

The proposal for a revision of the constitution of the French republic was condemned unqualifiedly by Floquet, Ferry, Rouvier, Goblet, Brieson and all the men who set the interests of the country above those of party. Tirard compared Boulanger to a bot poker, and said: "Boulangeriam has already burned my foot, because I tried to stamp it out; and it played the same trick on M. Rouvier. Eventually it will set the whole Republican edifice ablaze."

Voluminous correspondence between Napoleon I and his brother, King Louis, of Holland, has been discovered in a lumber room belong-ing to Verhteyen Von Estvelt, the cantonal judge of Boksmee .

GOSCHEN'S BUDGET SCHEME.

Last Thursday was the last day n which the holders of the new British 3 per cents, could dissent from accepting the conversion proposals put forward in Mr. Goschen's budget. The dissents which have been sent in amount to only £400,000 in all. The vast majority of 3 per cent holders therefore accept the change, and, practically, therefore, the conversion has entire ly succeeded. This result is a complete and gen

uine trumph for Mr. Goschen. His budget be-wildered the public at first by the remarkable extent of the ground which it covered and by the complexity it covered and by the complexity of its scheme. The proposals appeared to be a boom for the success of the new vested interests and a waking up of affected interests is threat ened in many quarters, now that the full scope of the budget is becoming more thoroughly understood. The committee of the London Exchange do not approve the preposal to tax un-registered foreign bonds. It has been discov-ered that the stamp duty would lead to the de-facement of American share certificates and other bonds, and would be the occasion of stant difficulties with the foreign markets, What will be done about these objectionable elements of the budget is not yet decided.

Religious interest centres at present in the coming assembly of the Baptist union of April 23, to determine whether the union have rightly fixed the Evangelical standard of the majority of Baptists in the United Kingdom. The council oppose a rigid standard. Mr. Spurgeon is charged with paying the expenses of a number of the poorer ministers, who are to attend the assembly for the purpose of voting in favor of his standard. On the other hand, the Spurgeon faction bring a similar charge against their opponents. The decision of the council will exert a pretty strong influence over other churches outside the Baptist faith in either broadening or narrowing, as it may happen, the limits of doctrine interpretations.

The latest sensation here promulgated by Vanity Fair is a story of an awful scare in the palace in Madrid. The baby king was suddenly found to be missing. He had been left with his sisters to play with his toys. Some-thing attracted the attention of the girls and they ran off, forgetting the youthful monarch completely. His infant majesty crawled into a cupboard, which was afterward accidentally closed by somebody. The whole royal house hold, when little Alphonso was mused, were DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED IRISH-MAN.

D. GRAY, ESQ., PROPRIETOR OF THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

Dublin, March 27 .- Edmund Dwyer Gray, a distinguished member of the Irish Parlia-mentary Party, died in this city to-night, of heart disease. Mr. Gray was Lord Mayor of Dablin in 1880, and was chairman of the Dublin Moneion House Committee, which in that year collected £180,000 for the relief of distress in Ireland. At the time of his death he represented the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin in Parliament. He represented lipperary for several years and afterward sat for Carlow County. He was pro-prietor of the Freeman's Journal and the Belfast Morning News. Mr. Gray was born In Dublin in 1845.

#### ST. MARY PARISH.

GOOD FRIDAY—CLOSING OF THE MEN'S MISSION A GRAND SPECTACLE.

The good people of St. Mary's parish are blessed with many favors. They have as a church one of the finest pieces of occlesiastical architecture in the city of Montreal, and in their zealous pastor, Rev. Father Salmon, their interests are promoted and protected by one of the most energetic priests in the archdiocese.

From the festivities of St. Patrick's Day, the parishioners of St. Mary's turned in a penitential spirit to works of prayer, and during the last two weeks two of the grandest and most successful missions ever held in this city have been given in St. Mary's Church by Rev. Fathers Delargy and Hickey, Redemptorists, of Recton. The sermons prayers the path both present the property of the part of the present the property of the present the pr Boston. The sermons preached by both the Reverend Fathers were elequent ex-positions of divine truth, and were di-livered with a force and onction which made them most impressive and productive of good spiritual results, as proved by the immense congregations results, as proved by the immense congregations present at each of the services. Less Sunday lucky dogs who get wo of them. He was not the great virtue of temperance, and on Holy Thursday a grand sermon on the Eucharist. Thursday a grand seimon on the Eucharist.
The Rev. Father Hickey's elequent addresses The Rev. Father Hickey's elequent addesses were also received with marked efference and ably supplemented the untiring effort of his confrere, Father Delargy. On Thursday evening the church was filled to its greatest capacity, a very large number of the laity being accommodated with seats on the sanctuary. The closing services of the mission took place last evening, they usual large number attending. The pastor, Rev. Father Salmon, addressed the congregation present in his usual eloquent manner, after which the sermon of the evening followed by Rev. Father Delargy. Then took place the solemn ceremony of renewing the baptismal vows at the foot of the grand and imposing emblem of man's redemption—the Mission Cross—which had been erected and blessed in the afternoon, and before which, in the evening, a sight change soward common sense and moafternoon, and before which, in the evening one thousand men, with lighted tapers in their hands, pledged themselves to follow in the way

hands, pledged themserves to follow in the way which their sponsers promised for them at the baptismal font, and on which new light had been shed during the mission, the way which Christ Himself came to point out and for which He gave His life on Calvary—the way of salvar On.
The Rev. Father Delargy then returned to Rev. Father Salmon the state of authority which he had assumed at the commencement of the mission, after which both rev. gentlemen, together with Rev. Fathers O'Donnell, Xavier, C.SS.C., and Hecnessy, as well as the church wardens, retired to the sanctuary. New mem-bers to the Society of the Holy Name were then enrolled, about 200 joining. This society has for its officers: President, Mr. John Dillon; Secretary, Prof. Leitch, and t-easurer, Mr. John Haly. The Misson closed by all kissing the Relig of the True Cross. The singing was led by Mr. C. Brady, who had a powerful choir of the young men of the parish under his direction. Mr. Brady, who is after passing a very successful examination at the Victoria Medical School, has a powerful voice, and rendered with fine and pathetic expression Attende Domine—in which he was accompanied by Mr. Emblem,—and the Stabat Mater, the hymn "O Jesus, Translation of the Stabat Mater, the hymn "O Jesus, and the Stabat Mater Mater Material Material Mater Material Ma Jesus, Dearest Lord!" being also beautifully rendered by him on Thursday. Prof. Reardon, Messrs, McLennan, Singleton, and McDonald kindly acted as ushers during the Mission.

#### EVICTING THE EVICTOR. DEMONSTRATION IN LUGGACUERAN. (Leinster Leader, March 24.)

On Saturday the people of Lugsacurran assembled to witness the form of eviction as prescribed by law carried out against the Marquis of Lansdowne. During the campaign of extermination, which attracted so much public attention, on the Luggacurran estate last spring, one of the tenants evicted was a blacksmith named Edward Whelan, who coupled a forge at Loughlass. He brought an action against Lord Lansdowne to recever possession of the forge, alleged that it was situ ated on the estate of Mr. Jeremiah Perry, and or Clemenceau at the head. that the rent had always been paid. Lord Lansdowne put in the defence that the forge was on his property, and that he was in his right in retaining possession of it. The action was tried before Chief Baron Palles and a special jury shortly before Christmas, and resulted in a verdict for Whelan, with a judgment against Lord Lansdowne. The sheriff proceeded to Loughlass to day for the purpose of evicting Lord Lansdowne, in pursuance of the judg-ment. It is needless to say that he was not attended by the formidable array of military and police which one is accustomed to see on such occasions, and that he did not call for a corps of Emergencymen to aid him in breaking in the door. A large crowd of people breaking in the door. A sarge crows of garages assembled to witness the eviction. Amongst those present were: The Rev. T. Keñoe, P.P., Kibrida Mr. John W. Ballyadams, Miss Kilbride, Mr. John W. Dunne, ex-J.P.; Mr. Patrick Kilbride, Mr. E. Lynch, P. L. G.; Mr. Thomas Byrne, P. L. G., and Mr. J. Byrne. Owing to the press of other duties the devoted curates of the parish, Father Maher and Father Norris, were unable to attend. tend. The process of eviction did not occupy any length of time, and when possession was

handed over to the wrongfully evicted black-smith a loud cheer was raised.

Mr. Dunce addressed a lew words to the peo-ple, expressing a hope that the eviction of Lord Lansdowns would only be the forerunner of the complete severance of his connection with county, upon which he had brought so

much trouble.

Mr. Edward Whelan, the reinstated tenant, expressed his thanks to the people who had assembled to show their sympathy with him.

The successful lover thinks he is getting ahead when he is getting a heart.

#### BOULANGERISM.

THE GREAT POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE - BOU-LANGER'S GROWING POWER DEMON-STRATED.

LONDON, March 30 .- M. Boulanger held a reception yesterday in his salon, Paris, and received hosts of people, who came as his friends to offer him their sympathy and encouragement. Most of them were soldierly-looking men. The salon was littered with innumerable documents and letters, as if he were overwhelmed with business and correspondence. M. Boulanger looked a trifle careworn, as if the events of the past fortnight had been something of a strain upon him. He, nevertheless, appeared to be vigorous and in the best of health. M. Ruvael, in the and in the best of health. M. Ruvnel, in the Republique Française, charges M. Boulanger with aiming at the acquisition of the presidency, with the purpose, if he obtains the office, of turning the existing regime into a dictatorship, with himself in absolute power. Due de Broglie thinks that his attitude is altogether blameable. M. Revan gives his opinion of the situation allegorically. He says that when you want to put out a smouldering fire it is imprudent to try the effect of oil. A wet blanket is for preferable and more effective. M. Zolansays that Boulanger is a fetich to the common. for preterable and more effective. M. Zola. says that Boulanger is a fetich to the common people, just as Gambetta was in the early days of his political career. "I don't see," writes M. Zola, "why he should not succeed in raising himself to the directorship. He may keap blunder upon blunder, but that will not damage his popularity a jot in the eyes of the multitude. He represents the abstract idea of a savior. The Government may prosecute and disgrace him, but he will remain in spite of all. The impersonation of an abstract ides, his very commonplace name, which should stand against his claim in ordinary circumstances, tell altogether in his favor. Since the death of Gambetta France has been without a fetich. Now she has obtained one again and the mob proclaims him

LONDON, March 31.-Paris has for the moment superseded Berlin as the centre of interest in Europe. It looks as if, not only every log

has his day, but as if Boulanger were one of the go on in this way and push him up again into civil power, no one can predict. He has made a slight change toward common sense and mo-deration in the temper of the deputies, rendered uncertain the downfall of the Tirard ministry. This morning, however, M. Tirard has set speculation at rest by insisting on resigning, whatever Parliament may do. He declares ast both he and his colle of their disagreeable position. They held their place without a secure Republican majority, and are exposed every day to the immediate danger of overthrow by means of some unforced coali-tion of the coalition groups. Yesterday's vote in behalf of a revision of the constitution had a European importance, from the fact that it foreshadowed the coming triumph of Boulanger, and with him the revival of the revanche in French State affairs, with a fair chance of pushing matters to some sort of a crisis with Germany. Emperor Frederick's influence would be against war, but no one knows how soon such specific influence may cease to exist in Berlin. The French vote for revision was given directly in the face of a serious Ministerial appeal against it. That plain defeat of the Ministry meant the satisfaction of the Boulangists. Boulanger's watchwords, in the general elections, in his speeches and in his manifesto were revision of the constitution and dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the vote was practically the adoption of these war cries by the legislative body. It is possible that, in the crisis which all this has brought about, President Carnot may succeed in persuading some of the party leaders to form an evanescent ministry, for it could be nothing more at the best but a direct appeal to the nation, which is now inevitable, and the longer the appeal to the suffrages of the people is de layed the greater becomes the probability of the complete triumph of Boulanger. He, less by his own qualities than by the blundering by the both quarties than by the brandering and imprudent tactics of his enemies, is rapidly becoming the one man of France in the eyes of the multitude, and is likely soon to hold in his hands a power greater even than that enjoyed by Thiers and by Gambetta in their days of greatest authority. In the meantime curious ministerial combinations are being talked about as possible makeshifts. Those most prominently discussed are a Radical Cabinet with Floquet

#### FUNERAL OF STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANY. (Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Ennis, Sunday. The funeral of Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany took place to-day at two clock. Previous to that hour the weather was very inclement, but, notwithstanding that fact, hundreds thronged in from the outlying districts to take part in the proceedings. A special train was run from Limerick in which crowds of people travelled, number-ing over two thousand, with five bands and banners. A special train also ran from West Clare, carrying contingents. Two companies of the Leicesterabire Regiment, stationed at Clare Castle, two miles from this town, were requisitioned, and marched into the town under the command of Capt. Clinton. A large num-ber of police were also drafted in and confined to the barracks, and only one arrest was made during the day. The following gentlemen travelled from Cork as a deputation: E. Crean, T. C., President United Trades'
Association; J. Slattery, President Cattle
Trade Association; R. Walsh, T. C., Hon.
Secretary Cork National League; J. C. Ford and Timothy Riordan, Secretary Central Convention G.A.A.

The following are the names of the local committee who had charge of the arrange-

committee who had charge of the analysments:

P. McInerney, Secretary Ennis National League; James Cahill, P.L.G.; Stephen Clancy, John Armstrong, T.C.; John P. Keane, President Ennis National League; Edward Finucane, Thomas Lynch, T.C.; Solicitor; Thomas J. McMahon, E. J. Dunleavy, Independent; Denis Roughan, T.C.; Denis McNamara, Jeremiah Ahern, T.C.; Patrick Moloney, John Neylan and Patrick Considine.

A NICE STATE OF THINGS. Here's a state of things, now, in this land of the

Where the people are reckoned the rulers to be, When a few men with money to the rest of us

say, "If you want any sugar our price you must For we've got up a 'trust' and bought the

whole lot,
And the rest of the people may all go to pot."
So the day will scon be here I really opine
When none but the rich can say "Sugar is

Here's a nice state of things in this land of the When a few moneyed men say to you and to

"We've got up a 'trust' now in kerosene oil And all you low fellows who labor and toil Must buy it of us, and pay us our price, Or go in the dark, like the rats and the mice. So in most of our homes soon, I really opine, The old "taller dip," or nothing will shine.

Here's a nice at te of things, I really must say, When greedy monopolies carry the day, And lock life's necessities, pocket the key, And say, "Go without, or else buy or me. But the "trusts" keep increasing in numbers Go without, or else buy of me.

alway.

And the path of the poor man grows rougher The next thing may be matrimonial "trusts,"
When to wed we must "see" them and "down
with the dust."

But there's ominous mutterings over the land. And the wings of our eagle begin to expand; There's a look in his eye that bodeth no good To the harpies who gamble in poor people's

For this is a land for the poor and oppressed, Where the true honest toiler is as good as the

And each hated "trust" will die very dead When the American eagle swoops down on its W. E. Penney.

New Haven, Conn.

## VENDETTA;

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER XXXVII-Continued.

The morning was radiantly beautiful—the The morning was radiantly beautiful—the sparkling waves rose high on tiptoe to kiss the still boistsrous wind,—the sunlight broke in a wide smile of spring-tide glory over the world! With the burden of my sgony upon me,—with the utter exhaustion of my over-wrought nerves, I beheld all things as in a feverish dream,—the laughing light, the azure ripple of waters,—the receding line of my native shores, everything was blurred, indistinct, and unreal to me, though my soul Argus avad. in. to me, though my soul, Argus-eyed, in-cessantly peered down, down into those darksome depths where she lay, silent for ever. For now I knew she was dead. Fate had killed her, not I. All repentant as she was, triumphing in her treachery to the last, even in her madness, still I would have saved her, though she stroye to murder me.

of her, and, drawing the key of the vault from my pocket, I let it drop with a sullen splash into the waves. All was over; no one pursued me; no one enquired whither I went. I arr.ved at Civita Vecchia unquestioned; from thence I travelled to Leghorn, where I embarked on board a merchant trading vessel bound for South America. Thus I lost myself to the world; thus I became, as it were, buried alive for the second time. I am safely sepulched in these wild woods, and I seek no escape.

solitudes, none can trace in the strong stern man with the careworn face and white hair any resemblance to the once popular and wealthy Count Oliva, whose disappearance, so strange and sudden, was for a time the talk of all Italy. For, on one occasion when visiting the nearest | town, I saw an article in a newspaper, headed the white, wistful face, and there was a "Mysterious Occurrences in Naples," and I strong resemblance between mother and read every word of it with a sensation of dull child. Both had the same beautiful violet amusement.

From it, I learned that the Count Oliva was advertised for. His abrupt departure, together with that of his newly married wife, formerly Countessa Romani, on the very night of their wedding, had created the utmost excitement in the city. The landlord of the hotel where he stayed was prosecuting inchild wondering what all this sorrow meant. quiries—so was the Count's former valet, one Vincenzo Flamma. Any information would be gratefully received by the police authorities. If within twelve months no news were obtained, the immense properties of the Romani family, in default of existing kindred,

would be handed over to the Crown.

There was much more to the same effect, and I read it with the utmost indifference. Why do they not search the Romani vault? I thought, gloomily; they would find some authentic information there. But I know the Neapolitans needs me most; yet death itself would be well; they are timorous and superstitious; they would as soon hug a pestilence as explore a charnel house. One thing gladdened me: it was the projected disposal of my fortune. The Crown, the Kingdom of Italy, was surely as noble an heir as a man could have. I returned to my received house the surely as noble an heir as a man could have. I returned to my received house the surely as noble an heir as a man could have. I returned to my received house the surely as noble an heir as a man could have a surely as noble an heir as a man could have a surely as needs me most; yet death itself would be less bitter than leaving my child."

"Still," said Lady Hutton, "as you cannot have both, I think you are acting wisely. Hilda will have everything to make her happy with me." to my woodland hut with a strange peace on my

aoul.

As I told you at first, I am a dead man,—the world, with its busy life and aims, has naught to do with me. The tall trees, the birds, the whispering grasses are my friends and my companions,—they, and they only, are sometimes the silent witnesses of the torturing fits of agony that every now and then overwhelm me with historness. For I suffer always. That is natural. Revenge is sweet !-but who shall paint the horrors of memory? My vengeance now recoils on my own head. I do not complain of the law of compensation-it is just. I blame no one—save Her, the woman who wrought my wrong. Dead as she is I do not forgive her; I have tried to, but I cannot! Do men ever truly forgive the women who ruin their lives? I doubt ir. As for me, I feel that your own child?" the end is not yet. . . . that when my soul is released from its earthly prison, I shall still be doomed in some drear dim way to pursue her treacherous flitting spirit over the black chasms of a hell darker than Dante's :- she in the likeness of a wandering flame—I as her haunting shadow;—she, flying before me in

coward fear,—I, hastening after her in relentless wrath, and this for ever and ever.

But I ask no pity, I need none: I punished the guilty, and in doing so suffered more than they—that is as it must always be. I have no regret and no remorse; only one thing troubles me, one little thing, a mere foolish tancy. It comes upon me in the night, when the large-faced moon looks at me from heaven. For the moon is grand in this climate; she is like a golden-roud empress of all worlds as she sweeps in lustrous magnificence through the dense violet skies I shut out her radiance as much as I can; I close the blind at the narrow window of my solitary forest cabin :and yet do what I will, one wide ray creeps in always—one ray that eludes all my efforts to expel is. Under the door it comes, or through some unguessed cranny in the woodwork. I have in vain tried to find the place of its en-

The color of the moonlight in this climate is of a mellow amber,—so I cannot understand why that pallid ray that visits me so often should be green—a livid, cold, watery green; and in it, like a lily in an emerald pool, I see a little white hand on which the jewels cluster thick like drops of dew! The hand moves, it lifts itself, the small fingers point at me threateningly they quiver . and then they beckon me slowly, solemnly, commandingly onward! . . . onward!... to some infinite land of awful mysteries where Light and Love shall dawn for me no more!

THE END.

#### A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

CHAPTER

The time was the close of a bright, warm day in June; the place a little parlor in the most picturesque cottage to be found on the estate of Brynmar; the scene a strange one, the first that lived in the memory of Lady Hutton's ward, and the one that influenced her whole life.

There seems at times little or no harmony between nature and man. Outside the cottage, the bonny woods of Brynmar were full of the brightness and beauty of summer. The golden sunbeams lingered almost tenderly on the tall, green trees; the wild flowers gave forth a rich tribute of rare perfume; the birds sung gayly, and the busy bees hummed from flower to flower, gathering sweet honey from the fair blossoms. In the shade of the wood there was a deep silence, unbroken, save by the rippling of the little brock and the faint rustling of the leaves-a summer evening such as poets sing of: a golden flush of color, a glory of per

fume and barmony.

Inside the cottage was a scene that told of the deepest human woe. The beauty of sunbeam and flower could not touch it. There was sorrow which nothing human could soften or alleviate. In vain the ruses and jasmine peeped in at the bright windows, and bent their fair heads as though in sympathy. In vain the summer breeze came in laden with the fragrance of the hawthorn and the newmown hay; in vain birds sung and flowers bloomed; in vain did the eweet voices of nature seem to whisper of love and hope; it was all in vain, for a human heart was breaking there, from excess of sorrow and woe.

It was a strange scene. The parlor was bare and poorly furnished: no carpet, no pictures, no books, nothing that told of comfort; stern, dread poverty was shown in the few articles of furniture; in a small chair near the centre of the room sat a lady magnificently dressed, costly velvets and rich silks swept the cottage floor. She was in the very prime of life, a tall, stately, well-formed figure, a clear-cut, calm, patrician face, bearing the impress of many troubles. No one ever called Lady Hutton beautiful, but in exquisite refinement of every feature, In the expression of the clear eyes, and the smiles that at rare intervals lighted her face, there was a charm deeper than that of vivid coloring or perfect form. Her dark-brown hair was plainly braided, her dress, in its simple elegance, was perfection. She looked what she was, a thorough English gentlewoman, calm, elegant, and refined. If any storms of passion had ever crossed her quiet face, there was no trace of it now; if scorn, or hate, or love had ever dwelt in that quiet heart, they were all dead. She seemed as one who looks out upon the world, yet takes little interest graved upon it.

in It. Far different from the calm, passionless lady, was the beautiful woman who half ter's wearing that ring she would have risked knelt, half crouched upon the floor, and her life account than have given it to her. covered with hot, bitter tears, the white, soft fingers of a little child. A waving mass of rich, golden brown hair fell over her shoulthough she strove to murder me. fingers of a little child. A waving mass of Yet it was well the stone had fallen; who rich, golden brown hair fell over her shoulknows, if she had lived! I strove not to think ders in splendid confusion and disorder; the face, though deadly pale and stained with tears, was a most beautiful one. There was a supple grace in every line of her figure, a dignity even in her self-abatement, yet Magdalen Hurst was but a simple villager, owing none of her rare beauty to noble birth or high descent. She had no thought of her beauty. If ever woman's face looked as though her heart were broken, Magdalen Hurst's looked so now. Passionately, wist-Wearing the guise of a rough settler, one who works in common with others, hewing down her face on the little head—kissed her as tough parasites and poisonous undergrowths in though she hungered and craved for love—order to effect a clearing through these pathless kissed her with all the warmth of affection kissed her with all the warmth of affection

and the passion of despair.
"My little Hilds," she cried, "look at me; let me carry your sweet face in my heart; look at me darling."

The little one raised her wondering eyes to the white, wistful face, and there was a eyes; the mother's hair was golden brown, but the child's prosty curls were of pure, pale gold; the same delicate, charming features, the same white brow and arched rad lips. "I am half sorry I came," said Lady Hut-ton. "You will unfit yourself for your jour-

ney, Magdalen." "I could not have left without seeing her. said the woman pleadingly. "Oh, Laly Hutton, can you not tell what it is to have your heart torn in two, as mine is? I must give up my husband or my child. He is in sorrow, in exile, and in want. She will have a home and a mother. I must go to him; he

"I know that, my lady," sobbed the woman. "I know it, or I would not leave her. I do not fear for her, but my heart aches for my little child. I shall feel the clasp of her arms round my neck; I shall feel her warm, soft lips on my face; I shall hear her voice and listen for her footsteps. My life will be empty and dark without

her."
"Choose for yourself," said Lady Hutton quietly. "If you wish to alter our arrangements, there is time to do so.".

"Do not torture me, my lady," cried the poor mother. "You know I must go to him. In lives such as yours there comes no sorrow such as mine. Uan you not understand what

A quiver, as of sharp pain, crossed the lady's calm face for one instant.
"I can understand it," she replied gently: "and that is why I have brought Hilds here.

Believe me, Magdalen, I shall act by her as though she were my own." The woman made no reply. With every moment that passed her face seemed to grow whiter and her sorrow deeper; she clasped the child in her arms as though nothing but

death could part them.
"My own child!" she murmured; "my own little child! I nursed her, loved her, cared for her. I would have shielded her with my life, and I am looking at her for the last time. Oh, my lady, change your plan. Say if I return I may claim her. How can I live without her? How can I die? What answer can I make the Great Judge when

He asks me for my child?" "You are only doing what you decided yourself was for the best," said Lindy Hutten. 'I cannot change my plans; they are founded on common sense. If for fifteen or twenty years I educate your daughter, and she becomes a refined and delicate lady, you' would not surely wish to drag her down again

to your level, remembering what that level is?" "No," replied the woman, shuddering as

with deadly fear, "anything rather than that."
"You are not the first," continued Lady Hutton, in her cold, passionless voice, whose life has been wrecked at its outset; others have had the same troubles, perhaps even greater. Life is ended for you. The

as my daughter that it would be fair to ask her to return to such a home as yours? times Magdelen Burns was asked to the Hall. him.

marry well, and live honored and esteemed. Yet you would have her exchange all this for poverty and shame."
"But, my lady," said the woman, "he may alter, he may repent, and then-

Hush," said Lady Hutton; "I believe it is easier to change the leopard's spots than to his friends advised him to marry her; she reform a really bad man. See, I have would be rich, and he needed money. Lord brought the money Magdalen. Now tell Hutton did not decide all at once; he went me, is there apything more I can do for you? I trequently to the Hall, and on one occasion Do not ask me to alter my conditions. I took his favorite companion, Stephen Hurst, cannot do so. If I take Hilds now it is for with him. life; and I exact from you a solemn promise. Stephen found his visit a very dull one; that you will never seek her again, never ask he did not care for the pomposities of Sir for her, but remember always that for her own good you have parted with her until you meet in another world."

still more tightly in her arms. Her lips lingered lovingly on the fair little face, the

my heart will be empty, and she will have no mother; she will never know me, never love me.

Lady Hutton took from her purse go'd and bank-notes and laid them upon the table. "The sum we agreed upon is there, Mag-dalen," said Lidy Hutton. "It is growing late, you had better say good-by to Hilda. We must léave you now; write to me when you reach your journey's end. I can only hope your future may be happier than your past has been."

A low moan came from the white lips still touching the child's face. Then Magdalen Hurst rose and took trom her finger s

thick, plain gold ring.

"Lady Hutton," she said gently, "may I give this to Hilda? Will you let her wear

With her own hands Lady Hutton fastened the ring to a little chain the child wore. "I promise you," she said. "Hilda shall always wear it. I will put it on her finger when she is old enough."

It was a plain ring, made in a peculiar way; the single word "Fidelity" was en-If Magdalen Hust could have foreseen all that would arise from the fact of her daugh-

"Good-by, Magdalen," said Lady Hutton. "I trust you will have a prosperous voyage. Never let a fear for Hilda's welfare cross your mind; she will be to me as my own child. Bid her farewell. See, the sun is set-

ting; we must go.
She turned aside while the unhappy mother held her child in that last close embrace. In that minute Magdalan Horst died as loving, suffering women die. Death, when it came, held no pang helf to bitter as that which rent her heart now. She covered the little wondering face with eager, passionate kisses; she pillowed the golden head on her breast and bent in untold agony over it.

"Hilds," she whispered, "my own little child, I shall never see you again. Say 'good-by' and 'God bless you, mother.'" The child repeated the words, then clasped her arms round her mother's neck. "Let me stay with you," she cried.

love you best." In one moment it seemed as though the mother's soul must leave her. Then she clasped the child, murmuring words that Lady Hutton never forgot mournful eyes followed the little figure, drinking in, as it were, every movement, every action. The child passed forever from its mother's home. She gazed after it, watched the sunbeams shining on the sweet face and golden hair, watched the stately lady take the little one in her arms and dry her tears, watched the child as it smiled, and then knew herself forgotten. With a cry that rang out in the clear summer air. startling and shrill. Magdalen Hurst fell to the ground, and the sunbeams played upon her white, unconscious face; while the child from which she had parted elept softly and sweetly in Lady Hutton's arms.

CHAPTER II.

Five years before the opening of our story there was not a happier or more beautiful girl in Scotland than Magdalen Burns. Her ather was head gamekeeper to Sir Rulph Erskine, her mother had been Lady Erskine's maid. They married and lived in a pretty cottage close to the woods of Brynmar; they had one little daughter, called Magdalan, to suit some fancy of her mother's. On the same day that little Magdalen was born atil the little cottage, a daughter and helicus was born at the Hall. Ludy Erskins was, however, dangerously ill, and her baby was nursed by Mrs. Burns. As the heiress of Brynmar grew up she retained a great affiction for her foster sister. Lady Erskine offered to send little Magdalen to school, but love him." the sturdy gamekeeper refused. He was quite willing, he said, for his daughter to learn reading and writing, but he did not want a useless fine lady about the house. Magdalen must learn to wash, to brew, and to hake; then, at some future day, she Magdalen, would make a good, sensible wife. What, "I will for instance, could be better for her than to marry one of the young gamekeepers, who might, perhaps, in time succeed him? He was magdalen hastened away, and the two men was not ambitious, this honest Donald Burns. gazed fixedly at each other. Stephen Hurst crime closely. He was watched, arrested, Education was all very well for Miss E skine; did not quite like the strong hands that she would, perhaps, marry a lord; but his trembled with cagerness. He was a coward all principle, and hated all restraint, and tried. The gay, dashing, Stephen Hurst, who had purposely thrown off at heart, but thought in this case there was a lord principle, and hated all restraint, found himself now a prisoner for one of those conditions are mother in the management of nothing much to fear. the little household.

So Magdalen learned to read and write and nothing more; but nature allows of no interference, and she had originally intended man. The girl had a dowry that sometimes a princess lacks; she was gifted with wonderful hearty beauty and pour you what you never saw upon the stage," said the keeper. "You never saw a father who meant to lash his daughter's lover like a whipped hound unless he side." Magdalen Burns for something more than the gifted with wonderful beauty-beauty not common with those of her class-refined, delicate, and sensitive. Her face was lovely, spiritual and full of poetry; her violet eyes were clear and true; the sweet, sensitive lips were charming in their sunny

smiles.

The little hands, trained to brew and pake, retained their whiteness; the tall, graceful figure was not spoiled by the life of almost ruder labor. Nature does strange things, and she had given to this daughter of a Scotch peasant beauty and grace that might have

been envisd by a queen.

Miss Erskine, Magdalen Burne' toster. sister, in no way resembled her. She was perfectly well-bred, with a cool, calm, stately manner, somewhat dignified and haughty, and a clear, fair, patriolan face ; but no one

no light can penetrate it. Let your child ment between the two girls. Miss Erskine and slay you—you hear me? I say it—I, whe live and be happy, as she never could be with often left her stately home to roam in the never broke my word. Now please yourself."

you, Do you think after fifteen years spent woods with the lovely young girl whose face

He turned away without one word more

Miss Erskine had many lovers, but she cared only for one, that was the young Lord Hutton, the handsomest, gayest, wildest man in all the Highlands—reckless, careless, debonair Lord Hutton, the prodigal son of a prodigal race. He liked Miss Erskine, and

. Stephen found his visit a very dull one Ralph or the inanity of Lady Erskine. Both bored him slike, and, besides, there was no billiard table at the Hall. Lady Erskine dis-Magdalen Hurst clasped the little child approved of gambling in even its innocent vory terrible in her eyes. Miss Erskine never golden curls, and the sweet lips.

"My darling will be a lady," she said, "a graud lady; she will have dresses and rare summed up by Mr. Hurst in his amiable way as "mixture of bores and nobodies."

Having no mischief ready-made to his hand, Stephen went out to seck it for himself; he sought and found it in the shape of the game-keeper's beautiful daughter. Wandering one day through the woods of Brynmar, he sauntered down a broad rath to enjoy a cigar. The day was fine and the cigar a good one. Stephen sat on the trunk of a fallen tree in order to enjoy both, and as he sat there a girl, beautiful as a fairy vision, came tripping down the path.

Stephen Hurst saw her with a thrill of delight; he had been idle and listless; here was something to do; here was a beautiful young face, pure, sweet, and happy, he could girl drew near. She did not perceive him some idle questions as to the nearest way to magnificent resource to be able to meet this beautiful, simple girl, out in the bonny woods of Brynmar. He never calculated on Donald

Burns' strength of arm or strength of will. Lord Hutton could not imagine how it hap pened that Stephen Hurst, who used to complain the whole day long of the dullness of the place and every one in it, suddenly grew attached to it, and absolutely tried to persuade him to prolong his stay.

Brynmar woods could have told him why.

There was no day passed that Stephen Hurst did not meet Magdalen under the shade of

their tall trees. What need to tall the story? He wood as idle men do woo when they have no other occupation, and she learned to love, as the young and happy love when they are so wooed. She thought him a king among men; no one was so handsome, so brave, so kindly he was like one of the knights of

old. Who else spoke so gentle and musically? What voice, what face was like his? She never thought of herself; she never asked herself if it were him to think of better and higher things, to wrong or foolish to spend long hours in these summer woods, listening to the sweetest and falsest words that ever fell from false lips. How true he seeme What had she done that this great happiness should come to her, the priceless love of this greatest and noblest of men?

Poor Magdalen! did she ever see him as he was-mean, false, and narrow, without one good instinct, without one noble quality? Old she ever see him as he was-handsome, with a coarse, animal beauty, selfish, cowardly and ungenerous? Never, until the time came when all things were made clear to her eyes. The golden veil of Romance had full in over him: he was a here, a knight, he loved her, and what could she do to show her gratitude for so priceless a treasure as this love?" So while the warm, bright summer days lasted she met him under the shade of the tall green trees, and she learned to love him as women love once in life, and can never love again.

How it would have ended, no one can tell; but one morning, while the dew still lay upon flower and lesf, Magdalen went out to see her lover. They walked for some long time up and down the broad path, forgetting everything save themselves and their own happiness, when all at once the keeper, white

with rage, stood before them.
"So," said he slowly, "this is it! I have slways said that fatal beauty would prove a curse. Go home, Magdalen; leave your lover with me. Stay-do not let me be rash. Is he your lover? Does he profess to love you?"

"He does love me," said Magdal in proud-ly; "and—oh, father, do not be angry—l Sherpoke bravely, although trembling with

fear. "I am not angry, child," said the keeper gently. "Go home-I will settle this." "You will not hurt him, father?" pleaded

"I will not disturb one of his well arranged carls," said the keeper grimly. " Leave him to me."

nothing much to fear.
"Well, my friend," he said insolently,

don't act the virtuous peasant. I have seen that kind of thing so often on the stage that I am tired of it. "I tell you what you never saw upon the

There was something in the hot angry

hissing voice, that shook Stephen Hurst's craven heart. "Do not let us make any error," he said hastily; "your daughter is a beautiful girl, and pure as an angel. I would not utter one word derogatory to her to save my life."

Donald Burns's face softened at these "Have you taught my child to love you?" he asked; "tell me in one word. I will the sentence of ten years transportation was know the truth."

quietly. "Then listen to me," said the keeper, "You are a fine gentleman, I suppose-one from the Hall; she is poor and almost friend-

woods with the lovely young girl whose face

He turned away without one word more,
every one declared resembled a ploture. At leaving Stephen Hurst looking yacantly after

would it not be cruel and unjust? Be brave for her sake, Magdalen? You have yourself decided where your duty lies."

"I know," said the poor mother plain nothing but her praises, and he did not want tively, "one way or another my heart must break."

"You fancy so," said Lady Hutton; "one can bear much, yet live on. Hilds will be can bear much, yet live on. Hilds will be happy and well cared for. If she lives she will grow up a basutiful, accomplished lady.

will grow up a basutiful, accomplished lady.

"I mess magdates and set to go there; but her father never wished her to go there; but her father never wished her to go there; but her father never wished her to go there; but her father never wished her to go there; but her father never wished her to go there; but her father never wished her to go there; but had been stupid woods," he wandering in these stupid woods," her love wandering in these stupid woods," her wandering in these stupid woods," her love in the father in the father never wandering in these stupid woods," her love in the father in the father in the father in the father never wandering in these stupid woods," her wandering in these stupid woods," her love in the father in the fath he carelessly threw up a few small silver coins:
"Heads win," said he with a smile, "I will
wait upon the keeper to morrow."
"Five weeks before Stephen Hurst left E

> vised Miss Erskine to use her influence to prevent the accifice.

"Let the girl marry some steady, honest young man in her own station," he said; she will have a chance of happiness then. If she marries Stephen Hurst, she will be wretched for life."

Miss Erskine tried her influence, and Sir Ralph and Lady Erskine tried theirs, but all in vain; when did love ever listen to reasimple Magdalen Burns became Stephen Auret's wife.

CHAPTER III.

The histy, unequal marriage made no sensation. Few knew anything of Mr. Hurst, except that he was one of the gentlemen who visited the Hall, The beautiful girl who lived in the quitt's eclusion of Brynmar woods was known and admired; no one expressed any surprise at hearing that she had married a gentleman from London." One or two simple, honest young keepers sighed, and wished they had been more favored by forune. Donald Burns and his wife were divided between sorrow and joy-sorrow at losing the light of their home; joy that their te uviful daughter had married a real gentleman, a friend of Lord Hutton's.

Mass Erskine was the only one reach it to blush and to glow. Here was a felt keen, unequalled regret; she had pure, innocent young heart. He could teach it to love. All that he said to himself as the Lord Hutton and in the could teach the said to himself as the lord Hutton and the could teach the said to himself as the lord the said the said to himself as the lord the said th Lord Hutton spoke in such strong child. erms of Mr. Hurst, that she knew Man until he, to attract her attention, spoke; then it would be better for her foster-sister to Magdalen Burns raised her eyes to his face, die than to become the wife of a man utterly and in that one look met her fate. He asked reckless and without principle; even high words passed between the two, who had the Hall, and she replied; then gradually he hitherto felt nothing but kindness for each drew from her her name and her simple little history. Nothing could be better, he said to himself. There was no one to interfere while himself. There was no one to interfere while going to marry had long been one of Lord the Hall, Hutton's chosen friends, for which retort the heiress naver pardoned her. Stephen Hurst married the beautiful, simple

country girl, and took her to London. He established her in third-rate lodgings in Pimlico. When fortune favored him he supplied her liberally with money; when it frowned he contented himself by abusing her. He was not naturally a cruel man; he would never rejoice in torture for torture's sake, but he was selfish and egotistical, mean and false. As much as he could love anything he loved the fair, sweet young wife whose loving worship never abated, even when poverty and want pressed sorely upon them; and though he cursed her in a passionate moment for being a tie upon him, yet he was always to her a king among men. But her dream of happiness was soon ended. She never saw Stephen Burst as he really was, but she had seen enough to perceive there was no hope of a peaceful or happy life with him. In her sweet, womanly, gentle way she tried to remonstrate with him, to persuade teach him some of the sweet and holy lessons she had learned in the little church by Brynmar woods; but he laughed her to scorn. in good humor he contented himself with ridiculing everything good and pure; when angry he would pour out a flood of blasphemous ideas and words that frightened the gentle girl, who had been taught to reverence all that he scoffed and sneered at.

It was some sime before she discovered that he had no source of income save what he do rived from gambling and betting. It was a bitter sorrow to her. She implored him to try some honest method of living; she offered to work for him, but he only laughed at her ideas, and told her when he could afford it he should open a gambling solion at

B fore long he did so, and then the real terture of hor life began for Magdelen Burst. The change was cruel from the bonny woods of Brynmar, from flowers and trees, from the happy, peaceful cot-tage life, to the narrow atrect, and the close, stifling rooms of the little house. When the hot gas was all lighted, and no sound could be heard save the rattling of dice and the angry murmurs of excited men, she would sit and dream of the home she had left, of the evening sky with its pale, gleaming stars, of the night wind whispering amid the trees, of the sleeping flowers and birds, of the little brooks that sung all night, and of the beautiful hush and calm that fell upon the woodsthat scene so different in its beauty and purity from this.

Still, her love never abated, never wearied or grew less; she hoped against hope. But a greater trial was coming. Stephen Huret nemed all at once to lose his good luck. He never touched a card without losing he grew moody and irritable, then desperate and in an evil hour he fell into the lowest depths. He forged the name of a young nobleman who had frequently played at his house. The forgery succeeded, and the suni of money he obtained was a large one; but orimes which the law punishes most severely. Then, when the world justly fell from him, when good and bad alike looked with abborrence upon him, he learned the value of

Magdalen Hurst clung to him still. Others might believe him guilty—he might be con-demned and punished—it made no difference to her, he was her king, though a fallen one. Woman-like, she loved him even more tenderly and truly in his adversity than she had done in his prosperity. Others lamed him; she knew how he had been tempted; she made a hundred excuses for him, even while she deplored his crime. When the day of his trial came, men gazed with wonder on the beautiful white face, so full of auguish and despair. Her eyes never left him, and her lips quivered with every word that told against him. When snow the truth."

given, one long, low ory, never forgotten by
"She does love me," replied Stephen those who heard it, rang through the court, and Magdalan Hurst felt as one dead. ....

Something like a sharp quiver of pain passed over Stephen Hurst's fact as he saw this; but even the heavy sentence had not power to quell his light, trifling, thoughtless spirit. He bowed almost gayly to jarge and jury, could not even understand the light in which Magdalen viewed his orine.
To him it was a piece of "unheard" of had luck"—an "ill turn of the tide"—a " misfor. tune!" but he never called it a sin or an

Five weeks before Stephen Hurst left England little Hilda was born; he only saw her wait upon the keeper to morrow.

And that was the man Magdalez Hurst once. What there was of a better nature in him was touched when his fair young wife the cottage no one ever knew. When Lord Hutton heard that his random friend was to good impulse vanished almost before he kiss. od the little face. He made his wife promise that she would come to him if she could, and she intended at any cost to keep her word.

Magdalen Hurst never knew how the day passed that took her husband away. It was one long dream of unutterable anguish, Awakening from it she found herself clone in the great city of London-alone, save for her little child. She would not go home, where they would talk continually of the man she loved, where every idle word utter. ed against him would pierce her loving, faithful heart; so for three years Magdelau emained in the great city, working hard to aintain herself and her child. During that

Donald Burns and his wife died. Mits Erskine, who married Lord Hutton, returned with him from abroad, and went to Brynmar. Then Magdalen received a letter from her husband, begging her to go out to him; but she had not the means. She tried to save money, but found it impossible out of her small earnings. Another year cassed, and then Magdalen put saide her pride and went back to Brynmar. She found her foster eister, Lady Hutton, in the bitterest depths of sor. row; her husband and little child, to whom she was passionately attached, were both drowned by the upsetting of a beat upon the bank and saw them die before her eyes, unable to render them the least assistance. She saw her little daughter's golden head disappear in the dark, cold water; she saw her hus-

Many suns rose and set before Lady Hut. ton saw anything again; and on the very day that her husband and child were brought home to Brynmar to be buried, Magdalen Hurst reached the little cottage where her simple, happy childhood had been spent.

band struggle in vain to save himself and his

To be continued.

A GENERAL TIE-UP

of all the means of public conveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the employés, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the general tie-up of his system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected, a tornid or sluggish liver will produce serious ment and better care. It too long neglected, a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of kidney and liver diseases, malarial trouble and chronic dyspepsis. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets re a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are proud, sure and effective, pleasant to take, and positively harmless. barmless.

The only way to shine, even in this false world, s to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may he a thick crust, but in the course of time truta will find a place to break through.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

Always buy the best because it is the cheapest in the end, and not only is Burdeck Blood Bitters the best medicine known for all chronic diseases of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Blood, but it is really the cheapest, as it needs less to cure and cures more quickly than any other remedy.

How happy is that faithful and prudent man who, in his every fault, does not hesitate to chastise himself by hearty contrition, and exa teriorly by a good contession and works of satisfaction.

THANKFUL.

Some time ago being very greatly troubled with colds and coughing, I went to the drug store and got Hagyard's Poetoral Balsam. In a short time I was well. I have found it a sure cure and am thankful that I used it, and now would not he without it. E. A. Schaefer, Berlin, Oat.

Employment, which Gallen calls "nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness that indolence is justly considered the mother of misery.

PREVAILING SICKNESS.

Rheumatism, Neurelgia, Sore Throat, Inflammations and Congestions are most prevalent at this season of the year. Hagyard's rellow Oil is the best external and internal remedy for all these and other troubles.

We demand that men may have a complete enjlyment of their lives, and we must show by our example that we demand it, not to satisfy our personel passions, but for mankind in general; that what we say from principle and not from passion, from c nviction and not from desire — Tchernychewsky.

#### For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

Medical and scientific akili has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Cenery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is



It fills a place heretofore uncompled, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of hervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the has shown that the usual remedies do normenu setrain and paralysis of the nurvous system.

Recommended by professional and, business men.

Bend for circulars and the strength of the professional for circulars and the strength of the stren

WELLS RICHARDSON&CO., Proprietors

ever thought of celling the heiress of Bryn- less, but you have taught her to love you; and mar a beauty. Despite the difference of it you do not marry her and make her happy. cloud that hat fallen over it is a dark one \_ rank and position, there was a warm attach . I will follow you - even to the hold . and left the dick in party will have a manuar gayly at large annuary, and the fall in the dick in the large annuary and in the large annuary annuary and in the large annuary annuary annuary and annuary annuary annuary annuary annuary annuary will follow you even to the 10.1 is and a middle the dick in tell unmoved the bulk to the collection of the will be supported in the collection of the colle second and parties over a standard and the to secure the following the property of the secure of the 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 

WEITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

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WANT OF LEISURE FOR WOMEN. (con)治疗 Eulerican I

gusy Sundays - Saving Not Earning - Preoc cupation-over-Fastidiousness-The Yearly, Holiday.

Certainly, one of the worst things that cur hasy age has to complain of is the want of liture for women. For working women, we mean, for is not the house-mother or the managing elder sister as worthy of the title as the girl that scrubs the floors or she who waits upon the public behind a counter? The servant can have a change of scene and employment when it so pleases her; she can even take "a month of now and then, and if she is particularly thrifty may even treat herself to an annual summer holiday of two or three weeks, to relieve the drear monotony of existence. The shop girl has her Saturday afternoon, or should

shop-girl has her Saturday afternoon, or should have, and the long hours of Sunday quiet. But many, many mothers of a family have not even one hour in all the these. Some have not even one hour in all the Day of Rest to call their own. One cannot call that test where constant demands are liable to that test where constant demands are liable to made on time and patience in made on time and patience in invisidation, as well as affording a struggling be made on time and patience in the midst of the weariness that follows after the usual round of necessary household tasks and duties that come on Sunday as well as any other day. Three meals have to be prepared and served on that day as well as on any of the days that follow or precede it. In fact the Sunday dinner is generally the one on which most pains is expected to be expended. On that day also the children are supposed to be cluthed with more than usual care, and to be to clothed with more than usual care, and to be more decorous in behaviour than on the other rictous six. This also taxes heavily the nerve power of the anxious mother. On that day the father, freed from the heavy On that day the father, freed from the heavy strain of the week, expects with reason a double share of comfort and quiet in his home—and does not expect in vair, for he has them, but at what a cost! I have often heard overworked mothers of families say that Sunday was the hardest day of the week. What wonder that Monday, coming just after, the traditionary most dubious. washing day, with all its worry and burry, and in many cases its hasty accambled dinners of Sunday's surplus warmed over, in order to make more time for the eternal washing, have given Monday the worst name in the calendar. And in order to give added there is hot Tuesday, toiling after with its triumphs to be achieved over mangle and ironing board. Then baking, polishing, sweeping and retubing days follow in succession, till Sunday comes again, the day of rest for all but

the Lousekeeper. SAVING, NOT EARNING.

There is one most distressing thing about women's work in the household. Being non-productive, that is, not bringing in an immediate recognition in the shape of a moneyacknowledgement of its performance, as other work does it is apt to be rated low. Also having rollimits fixed to it in regard to time it is en carried to an injurious extent. In regard to these two points as serving to illustrate them two instances, one read in a newspaper, the other from personal observation occur to me. A philant ropist working among the poor hap-pening to question a little boy as to how the toy's own home was supported, received for answer that his father and he (the lad) answer that his latter and he this supported the house out of their earnings—telling with pride what those earnings were. "And your mother—what does she contribute?" "O mother—her work is worth nothing." Yet, by patient questioning, the philanthropist found that the despised labor of the woman—despised merely because it was done at home and for her own family, therefore without money compen-ration was equal to or beyond that of man and

by put together.
The other instance was concerning the wife of a wealthy manufacturer—a kind and amiable | profanation?" of a weatthy manufacturer—a kind and amiable woman, a devoted wife, a loving mother, enjoy-ing in the afternoon of life all the comforts of a laxurious home, the companionship of congenial friends, with a sufficiency of household help to means, with a summency of nonsearch help to ensure her freedom from all harassing cares. Yet she was in ill health, used cold water only as a beverage at meals, eschewing tea and coffee astimulants in which she could not safely indulge. A mysterious ailment tortured her. She suspected cancer, as it was hereditary in her family. Her bloodless countenance bespoke her anemic condition. In order to divert her mind from the terrible foreboding that had taken possession of her, I spoke of the blessings she was in possession of, dwelling on her almost entire freedom from household care. "Oh, yes," said she, "but it was not always so. For, years after I was married, as we were in anything but prosperous circumstances, I worked hard day and night alike. I was often up till two o'clock and night alike. I was often up thi two ociocs, and sometimes long after, mending the clothes of the family and doing other work as well. It seems as it I did nothing but work all those years." "Here," thought I, "is the reason of all this physical exhaustion and mental depression of the physical exhaustion and mental depression." sion. But I was silent. She lived for years after this, in ill-health always, but cheerful and thoughtful for others through it all, until one day she dropped dead at the door of her own home of heart disease—that sometimes tardy but sure releaser of the overwrought.

PRESCRIPATION.

Cheerful society is one of the best cures for despondency, but it has little chance to do its work where the mind is preoccupied. The immediate pressure of care must be removed betore association with others can do its perfect work. The relation sought in this way must be work. The relation sought in this way must be of a congenial kind. To a simple, loving nature the magnetism exercised by the personal presence of friends may be all-sufficing. Not so with the more elevated natures. Here art steps in to exert a nobler charm over the mind, while satisfying the heart. But, after all, in some crises in life, in severe bereavement for instance, or intense bodily suffering, the three divine sisters, Music, Poetry and Painting, are nowerless to soothe, and the human heart looks powerless to soothe, and the human heart looks longingly for human sympathy, or, sadder still, gazes with stoic fortitude into its own ruined

This mental pre-occupation is most disastrous to peace of mind. And it is so hard to shake off. It is the wailing minor chord that strives to make itself heard amid the exultant clash of the triumphal march. Mrs. Payser, with the "cheese on her mind, lives not in "Adam Bede" alone; but in the world at large, and bears a latless part in many a merrymaking.

OVER-FASTIDIOUSNESS. Women add a great deal to their own burdens by over fastidiousness. Sometimes it is well to easily pleased; to take comfort in a cottage if one cannot have splendor in a palace. Let us think less of the over-adorning of our houses and of our bodies and make more of our chances for of our bodies and make more of our chances to solid comfort in our homes. There is a great deal of durable enjoyment to be got out of the common things of life. Let us not make too curious enquiries into the antecedents of our servants. Why should not personal service be conducted on a business basis as well as any other avocation in life? A lady once remarked, the properties as with for amploying a on being remonstrated with for employing a char-woman, who, poor thing, did not bear an untarnished reputation. "I don't know whether she's good or not; I know her work's good." After all, should we not rather lend a helping hand to lift a hapless sister from the mire, out of which she is trying to rise, than push her back

THE YEARLY . HOLIDAY.

One very good custom is getting more preva-lent every year even in the humblest classes.

ers of South

take a holiday at once. But each can have a pretty good time of it for a few days in the year, if all the others will but help by shoulderyear, it an others will out help by shouldering some part of the load of care that has dropped for a while from the absent one. And when,
the load is again taken upon the patient
shoulders see that your bearing of it even for so
short a time has lightened; it in some measure,
even if it be only by the exercise of a timely
precaution or a wise forethought that may bear
feture frustage. future fruitage

CONTRACTOR STANDARD CONTRACTOR

THE HOUSE SERVANT SUPERSEDED. Considering the difficulties experienced by housekeepers in securing competent help for indoor savvice, it is small wonder that the question of obtaining efficient outside help should be fast becoming a most important one.

Progress in this matter will of course be very

gradual, as household traditions are among the most long-lived of their kind. Wet even they must give way before the onward march of civilization, and even this century may see the house servant superseded, and a stranger ruling or serving, as the case may be, in her stead.

Already the cares and responsibilities of

management are more numerous and less ous-ceptible of amelioration than those of servitude. Such a state of affairs cannot last long. There is much to be said in favor of a new order of things. Let us here glauce at a few points that may strike the interested observer.

THE WORKING WOMAN OF TO-DAY.

jurisdiction, as well as affording a struggling sister the means of rising out of the grasp of poverty, without absolute desertion of some humbler home.

A young girl in these days, when personal service is in such eager demand and is so well rewarded, is always sure of a place and welcome in any family if she but bring with her a good name, ability to learn and willingness to improve. But smong the married women of the poorer classes a grast ber to further advancement and bettering of their position is placed. It is she whom this movement will chiefly benefit, and all who have the welfare of humanity at heart must rejoice at the prospect

most dubious.

The widening and elevating of woman's sphere can only be attained by her own efforts worthily put forth. It is, therefore, plain that liberty to act in any given direction, with certainty of recognition of such action, in the only universally acknowledged manner, namely, by the payment of a money-compensation for honest work, will eventually be productive of incalculabla good to the worker, and of corresponding

benefit to the employer.

The increased weight laid upon the working woman's shoulders, by giving her scope for the employment of her energies cutside of her own home circle. will be compensated for by the comfort and luxuries—for even the very poor will have some of the good things of this world if they can—luxuries which the money arearned can purchase for her and for those dear to her. How much harder it is to sit by helpless and hapeless, while those dependent on one's exertions sicken and die perhaps for want of the very food that the earth produces so bounteously, let those tell who have so suffered.

It is a sad fact that the families of the poor

are as dependent, or even more so, upon the exertions of the motheras upon those of the father. Or if the father is gone, how doubly hard is the lot of the poor mother and her helpless brood. Of a certainty such mothers often raise noble sons, yet the pampered house menial in the hall of the great have, as society is at present con-stituted, a larger share in this world's abundance than they.

AN EREONHOUS IDEA.

"But," some will say, "will not the importa-tion into the household of outside help completely destroy the idea so long and sacredly cherished of home as home, as a ballowed circle, inside of which the stranger's step wer

protanation?"

"Not so," we reply. "What is the present system of employing house servants but 'an importation of house-help?" True, it has had its evils, grievous and many; but these have arisen because unwise restrictions on liberty arisen because unwise restrictions on liberty and unnatural methods have been adopted. We hire a servant, we give her food, lodging, wages, we try to make her comfortable in all the material needs of life, but we cannot contract to give her a home, we cannot make her one of our own family. A stranger she is, and a stranger she remains, be her stay large a phore trades. long or short under our roof. Her home is else-where. We have no right to insist that it shall be with us, though this pleasant fiction is some-times artfully put forth to influence unsophisticated and impressionable natures. The bar of social and intellectual caste forever forbids the unrestrained intercourse which is in the very atmosphere of home relations. No sentimental rhodomontade can alter that. The house servant is, and has always been, a foreign element, and must to remain."

A BENEFICIAL CHANGE.

After all the change would not be so very radical. The same individuals who are now employed, and a vast number of others would be benefitted by the altered conditions under which they would work. The complicated domestic machinery would work more smoothly because it would be more evenly guided by the higher intelligence that is now wasted in what requires neither skill nor tact, and thus the power of numbers would solve one of the most vital questions of the age.

EASTER EGGS Can be beautifully colored by Diamond Dyes.
The expense is trifling, as a small portion of a
dye package colors a dozen eggs. Most druggists sell Diamond Easter Dyes four colors in
one package. Only 10 cents. The colored eggs
can be safely caten.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Health's Defences. - None save the strongest can with impunity pass through the sudden transitions from wet to dry, from cold to mugey weather so prevalent during the autumnal and early winter months. Influenza, bronchitis, cough, sore throat, or quinsey will attack those most watchful of their health; but they can readily arrest any of these complaints by rubbing Holloway's Oletment twice a day upon the skin over the effected parts, and by assisting its corrective action with appropriate doses of his Fills. This well-known, safe, and easy mode of treatment efficiently protects the invalid both from present and future danger without weakening or even disturbing the system in the slightest degree.

Della having accepted Richard's offer of marriage, the romantic lover exclaimed:
"Oh, my darling, my oup of joy is full—very
full!"—at which a red-nosed man, who just then came staggering round the corner of the garden fence, solemnly said: "That's all very well, young man. If your oup is full, let 'er be full, but don't you go to chargin' places with the cup, an' get full yourself."

FITS: Il Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981 Arch St., Phila. Pa. 25 G

A facetious bishop went to preach, a charity sermon a short time ago in an Illinois church. The resident clargy man, who was very young, received him, and, thinking to say something the taking of an number of lasses—
the dilars have to be spent of course, but in most cases the benefit derived far exceeds the value of the money paid for it. Unless the means at the bishop replied: "Tut, tut, my young which immediately relieve of the money paid for it. Unless the means at disposal are very large, the whole family cannot friend. Didn't I come to raise the wind!"

PREPARE YE THE WAY. BY M. W. SALFORD.

"I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness; make straight the way of the Lord."—St.

The people were curious, and asked : - "Who The man who is presching in fair Bethany?"
So they sent off the Pharisess, Priests and Le

To ask him concerning his baptismal rites : 'Art thou Christ? Art thou Elias? Or who mayst thou be?'

Nor Christ, nor Elias, nor Prophet," said he; "But the voice of one crying, 'Prepare ye the

way;
The Kingdom of God is upon you to-day,
The crooked make straight and the rough ways make plain, And all flesh shall see God's salvation again.' But One is amongst you, whom ye do not

know, A greater than I. One to whom I bend low; He will grant, what I preach, the remission of

The Christ who is coming. Oh, listen to him.'

I have had catarrh for twenty years, and used all kinds of remedies without relief. Mr. Smith druggist, of Little Falls, recommended Ely's Cream Balm. The effect of the first applica. tion was magical; it allayed the inflammation, and the next morning my head was as clear as a bell. One bottle has done me so much good that I am convinced its use will effect a permanent cure. It is scothing, pleasant and easy to apply, and I strongly urge its use by all sufferers.—Geo. Terry, Little Falls, N. Y.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS...

"SUB," Carbonear, Newfoundland .- The District of Muskoka comprises an area of 5,300 equate miles in the northern part of the Province of Ontario, west and partly north of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. The greater portion is heavily timbered. Some parts are rocky and rich in minerals. There are sections of the best farming lami, and the whole region is well watered with lakes and atreams. Full information can be obtained on application to the Crown Lands Department at Toronto, with terms of settlement, etc. There are Catholic settlements in the district and settlements where Orange lodges abound. We would not venture to advise you where to settle. Every place has its advantages and disadvantages, but as a general thing, a new country offers the best opportunities to men of energy with small capital. London, Ont., is a great railway centre, a good market town, and the centre of the finest agricultural country in Canada.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn steppes upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

An old tachelor, who had long sought to find a woman that, as he used say, "would be a fitting mate," at last found her in a railroad car, and took a seat by her side. She was young and innocent in appearance, and after a short time the tachelor softly whispered to her: "Are you married, my dear?"
"Me married?" she cried, in tones that rang through the car; "me married? No, but I've sued a feller for breach of promise?" The bachelor left the car at the first station it stopped at.

Jos. Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes:— Dr. Thomas' Eclestric Oil commands a large and increasing sale, which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of Rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved from pain."

Volapuk, the new international language. 100,000 students in Europe. Six periodicals attainment of our soul's eternal welfare.

The sacrifice of our will is the leave are striving to introduce it. was devised by Father Schleyer, a German are striving to introduce it.

WHY FORTUNE SMILED UPON AUGUSTA FILENE.

We heard that fortune had bestowed a smile upon Miss Augusta Filene, 2.037 Archer Ave., Chicago. She was found to be a bright and intelligent German girl, in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. Yes, I have been rather fortunate. I held one-tenth of ticket 73.185 in The Louisiana State Lettery, costing \$1, the drawing of which took place Jan. 10th, 1888, and drew \$5,000 The money was paid promptly. I expect to buy a house for mother and to live in, and you will know how thankful I am when I tell you that I am mother's only dependence."—Chicago (Illr.) Arkansaw Traveler, Feb. 11.

A truly great man once remarked that he did not wish, in leaving this world, that there should be found on him, from head to foot, a single farthing's worth of his own or of others. This man appreciated the truth that at the judgment seat of God it is not a big balance at one's banker that counts. At that bar it is the man with the assets of vitue that stands well, the man who in the few days of this life commuted the material and temporal into the spiritual and eternal. He gave away and he finds that he has; while his brother when arraigned for sentence discovers that because he kent, he lost. The world is full of paradoxes; but with none graver than this.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT

Now means, turn out the waste which the hearty food and in door life of winter has left in the blood. Paine's Celery compound will do it. It cleanses the blood, and at the same time re-stores healthy action to the bowels, kidneys and

The oldest General of the United States army is William Selby Harney. He was born near Nashville, Tenp., in 1800, and entered the army in 1818. He was breveted Major-General on March 13, 1865.

WOMAN'S WORK.

WOMAN'S WORK.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a successful housekeeper, the first requisite is good health. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The enly remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee

Is there one whom difficulties dishearten—who bends to the storm? He will do little. Is there one who will conquer ?: That kind of man never arcan illa al carell

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for your running the risk of contracting inflammation which immediately relieves the throat and

# NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

CLASS D.

THE ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 18th of APRIL, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

\$1.00 PER TICKET.

25 cents PER TICKET. r on Monday and drawing. Cut it s street, Montreal, .= TICKETS THE in THI t the w r Tickets appears in every week, except i, E, Lefebvre, No. 1 for to S. Order WITER DER rm of Trus his forr c, and I money ,—This week, a せ思せ REMARKS,-Saturday of each vout and enclose it w

> Warranted Seed. I have founded my business on beller that the public are anxious to get their send directly from the grower. Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1828, FREE for every son and daughter of Adam. It is liberally illustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standards sed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Beet, Burbank and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard quash, Desphead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other public.
>
> JAMES. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

ADDRESS,

WORDS OF WISDOM.

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σi

We are intended for another world and another life. It is better to serve God than to rule the

GREGORYS

SEED

CATALOGUE

world. One grace draws another grace, and one vice another vice.

Sanctity and perfection consist not in fine words, but in good action.

If you are a Christian, show it, not only in word, but in reality by the deeds you do.

The greater a man appears in his own eyes,

acceptable offering we can make to God. There is much greater distance between sin and grace than between grace and eternal glory.

We owe all respect and honor to the priests of God, who are our superiors, and surpass us in dignity.

Our faith should be so firm that no misfortune could make us say or do anything contrary to it.—St Louis.

Our souls are like woed - the more they absorb the oil of humility and submission the sooner they will possess divine love.

Christ himself guides the barque of Peter For this reason it cannot perish, although He sometimes seems to sleep.—St. Antonious. If God had given us two souls, just as He has given us two feet or two eyes, and we were to lose one of them, we would take more care to save the other.

THE COMING COMET.

It is fancied by a grateful patron that the next camet will appear in the form of a huge bottle, having "Golden Medical Discovery" inscribed upon it in bold characters. Whether this conceit and high compliment will be verified, remains to be seen, but Dr. Pierce will continue to send firth that wonderful vegetable compound, and potenteradicator of disease. It has no equal in medicinal and health-giving properties, for imparting vigor and tone to the liver it cleansing and relieving the whole system. For scrofulous humors, and consumption, or lung scroiuls, in its early stages, it is a positive specific. Druggists.

A pompous school inspector, in addressing "advanced class" of a school, said: "Scholars, I have an impression—and, by the way, what is an impression?" "A dent the way, what is an impression?" in a soft spot," answered one of the pupils, at which the teacher exclaimed: "Come, come, children, no personal remarks," and the pompous inspector sat down.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Broachitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a posi-tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

At Providence, R.I., a number of toilet ar ticles, a writing desk, some fancy goods and a coat were found in an old tomb. Now those of an enquiring turn of mind are asking, had some tramp been making the sepulcher his abode? \_ \_\_\_\_ v rees will wai

There is no Evaporation or Deterioration of the lungs or consumption while you can lingstrength about Dr. Thomas Edectric Oil get Bickle's Auti-Consumptive Syrup. This infraedents of this incomparable autimedicine cores coughs, colds, inflammation of rheumatic and threat and ling remedy are
the lungs and all throat and chest troubles, not volatile, but fixed, pure and imperiabIt promotes a free and easy expectoration, able. Pein, lameness and stiffness are relieved by it, and it may be used with equal benefit externally and internally.

The second of th

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPU REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION—DEFEAT OF THE

Paris, March 30.-M. Laguerre proposed and M. P. Ellaten supported, the motion for urgency for the revision of the constitution. In

MINISTRY-BOULANGER'S CANDIDACY.

the course of the discussion several Bonapartists declared that they would support the demand in so far as it was an appeal to the M. Baudry D'Asson (Royalist) said he would

vote for the proposal supposing that it would tend to restore the legitimate monarchy, which alone would save France. Minister Viette asked the Chamber to await

**19 return** of **Premier Tirard** from the Sen before deciding.

M. Brisson said he was opposed to revision and alluding to Gen. Boulanger said that the satisfaction which would be offered by the

adoption of the measure ought not to be given to a person who had attacked the institutions of the country and talked of purging the Chamber. M. Clemenceau favored revision, saying that the constitution was not in accordance with the

rinciples of Republican Democracy. Minister Sarien urged the Chamber to reject the demand, declaring that it was essential that no new cause of troubles and difficulties be added

no new cause of produces and difficulties be added to those already existing.

M. Goblet thought that the revision of the constitution would not improve the situation, since the real remedy consisted in having a Government supported by the Republican majority, and capable of withstanding the numerous factions.

Premier Tirard, who had entered the House

during the debate, declared that he fully agreed with M. Sarien. If the Chamber decided to consider the urgency of the proposal, the Ministry would decline all re-ponsibility, as such action on the part of the Chamber would furnish a fresh argument in favor of the au-dacious manifestoes issued by the diamissed

general. The Chamber, after a short recess, reassembled at 9 p.m. Mr. Cuneo O'Rano, Bona-partiat, moved that the Cureaus to-morrow appoint a committee to prepare for the revision of the constitution. After a confused debate M. Desonnier, of the Left, urged the Chamber to await the formation of a new cabinet. M. D. Ornano's motion was rejected by a vote of 253 to 95, the Right cheering ironically. The Chamber then adjourned until 2 p m. to-morrow. The Cabinet Council met at the Elysee Palace at 9 p.m. The Senate has finally adopted the budget as modified by the Chamber of

Deputies.

The defeat of the Ministry caused a sensation in the Chamber. As soon as the vote was annunced M. Tirard departed for Elysee Palace. M. Laguerre proceeds to morrow for the de partment of Nord, where he will commence ar electoral campaign in favor of Gen. Boulanger.
The general himself will explain his programme at a banquet which will be given at Lille, the capital of the department.

"What ye sow, that shall ye also reap. if we sow good seed, we may confidently expect good results; hence, it behooves every man and woman to carefully consider where the best seed may be obtained. Seed that is warranted pure, fresh, and raised on his own farm, is what the veteran seed-grower, James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., offers the public, and his well-known integrity makes his warranty a valuable one. Send for his 1888 catalogue.

It is safer and easier to decline presents en tirely than to determine upon those which one may receive without danger, for it is not very easy for one who has commenced to accepthem to know where it is proper to stop.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Did you ever see, an elephant's skin? asked a school examiner of the class in natural history. "Yes, I have "cahouted a reatless boy at the foot of the class." Where?" asked the examiner. "On an asked the examiner. "On an elephant in the circus," yelled the boy.

WE LEAN ON ONE ANOTHER.

O come and listen while I sing A song of human nature! For high, or low, we're all akin, To every human creature;
We'ce all the children of the same;
The great—she "mighty Mother,"
And from the cradle to the grave,
We lean on one another.

It matters little what we wear, How high, or low, our station;
Wa're all alike—the slaves of sin,
And sons of tribulation.
No matter what may be the coar
With which our hearts we cover, Our hearts within are of one stuff, And linked to one another,

A fool's a fool, the world o'er, Whate'er may be his station; A snob's a snob tho' he may hold The sceptre of the nation.

And wisdom was ordained to rule. Tho' knaves saide may shove her, That all the human race might live, In love with one another.

A king may need our sympathy, For all his great attendance; For among men there's no such thing As perfect independance. The great is mighey England's heir, Poer Paddy is his brother! And from the cabin to the throne, We lean on one another.

The earth beneath's our common home. The heavens bending o'er us; And wheresoever we may turn. Eternity's before us. By pride and envy we have been But strangers to each other; But nature meant that we should lean

In love on one another. With Adam, from the bowers of blies, We all alike were driven ; And king and cadger at the last Must square accounts with heaven. We're all in need of sympathy, Tho' pride the fact may smother; And its as little's we can do— To comfort one another.

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absorbed lutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhoa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MR, BALFOUR'S LAND COURTS BILL. LONDON, March 27.-The debate on Mr.

Balfour's bill to expedite business in the Irish Land Courts, by appointing assessors to assist the judges was resumed in the Commons to-right. Lord R. Churchill arged the Government

to substitute for Mr. Balfour's bill, a larger measure bringing the machinery of land litt-gation in Ireland under one body to be actuated by the policy and managed by one staff, which should deal both with the purchase and valuation of lands and the subject of rents. The present machinery was complicated and expensive, and was characterized by insanity and unreason. (Cries of Hear! hear!) If the Government did not deal quickly with the settlement of the claims of the tenants, the land troubles would in-

erease greatly.
Mr. T. W. Russell also spoke against the

bill. Mr. Balfour contended that the bill would enable the Land Court to deal more rapidly with the pending arrears, and would give greater elasticity to the work of the courts. The proposals were designed to meet the views of the Opposition. If they did not meet with approval he would withdraw them, but he thought the best course would be to allow the bill to be read the first time.

Mr. Gladstone approved the introduction of the bill, without pledging his ultimate approval of the measure. The bill was then read a first time, and the

House adjourned until April 5th. Will be found an excellent remedy for sick

hoadache. Carter's Little Liver Pills, Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

If the traveler could "ride with the sun" he could go around the world in twenty-four hours without losing any time. But he cannot ride with the sun, and at each place west of the starting point he finds himself later by four minutes for every degree of longitude by which the place is west of that point. So when he arrives at the starting point, after olroumnavigating the world, he has traveled weatward just 360 degs., his watch being put back four minutes for each degree, in order that he may keep the time of the places he visits. So when he gets to a point 360 dege. west of his starting point his time is just twenty-four hours behind that of the starting point. Persons going around the world from west to east gain four minutes for each degree traveled, so that when they have gone about the earth they are twenty-four hours ahead of the time of their starting point. It is on this fact that Jules Verne's "Around the World in

Eighty Days" is founded. A HOST OF BODILY TROUBLES are engendered by chronic indigestion. These, however, as well as their cause, disappear when the highly accredited invigorant and alterative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, is the agent employed for their removal. A regular habit of body, and a due secretion and flow of bile, invariably result from its persistent use. It cleanses the system from all irregularities, and restores the weak and broken down constitution to bealth and strength.

A Swedish boy fell into a well at Templeton. Cal. The well was fifty feet deep and it was expected that the fall would certainly kill him. But when taken ont he protested that he wasn't hurs a bit.

Mrs. Deleste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is re-

quired. The ruthless spirit of the age has invaded the Old South Church, Boston, whose spire will soon be crowned with a cluster of electric lights. This would be regarded as sacrilege by the old-timers.

A Pennsylvania woman kept her husband away from a certain saloon in rather a novel manner. She trapped a skunk and flung it into the place, and even the proprietor, who is a great home body, decided to take a week-

off.

The Christian school is the nursery of morality. and virtue, as well as secular knowledge,

•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY the Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal. Canada.

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761 Craig Street, Montreal

Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST or TRUE WITNES will receive, one of our splendid Litho. Pictures, grouping Gladstone Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 4, 1888.

Ir is announced that the Marquis of Lansdowne will leave Canada about the end of May.

CHAMBERLAIN has got his reward for his services as Fisheries Commissioner-a photo of Her Majesty. Was it a postage stamp? That would be a perfectly fitting expression of the amount of royal favor he deserves.

THE craze of Boulangerism excites the sorrow of all true friends of France. It seems that the old passion of hero worship, which gave vitality to the gory gauzinesss of Napoleonism, still survives and may again, as in the past, lead the French nation to disaster and humilia-

ME. FLOOD's retaliatory bill, introduced in to Congress yesterday, is precisely the sert of reply which we expected would be given at Washington to Sir John's exhibition of bad faith in the House of Commons on a recent notorious occasion. Canadian farmers will now understand how they have been cheated by the Government at Ottawa. Between "Prohibition" at home and "Retaliation" abroad, the Lord help the farmers of Canada.

A MINISTERIAL crisis in France is not usually an event to cause astonishment. Unfor unstely they have been too frequent of late years. But such which has just occurred and resulted in the resignation of M. Tirard is of unusual importance, inasmuch as it involves a revision of the constitution, which has been found out of accord with the principles of democracy. France appears to be getting more Republican with every change.

Could anything be more absurd than the contention of the senior Tory organ that because the Liberals desire reciprocity with the United States they are untrue to Canada? The truth of the matter is that Sir John Macdonald has fenced the country round in the interests of as well as opportunities for intercourse with the monopolies and the boodlers of the Tory party; outside world. Nevertheless, the limitations therefore they are naturally excited at any attempt to free the country from the system of plunder they have established.

Tony journalists who all along have assumed that Mr. Purcell had no right to take his seat in the Commons, while they insisted on the legality of the six months' limitation in election trials, must feel as if they could crawl into a very small hole since the decision of the Suprome Court of Canada in the Glengarry appeal case. They now see how very difficult it is to argue on both sides of a question and keep up an ave age rate of common sense and consist-

STUDENTS of American history will find no difficulty in foretelling the ultimate result of the conflict in Canadian politics now gradually coming to a head. Commercial Union advanced by the Canadian party has been met by Imperial federation, coming from the pro-English Tory party. The s'ruggle is an old one. It was fought out by the thirteen colonies over a hundred years ago, and, if it must be renewed in Canada, a like result to that which then was obtained will suraly be achieved. This country is too vast, the spirit of American institutions too firmly entrenched to permit the idea of ratrogression, subserviency and abasement ever taking root on the St. Lawrence or north of the

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, after any amount of wriggling, has been compelled to formally surrender to the demands of Manitoba, as express ed by Mr. Greenway. The Prairie Province will not be allowed to have free railway access to the States and Territories on her southern border. The destruction of the monopoly barrier to commercial intercourse thus accomplished, must be accepted as another great stride towards continental free trade. Other barirers must go down in time. There may be a fight to the workshop, provide for his feeding over each in turn, but that the final result will be and healthy dwelling, aid him in all their entire abolition, no one can doubt who tudies the situaticn.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Quebec contemporary takes a sensible view of the questions connected with the improvement of the St. Lawrence route. Among other things he suggests that, if the people of Montreal will give Quebec friendly help in getting their bridge, Quebec people, instead of thwarting them in their efforts to obtain benefits for Montreal, should help them all they can and prove to them they are not jealous of their prosperity, but rather wish them Godspeed. But Quebec must be treated by the Government on as favorable a basis as Mon. treal. If Montreal is to be made a free port, Quebec must be made the same. The writer adds :-

"The deepening of the canala will benefit Quebec as much as Montreal. We hope the Government will not only deepen them, but make them tree after the example of the S ... 2. New ing of our bridge, let them assume the channel debt, it won't hurt us and the Montreal people say it will benefit them-we have no objection.'

Grip has an excellent cartoon in its last number. Sir Richard Cartwright is represented holding the scales with the arguments thereon for and against Reciprocity. The interests of 90 per cent. of the Canadian people weight down the interests of 10 per cent. thereof. Sir Charles Tupper stands blindfolded with a bandage on which is written "Monopoly influence" while Sir Richard exclaims: "Throw off that bandage if you want to see the facts." In the foreground John Bull appears on his knees with a paper in his hands on which is written: Reciprocity between Canada and the United States would serve Britain's highest political interest and prove to be her material gain as well. In the background Sir John Macdonald is represented in a tree shaking down the nuts to a lot of hogs labelled "Monopoly." A more exactly truthful picture of the situation could not be drawn.

VERY UNGENEROUS, very unjust, is the cry now raised by enemies against the Mercier Government because there is no English-speaking Protestant holding a portsolio in the Cabinet. Is it not a fact that the Englishspeaking Protestants of the province refused to elect one of their number as a supporter of Mr. Mercier? As a matter of fact he has had no choice. Mr. Ross was the only available English-speaking Protestant, and he was taken into the Cabinet. When the Protestants elect a Liberal supporter of the Government worthy of the position Mr. Mercier will only be too glad to give them the desired representation. But if they persist in their hostility what can they expect? Nevertheless Mr. Mercier has frequently gone cut of his way to do things whereby he might assure the Protestant minority expense. We hope the law will be amended that he was anxious to serve their interests in accordance with the prayer of the petition. every way possible, consistent with right and justice. In the matter of the Protestant Insane Asylum he has demonstrated his generosity and good will towards Protestants. The attempt to get up the religious cry now is nothing but the in France, contributes in the Journal d'Agriculwicked device of the disgruntled boodlers who Mr. Mercier drove from power.

#### A TORY ANNEXATIONIST.

The Gazette was the last paper in which we should look for an article on annexation since it advocated annexation in 1849. But its issue of to-day shows that in spite of itself it still holds to the old ides. In its ashes lies the wonted fires. Every argument it produces in advocacy of the union of Newfoundland with the Daminion applies with double force to the union of the Dominion with the United States. Let us take the latter part of the Gazette's article and prove the case by substituting a word here and there. Thus:-"Whatever other effects the admission of Can-

ada into the American Union would have on the population of this important country it would, we believe, modify for good the relations of the two sections of the continent. The presence of representatives of both peoples in the Congress at Washington would have a liberalizing tendency both to them and, indirectly, to their constituents. In an admirable account given some time ago by Dr. Wesley Mills of his observations in a small insolated community, the effects, moral and physical, of seclusion from the rest of mankind were strikingly described. Of course, there is considerable difference between Canada and the States in extent and population and body in the one case are felt to some extent in the other, and annexation would mean smancipation and enlargement. Whoever compares the commercial and industrial classes in the older provinces to-day with those classes as they were before 1867 will have no trouble in arriving at the same conclusion. And if the depressing monotony of provincialism besets small continertal communities, the isolation of colonial life is still more paralyzing in itselfects. Union is strength from every point of view. The United States will never be complete till the Dominion is one of its constituent parts. The day of its admission has been delayed, but that it is destined ultimately to be comprised in the federation of North America no Canadian statesman ever doubted. There are, of course, serious questions to be settled before the work is accomplished, but neither Catholic nor Protestant, Frenchspeaking nor English-speeking, need have the slightest fear that any rights or privileges which they now possess will be in any way jeopardized by the admission of the Dominion into the American Union."

WORKINGMEN'S SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Whatever may be the objections raised in some quarters to the Paris exhibition of 1889, there are some features connected with it which command the attention of the industrious. The Department of Social Economy is especially worthy of respect, and furnishes a hint which should not be lost on the Government of Canada, which has assumed an attitude of supposed friendship towards the working classes. It has been of 1371 of the clause granting to Germany all pression the people of this country turned arranged to show the workingman in all the acts of his life, from infancy, the institutions which guide and protect his first steps, direct | Fatherland. It is impossible to foretell what termed "Incidental Protection" by Sir Alex. | county was given an opportunity of declaring his instruction and education, accompany him 1893 will effect. Neighboring agricultura the different circumstances of his life, assist him in all cases of sickness or accident. sustain and comfort his old age and provide for his last rites, and all this without giving him any trouble or hardship and sorn. pulously respecting his liberty. There will be a sort of workingman's community where will be united all the institutions belonging to his life. In the centre will be erected a club, which, if the workingmen properly un derstand their own interests, will be an asscciation of syndicates to discuss questions of vital importance; here and there dwellings of different kinds, showing attempts which have been made to aid him in becoming a householder; in one corner a popular restau\_ rant, in another a temperance café, further a dispensary, and in a large gallery pictures and engravings will meet the eye of the vis- to the frontier of Canada." It also refers to that speech came the formula: "Reciprocity Commons. Thus this great question was fully

cooleties got up by workingmen and municipal influence, and, in this aim for amusement, there will be shooting matches and gymnastics for the improvement of limbs, one of the principal aims of this institution. There will be exercises every day, and these emusements will form one of the great attractions of the exhibition of social economy on the "Esplanade des Invalides." The greatest possible number of workingmen will be got together and attracted to the exhibition, where the masters themselves will teach and see what others have done towards aiding workmen. This coular demonstration will be of great benefit and will serve the highest interests of every country. - Super

#### NEWSPAPER LIBELS.

The petition now before Parliament praying for amendments to the law of libel suggests the following alterations::-

1st. That Plaintiff's be required to give ecurity for costs.

2ad. That newspapers be granted the right to apologize before an action can be taken. 2rd. The venue to be fixed in the province where the alleged likel was published.

4th. Proceedings not to be undertaken without having been submitted to the Attorney-General, who shall decide whether there is sufficient cause to take the case for trial to another province.

All these points are fair to the newspapers and to the public whose interests are to be guarded. The present law iz antiquated and actually gives anyone, no matter how characterless, power to persecute the press and put honest ournalists to endless trouble and

THE COMING COMMERCIAL CRISIS. Mr. Lecouteux, writer on political economy ture Politique a strong article on the question of duties and commercial treaties, which has attracted much attention, and commends itself to the consideration of patriotic and practical legislators. In tracing the evils his country is suffering from over production in industrial departments, and from foreign competition, especially in agricultural produce, to the unjust and unequitable system of duties so long established, and which in reality protects foreign, to the detriment of home agriculture, the author sees only one way of putting an end to this ab. normal and disastrous state of things. The measures he would adopt are drastic. He calls upon the Government to cancel all existing commercial treaties upon their expiration in 1892, each country being at liberty thenceforward to choose whatever system it pleases, and considers most advantageous; protection ism, free trade, or a modification of present treaties to meet the requirements of the times. On one point a'l nations agree; commercial treaties must cease; the question then arises, if the 1887 general tariff is to be adopted, what alterations must be made in it?

Considering the many various and important national and private interests at stake, the question is a serious one, and the conflict, when it comes, will rage fiercely, for it will have to settle the most important political and ecosomical problems of the day, the relations between capital and labor, and the adjustment of the balance of production and consumption, so long disturbed by protective regimer. Excessive industry, with all its attendant evils, overproductions, crises, stoppage of works, etc., carnot be continued with impunity, and ominous symptoms of people protesting against laws that eneverywhere. Mr. Lecouteux thinks the main evil of the present state of affairs is the want of markets for surplus production; this, added to universal competion and consequent reduction of prices, chokes the home trade, and the result is depreciation of capital, reduction of wages, and general discontent. He says as long as a manufacturing country exports all the manufactures it can find markets for, and imports such agricultural produce as it cannot raise itself. (for climatic or other reasons), all well and good: but when it opens its parts to the surplus of the agricultural produce of other courtries, which it raises, or can raise at home, it is a wrong policy, for it lowers the value of such produce and impoverishes the cultivator of the

To maintain the prosperity of the country, agriculture and industry should co-exist; other wise countries burdened with taxation, high rates of wages and heavy cost of production must succumb to those where the production is abundant, and its cost insignificant. M. Lecouteux contrasts the economical policy of Peel, Cavour and Rouher with that of Bismarck. who understood that "duty" was the mainstay of a nation's prosperity, and so consummated the unity of the German Zollverein by one general system of protective duty throughout all the territories of the German Confederation; it was by the sword, by the abolition of commercial treaties in 1892, and by imposing upon France the insertion in the treaty of Frankfort countries will demand the free, or all but free. other hand will demand similar facilities for the exportation of her manufactures. Hence conflicts will inevitably arise, and in that war of tariffs Europe will lower herself before the New World, and the latter can but gain whilst laughing at her dissensions.

JAY GOULD:

Legal proceedings are now in progress to compel that man of infinite rascalities, Jay Gould, to disgorge some of the many millions of which he has plundered the public. But the way he is catching it from the press which is not under his control is joyful reading to all who abhor triumphant villainy and wish to see it exposed and punished. The New York Herald styles him "the enemy of every American who respects himself from the Rio Grande

ကြောင်းလိုက်တွင် ကြောင်းသည်။ လို့သည်။ မြို့သည်။ မြို့သည်။ မြို့သည်။ မြို့သည်။ မြို့သည်။ မြို့သည်။ မြို့သည်။ မျ လေ့သည်။ မြို့သည်။ မျ

certs will be given by choral and instrumental gives him the following certificate of character : [ pulator nursed his phallic nose and grinned at name of the United States and injure American credit then twenty Benedict Arnolds. Arnold was a disgraced and defeated traitor. Gould is rich and thus far successful. Arnold was a traiter for revenge, ambition, disappointment. This mercenary wretch in human form menaces the nation's good name for money-dollars, only dollars, not even embition or revenge."

> The financial pirate, thus not inecourately described, is reported as saying the other day: 'My principle through life has been not to give one cast for blackmail, but millions for defense. Commenting on this utterance the Chicago Herald observes that, in the vocabulary of such thieves and boodlers ac Gould, Tweed, Shepard, Harper and Barthelomew, blackmail means restitution, and adds :- "Jay Gould should talk of his life-long principles to neonle who have short memories. His one conspicuous, life-long principle has keen to crush the weak, to despoil and deceive the masses, to corrupt legislatures and courts, and to betray and rob his friends. Reflection on this lund portrait of a man who

> is the product of modern business evolution forces us to the conclusion that crimes the most devilish and detestable can be and are committed under the name of business. Robbers and burglars, whose methods of plunder require personal skill and courage, are infinitely better in a moral sense than the scoundrels, who, under the mask of speculation, accumulate wealth after the manner of Jay Gould : or who, within a less extensive sphere, betray confiding friends, and, with buciness respectability, appropriate to themselves the earnings and savings of others.

Evidently the list of crimes punishable by law must be enlarged. The system which allows the vast interests of a continent and of millions of people to be manipulated by a Margrave like Cay Gould must be reconstructed. The thief who steals a dollar is rent to jail, but the rascal who steals a railway and. by financial juggling, destroys or enhances values to suit his own selfish purpose is called "a Napoleon of Finance."

There is consolation, however, in the reflection that, the evil having become gigantic beyoud measure, the emnipotent forces of the fence of international dislike. By so acting, commonwealth are coming into play for its overthrow and destruction.

#### "THE STANDING OFFER."

Sir John Macdonald's extraordinary conduct when Hon. Peter Mitchell raised the question of Canadian reciprocity on all articles placed on the free list by the United States Government has been widely commented on by the American press, and, we believe, closely observed at Washington. The section of the Customs Act | the Home Rule cause loses one of its strongest, to which Mr. Mitchell referred reads as follows :--

"Any or all of the following things, that is to say, animals of all kinds, green fruits, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barly, rye, oats, Indian cara, buckwheat and all other grain, four of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and catmeal and flour and meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, ish (asked or a neked) lost talked or a neked lost talke fish (salted or smoked) lard, tallo v, meats (fresh salled or smoked) and lumber, may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his entisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty n t exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when import-ed into Canada."

Sir John's contention that this clause known as "the Standing Offer," is only permissive not of which his table? Had been the guidance of the Standing Offer," is as shallow as it is dishonest. for many years, he soon attained to the position those distribution those distribution those distribution of having a knowledge of discussion knows that the Premier, his support. | advancing the hygenic improvements of the city. ers and his organs have never failed to cite this clause whenever the question of reciprocity was the death of his father and though not a frerich some and impoverish others, are visible raised. Can it be that all these years since the quest was a ways one of the most ready Act was passed, they were sheltering themselves and influential debators in the Irish party. b hind a sham statutory provision created to An episode in his career will ever render his deceive the Canadian people and mislead the United States Government? If Sir John's con- agrarian trials were in progress, Lord Spencer tention be sound, an affirmative answer is the another bureaucracy decreed that no voice should oaly one that can be given to this question.

But there is another explanation which annihas its laws. The clause quoted has reference to action by the Crown under the Statute, and whenever such is contemplated the word "inay" is invariably used, because the word "must' cannot be legally used to direct the action of the Crown in any case. Whenever an act says thing, provided some other thing is done, the and inflicted a fine of £500. word is understood as imperative. It is a limitation of the power of the Executive till certain understood events have taken place, whereupon the limitation is removed and the Executive is bound to carry out the expressed will of Parliament. It is sheer folly for Sir John to attempt to put any other construction on the words of the Statute, and the Minister of Justice only stand up to be laughed at when he enderses the false reading of his chief.

#### PUNIC FAITH.

Nover was the saying, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," more clearly demonstrated than in Canada at the present time. In the days of a universal commercial dethe concessions accorded to the most favored from the safe and truly Conservative policy importation into France of their surplus agriding raced Tory minister, hungry for contural produce of every kind. Franco on the office. After nearly ten years of ity, they were induced to surrender their erected over them a system of robbery, which, in the parlance of the vote market presided called Protection.

We all remember the plausibility of Sir Lconard Tilley when he made his famous United States to agree to reciprocity. From

Jay Godld has done more to disgrace the fair the gullibility of people who implored him to increase their taxation in order to increase their prosperity. Verity he has taxed them majority rolled up for Mr. Meigs. and given his heachmen power to tax them, till, like old Loo Rose, whose grist was tolled so often by the miller and his men, he was glad to get his bags foated, horse, foot and artillery. back. So is it with the Canadian people. Sir John has taxed them, Tapper has taxed importance of this victory. It proves beyond them, the C.P.R. has taxed them, the Combines have taxed them; the ruck of the socalled Conservative party has taxed them, till they are glad to hope there will be any! The extent of the revulsion in popular feeling thing left when the caller and his men get through with the grist these Canadian fools have brought to the Macdonaldite mill.

Mr. Mitchell, in calling attention in the fulfil its statutory ebligation to place on the free list all articles admitted into the United States from Canada free of duty, exposed the insincerity of the pretences on which the protective tariff was launched. The neglect, implement the statutory resolution referred by 162 majority, must have utterly swamped to has naturally aroused a strong feeling of the old Tory majority on an issue of the disgust in the United States. To cur neigh highest political and national importance betors it appears, as it troly is, repudiation | tween the two parties. tinged with trickery—a style of conduct quite natural in Sir John Macdonald, but utterly quoi will be accepted as an unm stakable foreign to the character, spirit, intention and indication of popular opinion, and a sign that dignity of the Canadian people.

But the Premier sought a loop-hole of escape by saving that the resolution was "permissive not obligatory"! Such disingenuousness was simply pettylogging.

At a time when the people of Canada are showing an earnest desire to enter into close relations of trade and national friendship with the great kindred people alongside them, the Premier tries by studied offensiveness to recreate ill-will and add to the battiers of commerce, erected on lines of Tory exclusive- ture for Catholic households. It is entitled ness and bad faith, the more dividing line-Sir John lays himself open to the charge of perfidiousness. Having broken faith with the people who trusted him, is it any wonder he should act like a Carthagenian towards the United States and invite a modern Punic

#### THE LATE EDWARD DWYERIGRAY. In the death of Edward Dwyer Gray, M.P.

proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal,

most earnest and axperienced members. For many years he has been prominent as a repre sentative of the mora conservative element of the Nationalist party. His capacity and energy were principally displayed in 1880, when, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, he formed a committee of relief and strove, not without success, to prevent the recurrence of famine in Ireland. Deceased was a son of the late Sir John Gray, who figured prominently in Irish affairs in the last generation. He was born in 1846. Brought up from his earliest youth in the opinions of his father, whose favorite son he was, he attained at an early age a correct judgment of political affairs. He succeeded his father in the management of the Freeman's Journal, and scon raised it to double its previous circulation. Becoming a member of the Dublin corporation, as "the S. anding Offer," is only permissive not of which his father had been the guiding star tains 352 pages of the cream of English and He was returned to parliament a short time after name famous in Irish annals. While the beraised in protest or in criticism. Mr. Gray admitted into the Freeman's Journal some comhilates Sir John's argument. Statutors verbisge ments on the notorious packing of judies and on the misconduct of a jury who spent the night before they sent a man to the scaffold in a drunken debauch. Judge Lawson summoned Mr. Gray before him, and, although he was at that time High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, known as a man of moderate views and careful the Governor-in-Council "may" do a certain expression, sent him to pris n for three months

Irishmen all over the world will mourn his decease at so early an age as 42 years. But he crowded into that short span actions that would do honor to a long life, and his name will be enshrined forever among the illustrious sons of

#### A GREAT VICTORY.

Mr. Meigs, the Liberal, Unrestricted Reci-Pricity candidate for the House of Commons, in Missisquoi County, was elected yesterday over Mr. Baker, the Conservative, Restriction ist, Combines' candidate.

This victory is the most remarkable on record for many years.

For the first time since Unrestricted Reciprocity was made a direct issue in the region nations, that he completed the security of the of the Mackenzie Government -- a policy aptly of practical politics, a French-Canadian ander Galt when he first propounded it for or against the policy of the Government. -to adopt the artful theories of a Mr. Meigs took his stand equarely as an Unrestricted Reciprocity candidate, and went to the polls on that issue alone. The county practical experience of the working of those had a Conservative record, having given the theories in practical life, the people have party led by Sir John Macdonald an undi- picture of the Ballet School, from a painting by awakened to consciousness. They see that, vided support from Confederation until under the specious ples of restoring prosper. the last general election, when it returned a Liberal in the person of liberties, and instead of a government of the late Mr. Cloyes, who only recurred guaranteed individual fredom, they have the seat by a very narrow majority. Since then the question of Commercial Union, as it is sometimes called, has been fully discussed over by the Asmodean spirit of cynicism, is in the press and on the platform. Since that time also the Liberal party has formally adopted Unrestricted Reciprocity as the leading principle in its policy. And, while budget speech introducing the N.P. The the campaign in Missisquel was in progress, "The Orown Prince," by Hjalmah Hjorth Boyesen; "An Ode to O'un'ey M. D'o'w, new tariff, he declared in his ungrammatical Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution for the Eq." by John Paul, Schlick and Field Co., published. impressive way, was intended to compel the adoption thereof by the Government has been, and is still being debated in the House of

Mr. Baker, by the Conservatives, to test the feeling of the electors of Missiequoi. Now we have their answer in the splendid

The Government had all the usual advantages of power and patronage, wielded with true Tory unscrupulousness, but it was de

. Impossible it would be to over-estimate the peradventure that the policy of restriction, high-pressure taxation, "combines," and mo. nopoly, has lost its charms for the people, may be estimated from the figures of the last election in February 1887, which wore :-

Conservative majority .....

Therefore it appears from yesterday's reapparently intentional, of the Government to sult that the Liberals, carrying the county

All over the country the result in Missisthe Government must face insultable defeat whenever the country is called upon to de. cide whether the old, bad system of commer. cial bondage shall continue, or the new policy of freedom, friendship and recipocity shall prevail.

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

Mühlbaur & Behrle, publishers, 41 La Salle street, Chicago, have sent us a superb new pic-"God Bless Our Home"; a chromo on carton, size 143 x 195 inches, varnished and supended size 142 x 19g inches, varnished and supended by an eyelet, which makes glass and frame un-necessary. This chromo represents, in a group of 10 pictures: Sacred Heart of Jeaus, Sacred of 10 pictures: Sacred Heart of Jeaus, Sacred Heart of Mary and St. Joseph, The Birth of Obrist, Christ Orucified, Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unchrist, Christ Orucified, Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unchrist, Penance, Extreme Unchrist, Penance, Extreme Unchristical tion, Holy Orders, Matrimony, with suitable prayers for each picture.

#### BABY BUNTING AGAIN.

One of the greatest literary hits of the season is the story of "Baby Bunting; or, the Alphabet of Love," by Laura Jean Libbey, which is at present being published in the columns of The New York Family Story Paper. The paper The New York Family Story Paper. The paper containing the opening chapters of this wonderfully popular romance appeared on the news stands of New York the other morning. The tremendous rush for that number by the young ladies of the town shows clearly that the publishers have struck a bonsuza. The New York Family Story Paper is for sale by all newsdealers, or will be sent to any address four months, postage free, for \$1.00. Norman L. Mupro, publisher, 24 and 26 Vandewater street, New York.

His Victory. By Christian Reid. Notre Dame, Indiana. Ave Maria Press.

Here we have a charming Catholic story in the well known "Ave Maria Series." The price, only 10 cents, place these valuable home stories within the reach of all.

#### THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

This is the best eclectic magazine published in America. The March number before us conthe thoughts of the times gathered into reasonable space at a reasonable price could do ne better than read the Library Magazine. John B Alden, publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York

#### THE HEALTH AND HOME LIBRARY.

The April number of this excellent periodical is to hand, replete, as usual, in all its departments with the best information on matters of human comfort and haptiness. Health and Home Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Perhaps there is no periodical issued in either hemisphere more powerful than this Review has become under the able management of its present editor, Mr. Allen Thorndyke Rice. In its pages we are always sure to find the cream of American thought on religion, politics, political economy and all subjects of great public interest as they arise. All sides of every question are discussed without great public interest as they arise. All sides of every question are discussed without reservations by writers intimate with the questions of which they treat. The April number is a good specimen of the peneral character of the Review. The contents are: "The Hoho izolleric Kni-r," by John A. Kasson, ex-U. S. minister to Germany; 'Why am I a Moslem?" by a writer whose name is written in Arabic; "The Fue-rick Schwatka; "Burning of Columbis," by Capt. A. E. Wood, U. S. A., "Gilbert's Fables," by Thomas Commenford Martin; "Possible Presidents;" "A Parilous Balance," by Hossiter Johnson; "A Defense of Puglism," by Duffield Osborne; "The President's Panscea," by a number of writers, each dealins with a different industry; "The Eleventh Commandment." by Walter Gregory; "Taxing Land Values," by A. E. Cottier; "The Suffrage Paradox," by W. L. Alden; "Halls for Public Meetings," by J. F. J. Jameson; "C mmunion and Protection," by Benj Doblin; "The Holiray Hallucination," by Joel Benton; "Lend Nationalization," by Gen. Lloyd S. Bryee; Book Reviews and Notices. Address, No. 3 East Fourteenth Street, New York. Notices. Address, Street, New York.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The February number of this magazine, tent in as a sample copy, contains an article on "Tle Ballet in Paris," by Theodore Child, profusely illustrated in color, the frontispiece being a picture of the Ballet School, from a painting by V. Palmoroli. The other contents are: "The Villam Bargoff," by Alex. L. Kinkeud: "A Tartar Tea-Party in the Desert," by David Ker; "Are Women Companionable to Men?" by Junius Henry Browne; "Mountain Life in Tennessee," by Lu Meriwether; "Hunting and Trapping in Canada," by J. Macdonald Oxley: "The Campaign of Potiphar McCray and Othera" by Richard M. Johnston; "Understood," by Edith Sissions Tupper; "Wintering in the White Zone," by Frederick Schwatta; "A Defense of the Eighth Commandment," by Hjalmah Hjorth Eovesen; "Scylla and Ohurybdia, a lesson for Husband," by Fredillet." The Orown Prince," by Hjalmah Hjorth lishers, New York.

#### PRIZE ESSAYS.

The American Public Health Association tor, showing the advantages of insurance him as "this ghoul in human form, this Satan in trade, or retaliation in tariff." It tickled before the people to be judged on its merits: have issued four prize essays in pamphi form, them tree after the example of the S .. of New ltor, showing the advantages of insurance him as wine groundlings; the archimage, Mr. Melga was put forward by the Libert's, leach every reparate, which are cofeth - O. ्रित व जातुमा । १९०० व जातुमा १९०० व जातुमा । १९०० व जातुमा public interest to an another problem of Springfield, Mass.

public interest to an another problem of Springfield, Mass.

public interest to an another problem of the Working of Michigan. No. 2 is enough the University of Michigan. No. 2 is enough the University of Michigan. No. 2 is enough the Michigan of Sanitary Conditions and Necessifield "The Sanitary of Boston, Mass." No. 3 is F. Lincoln. M.D., of Boston, Mass. No. 3 is F. Lincoln. M.D., of Boston, Mass. No. 3 is F. Lincoln. M.D., infectious Diseases, "by phylaxis Against Infectious Diseases," by phylaxis Against Infectious Diseases," by phylaxis Against Infectious Diseases, "by phylaxis Against Infectious Diseases," by phylaxis Against Infectious Diseases, "he phylaxis Against Infectious Diseases," by phylaxis Against Infectious Diseases, Injury and Davith ventable Causes of Disease, Injury and Davith ventable Causes of Diseas

REVUE CANADIENNE. The March number of this, the oldest and best of French Canadian publications, contains the following enticing literary bill of fare:-"Le Cardinal Pie," by B. E.; "Les Mèticu-"Le Cardinal Pie," by B. E.; "Les Mèticuleux," by Chas. M. Ducharme; "Le NordOnest D'Autrefois," by L. A. Prud'homme;
"Guido Gonzonelli," by Alphonee Leclaire;
"Guido Roel," by Ed. McMahon;
"Une Nuit de Noel," by Ed. McMahon;
"Une Nuit de Réalisme," by Joseph Desro"Naturalisme et Réalisme," by Joseph Desro"Naturalisme et Réalisme," by Charles Thibault;
siers; "L'Irlande," by Charles Thibault;
siers; "L'Irlande," by Charles Thibault;
siers; "L'Enfant Jésus (poetry)," by Armand:
"Chronique and Bulletin Bibliographique," by
D. C. Montreal, Bureau de la "Revue Canadienne."

THE AVE MARIA MAGAZINE.

As a repository of current Catholic literature The Ave Maria, issued in weekly and monthly parts, is certainly unrivalled on this continent, rich as it is in Catholic publications. It would take more space than we could possibly spare to give the contents of each successive number britaming with the choicest, purest and best reading that could be taken into any house. The reading that could be vaked into any house. The magazine is devoted to the honor of the Mother magazine is devoted to the noner of the Mother of God and fulfils a mission of the highest importance to the temporal and eternal welfare of all who have the good fortune to read its piges. Address Notre Dame, Indiana.

THE "ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE." The April number of the English Illustrated The April number of the English Illustrated Magazine will contain an article on the "Spanish Armada" by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, with reproductions of John Pine's engravings after the tapeslry hangings in the House of Loris. Miss Balch, continuing her "Ghmpses of Old English Homes," gives an account of Arundel Castle, which has been revised by the Duke of Norfolk, by whose permission the historical portraits are now for the first time published.

Tre Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia) has taken another new departure. Besides the "Illustrated Varieties," added a few months since, the April Messenger gives 32 additional pages, devoted to an American tale complete in the number. This is promised four times in the year for the present, and every month another year, if success warrants. This is in the line of the secular magazines, which are abundoning the long serials for the complete group of the serials for the complete group that the complete group the transport the complete group the transport the complete group that the group the series of the series o Success ought to warrant the conshort story. Success ought to warrant the con-tinuance of this increase of the Messenger, if all the tales are to be like the one now given. "Barbara's Grandfather," by Mr. Joseph E. Barnby, deals in the most realistic way with Barbara's Grandfather," by Mr. Joseph E. Barmby, deals in the most realistic way with an American country village, where the life of Catholics who have settled together is gradually influenced by the Paritan town 'over the river." "The Convert Painter"—the illustrated article of the number—gives an interesting account of the spiritual side of the life of the celebrated Christian painter, Overbeck. A good portrait and excellent reproductions from the Gospel Cartoons are given. These efforts at refined illustration ought alone to insure the success of the Messenger. Two other important articles are, "Thomas Daniel—a Life of Faith shown by Works"—a vivid sketch, by a lady long resident in Russia, of the central figure in the Catholic colony of St. Petersburg (a good portrait accompanies), and Father Weinger's "Accunt (the first yet published) of the American Miracles of St. Peter Claver," admitted at Rome for the canonization. In the special work of the Messenger, the Acta S. Scalis in connection with the League of the Sacred Heart, are of the Messenger, the Acta S Sedis in connection with the League of the Sacred Heart, are

NOTRE DAME COLLEGE, COTE DES NEIGES.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Six,—On Taursday, March 22 id, a very pleating entertainment was given by the students of Notro Dame College, Cote des Neigos, in bonor of Very Rev. J. Rezé, CSC, Prev. of Canada. The programme was long, but so varied that the attention of the large andience was held until the very the large audience was held until the very tho law.

The large audience was held until the very tho law.

Sir John Macdonald observed the resolution cles. Vocal and instrumental music, declamations and dialogues, and a next little drains, entitled "La Fils Adoptif." All were received with such applause as usually testifies the greatest interest on the part of testifies the greatest interest on the part of the listeners. The little fellows of Notre Damo did, indeed, deserve the encourage-ment which greeted them during the whole course of their scance. They had, evidently, received the most careful training; and the excellence which they attained, due, no doubt, to the indefatigable efforts of their professors, reflects no less credit upon the little ones than upon the self-sacrificing spirit which has always prompted the members of Holy Cross to labor most industriously for the education of the young.

Among those who particularly distinguished

themselves, mention should be made of Masters Gerard, M. Quade, Perras, Deneau, Monjo, Emard, Lumieux, Rinfret and Knapp. Master Rinfret deserves special praise for the self-possession, unusual in one so young, which marked his rendition of his part in the drama. Not only was his acting true to the character which he personated, but so thoroughly did he enter into the feelings of thoroughly did he enter into the feelings of the Railway Commission had been \$201,the young listeners that one could scarcely

15.57, with another thousand for additional exrefran from thinking him an infant phenomenen. Master Knapp, in his personation of the Negro, showed himself thoroughly conversant with the humor of the Southern "darky," a most entertaining character when portrayed with fidelity to the latter's peculiar

During the entertainment several tableaux were presented, the tast of which, representing the death-scene of St. Joseph, was so well claborated in every particular that many a murmured "oh! oh!" was audible in the

I cannot better close my communication (which by an unavoidable accident is somewhat late) than by joining with the many favored guests from Montreal and St. Laurent in thanking the Rev. Father Klein, Pres. of the College, for the rare treat which he afforded us. To his ability as an educator long ktown to the people of Montreal, and to the assistance of his able staff of professors, we do not give undue praise when we pronounce his school a model of its kind and steads or pre-emption.

Mr. Prior was told that correspondence was worthy of the extensive patronage it has secured from all parts of America. Trusting that you will kindly insert my little note, I remain, Mr. Eliter,

The second secon

public interest to all classes. No. 1 is entitled general to hear such a recitation read by her public interest to all classes. It. I is working Majesty at the opening of Parliament—That the delthy Homes and Foods for the Working Majesty at the opening of Parliament—That the coercion act, the results tested by short classes." by Viotor C. Vaughan, M.D., Ph.D., experience, is satisfactory. Think of it, Irishmen, from the four points of the earth ! That sending poor unoffending pricats to price is satisfactory! Ireland that is, and was, and will be the fatherland of pricats. The spirit of the English government towards Ireland possesses at the present moment the same character which it had during the most sanguinary period of Henry the Eight's and Elizabeth's reign. The power, not the will, is wanted to renew the lists of prescription and to repeat the downfall scenes of their day. But time may yet tell a caddering tale when the English government may wish to recall those shameful insults to the Irlah name. The enemies of Ireland through the past ages have had the malignant triumphs of their short space of life against our people. They are all now dead, and Ireland yet liver. Their lives were counted on the narrow scale of years, and Ireland is reckoned on the endless revolving circle of ages. Ireland will enjoy a perpetual spring of youth. They are now sealed in the frozen winter of death, Their forgoiten ashes are now inorganic clay. The grave worm sleeps in their black hearts and brings forth her young in their discreanic brain, while Ireland and her millions of sons spread all along the nations from the golden gates of the east to the western twilight, proclaiming their loyalty to God, to themselves

> them that we love them as much as we abhor the English Tory Government. J. Power. Somerville, P. E. Island, March 23d, 1888.

> and their Queen. I beg, therefore, to offer to those four members, whose picture I re-

ceived a few days ago, my warmest acknow-

ledgments, and assure them that they com-mand the liveliest gratitude of Irish and English Catholics in this Province, and that

we all long for some occasion to testify to

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Interesting Bebate in the House Yesterday.

OTTAWA, March 28 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon, after several bills had been introduced by members, Mr. Mitchell called aptention to the resolution on the Statute Book tention to the resolution on the Statute Book stipulating that when certain articles from Canada were admitted on the free list for introduction into the United States, the Canadian Government would reciprocate. He called attention to certain important communications in the Free Press of last evening, from Washington, stating that there was a felling in favor of retaliation against Canada on account of the Government failing to admit articles into Canada free, which the United States Government had placed on the free list. He was not a bit surprised at it, and would like to know what correspondence had taken place between the two Governments, and whether the Governtwo Governments, and whether the Govern-ment intended to take any action to return the compliment to the United States. It was very important to his constituency, because bundreds of tons of fresh fish were exported from there, and if retaliation ensued the result would be very bad indeed for the people. The retaliation would affect the food of the people, and he wished to know whether the Government were going to allow a heavy tax to be placed upon the necessaries of life or to comply with the just claims of the people. He wished to know whether there had been negotiations complain-

whether there had been negotiations complaining of this breach of faith or for the extension of the present trade relations.

S.r. John Macdonald said the United States Government had made no application to have these articles placed on the free list.

Mi. Mitchell asked if the Government had the first teaching with the resolution.

made any effort to comply with the resolution in the Statue Book.
Sir John Macdouald said the answer would be

given in full when the question came up in full. He repudiated any breach of faith. Mr. Mitchell.—You would repudiate any-

thing.
Sir John Macdonald asked for the protection of the House from such insolent and naparlia-mentary language. He further stated that there had been representations to the Government for articles produced by them to be placed on the free list.

when a point of order was raised. Dr. L. inder-kin then moved the adjournment of the debate. A rather brisk war of words ensued between Mr. Mitchell and members of the other side. Mr. Mitchell rose to ask forther questions.

He was supported by members of the Reform side Mr. Laurier said Mr. Mitchell was right in claiming a direct answer to the question in stead of an evasive one.

Mr. Milis said the duty of the Government

was to put the asticles on the free list, as did the Congress of the United States, or to amend

on the Statuts Book was permissive and not obligatory. There was an initialely greater number of articles admitted free from the United States into Canada than from Canada into the United States. Mr. Davies said the Government were flying

in the face of the off-r made.

Mr. Thompson asked whether it was meant that, even if the offer was a statutory one, the American Government should ask for articles pleased them best upon the free list.

Mr. Charlton remarked, if the statutory offer did not mean what it was intended to say, it

should be removed from the Statute Book. Mr. Paterson drew attention to the language of Sir Leonard Tilley at the time the offer was drawn up as indicating that as soon as the United States placed any of the articles mentioned therein on the free list Canada would re

The motion for adjournment was withdrawn and the matter displect.

Replying to Mr. Mills, Sir John Macdonald said the returning officer for Kent election would be appointed in a few days and the writ would shertly afterwards be

isued.
Mr. Weldon received an answer that the cost

pensee. The cost of the Labor Commission to March 19th was \$24,137.05.

Mr. Perley was informed, in regard to the question, whether, under the terms of the contract made with the C.P.R. for the building of the contract made with the C.P.R. for the didning of

that line, all lands paid them on said contract were not liable to be taxed as soon as hay was sold off the land, that the Government could not very well answer it, as a point of law was

involved.

Answering Mr. McMillin, Mr. Carling said
Henry Smythe, ex-M.P., was employed as emigration agent in the North-West, Dakota and
Minnesota, and got \$1,850 for his services.

That no money was paid by the Government to induce persons to go from Dakota to Manitoba. That 4,456,844 acres of land were leased for grazing purposes in Alberta District, N.W.T., and that 1,780,649 acres were now open for home-

still going on between the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and Canada in regard to the definition of boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

Sincerely yours,
Cote des Neiges, March 27th, 1888.

To the Editor of The Post and Trues
Witness:
They are splendid. They were a plendid. They were a plendid with price plendid. They were a plendid and the colon was a swiftly as a recket in mid-are two plendid and the colon was plendid and the colon was plendid. The plendid and the colon was plendid. They were a plendid and the colon

Behind the Penitentiary Bars

JOHN FAHEY IN HIS NEW HOME.

His Arrival and Reception

THE FIRST NIGHT AND DAY.

Convict No. 2,107 in Cell No. 2.

A WALK THROUGH THE GLO?MY PRISON.

OLD FACES TURNED PALE.

It was a gloomy Friday yesterday at the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul for ex-Detective John Fahey, who entered that institution shortly after six o'clock the evening previous on his long term of fourteen years. Though the sun shone gaily on the outside, its rays did not penetrate the cheerless cell in which the once bold officer of the law and widely-known detective lay, his face resting in his hands, thinking over his past life and no doubt trying to realize the awful position in doubt trying to realize the awful position in which he is. Many of those who have known Fahey, and who have seen him even lately, would hardly recognize him to day, with his clean-shaven face, short hair and prison garb, and with his downcast appearance. "He has grown ten years older in a few days," remarked an officer who has known him for several years past. Fahey left the city on Thursday afternoon, by the Joliette local train on the Canadian Pacific railway, in company with the other prisoners, seven in number, pany with the other prisoners, seven in number, who have been sentenced at the last term of the Court of Queen's Bench. The party were in charge of Mr. Coyle, of the Montreal jail, and a posse of police. The prisoners were managed and attracted considerable attention as they reached the train at the Quebec gate barracks, shortly before tive o'clock. As is customary they were placed in a second-class car. The train soon started and shortly after stopped at the small station of St. Vincent de Paul in face of the gloomy prison standing up on the bill, encircled by its huge walls. It had been whispered during the after-

eyes into the cars to catch a glimpse of the man who is now the most famous inmate of our provincial prison. No attempt was made at any kind of demonstration. The authorities, however, had taken their precautions, and when Falley and his companions had been esconced wer, had taken their precautions, and when yalvey and taken their precautions, and when yalvey and their or precautions had been esconced nto sleighs, they were driven rapicly to their as whome near by. People lined the street the whole length, and the small boys ran alonside the conveyances. Fahey cast a sad look at all these people, and seemed to be thinking of some thing else. At the main entrance he alighted and walked up the stone steps without any apparent realization that he was crossing the threshold of an institution in which he is to be confined for perhaps the better parts of his life. Warden Ouimet, Depty Warden McCarthy and other officers were awaiting their sarrival, and the huge iron door swing on it hinges and soon closed behind the little band. As Fahey entered, though his hands were manacled, he extended them towards Mr. Ouimet, Pour are, no dout, surprised to see me here," and he shook his hand. "Well, yea," replied the Warden. "Well, yea," replied the Warden; "but, then", and the nie bowed to was interrupted by Eahey, who said, "Still yea," replied the Warden; "but, then", and then he bowed to wax expected, I suppose," and then he bowed to wax experience as an expected, I suppose," and then he bowed to wax experience as an expected in the institution.

The obliging and seemed to be thinking of the Guy, Roya and Fullum street should have been made within six months after the fyling of the period of the time for hearing the merits should have been made within the call have to pay all the costs in the Supreme Court, but Messers. Purcell and McMaster will have to pay all the costs in the Supreme Court, but Messers. Purcell and McMaster will have to pay all the costs in the lower court. These was a small attendance in the court proposal proposal and some content of the men towards Mr. Outinet, and with a smile, said, "Well, war end odout, surprised to see me here," and he shook his hand. "Well, yea," replied the Warden; "but, then", and difficulties have vanished. Ho is looked up to the following the prison, the prisoners were led into the reception room and the inner door closed upon them. Here their handcuffs were removed, as well as their overcoats, caps, etc. During this operation the Warden, in his office, was receiving the commitments and signing a "receipt" by which he accepted the custony of the new-comirs. With the exception of Fahey and Lemay, the other prisoners attracted but little attention.

Officers next proceeded to take a description of the prisoners. Here is the way Fabey was insuibed on THE OFFICIAL RECORDS

of the prison :of the prison:—
John Fabey, aged 39, sentenced to 14 years for lateeny—Residence, Montreal; weight, 180 lbs.; complexion of hair, brown; color of eyes, grey; height, 5 ft. 8½ in.; mark, birth-mark on the nose, right side. He was registered under the number "2,107," which means to say that 2,106 convicts entered this institution before he did The Warden experience to Echev, and

did. The Warden, speaking to Fabey, said:
"If you have any money or other objects on
you they shall be remitted to you," and Fabey
handed out a \$4 bill, a lead pencil and other small objects; in fact, all he had on his person. He was then conducted to the new-comers cells in the north wing and placed in the second tier,

IN CELL NO 2.

and a special guard placed on duty. Shortly after he was given his meal, but hardly touched it. The guar i, in speaking to the representa-tive of The Post who visited the pententiary yesterday, said: "Fahey did not close his eye all night, and hardly eat anything. He would walk up and cown his cell for hours and then would sit down. He is hardly eat anything at all. He appeared very much downesst. When he was tired walking he would sit down and bury his face in his

Before being taken to his cell Fahey and the other prisoners were taken before the Warden who explained to them the rules of the prison. Said Warden Quinet: "I do not expect to have any trouble with Fahey who is known to he a very quiet man. In a day or two I in-tend having a talk with him for the purpose of others are always nore or less of an embarassment to us. Parent, the ex cashier of the Hochelage Bank, is a first-class accountent, and we have f and work for him in the office. If Fahry were an ordinary man I would give him work in the stone gang, but with his education and former standing I could not think of doing that. It would be too hard work for one who is unaccustomed to it. I believe I will set him

declares him to be in sound health.

The rule at the prision is to take off certain time every year for good conduct. If Fahey serves his term he will gain 3 years and 3 months out of 14 years.

Mr. Onimet having kindly consented to escort

AT FAHEY'S CELL.

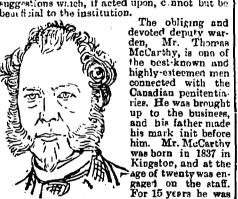
the journalists on their visit through the prison, the party proceeded to the north wing, which is on the left of the main corridor, and which is reached after passing through the half kitchen. Two doors, at each of which stood a guard, were opened on the approach of the party, and were opened on the approach of the party, and then they found themselves in a hallway some 40 feet long in which are situated the new comers' cells. The most profound silence reigned. A guard was pacing up and down, and after a salute approached the visitors at the warden's approach. Pointing to the second cell on the upper tier he said, "That is his cell," and on glancing up Fakey was seen through the massive bars with his back turned sidoways from the door and his head howed downward. At this moment Mr. Ouinet said, "I do not wish to intrude upon the poor fel." who comes alorg. If he is willing to see you I have no objection." The guard ascended the nerrow iron stairway, and proceeding along the nerrow gallery stopped in front of the cell and said: "Mesrg. —— ack whether you care about seeing them?" "No," replied the ex-detective in a low voice and without raising his head "I will see no one." The visitors remained silent for a few moment; cach of them given up to his own thoughts, and then they passed through the door and stood in the large rotunds of the new tower. "I did not have Fahey's clothes removed until this morning," said Mr. Ouimet. "When the prison garb—one side dark brown and one side yellow —was given Fahey he donned it without saying the organ. Then came the habers was given Fahey he donned it without saying the organ. Then came the habers was given Fahey he donned it without saying the organ. Then came the habers was given Fahey he donned it without saying the organ. Then came the habers was given Fahey he donned it without saying the organ. -was given Fahey he donned it without saying a word. As is customary he took a bath and then he was placed in the hands of the barber, after which he was removed to his cell. We generally keep new-comers in their cells for several days before putting them to work to give them a taste of the cell. As Fahey has already passed several months in prison this will not be necessary. On Tuesday he will be placed to work, and then follow the regular routing of the prison." routins of the prison."

It may as well be stated here that this is the

second anniversary of the outbreak at the pani-tentiary, and this fact and the coming of Fahey have given rise to considerable talk at the pen tentiary. It appears that at the time of Viau's famous escape Fahey declared in the press that it was impossible for him to escape unless he had been aided by some of the officers. caused a great deal of comment among the officers at the time and is apparently still remembered by some of them to-day.

Mr. Telesphore Oui-met, the warden of the penitentiary to which the public attention is now turned is a self-made man. He is the

Hon. J. A. Onimet,
Q.C.,M.P. for laval
and Speaker of the Hours
of Commons. He was
born at Ste. Rose in 1844,
and worked on his fawarden outside was 20. In 1863



Kingstor, and at the age of twenty was engaged on the staff. For 15 years he was DPY. WABDEN M CARTHY. Chief keeper of the Kingston Penitentiary, one of the most responsible positions in an institution of that kind. In December 1881 he was transferred to St. Vincent de Paul, where he filled the same office with greaters dit to himself. He was acting deputy warden in 1886 and finally promoted to his present position in 1887. At all times he has been entirely devoted to his work, and when the famous revolt broke out he acted with an energy and courage that won for him golden opinions. In appearance he is rather matured for his years, quiet in demeanor, and polite and reserved in the extreme, but when on duty his very looks impose upon the convicts who feel that he is not a man to be fooled with Mr. McCarthy, with his estimable lady, will soon move into their new residence in the penitiary building proper.

THROUGH THE PRISON.

The visitors having expressed the desire of visiting the institution, they did so in company with the warden. It was Good Friday, but as the convicts would sooner be at work than in their cells they were allowed to do so. The chap-I was first visited. It is a beautiful place, and one which a person would not expect to see in such a gloomy place. It possesses a magnifi-cent altar. organ, &c., and the decorations, all of which are the work of convicts, are most striking and chaste. Two good Sisters were en-Henry Smythe, ex-M.P., was employed as emil gration agent in the North-West, Dakota and Minnesota, and got \$1,850 for his services.

Mr. Edgar was informed that the Government did not intend to introduce an Insolvent Act during the present session.

Other questions elicited the facts that the Government were considering the quest on of establishing an experimental farmin Manitols. That no money was paid by the Government to the Stablishing an experimental farmin Manitols. The composition of the composi gaged in draping the altar in purple for the ceremony of the Way of the Cross, which was to listen with much attention to the trachings of the good priest. From there the party went to the kitchen, which is supplied with a modern apparatus of the most modern improvement. Everything here, and is in fact through the whole prison, is scrupulously clean. Meals are cooked in 20 minutes time for the 271 convicts now in the institution. Here is an average day's fare :Morning-1lb. bread, ‡ lb. beef, tea. Din-

ner-Soup, meat, vegetables. Supper-Bread and tea, or coffee. All of the best kind, and

they like. This is a rule of the prison, but all conversations in the "cage" are beld in the presence of an officer. The prisoners are not allowed to read any newspapers, and all their correspondence is read by the officers."

Fahey has undergone a medical examination at the hands of Dr. Gaudet, the surgeon, who declared him to be in sound halth.

tensive library and the inmates occupy themselves in reading. There is accommodation for 350 inmates. In the spring work is to be commenced on a new wing. The penitentiary is now self-supporting. There are fifty Protestants, and nearly one-half of the total number are English-speaking. There are 28 guards and 8 keepers and four superior officers, 40 in are English-speaking. There are 28 guards and 8 keepers and four superior officers, 40 m ali.

IN THE DUNGEON.

The famous dungéon in the basement, from which Viau made his escape, was visited. The cells are in perpetual darkness. It was occupied by a convict named Cirle, who insulted the warden. He will be sent back to his cell to warden. He will be sent back to his cell to-morrow morning. The convict was pacing up and down in his narrow cell, and, though he could be seen by the light of the lamp, never turned his head or said a word. Escapes from the dungeon are now impossible, owing to the completion of the new building adjoining it. A STRANGE REVIEW.

After 5 c'clock, the hour appointed for the scrvices, the representatives of The Post, accompanied by the Warden, Deputy Warden and Chief Keeper Contant, stationed themselves in the yard at the chapel entrance for the purpose of seeing the convicts file into church for the service. On arriving in front of the chapel, the Protestants turned to the right and proceeded to the Protestant chapel, where the chaplain the Rev. Mr. Allan held services. The convicts now began to a rive in garg, all walking one behind the other, preceded and followed by

Then came Parent walking alone and looking the very picture of health. He was going to piay the organ. Then came the bakers' gang in which walked Peters, serving a life term for the murder of a little girl at Sweetsburg. His wife is at Kingston for the same crime. With the blacksmith's gang walked Guard Bostock, who acted so bravely during the last revolt.

Then came the sick convicts—a poor looking crowd. Another life man Bonin passed in ano

In the last gang walked Page, the young fellow who managed to lay his hands on \$33,000 and who was caught near the border by Detective Gladu. He appeared in good health, but he never looked at the party at all, an indication that he felt the humiliating position he was in. He is serving a 14 years' term and is learning the trade of a tailor.

The lear of this gang was the famous View

The last of this gang was the famous Viau. He had on the iron boot, weighing 11 pounds, which he always carries. Another dangerous convict, who also wears the boot, was seen with Viau, a little while pefore, breaking stones under the supervision of a special guard. Periodder the supervision of a special guard. Periodically, Viau's bad nature gets the best of him, and he breaks the rules with the result that he is sent down to the dungeon. In the hospital was seen Carroll, who is 80 years of age, and who is serving a term for killing Connors at St. Ann's market. He is very weak and broken down, and it is not expected he will cutlive his term. Hall, the famous forger, who l'ahey captured at the Bank of British North America, was also seen here with a couple of other old debilitated convicts. debilitated convicts.

PURCELL STAYS IN.

THE SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS HIS APPEAL.

on.

The obliging and devoted deputy warden, Mr. Thomas McCarthy, is one of the next break of the next case was argued.

When the decision became known, Mr. Pur

cell's juvenile secretary performed a feat of re-cord smashing in his frantic race to the tele-graph office, where news of the result was flashed to Pat's country abode at Summeri-

town, Oat.
Chief Justice Ritchic, dissenting, held that the appeal should be allowed with costs and the him. Mr. McCarthy petition dismissed.

Judge Gwynne, dissenting, held that the Supreme Court had no business with the six months question, inasmuch as Judge Rose, from whose court the appeal was taken, had no juris-No appeal can be taken from the Supreme

Court's decision, so Mr. Purcell is solid in his seat.

"Cosk-a deodle-do", the cat has lost her fiddle sticks and dou't know what to do." And so the point is settled, the last gun has been fired, the fort is still secure, and the captain without injury is marching on with the triumphs of a deserved victory over his head and greeting him no matter where he goes. But what of the enemy? There upon a lonely, deserted, and uninhabitable mass is stretched the lacerated remains of the band that strove to give defeat to the powers of popularity and general defeat to the powers of popularity and general worth, there chivering and shelding tears, slmost unseen behind a solitary rock are the germs of what was once in substance, to all appearances, the outpouring of distinction, ability and progress. But alas, human naturals weak at times and when ambition overweighs judgment the crash that follows lays law in deadly attitude the nobility once reigning high in grandeur. The a sorry sight to behold; it is a sight that kills the charm that once gladdened the heart and fills with pain the channels that once knew so sorrow. Still, what elso can one expect when bitterness of feeling, antagonism and fancied claverness prompt the aggressor in his determination. determination to strangle his political opponents to jump into the foaming sea to be dashed against the rocks and driven as swiftly as the electric shock travels to sheer destruction? Mr. Purcell was elected by the people of Glengarry; he was the choice of the people. He is was who served them well He ib was who served them well for many years; he it was who helped to make progressive the community; he it was who spent hundreds of thousands of dollars there, and it was he who had there many interests at stake, and notwithstanding all this a fancied William-the-conqueror-greatness spread out its wings, and with the savage eyes of the tiger and teeth resembling those of the king of ceasts, with a mouth foaming with passion and disappointment, dashed itself in anger against the wall and cried to the hills for vengeance. For a time the tragic ones were heard and innocence, manliness, generosity and worth were being stung and tormented without consideration or mercy. But, be it said with pride, the protecting arm of justice could remain in bondage no longer. It broke the chaims of persecution and as swiftly as a rocket in mid-air with terrific force of blow annihilated the would be avenger and placed in immovable position the covered

never to be seen or heard of again. And again, in Citizen parks ce. "Purcell has got a lift," Rest assured, however, that no one will, or could with better grace, represent Glengarry. All honor to Glengarry, all honor to the Supreme Court, all honor to and long live Peter Purcell.

#### SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Maine, U. S.]

131.-A RIDDLE.

The sand of the shore stood sponsor,
And the weed of the sea drew nigh,
When I came to the mystic Orient,
So strange a thing was I.
I was sought by the great and wealthy,
For the humble passed me by;
I was made for bower and palace,
So frail a thing was I.
I was wrought in a fiery furnace.

I was wrought in a fiery furnace,
In a jewelled zone I lie.
I was red with the wine of the vintage,
So fair a thing was I.
I am the hindmaid of Science,
I have ruched for the stars on high,
I'm detacted the authle their

I've detected the subtlest poison,
So keen a thing am I.

I've numbered the threads of the spider,
I've measured the foot of the fly, Yet I toss back the smi'e of beauty,

So variable am I.

132,- TRANSFORMATIONS. [Change case letter each move, the substitute

retaining the same relation to the other letters in the word, and giving a legitimate word still. Example: — Change Wood to Coal in three moves. Answer:—Wood, Wool, Cool, Coal.]

1. Change White to Black in eight moves.

2. Change Near to Prim in eight moves.
3. Change Hate to Love in three moves.

Change Saxe to Pope in five moves. Change Hand to Fuot in six moves.

Change Blue to Pink in ten moves. 7. Change Hard to Easy in five moves. S. Change Sin to Wee in three moves.

C. H. S.

133.-AN ANAGRAM. My hero, Gus Mohr, an unfortunate lad. Was reared in a cane brake and went to the

He was thrust through a mill and completely unjointed,
And his blood, it is said, many pancakes anointed.

1. A letter. 2. A low sound, 3. A body of men. 4. Heavy fabrics. 5. Fine linen cloths. 6. A body of men formed to act as an individual. 7. Efficicious. 8. Pertaining to military quarters. 9. To sneak. 10. A cowl. 11. A letter. El. EM DRE.

137.-A DIAMOND.

135,-A CHARADE. 'Tis summer, and upon our heads The sun its piercing mys now sheds: Yet when the soft winds gently blow. How pleasant o'er the fields to ge. Through flowery firsts we take our way. Where sparkling streamlets love to stray: Or, when by heat we feel oppressed. In shady groves we stop to rest,

But see! the clouds majestic rise, Already veiling half the skies: And as they upward slowly steal, We hear the distant thunders peal. Hark! hear that crash, and feel the last, Enough, though in his second fast, To start the wild beast from his lair, Seeking for safety open acr.

Ah! nature does not total need In which to chain her fiery stord. Or iron track her course to guide When flaming chariots also may ride; For every cloud that shades the plains Electric batteries contains, While air itself, and tree, and rock, Her message bear or feet the shock. M. C. Wooderskip

No. 136.-AN ORTHOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

What word of six letters, naming part of a volcano, contains the following words without transposition of letters?

1 A box or rack to contain fruit.

3. Proportion.

5. Consumed. 6. A preposition. 7. An article.

feast.

CLAUDE.

137. -- FATA MORGANA.

A TRANSPOSITION. A back for beau, I remember right well-How I waited that night for the boarding t:ouse bell:

in the landlady swept, in her jewels and silk, With a dish of cold rice and a pitcher of milk. Oh! the poets may cry up their corn and their wine, But the milk and the rice of our centur, a fine,

When seasoned by hung r, that excellent sauce, Which purges our nature of all that is gross. Now whether 'twas want that had addled my

brain— Or maybe 'twas Reason resigning her reign And Fancy usurping her reat as high priest-Had conjured the scene from the spoils of the

But a city rose fair with its turrets in view, By a river that bore on its bosom of blue Away to the breast of the fathomless main, A mercantile fleet with the spoils of the plain.

And it stood in a region so fertile and rich, One might deem it a sainted God's Acre o'er

Hung the gloom of the spoiler, a shadowy

For "the trail of the serpent was over them all."

THE PRIZE FOR ANSWERS. The sender of the best lot of March an wers

will be given a desirable prize. The award can-not be stated next week, but will be announced as soon after as possible. ANSWERS. 121 .- The man in the moon.

125.—Arthur James Balfour. 2. William Ewart Gladstone. 3. Charles Stewart Parnell. 126.—Noad, ram, mare, ermine, fox, ox, ferret, deer. rat, donkey, ounce, horse, mouse, tiger, bear, bull, zebu, zebre, elk, cow, calf, cat, buck, stag, llama, sable, roe, seal, doe, bart, yak, emu, gau, eland, ass, swine, sloth, erve, wassel, bare. weasel, hare.
127.—Fire-flies.
128.—Cast-a-net.

Cast a net.

S
LAD
LATER
LACUNAR
LACUNIAN
SATURNALIAN
DENTATELY
RAILERS
RAILS
NAY
Alore lone one NE

Why is an unsteady man like an unsteady light? Because he is apt to go out at night.

It is an easy thing to be a philosopher, but

There is not much colour to gie, art it can

Commence of the second

· 医复数骨上虫

The Lecture Delivered Before the St. Ann's Young Men's Society and their Friends, Tuesday Evening.

The following is the text of the sixth of the series of lectures given under the auspices of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Tuesday evening, in their hall, corner of Ottawa and Young streets. The lecturer of the evening was Mr. M. J. Murphy, city editor of the Post. The article is published at the request of members of the society :-

"Mightiest of the mighty means, On which the arm of progress leans, Man's noblest mission to advance, His woes assuage, his weal enhance, His rights enforce, his wrongs redress, Mightiest of the mighty is the Press."

asks no olds of any man. But on his feet before an audience for the first time,
he is a veritable fish out of water,
or he thinks he is, which is very
much the same thing. To the members of St.
Ann's Young Men's Society primarily, I owe my
thanks for having honored me so signally by
inviting me to address them. To the numerous ladies and gentlemen, who have, perhaps,
sacrificed a more pleasant and agreeable evening's enjoyment, to assemble here to night. I
also desire to express my gratitude, and will
endeavor to combine in my lecture both instruction and interest.

endeavor to combine in my lecture both instruc-The desire to know what is transpiring around us, to be acquainted with the events occurring are many young men, and some old ones too, in our own and other countries is at who have just this estimate of newspaper work. natural to man merging into a state of civilization or actually civilized, as it is for the apple to fall te the ground always, instead of flying off into illimitable space, as it would do were it not for the attraction of gravitation. To this feeling of curiosity we are doubtless in do were it not for the attraction of gravitation. To this feeling of curiosity we are doubtless indebted for the introduction of newspapers and their rapid growth to power and importance in the face, frequently, of strong opposition and much tyrannical oppression. Newspamuch tyrannical oppression. Newspa-pers have grown to be a necessity almost as much as food and drink, and a country which danger or inestimable good. National and new papers never reach would be almost endur-political life, social and family life, vibrate to able; yet two hundred years ago there was not such a thing known as a daily newspaper, and even half a century ago few papers were published compared to the tens of thousands of published compared to the tens of thousands of oak, blooms luxuriantly or withers barrenly papers to day and their hundreds of millions of according to the purity of its atmosphere, so papers to day and their hundreds of millions of renders. It is not my desire to weary you with a description of the first or oldest newspapers published, but I find it necessary to go back over a century or more in order that I may point out to you the persecutions perpetrated on the press at that time, and the ultimate victory and freedom of newspapers. During the reign of Queen Anne, if if it is not the punity of its atmosphere, so caccording to the punity of its atmosphere, so moderal, life, in all its ramifications blossoms or fades under the breath of newspapers. The daily paper supplies a natural and lawful demand, and exercised within its proper limits is a source of great and unquestionable good to society. It focuses for the time, and the ultimate victory and freedom of newspapers. During the reign of Queen Anne, life; it nictures for us what the human family in which the first newspapers. in which the firstnewspaper, The Davy Courant, was published, newspapers received a great impetus, and it was also during her reign that the first raper in America, the Boston News Letter, was printed. The rage for daily journals rapidly graw and their number commodities throughout the world, and increased in proportion. The papers were, however, frequently personal and scandalous, and information for the purposes of his business. often obnoxious to the government which tried t) suppress the growing power, but opposition only seemed to give it strength, and although prosecutions were frequent, the press obstinately r-fused to be killed. At last some one conceived the idea of taxing newspapers, history those does not say who the originator was, and a duty of a half penny on seller papers of half a sheet or less and a penny on such as ranged from a half sheet to a sheet was imposed in the tenth year of Queen sable. Anne's reign, and went into effect in July, 1712. Despite the tax and the constant persecution of the press, newspapers continued to increase and also to improve in quality. The reign of George the Third was specially noticeable for press prosecutions, and editors, publishers and printprosecutions, and editors, publishers and printers formed one of the staples of the jail population. One of the greatest causes of complaint was reporting the debates in Parliament, the members declaring it a breach of privilege to do so. The St. James Chronicle was one of the first to offend in this way. It employed a reporter especially to go about to coffee-houses and pick up information from members, for it and proporting the sequence of must be remembered that reporters were not admitted to the House in those days. This gentle-man is the first of the now numerous class of interviewers. These publications caused a perfect mon is looked for with confidence. If he gets storm in the House, and the result was that the publisher of the London Morning Post, Mr. Miller, was commanded to appear before the bar of the House. Miller refused to appear class of people who can never understand that publisher of the London Morning Post, Mr. Miller, was commanded to appear before the bar of the House. Miller refused to appear and the deputy-sergeant-at-arms was sent to bring him, but it was the old story of catching a Tartar; instead of capturing Miller, Miller captured the duputy and took him before the Lord Mayor, within whose jurisdiction Miller lived, charging him with assault. The Lord Mayor was indigoant that anyone should attempt to interfere with his authority, and promptly committed the deputy, holding that the Speaker's warrant was of no account that the Speaker's warrant was of no account managing editor of a newspaper is in deciding in the city. At this the House was thrown what to leave out. There is no difficulty in fill into a state of great indignation, and after a stormy debate the Lord Mayor and the two paste-pot last. The work which requires the aldermen who had signed the warrant discriminating brain is the filling of the with him were arrested and imprisoned waste-basket, which swallows more soaldermen who had signed the warrant discriminating brain is the filling of the with him were arrested and imprisoned waste-basket, which swallows more soin the Tower, where they remained for called items every night than the pages three months until Parliament adjourned. This in the Tower, where they three months until Parliament adjourned. This may be said to have finished the right between the Parliament and the press, the latter winning, for the conduct of the House brought down such a storm of indignation from the people that no further effort to interfere with the right of many cases, hurried, but they are, after all, pretty frequently correct. This intellectual agility may not be the result of long scholastic training. It is partly acquired tacitly admitted to the gallery, and not very long afterwards special accommodation was provided for them. The abolition of the stamp tax in 1855, and the subsequent removal of duty on paper in 1861 fairly revolutionized journalism and gave birth to a class of papers h thereto unkows, the penny and half papers h thereto unkows, the penny and half papers. It may be interesting to know generally untrue. In every well-ordered office there are specialists who attend to technical papers h therto unkows, the penny and half penny papers. It may be interesting to know that he first paper started in Canada was the matters. Newspaper work is in itself an education broader, a training more severe than can be found in the curriculum of any college. It is some years ago, shows it to have been a four page 9 x 13 sheet, having two columns, one English and the other French on each page, and containing just two columns of foreign news and two advantages. a columns each, one from the Collector of Customs, the other from John Baird, who seems to have dealt in everything, from cambries to fry-ing pans, the remainder being taken up with a lengthy address from the printer. The paper was afterwards changed to an English paper, and continued its existence up to about ten or fifteen years ago, when its publication was stopped on the death of Mr. Middleton, one of the proprietor. The establishment of a newspaper in Montreal, ment of a newspaper in Montreal, singular to say, is due to the occupation of the city by the American army during the revolu-tion; and still more singular is the fact that Benjamin Franklin, the great American printer and statesman, was one of the men interested in the work which ultimately led to its establishment. When General Arnold was in command of the troops here during the winter of 1775-76, the American Conpress sent three Commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, to Montreal to endeavor to conciliate the Cadadians.

These commissioners were clothed with extraor-

be conducted by a friend to Congress." commissioners followed their instructions faithfully, brought with them a press—the first in Montreal, type, etc.—and a French printer named Mesplets. The party arrived at Montral on the 29th of April, 1776, but it is doubtful whether the commissioners made any great efforts to establish a preserve as the recommissioners. ful whether the commissioners made any great efforts to establish a newspaper, as they soon found that their cause was hopeless, and Frank-lyn left Montreal on the 11th of May. 'A num-ber of addresses to the Canadians were printed and distributed, and these were printed and distributed; and were doubtless the work of Mesplets. When the Americans left, Mesplets remained behind and established himself as a printer in the market place, "now Customs House square," taking a man named Berger as a partner. The partnership did not last very long, and in 1778 Mesplets published the first number of the Gazette, which was printed both in French and English. The Gazette is now the closer state of the control of the c

oldest paper in Canada, and if I am informed rightly the third in age on this continent.

That newspaper work is attractive to those not engaged in it is well known. The child attending the circus is so charmed by the antics of the clown that he is at once fired with an architic taching in the armed time. Mightiest of the mirror.

Modesty is not generally counted as one of the virtues of the journalistic profession, in fact the reverse is the generally accepted theory. On ordinary occasions the average newspaper man is rather proud of his assurance, his "cheek" if you will, but let she occasion be a meeting in his honor and he is she occasion be a meeting in his honor and he is become impressed with the idea that a newspaper man is rather proud of this assurance, his "cheek" if you will, but let she occasion be a meeting in his honor and he is become impressed with the idea that a newspaper man is a demi-god, possessing the wisdom under the back sext and near some one class paper man is a demi-god, possessing the wisdom speak in his stead. At his own deak, pencil in of Solomor, the power of Hercules and living like hand, with the printing press rumbling in the cellar beneath the journalist is an autocrat who asks no olds of any man. But on his feet bebe dreaded, and to bask in whose favor is the chief end of man. The reporter is thought by many to be even more fortunate than an editor, a man whose time is his own, who roams about wherever fancy may dictate, who has the entree to all places of amusement and entertainment, who is an invited guest at every banquet, and who rides free on all railroad and steamship lines the world over. In short, his position is popularly supposed to be that of receiver general of loaves and fishes and all the good things of this world, and he must be doubly blessed because he is paid for receiving them. The picture may be overdrawn, but there own narrow and sometimes biased opinion. Had I more time at my disposal to night, I would be tempted to dwell longer on the power of the press. Its sway over the life of nations and individuals is becoming more apparent, and its consequences are fraught with immeasureable their inmost core under its powerful meunerism As a landscape whose vegetation, from the minutest blace of grass to the staunchest limbed may be doing on the other side of the globe, what events of importance affecting the destiny It conveys the news of great political move-ments at home and abroad; in times of wer it brings us tidings of battles and the fate of nations. It is a cheap and valuable medium for the communication of the wants and needs of those of the same or different communities Through its advertising columns buyer and seller are both benefitted, and in a hundred other ways does it respond to the demands of

modern social life, until it becomes indispen While it is undeniable that everybody but the managing editor knows just how a newspaper ought to be made, it is equally true that prople in general know very little about how it is made. There is a common impression, for in-stance, that everybody connected with a newshe occasionally surrenders to the purely human impulses which move them. There is some foundation in tact for this notion—much more than there is for that other, equally prevalent, that the editor writes everything that goes into the paper or for the other impression that the con-stant struggle of the newspaper men is to find something to fill the newspaper with. The fact is, on the conterp, that the chief work of the more important, are the reporters, who have to skirmish after the news. Their working hours are frequently lovg, and the pecuniary remuneration for their laborabut meagre. A journalist, like a soldier, frequently has to turn his hand to all sorts of work and make a rapid record of many

hings which may be comparatively new to him

things which may be comparatively new to him. He never knows at what moment he may be called away from home and family to go to some post of more or less danger. He has to take all the risks which may be going in social life, at a fire, a riot, or what not, he must take his share of the danger with the firemen and the police; and even more, if he wants to do his work thoroughly, for while they are as a rule

the police; and even more, it he wants to do his work thoroughly, for while they are, as a rule, confined within certain limits, he must be every where. It would be impossible to describe a battle faithfully unless one were in the thick of it. With all its drawbacks, such as they are, I can quite urdersband the fascination which journalism exercises over many minds. Indeed I do not think it can be followed with success in the absence of a liking for it amounting to something like enthusiasm.

for it amounting to something like enthusiasm

dinary powers, indeed with a most as much A man must not only be prepared, but must be power as congress itself possess d. A portion eager to take his rare in all the stirring events of their instructions ran, as, follows: "Chiefly, of the times, and even to take his life in his however, they are charged to convince, conciliate and win the Canadians by appeals to their reason and interest, in aid of which they are to take his duty to go out as a war correspondent. I think a journalist should certain manual interest, in aid of which they are to take his correspondent. I think a journalist should certain manual interest, in aid of which they are to

take measures for establishing a news, aper to be she modern father confessor of princes and

patriots; he may be chatting with an assasair to day, but hobnobbing with an archbishop to-morrow, and grave statesmen will sometimes morrow, and grave statesmen will sometimes confide to him secrets and plans of serious import. Moreover, a man of spirit may well like the excitement and the varied experiences of journalistic life. And there is a higher motive for liking the work, too, a man may wish to observe and record clearly and truthfully the events of his timer, with a view of helping to some extent to bring about reforms ithat may appear to him eminently desirable, or to assist in some degree towards reaching a reasonable solution of, and remedy for, some of the social diseases of contemporary life—an ambition which I cannot think unworthy of any honest diseases of contemporary life—an ambition which I cannot think unworthy of any houses man. Another point upon which I would wish to dwell is the heroism that has frequently been shown by men in search of news. During the late American war there were numerous in stances of bravery on the part of newspapermen, They took every risk to get news and put it on the telegraph wire. They went through all the hardships of the camp and the aufferings of imprisonment. Efforts were made sufferings of imprisonment. Efforts were made to hang six of them; but to the disgust of their enemies six men lived to write vivid accounts of six hangings that never took place. people were flying from Charleston last year, after the earthquakes, the newspaper men were flying towards it. The only business that the earthquakes did not suspend there was the publication of the newspapers. James J. O'Kelly was an American newspaper man before he settled in Great Britain and became elected to parliament. He reported the Cuban insurrec-tion, and was band in glove with the insurgents. When the fortunes of war threw him into the when the fortunes of war threw him into the hands of the Spanish Government he was parked off to be executed as a spy. His courage never forsook him. In a very matter-of-fact way he made arrangements to write up the full account of his own execution, entrusting the climax to a friend. Castelar saw what kind of a man he was, and pardoned him at the last moment. He was thankful, of course, but he had the audacity to remark that a very good item of news had been spoiled. When the tenants on the Luggacurran estates in Ireland were being persecuted by the agents of an unjust landlord, a newspaper man, one of the bravest, most zealous and patriotic of the present day, came to their rescue, in the person of Mr. William O'Brien. The threats made against him before he reached Canada, and him mission the careacted. on his mission to expose the conduct of the Governor-General and his agents toward the poor Luggacurran tenants did not daugh him in the least, and he bearded the lion in his den. His visit to a sister city, now disgraced and honored, for the manner in which some of its citizens at empted to cry down freedom of speech, will be easily recalled by all of us. But this brilliant journalist and staunch patriot was this brilliant journalist and staunch patriot was rot a one on his visit to Toronto. He had a little bodyguard with him and this little bodyguard was composed entirely of newspaper men who had scented trouble ahead and who, as usual, wanted to be in the thickest of the fight. They followed Mr. O'Brien from the day of his landing in New York and there is at least one of them. Mr. York, and there is at least one of them, Mr. Wall, who will not forget for some time to come the acute edges of Toronto's paving stones. When the late North-West rebellion broke out there was also rivalry among our local reporters to get to the scene of action, and we even heard of one of our reporters who had his horse shot down under him. During the smallpox epidemic the fell disease had no terrors for the journalists of the city, and in order to give the public correct views of the treatment of patients, they even sacrificed their own health to visit the infected hospitals and

These are a few, a very few of the heroes of journalism. They are conspicuous because circumstances have favored them, but in the ranks of the same calling there are thousands of men as courageous and indomitable as men ever The growth of the press has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in the character and equipment of its writers. Their names are not sounded by fame, because they are but elements in the greatness of journalism, and because the drift of the times is towards the broader results described by Tennyson, when he wrote in Locksley Hall --

there interviewed their unfortunate afflicted

"And the individual withers, and the world is more and more,

This very lack of individual fame is a eulogy to the newspaper men. They work not for the applause of the world, but from a sense of duty and a feeling of pride in one of the most gloriprofession a perfect democracy; believe that its tendency is the leadership of intellect as well as of entercrise; they find in it a ready appreciation of ability and energy and, more than all, they feel themselves in close communication with the busiest life, the highest thought and the most active tendencies of the moving world. There is noble inspiration in such a feeling, and one result of it is found in the unique fact that in all the history of journalism, in all its heights and depths, there has never yet been known a case of treason by any newspaper man to the paper with which he was connected.

With such a band of workers gathering the history of the hemisphere; with the best facili-

ties that ingenuity can provide; with an audience that reaches over the world; with printing presses harnessed to steam, and with electricity as a sleepless messenger, journalism goes bouming along, spreading a broader civilization throwing light into the bright corners of the earth, furthering the brotherhood of man and proving that in the most material growth there is a romance that is none the less wonderful be cause it is true.

Roll on, O cylinders of light, and teach The helpless myriads tongue can never reach.

WOMEN WORKERS.

AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR THEIR WELFARE BY THE

KNIGHTS' FEMALE ORGANIZER. WASHINGTON, March 28.-At the international conference of women to day, the president introduced Mrs. Leonore M. Barry, organizer of the Knights of Labor. The subject of her paper was: "What the Knights of Labor are doing for women." Mrs. Barry spoke with perfect ease and great earnestness and effect and was frequently interrupted by applause. said: We are building around our working girls a wall of protection to defend and protect them from the indignities and humiliations to which hereto'ore they have been subjected. Any condition of society, any environment of society that prevents a woman or child from cultivating or developing these three elements, of which humanity is formed; the moral, physical and mental elements, making them fit sub-jects to do the work for which those beings were intended by an Almighty God, that state of society is talse. There are no better law supporters, no more loyal citizens to the laws of their country and to their country's flag than the organized workingmen and women of to-day. They do not demand revolution, but they do demand reform. They do not ask it by the power of physical or brute force, or strength; they do not ask it by the destruction of life or property, but in a constitutional and law abiding way present their needs and desires to the law making bodies of their nation. Only four years ago I became a Knight of Labor. Seven years ago I was left without knowledge of work, without knowledge of what the world was, with three fatherless children looking to me for bread. To support these children it became my duty to go out in the army of the employed and in one of the largest factories in Central New York I went, and for four years and reven months I became a factory woman for the support of my little ones. Four years ago this spring I became a Knight of Labor. I joined an assembly of fifteen hundred women, and let me say to you here that, although there was not one amongst them that could beast of more than a minor part of a common school education, yet in that body of women there was more execu-tive ab lity, more tact, more shrewdness, more keen, calculating power than could be found in twice that number of any body of map. We are instituting co-operative industries throughout the breadth and length of our land. We have co-operative shirt factories in Baltimore and New York conducted solely by women.

We have our collar and cuff factories in the corporation was controlled by one man. He waterford, New York. We have our co-operative knitting mill at little Falls, was larger than the voting power inside of the operative knitting mill at Little Falls, New York, and many other industries. I have, during my connection with the organiza-tion, instituted what is known as the Working Women's National Beneficial Fund. This gives women not less than \$3, nor more than \$5 per week, and in case of death not less than \$75, nor more, than \$100. It gives protection to every woman whether she is a Knight of Labor or not. For it is the duty, the aim and the object of the Knights of Labor to elevate woman no matter what her nationality, creed, color or posi-tion in life. The Knights of Labor are taking the little girls from the factory, the workshop and the mine and educating them, because we know that the little child of to-day is the mother of the future. We know that the fireside, the city, the state, council and nation are moulded by the handa of the wives and mothers of our children. As these are the children to-day, and as these will be the working women of the future, we demand that they shall be taken from the workshop, factory and shall be taken from the workshop, factory and mine and put into the schools to educate and develop them. If there is any one state for which I might make special appeal, it is the monopoly bound state of Pennsylvania with her hundred and twenty five thousand children under the age of 15 employed in the workshops, factories and mines.

A GLADSTONIAN ELECTED. LONDON, March 28.—The election in the Gower division of Glamorganshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Frank A. Yeo, was held yesterday and resulted in the return of David Randall, Gladstonian, who received 3,964 votes against 3,358 cast for J. F. D. Llewellyn. At the last election Yeo was unopposed. The result is declared by the Pall Mall Gazette to be the most significant electoral victory the Tories have won, not excepting the Donester contest. The reduction of the Liberal majority from 3,457 to reduction of the Liberal majority from 3,457 to 606 is due to a Liberal splts. Horace Davey, who was selected by the Liberal caucus as the regular candidate, had to retire, because the miners, whose vote is very large, refused to support him. The min ra' candidate, who has been elected, failed to obtain the vote of the Liberal middle class. The result has caused a commotion in the National Liberal Club, and will be the subject of a special meeting. The Club, are not a better support (Hadstonians will try to arrange a better supervision of elections.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. QUEBEC MEMBERS ALLOWED TO PERFORM THEIR

EASTER DUTIES. QUEBEC. March 28.- Last evening during divine service in the St. Surveur parish church, the priest, in the course of his sermon, said he knew that there were a good many who feared learned from him that they had nothing to fear. Those who absented themselves need not do so any longer, and those that belonged to that or for he would counsel to be prudent and fulfill their duties during the Holy Week, but to those who have not joined that order, but had a hankering to do so, he would beseech them to remain as they are. The sermon was listened to with marked attention and was highly com-mended by the working classes and members of the Knights of Labor who were present.

MOONLIGHTERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

DUBLIN, March 28 .- At the Wicklow Assizes to-day the mounlighters Daniel Hayes and Daniel Moriarty were found guilty of the murder of farmer Fitz Maurice, in County Krrzy, in January last, and were sentenced to be hanged. Moriarty subsequently made a confession of his guilt and then tried to cut his throat. He is now closely guarded as the throat He is now closely guarded as the authorities fear he will make another attempt upon his life.

SMALLTOX SCARE IN NEW YORK. CONFLICTING MEDICAL AUTHORITIES—VESSEL SENT BACK TO QUARANTINE.

New York, March 28.—The French steam-ship Britannia arrived in this port on Monday, with 555 steerage passengers on board. A passenger died on the voyage from smallpox. The steamer was detained at Quarantine for twenty-four hours, and yeaterday Dr. Smith gave her a clean hill of health on which she came Pacific street, Brooklyn. The Board of health of that city refused to allow her to land, and she was hauled out and anchored eff Liberty The Board of Health of this city issued Island. The Board of Health of this city issued orders that no passengers would be allowed to leave the ship. Orders were also issued by Superintendent of Police Murray to Captain Smith, of the steamboat patrol, prohibiting friends of the pissengers from boarding the infected ship. About 1,000 Italians were on the sea wall at the Battern this morning and when they leaved the tery this morning and when they learned that their friends were not to be landed they paddled cut in boa's. The patrol, however, kept them at a safe distance. Doctors Edson and Nagle visited the ship this morning and decided that the dangerous period had not yet passed. The vessel was sent back to quarantine. A meeting of the Board of Health will be held to-morrow and Dr. Smith will be called upon to explain why he allowed the vessel to pass. The health officer says the case of smallpox was quarantined on the vessel before the eruption broke out. All the passengers were then vaccinated. This statement was corroborated by the officers of the vessel.

HAULED OVER THE COALS. THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY BE-FORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, addressed the Senate Committee on Inter State Commerce this morning on the Spooner Inter State Telegraph Bill. He detailed the history of the Western Union Company, and said that, although the telegraphs had drifted into a combination, it was not from the grasping efforts of any one man or set of men, but from the necessitous laws of trade. The rates had been cheapened and the business greatly improved in its facilities and promptness of service. He produced a table showing the cost of the average message to the company and to the public every year, from 1868 to 1867 inclusive. In the former year the average expense to the company of handling a message had been 63 6-10 cents. In 1887 it had been reduced to 23 cents.

The cost per message to the public had been reduced during the same period from \$1,047 to 30 4-10 cents. In 1868 the profit to the company on a message had been over 40 cents; in 1887 it got a profit of but 7 4-10 cents. The people had an idea that telegraphs could be built for little or archime. The Western Hairs Company of the people had an idea that telegraphs could be built for little or archime. nothing. The Western Union Company could demonstrate that since the consolidation of telegraphs in 1866 it had expended \$55,600,000 in plant; \$30,000,000 of this had been in accual money and some of it had been in stock paid for other property. He believed the Western Union property could not be duplicated for its

In response to a question by Senator Histock, Dr. Green stated that the Western Union employed about 40,000 persons exclusive of messer. ger boys. Nearly one-half of these persons. per boys. Nearly one-nair or these persons, however, worked at offices operated by railroad companies, and worked on joint account. Senator Hiscock enquired as to the extent to which the Government would necessarily have to co-operate with private corporations in order to reduce the expenses down to the point where the services were rendered by the Western

Onton.

Dr. Green replied that the Western Union Company had over 16,000 offices. At least 12,000 of these were operated by the railroad companies, and of these 12,000 there was a very small percentage which would not be deficit offices if the Western Union had to hire the operators. He said that a popular error existed as to the sanctity of messages passing over the c mpany's wires. The idea was too absurd to discuss. He also spoke of another error—that

property, which showed, he said, that the charge was merely an imagination. He said that his company would like to have an amendment adopted setting the question of the liabilities of his company as to the production of telegrams under subpens from courts and committees. There had been all sorts of rulings on that point. He would like also to see a provision in the bill limiting the damages to be paid for delay in the transmission of messages, say to 500 times the amount paid for the transmission. 500 times the amount paid for the transmission. That, he thought, was a reasonable rate. It was perfectly absurd that a telegraph company should be subjected to \$25,000 or \$50,000 dam sges for delay in a message for which 25 cent

was paid.
Colonel Robert G. Ingersoil declared that there would always be two great telegraph companies in this country. The people would not submit to have the entire telegraph owned by one company and the company owned by on Dr. Green asked if, after the statement he

(Green) had made, Mr. Ingersoll could say the Western Union was owned by one man.

"I know," Mr. Ingersoll replied, "that you have stated that one man only owns so much, but I know scruething about that one man. I know that he is not in a corporation and never will be in a corporation and never will be in a corporation and never the state of the state of

know that he is not in a corporation and never will be in a corporation five minutes that he does not centrol it. Whether he does this by his money or by his intelligence, I think him a very intelligent man. No matter how he does it, but he does it." The Western Union had a peculiar philanthropy of its own. It did not wish anybody to live if it could help it. It did not suppose that his company (United Lines) could make a contract with the Canadian Pacific, or that it could raise the necessary dian Pacific, or that it could raise the necessary funds to build a live from British Columbia to San Francisco. While the Western Union wa in doubt as to the absolute health of a competi tor, it sat down to wait until it died, and if it did not die in a reasonable time it proceeded to do what it could to hasten it its demise. Mono polies all declared that they were public bene factors—that they cheapened products. The Standard Oil Company said, "We are a blessing We give you oil cheaper than you can get in any othe way." The country did not want that state of things." It wanted to say to every monopoly that whenever a competitor could arise it would do what it could to let the corpor

THE USE OF DOVES IN WAR. It seems likely that carrier pigeons will play an important part in the next great European war. The French Minister for War has just given orders for the organization of the many carrier pigeon atations throughout the country upon a more satisfactory footing, and considerable importance is attached to to attend confession because they were Knights of Labor. He had that day had an audience with His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, and with His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, and various parts of Flanca 300 pigeon flying societies owning among them 150,000 "nomers." Each of these societies has a military organization, and in case of war ali the pigeons belonging to them would be at the service of the Intelligence Department Germany possesses about the same number of carrier pigeon stations, which cost £2500 a year to keep up and there are 350 societies with 50,000 pigeons. In Italy pigeons are actualy in use for conveying despatches between the war office in Rome and the garrisons in Sicily and Sardinia. The experiments that have been made with nigeons in Russia have not been very successful. The birds imported from Belgium can not withstand the climate and the native ones lack staying power. Sweden, Spain and Switzerland all possess military carrier pigeon atations.

> METALS ELECTRICALLY JOINED. THE GREAT ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE NEW METHOD OF WELDING.

We think great changes are impending in the method of joining metals of similar and of diverse natures. Electric welding is being seriously investigated as to its probabilities, and before many months have passed there will undoubtedly be several systems in commercial operation. No mechanic has ever witnessed the joining of two metal by electri city without being greatly struck with the results and the very great advantages over old methods in cleanliness and homogeneity.

When electric welding becomes a settled fact mactine parts and all branches of hardward manufrcture will be very greatly improved; where solder is now used the metals will be burned together electrically, and where a brass tip, shank, or vase is needed it can be united to cast-ir n, wrought-iron, steel, or any other metal without the chance of being detached. Many things which are now drawn up in b ass can be spun in lathes and burned together, and cast-iron de alls may be re-enforced with steel laces, which are an integral part of the piece. We do no exclude boiler-shel's from the catalogue of new structures or new methods, made possibe by electric welding, and instead of conses riveted together we shall have shells and flues in practically one piece, with very much greater tensile strength than riveted

structures.

The one thing that has been doubtful about this system of electric welding is the effect it may have upon the metal itself, as regards the deterioration; but it has been shown by investigation and elaborate experiment that this feat

To test the question, wrought iron droppings from the welding process were fused again by means of the arc to a bar of about 15 milli-metres thickness, and this bar turned down to 10 millimetres. The breaking weight of this bar was 37.5 kilogrammes per square millimetre (23.8 toos per square inch), with an elongation of 17.5 per cent. This fracture was fibrous, like that of soft steel. This electrically fused iron resembles soft steel in other respects, notwithstanding its origin; it is malleable, can be welded, can be bent both cold and hot, and is

wested, that be belt both that and hot, and is scarcely harder than soft steel.

In the light of this testimony, we can hardly over-estimate the value of electrically-joined metal.—The Engineer.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH OF THE CAM-PAIGN.

ROME, March 29.—Gen. San Margano, com-mander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has telegraphed to the war office that at three o'clock this morning a number of Italian aborpshooters had a skirmish with an advancing detachment of Abyssinians. After a half hour's firing the enemy ceased to advance. There are larger bodies of Abyssinians behind them. The Digdizta Heights to the southwest of Saati are covered with King John's soldiers. A body of Abyssinian cavalry has passed the Sakar wells, porthwest of Saati northwest of Saati.

APPALLING DISTRESS IN CHINA. LONDON, March 29.-Latest advices from China say that the crisis in Ho-Nan is past, but that the distress of the people is appalling, two million persons being utterly destitute. The nearest towns are invaded by hordes of naked and starving refugees from the flooded districts, who, like swarms of locusts, are devouring verything.

ABYSSINIA SUES FOR PEACE.

TALY WILLING TO FACILITATE NEGOTIATIONS Rome, March 30 .- It is officially announced that last evening an Abyssinian officer applied at the Italian outposts for permission to speak with Gen. San Marzana. An interview was granted and the officer delivered a letter from King John asking for peace. The Government has instructed Gen. San Marzana to facilitate a settlement as far as is compatible with the dig settlement as far as is compatible with the dig-nity and interests of Italy. To-day Abyssinian outposts have retired to their camps. The over-tures made by King John are said to be in a great measure due to a great scarcity of pro-visions among his people.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of there with. They are small and easy to take take.

# OZZONI'S COMPLEXION

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER."

And Get I sinut Relief.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 C.s. Per Bottle.

# Campbell's Cathartic Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACIO STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETIN
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. Brandow, Man., 21st Oct., 1896,—I find Cambelle Catherile Compound the best article I have ever used for costingers or billiousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, A. N. McDoyalm.

Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere.

25c. por bottle.

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, carl decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, e'c., I will send a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.



STOPPED FREE Marvellous success. Insine Persons Restored. Dr. KLINES GREAT Nerve Restore for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fitz, Epilepsy, etc. Infallable it taken as directed. No Fits after first Juy's use.

Treatise and \$2 trial bottle fice to Fit parlents, they paying express characs on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of affileded to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BE WARE OF INITATING FRAUDS. For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto,

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





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

## SICK

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

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

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

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

## ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

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

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants

which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Medical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozonges and wafers some times give relief, but this Balsam taken a few times will

ensure a permanent cure. Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle-

to 38 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses foot. Writ BREWSTER'S SAFSTY RAW HOLDER Co. Holly Mich 113.0

Imagination of a Moment" will do for a Man-Girls and Marriage-Chasing a Train - A Quaker Parrot Guu-Wasted : A House -A Paragraph for Young Architects - How 10 Reach the Masses.

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

My son, it is a comforting doctrine, and one My son, it is a comforting doctrine, and one that men often preach to each other, that a man deserves all credit for everything good that he does and for all the good that he is, but that mebody else is to blame for all the evil in him.
Mr. Gough has been criticized for saying, and formeduly has been criticized for saying, and Mr. Gough has been criticized for saying, and they were his lact words, "Young man, make your record clean." The prophets who speak comfortably say that the young men cannot make his record clean, when his father makes a bad record before him, that society and the evil tendencies of it, and something the scientists call his "environment," write the young man's record bad in spite of him. Oh, my dear boy, this is a doctrine too cowardly for a young man to accept. Ever since Adam—the founder of society and the inventor of the first record ever made in this world—a man without founder of society and the inventor of the first record ever made in this world—a man without an "environment" to his back, made a bad record, and then said, "The woman Thou gaves to be with me, She did it all;" men have always pleaded the irresuble force of surroundings and circumstances. The woman was younger than Admit the was weaker; many wise men are than Adam; sh- was weaker; many wise men say she is intellectually the inferior of man; she was a new comer in the garden, and yet how glad your old grandfather was to say that it was all your grandmother's fault, and that being thus led astray by influence and examples which no man could control or resist, he should not be held responsible for his disobedience. And in her turn your grandmother land it onto the snake, just as to-day, in the office of the Sun. and in Christian homes all over this land, the evil deeds of men and servants are laid to the cat. deeds of men and servants are laid to the cat. But, for all this excuse, Adam was fired out of the garden, and itserved him right. Now, my boy, the other man may eat forbidden rruit until he founders, and not a bite that he swallows is going to hurt you. A dose of strychnine big encush to kill a cow won't hurt you—if you don't swallow any of it. When you swear, you do your own swearing; you can't be rrow anoth r man's tongue to danin a beggar with. When you get drunk, you get drunk. The law doesn't fine the man who sells the whiskey, it fines the man who drinks it. When you steal anything, from a pin to the broadway road, you do your own; a calm; acd,—in the case of the do your own; celm; acd,—n the case of the pin, at least, the law holds you responsible for pin, at least, the law holds you responsible for it, not the man who coaxed you to steal, nor yet the ciriz-n who by owning valuable property which you could not buy, thereby tempted you to steal it. You are the fellow who does all the wick-does that is wrought by your hands and your lips. It tires me to hear a man always excusing nim-elf and citing some dreadful, wicked Jeroboom which made him to sin. Not, indeed, that we hold the Jeroboams guiltless. "It must needs be that offence come : but wce to that man by whom the offence cometh!" But because the mill-stone and a soft place in the sea is the proper combination for the man the sea is the proper combination for the man who helps you to stumble, you do not go free. I have no right to turn a cross doz into the street, but, it I do, he will bite you if you go fooling around him. Wherefore, "cave canem," which, by interpretation is, "Don's monkey with the dog." As the dog will not beware of you, do you beware of the dog. You may have noticed on the sacerdotal garments of your instructor, my son some query unsightly ay ashes

on before I have it renovated I am the only fellow who can put them there. Now you may go and play and have fun, and don't let me ever again hear you say that you would be the best boy in the world if only all the other boys were dead. THE JUMBLE OF INSPIRATION.

structor, my son, some queer, unsightly splashes here and there. Well, I put them on myself.

Without the assistance or by the fault of any man, I did it. And if there are any more to go

Let me tell you, my son, what the "inspira-tion of the moment" will do for you. It will thrill you to your very soul. It will make your heart boat high and your brain which in a very mads rom of tager excitement; it will burn and throb with earnest thoughts, noble ideas, generous impulses mightily born of the great oxasion, of the lights, the music, the applaud-me multitude, until your very being quivers with the life of of the pent-up eloquence that is struggling to escape. And right there the "inspiration of the moment" will leave you. Right there the thrilling and the throbbing and the whirling and the burning and the quivering eloquence will go on, and keep going on, but it won't come out. You will have all the glowing colors there, and it you know how to lay them on the canvass you could paint a picture that would live in men's hearts for centuries. You have only to say about a thousand words, and if you only say the right ones and say them in the proper order, they will be graven as with a pen of ron upon the brain and soul of the nation. You have only eight notes to arrange, and the song you sing will linger while the sun shines and the flowers bloom. But in all this orderly arrangement so essential to success the "in-piration of the moment" plays little or no part. When the "inspiration of the moment" opens your valves, all your pent-up elo-quence comes rumbling out, like a pied news-psper formfalling down stairs. The types are all there is m garcet to sidewalk, but nobody. not even the printer who set them up, can read them. The "inspiration of the moment" sometimes tells you how to say it, but only once in a century does it tell you what to say. And you are set liable to live a hundred years, you

#### GIRLS AND MARRIAGE.

"No girl under twenty," says a wise woman, "has any business to think of marriage." Bless you, no. We know that. At that age no girl thinks of marriage as a "business" She just She just tumbles head over ears in love and marries the dear fellow just because she would cry her eyes out without him. It is when she is no longer what you would just call exactly a "girl," when she is rising 58, and has cut her last new teeth, fu'l set, that she begins to make a "busi-

#### STILL, THEY ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

"Facts, my son," said Old Hyson, "are dry, hard, and harsh things." "Don't know about that," said the young man, softly, "my ergagement to Miss Ethel is a fact, and she's the tenderest derest, softeat, sweetest, roundest, daintiest little—" "Shut up!" roared the old man, slamming the ledger shue with a bang that upset the ink. "Get out of the office. You make
me sick! Bah!" And you would have thought
it had been two thousand years since Old Hyson had said about the same things to his
father, but it was not. It was only about 23
years ago.

TUNNY MAN'S SOBER ADVICE TO

A YUUNG MAN.

Which all Young Men Can Read and Profit

By—The Jamb c of Inspiration—What the

"Imagination of a Moment" will do

"Imagination of a Moment" will do there and get on the train you'll find waiting If ever you get lost in Connecticut, telegraph to the officer on duty at the much-initialed station at Hartford, and if he is feeling right well, he can set you down in the place you want to be thirty minutes before the train gets there.

### A QUAKEB PARROT GUN.

A man down in Pennsylvania bought an intelligent parrot and taught it to whistle for the dog, call the police, and shout "Thieves! thieves! robbers in the house!" Then, feeling that they had a dead sure thing on the burglars, the family slept in peace, while every night the parrot was on guard shricking with all his energy. One night at last burglars did come— and they kicked in the front door and carried off everything in that house worth taking away from the silver to the kitchen stove, while the parrot kept up such a racket that you couldn't hear it thunder.

#### WANTED-A HOUSE.

WANTED—A HOUSE.

So you are going to be an architect, my son Well, that is a good—what do you srchitects call it—profession? Whatever you call it, it is a good calling. Now, I'll tell you what I would do if I were an architec. I would learn to build a house—you pay close attention to that department of architecture, my son; learn to plan a house, and it will put money in your purse. "But all architects plan houses; that is what they do?" Oh, no my son; oh, no—men have been planning and building houses ever since the eviction at Eden, and they haven't succeeded in making a model yet. All the ever since the eviction at Eden, and they haven't succeeded in making a model yet. All the architectural genuis in the world hasn't succeeded in designing a house that is perfectly satisfactory to anybody, and as to building a house that will fit everybody—wby, there is the biggest bonanza in Progress County waiting for the man who can give us that house. Now, the tailor has attained a perfection in his art to which the architect is a stranger. He has designed suits that are models for all civilized which the archivett is a stranger. He has designed suits that are models for all civilized men. When Mr. Vanderbilt wants a dress suit his tailor makes him one just like the one he made for the head waiter. And when the head waiter wants a dress suit the tailor gives him one like unto that which Mr. Vanderbilt owes for. The Prince Albert which you wear, my son, is like mato the one which the Prince wears. The tailor has made a coat which fits us all, and we want the architect to make us an easy, comfortable, respectable looking house. If it takes nine tailors to make a man, where are the architects? If you are going to be an architect, my boy, remember what I tell you: Learn to

BAIT 'EM, BROTHER, BAIT 'EM.

"How shall we reach the masses?" asks a religious paper. Dear brother, you can best reach them with a spoon. Go for them with a knife and f.rk. Humanity's tender point is its paunch. The conscience of man may be seared as with a hot iron, but his maw is ever open to impressions. His intellect may be stunted, but his appetite is a giant. Take him to the concert or the theatre and he comes away to seek the nearest feeding place where he may gorge himself before he sleeps. The little struggling church that bankrupts itself still further by venturing on a lecture course, finally lifts itself clear out of debt by a series t suppers. A man who will not pay fifty cents for a book will dump one doll: r and fifty cents' worth of dinutrinto his system. A picnic without ten parts of feed to one part of band is a flat failure. When feed to one part of band is a flat failure. When we "receive" a distinguished guest, we feed him; when we say "good-by" to an imicent citizen, we give him something to eat. We have a feast for the wedding guest, luncheon for the watchers, and a light collation for the mourners. There are a thousand restaurants to one library, yea, more. By and by, if the principles of evolution be true, this world will be peopled by a race of stomachs with legs and arms. The legs will be needed to carry the stomach to the l-gs will be needed to carry the stomach to the trough, and the arms to fill it up.

ROBERT J. BUEDETTE.

## DEAD PEOPLE

are walking around in our midst all the time; they never get on, and live and go down in obscurity and poverty. Live people should write Scieson & Co.. Portland, Maine, and learn how to make \$1 and upwards per hour. All is free, and a ter learning all, should you conclude not to engage, no harm is done. You can live at home and do the work. Either sex, all ager. A great reward awaits every worker. Write and see, Capital not needed; you are started free. All can do the work. No special ability required.

### HOW ALLIGATORS ARE CAPTURED.

The alligator is beset with dangers from the first, which probably accounts for his somewhat unfriendly disposition. The female into oval rolls. Place these in a pan just finds some secluded sandbank exposed fully to touching each other, and let rise again. Cut the sun's rays, scoops out a hole two or three each across the top with a knife, and bake. feet deep with her fore paws, lines it with old rubbish, grass, etc., and lays a layer of eggs from 25 to 200 at a time. These are carefully covered over to a reight of three to four with grass, small sticks, etc. From the moment of laying the eggs, scores of enemies are in wait The big sand cranes and eagles are not averse to a good meal of elligator's eggs, while bears, wild cats, and foxes take them as a great delicacy. Toen comes the naturalist and curiosity hunter, and hundreds of eggs are gather ed by these insatiable seekers. The old female is very fierce at this time, and lies in wait near by, and has been known to attack men even in the defence of her nets Frally the young alligators are hatched by the sun's rays, and the mound seems slive with what look like young anskes. These young ones are smart and lively from the first The old hull alligator, with an idea of the good things of life, has been taking a sly interest in this inenbation, and when the young ones get out, he is on hand to take a good meal on infant alligator. Formerly they were pleutifue in all the atreams and lakes in Florida, but the in- large potators, and boil them without breakdiscriminate shooting has scared them off into ing in salted boiling water; boil also six eggs the more inaccessible parts. In the lower portion of the State they are hunted vigoronely for their skins. Scores of hunters secure from 1,000 to 1,500 akins annually, and as they receive about five shillings each for them. they obtain what is to them a princely income. The best and most common mode to hunt alligators is by flashing their eyes at night. Two generally hunt together in a canoe: one sitting in the stern, paddling; the other standing at the bow. with a bull's eye fastened to his head. They move on cantionaly, the one in front coaching the course by slow motions of his hand. Hist! a warning hand same source of the serior of the serior of the serior of the serior of this hand. Hist is a warning hand is upraised; the motion of the paddle ceases, and generally best station-conductor in America is ready to make its award, it wants to take the longest and broadest blue ribbon it can find and tie it in the buttonhole of the officer at the Hartford Station. He is the bors. We ran down from Springfield on the express not long ago, hoping to catch a train at Hartford. Off the train we swarmed, and I made a rush for a brown-bested man with "26" on his cap "Essex" he said, with the reassuring cap determine the alligator makes off to deep water, and if and he sinks at once her you want to go than you do. "Essex? Yes; down on her more than and known in the valley road. Your train has just hem gone nine mutukes. No," he went on bushing away the cloud of despair that had settled down on our classic and intellectual brows, "I'll just send, your across the country being away the cloud of despair that had settled down on our classic and intellectual brows, "I'll just send, you across the country here. Hundreds are undealing the soly brings wounded and dying in some inaccess from the services may be pinced to accept the purchased for less than \$100. We have both is deler and the canoe glides on slmest impercentity, the purchased for less than \$100. We have both is deler and the canoe glides on slmest impercentity to the purchased for less than \$100. We have both is deler and the sinks the cone of fire schining through the canoe with the r first the canoe with the r first the canoe dides on all the sching the canoe control than the sching the canoe and the sinks the cone of the canoe and the sinks the co

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for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ABGHER, M. D.,

KILS WORMS, gives sleep, and promotes discussions of the control of the c gestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITRY Street, N. Y.

sible creek or bayou, but the pot hunters care nct. The skins are carefully taken off and the carcasses left for buzzards and other scavengers, though the teeth are generally e ured if there is time. No portion is eaten though some of the hunters delight to thrill the incredulous tourists with tiles of living on alligator meat. Not long since a good joke was perpetrated at a leading South Florida fashionable resort. It was a great headquarters for sportsmen, and game of all kinds was abundant on the table. On Christmas Day, on the menu cards of the table where six joily characters sa', was "venison" ateak. It seemed to please them all greatly, and was called for repeatedly, and the cook was complimented for the fine dish. After dinner, as they were enjoying themselves complacently in the reading-room, the smiling host, a great wag who never suffered himself to interfere with a good joke, called several of them into the office where a dezen or more others were gathered, and casually inquired regarding the "venison." "It was remarkably fine," said a well-known backer; "so jnicy and tender. Where was it killed?" "Yes, interjected another, a prominent yactsman, who also prided himself on his ability to hunt. "It was prime. I shall have to try my luck at his kindred to-morrow." "I certainly enjoyed it," remarked a third, a well-known epicure,

too. "You know I always said you ought to give us more of that sort." Others joined in the same effect- when the host, with a twinkle in his eye, said—"Well, gentleman, I am cortainly glad you enjoyed that alligator steak. We can now find a good use for these fellows!" For a moment they stood spell-bound by his words, and then, as the full meaning burst upon them, their faces paled to ashy whiteness, and they left for their rooms precipitately, while peals of laughter greeted the victims from those in the secret. For some time afterwards it was not safe to mention "venison" to any of the partakers thereof. Generally alligators are very timid, and they will seldom attack a man unless when driven to a corner. Still, instances are narrated of old bull alligators becoming pugnacious, and attacking boats. Dozs, pigs, and small ani-mals are seldom safe from their attack; while cattle and horres have been known to suffer from their assults. Besides their skin, the teeth are valuable, being made into "alligator jewellery" charms, earrings, ring-tangles, etc. The teeth are generally secured by burying the head till it decomposes, and then picking out the teeth-a not very pleasant task. The teeth are then bathed in acids, which thoroughly clean and remove all un-pleasant smell. A fullgrown alligator is from

his own peculiarly engaging way. USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSE-HOLD.

twelve to eighteen feet long, and displays a remarkable "openness" when he smiles in

one cup of water. In the morning sift to gether dry one cup of flour and two tesepoon fuls of haking powder, add a little salt, mix the oatmeal and flour together, wet with sweet milk to a stiff batter, drop into gem rans and bake immediately.

One quart of flour sifted with a teaspoon ful of salt and a reaspoonful of sugar, two cups of milk, one-half cake of compressed yeast, two eggs, one teaspoonful of butter Rub the butter into the flour, add the eggs beaten light, and the milk. Add the yeast cake dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of warm water. Knead well five minuter. Le it rise over night and in the morning mold

STEWED OYSTERS

Carefully remove all pieces of shell from the oysters, and strain their l'quor to free it from sand; put the oyster liquor over the fire with an equal quantity of milk, and a table-spoonful of butter to each quart; let it gradually heat, removing all scum as it rises; when the broth is hot scaron it palatably with salt and pepper; put in the oysters, and heat them until the edges begin to curl; then serve the stew at once, because the oysters grow small and tough when they are overorked. The milk may be omitted if it is not liked.

SALT FISH DINNER.

Soak over night in plenty of cold water, with the skin upward, about three pounds of sylt cod-fish; in the morning wash it in fresh water twice, and put it over the coolest part of the stove where it will not boil, in cold water enough to cover it; let it scald for an hour, and then let it boil for ten minutes. Half an hour before it is done peel twelve hard and remove the shells; make a white sauce. When all these ingredients are prepared drain the fish and place it in the middle of a large platter; arrange the potatoes and eggs around it, and pour the sauce over them. Pickles or tomato catsup should be served with the dish.

Have a care to be courteous and civil in heart and mind and general bearing, and, in order to be so, never be too familiar with anyone, but act

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold lum.—Pope.

Those who can command themselves com mand others.—Haslett.

ierce's The Original
leasant LITTLE
Urgative LIVER
OO 8110t5 PILLS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS

ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion.
Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr.
Piorce's Pleasant Pursative Pellets. In explanation of the remethal power of these Pellets over so great a v. viety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



## \$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy, for a case of
Chronic Nasai Catarrh which
they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRIH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, lacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive smell and taste are impaired; there is a lensation of dizziness, with mental depressical a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting hit? of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No discase is locommon, more deceptive and cangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarria, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarria Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

#### "Untold Agony from Catarrh."

OATMEAL GEMS.

Soak one cup of oatmeal over night with me cup of water. In the morning sift together dry one cup of flour and two teaspoonals of haking powder, add a little salt, mix he oatmeal and flour together, wet with weet milk to a stiff batter, drop into gem and bake immediately.

FRENCH BOLLS.

One quart of flour sifted with a teaspoon-

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
Thomas J. Rushing, Esq., 2002 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from entarth for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarth
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarth now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

#### Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

LIT ROBBINS. Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is not eighteen years old and sound and hearty."









DUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a demand shall be made on behalf of the estate of the late John Pratt, in his lifetime gentlemen of the City of Montreal, Detrict of Montreal, to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act authorizing the nayment of a yearly remuneration to the Testamentary, Executors of the said late John Pratt OHS. A. PRATT. M.D., P. M. GALARNEAU,

G. H. MAITHEWS, J. O. GRAVEL, J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE,

Montreal, 21st March, 1888. ेक्किक के राजित्व के अवस्थित हो है अवस्थित है के इसके अन्तर के सामान है के राजित्व है। अस्तर के स्वासीत के सामान के सामान के सामान के सम्बद्धित के सम्बद्धित के सम्बद्धित के सम्बद्धित के सम्बद्धित के

# CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the sume are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fao simile sof our signatures attached, in sits advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes dra n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may

R. M.JWALMSLEY, Pres. Louisip za Nat'i Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

#### INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1870.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quarter's brawings regularly every three months (barch, June, September and December). A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIY A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 10, 1888-215th Monthly Drawing.

#### Capital Prize, \$150,000. M Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1.

		T OF PRIZ	RS.	
1	CAPITAL PRIZ	E OF	\$150,000	\$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE	0F	60,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE	OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES	OF	10,000	26,000
	LARGE PRIZES	OF	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZESOF		1,000	20,000
50	do		500	26,000
100	do		300	30,000
200	do		300	40,000
500	do		100	50,000
		KOITAMIZ		
100	Approximation	Prizes :	of \$300	\$30,000
100	"	14	200	20,000
100	.4	,	100	10,000
1,000	Terminal	• •	60	50,000
2,179	Prizes, amoun	ting to		<b>\$</b> 535,000
An	plication for rate	to clubs	should be mad	leonly o
	ffice of the Comp			
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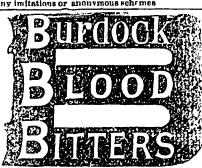
address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.

or M. A DAUPHIN.
Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La,

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REVENDER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of Now Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes



WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA. DROPSY, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION,

OF THE HEAR? MUNDICE. ACYCITY OF ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM. THE STOMACH CEARTBURN. DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE.

no every species of diseases arising from a price of LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH.
BOWELS OR BLOOD. HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

I hese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD. and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Coldr, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swelling. Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been keep to feel.

been kown to fail Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi cine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between theh ours of and 14. or hy letter. ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2650.
Dame Jane Austin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Thomas Brown, of the same place, stovedore, and duly awthorized to eiter en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said Thomas Brown, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day by the Plaintiff.
Montreal, 20th March. 1888.
CRUICKSHANK & ELLIOT.
33-5

Rer attorneys ad litem.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 1428.

No. 1428.

Dame Clara Dufresne, Plaint ff. vs. Ofivier H. Mallette, Pefendant: Madame Clara Dufresne has this day lustifluted an action for separation as to property against her husbard, Olivier H. Mallette, trader, of the City of Montreal, said District.

Montreal, Suid District.

Montreal, Suid Ff. M. DETAKD,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

10.21 10.125

## ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

#### 1887---Winter Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Ciyde-built IRON STRANSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiences and have made the factor time on can suggest, and have made the fastest time on

v esseis.	Tonnage,	. Commanders	
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrat	b.
Assyrian	3,970	" W. S. Mai	In.
Austrian	2,458	· John Bente	<b>v</b>
Buenos Ayre	au 4 CO5	" James Scot	
Canadian	2,906	" John Kerr.	
Carthaginian	4,214	" A. Macnice	
Савріан	2,728	" Alex, McD	
Circassian	3,724	Lt. R. Barret, F	LN.R.
Corean	3,488	Capt. C. J. Men:	zies.
Grecian	3,613	" C. E. LeC	allais
Hibernian	2,997	" John Brow	
Lucerne	1,925	" Nunan.	
Manitoban.	2,975	" Dunlop.	
Monte Vide	an5,500	Building.	
Nesterian	2,689	" John Fran	ice.
Newfoundla	nd '919	" C. J. Myl	
Norwegian .	3,523	" R. Carrutl	
Nova Scotia	n3.305	" R. H. Hu	n I c
Parisian	5,359	Lt.W. H. Smith	RNR.

Peruvian ...... 3,038

l'hœnician....2,425

Polynesian .....3,983

Pomeranian.....4,364

Prussian......3,030

Rosarian.....3,500

Sardinian. 4,376
Sarmatian 3,647
Scandinavian 3,068
S. berian 3,004
Waldensian 2,256 John Park.
R. P. Moore R. P. Moore. D. J. James. The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Baltimore, Md., on TUENDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails an Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are it tended to be despatched from Halif. x:

Capt. J. G. Stephenso.
D. McKillep.

Hugh Wylie. W. Dalziel.

James Ambury Building.
Capt. J. Ritchie.
W. Richardson

Sardinian. Saturday, Mar. 24
Parisian. Saturday, Apr. 7
Polynesian Saturday, Apr. 21
Bardinian. Saturday, Apr. 21
Bardinian. Saturday, May. 5
At TWO o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Rallway train from the West.

Rates of passage from Montreal via Halifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$83.75 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50. From Baltimere to Liverpool, via Halifax : Sardinian Tuesday, 0
Partsian Tuesday, 3
Polyn' slan Tuesday, 17
Sardinian Tuesday, 17 Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverport:— Cable, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$80. Steerage, \$20.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. SS. NEWFOUNDIAND will perform a fortnightly sorvice between Hullfax and ht John's, as under; From Hallfax. From St. John's, March 18. March 19. March 19. Larch 27. April 16. April 16. Rates of passage between Hallfax and St. John's; Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; bteerage \$6.00. From Halifax.

GLASGOW LINE.

GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Reston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:

Norwegian. About Mar. 31
Austrian. About Apr. 75
Carthaginian About Apr. 21
Sagandinavian. About Apr. 21
Stherian About Apr. 22
Cat adian. About Apr. 25
The Steamers of the Glasgow, Halifax and Philladelphia Sorvice are intended to be despatched from Philladelphis for Glasgow.

Manitolem About Apr. 12
Greeian. About April 13
Coregn. About April 27

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Ports, 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 and Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Truck Railway (National Despatel), and by the Boston an Albany, New York Central and Great Wester Railways (Merchand Despatel), via Boston and by Grand Truck Railway Company, Through Rates and Through Bil's of Ladin for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Acents of the above named Railways. of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdan; C. Hugo, Hambers, Tames Moss. 5 Co. Bardeney, Property werp; Ruys & Co., Rottertam; C. Hugo, Ham-burg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusseikorb No. S. Bromen; Charle Foy, Bolfast; James Scott 2 Co., Queenstown Montgomerie & Workman, 35 Grace-chure street, London; Jam a sud Alex. Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Gla gow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chi-cago; H. Bourlier, Tozonto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin-son, 1361, St. James street, opposite St. Law rence Hall. rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montres

Bevel Edge Hidden NameCards, Scrap Pletures Edge, and large Hidden Scrap Control Presentings, Novelties &c. Send 2c. stamp for postage, NATIONAL CARD CO., North Branford, Conn. 34-26

OLDEST GARD HOUSE in U. S. 160 Forap Pio-prioce, 200 Styles Cards 4cts. CLINTON BROS., 24-13

CHURCH ORGANISTS. SEE HERE!

ALMEE's Book of 516 short and interesting Interludes and Modulations in all keys. Resdy March 20.

\$1.50 net. H. R. Palmes, Lock Box 2841, N. Y. City

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS SOLD and exchanged. FreeCatalogues R.B. OHAFFING CO. Richmond, Va OPIUM Norphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured pr. J. Stephens, Lebaunou, 0

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of which govern the operations of diger and by a careful application of the well-selected Coooa, Mr. Epps hat fast tables with a delicately fla provided our breaking, save us many heavy door judicious use of such articles may, be gradually built v of diet that a constitution every tendency to disease dies are floating around there is a weak point us ready to attack wherever shaft by keeping ou we may chapt us ready to attack wherever shaft by keeping ou we may chapt us ready to attack wherever shaft by keeping ou we may chapt us ready to attack wherever shaft by keeping ou we may chapt us ready to attack wherever only in packets of careful to the control of the c

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be had is at b. Carsley's.

MANTLES MANTLES

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN

S. Carsiey's variety of shades in Irish poplin is as complete as ever. Remember the only place in the city where this genuine article can

If one might judge by what is sold at S. Caseley's dress department, is would appear that stripes will be the leading novelties this

String has come at last and so has S. Cassley's immense stick of dress goods, silks and mourn-ing goods, the whole having been selected in the European market by a special buyer.

FOR EASTER WEEK.

BEGINNING 2nd APRIL.

Ladies wou'd do well to some to S. Car-ley's Showroom, to examine the display of Mandes in every description, imported direct from Berlin and Paris.

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Section 1 well

PRIL 4, 1888

formed.

lamb, per lb, 103 to 11c; veal, per lb, 0. WOOD MARKET—No. 1 quality, \$4 50; No. 2, \$2 25 to \$2 75. the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the analitude of low test, short weight, alum of phospic the powders. Sold only in cass. HOYAI BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street, N.Y.

#### COMMERCIAL

GRAIN AND FLOUR .- There was no important change in the grain market, business being quiet at steady prices all round. Some sales of peas were made along the line at 73. There was aimoderate demand for cats, and a few car lots changed hands along the line at 42c. We quote:—Canada winter wheat 85c to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; Canada spring 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87c; No. 2 do 83c to 84: No. 1 Northern, 83c to 84c; peas, 73c to 75c per 66 lbs. in store; cats, 41c to 42c per 34 lbs.; rve, 50c; barley, 65c to 70c; corn, 70c to 71c, duty paid, and 62c in bond.

The flour market continues quiet on account of the slow demand and the light offerings, with only a small local jobbing busi-ness doing at steady prices. There was a anguiry for Manitoba strong flour, and including two cars were made at quotations:—We quote: Patent winter, \$4.40 to \$4 60; patent spring, \$4 40 to \$4 65; straight roller, \$4 00 to 4 55; extra, \$3 80 to \$3.95; superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.30. Ontario bage—Extra \$1.80 to \$1.95; superfine, \$1.35 to \$1.70; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.) \$4.40 to \$4.50; catmeal, standard, brls., \$0.00 to \$5.45; catmeal, granulated, orls., .\$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$6 00.

LCCAL PROVISIONS.—The local provision

market was quiet, owing to the fact that buyers have bought large lines lately, which will last them for some little time, consequently the demand was slow and little business was done, but prices were steady all round. Usnada short cut, per brl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; mess pork, western, per brl; \$17.50; short cut, western, per brl, \$17.00 to \$17.50; thin mess pork, per brl, \$0 00 to \$17 50; mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per lb. \$0 00 to \$0 00; hams, city cured, per lb, 114c to 124c; hams, canvassed, per 46, 12; to 12ho; hama, green, per 1b, 9; to \$\frac{1}{2} :; ilanks, green, per 1b, 8\frac{1}{2}c to 000; lard,

the market was quiet but steady. The reerally expressed that prices will go lower.

BUTTER. - New made butter has continued to arrive in small quantities, but the chilly weather probably retards receipts. Some choice packages have sold at 250, but as a rule the best that can be made is 24%. Old stock has a moderate sal. We quote:—Now, 23 to 240; Creamery, 19 to 22½; Townships, 17 to 21c; Morrisburg, 17 to 200; Brockville, 16 to 19 to; Western, 14 to 17 to. CHEESE -Exports of cheese last week from Montreal were 5,212 boxes, including 2,164 to Liverpool via Boston, 264 to London via New York, and 2.784 to Bristol via New York. There was no change in the local market. Finest September and October, 113c to 12:; fice, 114c; finest August, 103c to 11c; fine, 104c to 104c; medium, 9: to 94. RETAIL MARKETS.

There was a fair attendance this morning at the Bonsecours market, but business was rather dull on account of the rush towards the end of last week. There was, however, a small demand for ergs, which were plentiful and sold at 16c and 17c per dozen. There was nothing doing in the meat stalls, and a line has been drawn at fish which brings that trade to a standstill for a while. At the bay market there was a small supply on account of the had roads in the country, which prevented the arrivals of the farmers in town. Only a few 

Red winter \$0 81@\$0 88	Vear
	Hogs, 100 lbs. 6 50@ 7 25
	Porksteak, lb. 0 08@ 0 13 Hams, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13
Oats 0 38@ 0 41	Hams, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13
Corn 0 7006 0 72	Bacon, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13
Barley 0 70@ 0 75	Lard, per lb 0 07@ 0 10
Peas 0 67@ 0 74	Pork, per bbl.16 504317 60
Beans 1 25@ 2 35	Rollod Bacon. 0 086 0 12
Buckwheat 0 35@ 0 45	PISIT.
PRODUCE.	Sea Salmon, lb.\$0 12@30 18
Butter, fin \$0 25@\$0 30	Ha'ibut 0 09@ 0 14
Butter, Town	Cod 0 03@ 0 08
shipn 0 11@ 0 13	Mackerel 0 00@ 0 15
Batter.baker. ' 0 15@ 0 18	
Cheese, floe 0 10@ 0 13	Ovetore select.
Ohteen, good, 0 100 0 10	Oysters,select, per quart\$0 45@\$0 60
Eggs, fresh 0 1664 0 17	Oysters.com.,
Enge, Dated 0 126s 0 15	per quart 0 35@ 0 50
Potatou, bush 0 500 0 95	Oysters, shell,
furnion bush. 0 10@ 0 60	per bush 0 00@ 1 70
Darrots, bush 0 40@ 0 50 Dnions, bush 0 85@ 1 25	Lobsters, 1b 0 0 @ 0 10
pnions, bush U 85@ 1 25	
Beets, bash 0 30@ 0 45	Geose, per 15,.\$0 10@\$0 11
Apples, bbl 1 75@ 3 50	Fowls, pair 0 35@ 0 50
FLOUR.	Turkeys, 1b 0 10@ 0 15
Patent\$4 35@\$4 65	Pireons 0 35@ 0 40
Choico 4 15@ 4 25	Prairie Ch 1 15@ 1 40
Spring 3 50@ 3 75	30100 doz 2 75@ 8 00
EUGAR.	Plover, doz 2 50@ 2 75
Cut loaf \$0 7 @\$0 718	MISCELLANEOUS.
Crushed 0 7 @ 0 7's	Cos1, stove\$7 00@\$7 10
Granulated 0 678@ 0 7	Coal chestnut, 6 75@ 6 85
Coffee, "A"	Coke 6 50@ 7 50
standard 0 6126 0 7	Wood, hard 7 50@ 8 00
BAI/T.	Wood, soft 4 75@ 5 25
Liverp1, bag\$0 40@\$0 50	Hides, No
Canadian, in	1, per lb.\$0 072@\$0 084
small bays. 2 50@ 3 50	Hides, No.
Factory filled. 1 200 1 25	2, per lb. 0 07 @ 0 08
	Wool, 16 U 21 @ 0 20
filled 2 30@ 2 40	
	dry 0 08 @ 0 094
Turk's Island. 0 28@ 0 30	
MEATS.	Sheepsk's, 0 40 @ 0 70
Heel' 100 108 . 24 . 15(926 . 15)	Tailow, 1b. 0 04 @ 0 0412
Beef, 100 lbs. \$4 75@\$6 75 Steak, per lb 0 09@ 0 18 Roast, per lb 0 06@ 0 12	ABDUS, DOL
Roast, per 1b., 0 084 0 12	100 4 40 @ 0 00
Corned 0 07@ 0 08	Hops 0 11 @ 0 20
Entton 0 07@ 0 12	ļ .

London, Ont., April 2 -There is now very London, Ont., April 2 — There is now very little doing, but previous to Easter business was brisk in some of the lines. We quote:—GRAIN.—Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs, \$1 25 to \$1 30; wheat, Delhi, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 32; wheat, Democrat, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 32; wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 32; wheat, red, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 32; buckwheat, \$0 00 to \$0 10; cats, \$1 25 to \$1 30; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 17; peas, \$1 10 to \$1 25; beans, per bu, \$1 50 to \$1 90; bar-

ley, per 100 lbs, \$1 00 to \$1 30; rye, per 100 lbs, \$0.00 to \$0.00; clover seed, bu, \$4.35; to \$4.50; timothy seed, bu, \$2.00 to \$3.00; flax seed, bu, \$0.00 to \$0.00. FLOUR AND FEED-Extra patent flour, roller, \$2 75 to \$2 75; patent flour, roller, \$2 25 to \$2 25; family flour, stone, \$2 to \$2; bucks: wheat flour, \$2 25 to \$2 50; oatmeal waterd ard, \$2 80; oatmeal, granulated, \$3 to \$3; cornmeal, \$1 75 to \$2; hay, ton, \$11 to \$12; atraw, load, \$3 50 to \$1; bran, per ton, \$18 to \$20; shorts, per ton, \$20 to \$22. Skin and Hides.—Hides, No. 1, per 16, 54c; hides, No. 2, 4½c; hides, No. 3, 3½c; wool, 00c to 00; calfakias, green, per lb, 5; to 7c; calfekins, dry, 7c to 9:; lambskins, each 600 to 800; sheepskins, 60 to 80c; pelts, 000; tallow, rendered, lb, 4c; tallow, rough, 2c. Provisions.—Eggs, retail, 15c; eggs, wholesale, 13c to 14c; eggs, store lots, 12½c to 13c; butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; butter, the following:—Aloas / ars., ginger 1 cm., and crock, 203 to 21c; butter, tub or firkin, to make a ball; at the same time foment the leg loc to 17c; cheese, 11c to 12); lard, with warm water three times a day.

10c to 20c; turnigs, per bush, 25c to
30c; carrots, per bush, 20c to 25;; chickens, the legs are swollen. Answer.—Feed on bran the legs are swollen. Answer.—Feed on bran the legs are swollen. Answer.—Feed on bran the legs are swollen. per pair, 40s to 60s; ducks, pair, 50s to 801; turkeys, (ach, 75c to \$2; onions, per bush, \$1 20 to \$1 30; potatoes, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.20; apples, per bag, 40c to 60c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$6 50 to \$6.75; weef,

OTTAWA, April 2 .- Business is quiet. Butter continues dull at quoted prices. Eggs are steady at from 20c to 22: per dezen for fresh. Posatoes are easily disposed of at from 90s to \$1 per hag. Outs are very source and bring from 47s to 48s per hag. The supply of hay was small and sold slowly at FLOUR—No. 1 brand, per bri., \$4 to \$425; trong bakers', \$425 to \$450; patent, \$5

per cwt, \$3 to \$7; mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c;

### VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of The Taux Wirness is in charge of a practical veterinary surgion. The benefits of this column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In case private active by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.]

, A. C -I have a dog, 1 year old, that will not A. C—I have a dog, 1 year old, that will not eat; coughs, has sore eyes, with back arched, and is always cold. Can I do anything for him. Answer.—Give one teaspoonful of mustard and salt in a little warm water as an emetic, afterwards give the following:—Spirits ether nit. 4 drs., tinc. gention co. 4 drs., water 14 oz, mix; a teaspoonful for small dog and two for a large dog; the food should be light, such as milk, mutton broth, and beef tea, deprived of its fat.

W. S.—I have a horse. 7 years old with large

W. S.—I have a horse, 7 years old, with large leg; is very lame; was all right the night before. Auswer.—Feed on bran mashes and give the fo'lowing:—Aloas 7 drs., ginger 1 dr.; lard to make a ball; at the same time foment the kg kind. Further north, at Lo Chan, where ten thousand met their doom, the aspect of the country has been completely changed. Large tracts of land suddenly disappeared in the course

mashes for two days and give the following:—
Aloes 7 drs., ginger 1 dr.; lard to make a ball;
continue the bran mashes for two days more, at
the same time poultics with linseed meal until the sores look healthy, when you may apply the following: - Oxide of zinc 4 dts., 1ard 2 oz,

J. E.-I have a horse lame with ringbone would like to have lameness removed. Answer.-Clip the hair off and fire around the part after wards; blister with the following :- Cantharide 4 drs., lard 2 oz.; mix and rub in well; lard on the fourth day, and for four or five days until the scabs fall off; wash with warm water and

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

to \$550; oatmeal, \$535 to \$570; commeal, \$3 to \$3 50; provender, \$1 15 to \$1 25; bran, \$1 to \$1 10; canaille, per cwt., \$1 10 to \$1 20. GRAIN-Oats, per bushel, 45c to 48c; pear, per bushel, 50c to 60c; buckwheat, per bushel, 65c to 75c. MEAT-Beef, per hunhoge, per 100 lbs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; hams, per hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; name, per lb, 12c to 155; smoked bacon, per lb, 103 to 15c; lard, per lb, 104c to 12; dry saked bacon, 9: to 13c; rolled bacon, 11c to 15:; mess pork, per barrel, \$18.50 to \$19.00; back pork, per barrel, \$17.50 to \$18. Fish - Herrings, fresh, per dez, 13: to 17:; herrings, satt, per barrel, \$4.25 to \$4.50; haddock, per lb, 3c to 6:; smolts, per lo, 7c to 10:; hrock trout, per lb, 10: to 15:; cod. to 10a; brook trout, per lb, 10a to 15a; cod, per lb, 4a to 6a; finnan haddies, 7a to 10c: tommy code, per gal, 13c to 15c. Game AND POULTRY-Chickens, per couple, 50c to 80:; turkeys, each, 75: to \$1 50; geore, each, 50: to 750; ducks, per pair, 70e to 80e; patridge, per brace, 40e to 80e. DAIRT Pro-DUCE-Butter, in pails, per 15, 150 to 220; fresh prints, 23c to 28c, cheese, 12: to 15e, skim cheese, 7c to 9; ergs, per doz, 19s to 25c. Vegetables.—Petators, per bag, 90s to 95; cabbage, per head, 10s to 15s; beets, per dezen hunches, 20: to 300; onlons, por gallon, 200 to 250; celery, per bunch, 50 to 10c; carrots, ptr bag, 45c to 50c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c. Hibes —Hides, rough, per lb, 4c to 4½c;

TORONTO, April 2 —Somo 200 bushels of wheat sold to-day at 800 to 820 for fall; at 75c to 80c for spring and at 73; for goose About 200 bushels of oats brought 48 to 49hc, and 300 bushels of barley changed hands at 70c to 76c. Hay was in light supply and steady at \$13 to \$16.50 for timothy generally. Straw abundant and rather easy at \$11 to \$12.50 for sheaf. Hogs steady at \$7.50. Butter unchanged. Eggs firmer at 19: to 20: for new laid. We quote:-Wheat, fill, per bush, 80; to 82; Wheat, red, per ousn. 80c to 82; wheat, spring, per bush, 75; to 80c; wheat, goose, per bush, 71c to 73c; barley, per bush, 80a to 82: 70c to 78c; oats, per bush, 48c to 49c; peas per bush, 67c to 70c; Dressed hoge, per 100 lbs, \$7 25 to \$7 50; onickens, per pair, 60c to 75c; butter, per lh rolls, 200 to 27c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 17c to 18:; potatoes, per bag, \$1 00; apples, per barrel, \$2 25 to \$3 25; onions, per doz, 153 to 203; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40a to 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 15c; cabbage, per doz. 50c to \$1: celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per peck, 20: to 250; parsley, per doz, 200; hay, \$11 to \$17; atraw, \$7 to \$13.

## HORSE MARKET.

WREKLY REPORT. Tuzsday, April 3.—Business was not brisk at the Horse Exchange during the past week, nevertheless a fair number of sales were made. A few American buyers were in town, but their class of horses were not offered, consequently they did not make many purchases. A few car loads of horses are expected towards the end of the week. Working horses were a little in demand, and some good animals went for \$75, \$80 and \$100 each. A few carriage horses were disposed of for from \$150 to \$180 each.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT, Tuesday, April 3. It is reported that there will not be such great number of cattle shipped during the summer as last year. The opinion in the States is the same way. Cattle were plentiful here up to Easter-time, but the market since has not the same way. to Easter-time, but the market since has not been very active. At Point St. Charles little business was done, but prices kept up well. The number of cattle on hand at the Point this morning was only 44 head. There were shipped from here on Saturday, via Boston for Europe, 54 head of choice export cattle by Cormick & Johns, of Montreal. We quote prices nominally as follows:—Choice export prices nominally as follows:—Choice export cattle, 54c; good, 44c to 5c; good butchers' cattle, 5c; fair, 44c, and medium, 4c per lb live weight. There was a good demand for sheep and lambs, but, owing to the light supply, buyers could not fill their wants, and trade was quiet with prices firm, at 54c per lb live weight for sheep. The regaints were 96 and trade was quiet with prices firm, at 5½c per lb. live weight for sheep. The receipts were 96 had. The demand for live hogs was good, and a fair amount of business was done in this line, all the offerings being taken at 6½c to 6½c per lb. The receipts were 476 head. Calves have been coming in fairly well, there being 312 head offered, which seld at from \$2 to \$10 each as to size and quality. At the East End abattoir this moving there were 100 head of cattle offered, which were mostly all held over stock from last week. The attendance of butchers was very light and in consequence the demand was slow and the market was quiet, with little was slow and the market was quiet, with little

business doing. A lot of 5,000 bales of cotton has been sold for shipment to China by a Canadian mill. This is the first sale of the kind.

TO FARMER IMPOR BUTTER, CHIESE AND ECCS.

Mr. A. H. Barber writes from Chicago as follows:-It looks as though we had gotten to the top on prices for butter. Receipts of dred pounds, \$4.00 to \$6.75; beefsteak, per creameries are increasing with not as sharp lb, 10c to 15c; roast beef, per lb. 10c to 15c; inquiry as last week. There is great scarcity sheep, live weight, \$3 50 to \$4 50; mutton, of fine deiries, roll, medium and low-grader, per lb, 5; to 8c; lamb, per lb, 00; to 00c.

Woot.—Fleece, unwashed, per lb, 15; to
20c; fleece, washed, 22c to 25c; factory
yars, per lb, 40c to 50c. Pokk—Dressed
gathered creameries, firsts, 25c to 25c; finest
gathered creameries, firsts, 25c to 25c; finest imitation and ladle, 23s to 25s; low grades, 14: to 16; fancy dairy. 26c to 28; fine, 22; to 25; fair to good, 19c to 21c; roll, 29c to

210; medium fresh, 173c to 18c. CHEESE-Steady, order trade light. Outoher cheds, 10% to 11c; twins, 1131; lightly skimmed winter, 93 to 910 to 1010; hard akime, Su to Ge.

Eggs-Demand good ; receipts light ; market firmer at 141c to 15 .- Trade Bulle! it.

#### SOME THINGS WORTH ENOWING.

Letince gives best results when grown in a moist soil and in comparatively cool weather The radish will thrive in any good soil, but to be crisp and tender must be grown quickly The black walnut tree will cut a figure on our farms in the future. It can be made as profit able as the apple tree in localities where it will

In view of the fact that the potatoe crop was short in many sections last year, and that much of the crop was not well ripened, greater core than usual should be taken with this season's seed potatoes. Try and get seeds from healthy well matured tubers.

ASHES—There was no change in the market tor ashes, business being quiet on account of the light offerings, with prices steady. We quote pearls \$7.50, first pots \$4 15 to \$4.250, and second pots at \$3.75 per 100 lbs. EGGS.—The domand for eggs was slow and the market was quiet but steady. The receipts were larger and the content of the larger and the content of the

#### BEST MILK IR DUOING FOOD.

Professor Stewart, authority on such matters, says: "Neither corn meal nor bran is the best milk producing food. With the best clover hey, corn meal should be added rea part of the ration -but with corn folder, straw or poor hay, good wheat bran should be added instead of corn meal. Bran will balance poor fodder better than corn meal. But in making up the milk ration the feeder should seek variety in tood. Corn meal and bran tegether, are better than either atone. The kinds of food best in a milk ration depend upon how the foods balance each other.'

#### THE TREATMENT OF COLTS.

The treatment which colts receive has a tell ing effect upon them when they are grown up. Injuries and blemishes are like the leaves or trees—they increase in size as the body increases the search of the ground on which the feet of a horse is more or less affected by the condition of the ground on which the feet are treated in any kind of soil. If they are kept to fined to stables and compelled to stand continually upon hard, plank floor, the feet will constituting upon narra, plant took the left will be injured more or less by it; or if they are constantly kept on soft learny ground the feet will be soft and spongy, and in about as bad condition as if bruised up by being stabled continually.-Southern Cultivator.

#### UTILIZING COAL ASHES.

It is the general understanding that coal It is the general understanding that coal ashes are not of enough value as fersilizer to pay for hauling them out for that purpose, but when sifted the fine ashes will be useful on stiff clay soils, lightening them up and making them more friable, but the cinders should be kept off from any land you intend to cultivate. Many persons consider a few shovelfuls of fine ashes useful around their fruit trees and use them for that purpose, and the sifted ashes have them for that purpose, and the sifted ashes have given excellent satisfaction when used in the garden to prevent the attacks of the melon and cucumber bugs.

## DEHORNING CATTLE.

The practice of dehorning cattle is rapidly increasing, not only in the west but in some sections of the middle and eastern States. The chief objection urged against dehorning cattle has been the cruelty of the operation; a lesser one is that it detracts from the appearance of the animal. The second objection remains, but the great majority of those who have practiced dehorning contend that it it is no more painful, if as painful, as other operations generally practiced. However this may be, it is fairly safe to conclude that dehorning, carefully performed, is not a dangerous operation. The arguments advanced in favor of dehorning are: First, the prevention of terrible accidents in handling vicious cattle, estimated The practice of dehorning cattle is rapidly

operation. The arguments advanced in the of deborning are: First, the prevention of terrible accidents in handling vicious cattle, especially bulls; second that the dehorned cattle can be turued loose in sheds and stalls without fear of their ir juring each other, even if they are more or less orowded. The subject has received considerable attention at the farmers, and the subject has received considerable attention at the farmers, and the same of the subject has received considerable attention at the farmers, and breeders who have experimented in dehorning their cattle almost with one accordiavor the practice. From these and other sources it appears that the preferred age at which to dehorn is in the second year of the animal's life, and the spring is the season favored. The operation, it is avered, is more succesful in moderate weather, then in either extremes of heat or cold. Preparatory to the operation the animal's head is made fast; then the horns, are saved off with a suitable saw close to the hair, where a soft place occurs in the horns.

Your Honour, I leave that to the mercy of said to be the fashionable language for a young the Court when making a leap year proposal.

Children Crufor Pitcher's Castoria.

DISASTROUS CHINESE EARTHQUAKE.

NEW YORK, April 2.—An Oriental mail beings some particulars of the carthquake in China just before Christmas. It proves to have been of appalling magnitude. Fifteen thousand people perished in the course of the four days, during which; at uncertain intervals, the shocks continued. This estimate is, of course, to some extent suppositious, because it is scarcely possible, after so tremendous a visitation, to ascertain for a long while the exact loss of life. How many have been injured appears to defy computation yet. The capital district of Yunan is absolutely one mass of ruips. More than five thousand persons were killed by the falling of houses. At Lainon, another Chinese town, the effect on buildings has been almost as town, the effect on buildings has been almost as terrible, with the additional horror of the earth yawning till a frightful chasm was produced, from which red colored water was ejected. The shaking of the earth seems to have been follow-ed by a subterranean convulsion of the most awful

We desire to call the attention of cur readers to the advertisement of the Carson River Dredging Co., which appears in the advertising columns. To those desiring an Investment which bids fair to return to investors a dividend more than has been paid, within one year, this would appear to be a good opportunity.

of the visitation, and in their place lakes

DISASTROUS CHINESE EARTHQUAKE.

Valencia raisins in New York are developing a decidedly stronger tone as the demand increases, and present supplies are given c'oser consideration. Enquiries are more numerous, and freer sales are making, and, with the coming of such, holders are inclined to stiffer their ideas somewhat, while in instances afraction advance is demanded.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casteria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

While bering in the arterian well at Glev coe, salt was struck at a depth of about 1265 The bed is about 75 feet thick, of pure rock salt. As yet, however, a good flow of water, which is more needed than sait, seems to be as far away as over. The contractor will bore fitteen handred feet, which will fill

# FULL WEIGHT PURE **CREAM** BAKING

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purcet, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. OHICAGO. NEW YORK.

WANTED-Every one to know that we are Sewing Machines for Quebec province. Agents wanted. TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., 1437 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal..

TEACH HIM TO SWIM. BY INCULCATING IN HIS MIND ALL THE VIH TUES AND THUS HE WILL STRIKE OUT FOR HIMSELF ..

Many an unwise purent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in this world, as it is called. Setting a young man effoat, with money left by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim ; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him how to swim, and he will never need bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it took his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the lime which sovern man and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indier.

#### PER CENT. A MONTH River Dredging Co'y Carson

This Company is to dragge the Carson River for the quicksliver and annalgam that has wasted during the past 25 years from the Comstock Ledge. The value of these deposits is estimated by different experts to be from \$50,000,000 to \$350,000,000.

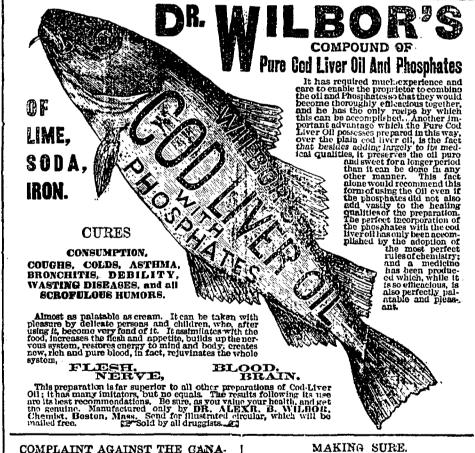
This Company curvets to raise from 400 to 600 tons every ten bours. The value of the material raised will be \$2.50 to \$7 and \$8 per ton. The exponse estimated for lifting and stucing is, my 12% cents per ton If the above estimates are anywhere near correct, then the Company with be enabled to pay

More Than 10 Per Cent, a Month Upon the Par Value of the Stock, which is 810. INVESTMENTS WOULD THEN PAY AS FOLLOWS:

The large boat, which is to receive the dredging machinery, has been completed and launched, and the lacklinery will soon be in place.

The Company own 17-falms on the river of 20 acros each; besides the use of Dr. Rae's natents.

The Success of Dr. Rae's system as upplied to the different mills makes the success of the Company alsot certain. Only the treasury stock is being sold. All cert fleates are registered by the AMERICAN LUAN SUCCESS OF The COMPANY CONTRACT. ORDERS M . Y BE SENT UNTIL APRIL 14TH, at rate of \$3.75 per share, by N.Y. draft or P.O. order to 35-1 W. S. CHAMBERLIN. Agen!, 115 Broadway, New York City.



COMPLAINT AGAINST THE CANA-ENAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, April 2 -The minority report of the ways and means committee is published to-day. Of the free list the report says: The American farmer will appreciate the vicious character of the bill (the Mills-majority bill) as applied to him when he is apprised of the fact that while the preducts of his land and labor that while the Caurdo him when the state of his land and labor that the preducts of his land and labor that the labor that are shut out of Cauada by a protective tariff imposed by the Canadian Government, the Canadian farmer can send many of his products here without the payment of duty under the proposed bill Canada now collects duty upon number of American products, while our tariff laws admit Canadian products of like kind free of duly. This she has been doing for many years, although by her tariff of 1878 it is provided that certain articles may be imported into Canada free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this act by proclamation of the Governor General in Council which may issue whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not ex-ceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada. Some of the articles named are already on our free list, and yet they are dutiable under Canadian laws and no proclamation has yet been made by the Governor-General, and it is proposed under this bill to increase the free list with farm products, upon which a high tariff is now levied by the Canadian law, etc., etc., etc.

According to mail advices just received, the total stock of first product of beet sugar in Germany and Bohemia on March 1st was only 147,300 tons, against 281,000 tons same time last year, and 380,000 tons same time 1886, and apparently indicating that there will be nothing to spare for shipment, and possibly no more than enough for wants of home refiners.

Judge-Madame, what is your age? She-

There are many people who adopt health and dist rules when attacked by disease of the stomach, liver or bowels; this is quite right; but those who add to this treatment the use of B. B. B. according to directions, make sure of being quickly and casily

MR. GILHOOLY HARSHLY TREATED DUBLIN, April 2.-Mr. Gilhooley, M.P., who was sentenced yesterday to two weeks' imprisomment for assaulting a police inspector, in addition to the sentence of two months previously imposed for effences under the Crimes act, was removed from Schull to the Cork jail to day, In the Schull jail this morning Mr. Gilhooly refused to dress when ordered to do so by the police who where to ercore him to Cork. The police thereupon knocked him down, pulled on his trousers and took him away. A small crowd saw him depart, but made no demonstration

#### A SAD PROSPECT.

How many weary broken down invalids there are to whom life is burdensome and whose prespect is sad indead. The nervous debility and general weakness of those sillicted with lingering disease is best rome died by the invigorating and restoring properties of B. B. B.

"This is a nice time to come home and a nice state you're in," she said. "Nice time! nice state! Thanks, lovely. I thought you were going to scold me.

#### A FAMILY FRIEND.

Dear Sirs, -We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for sore throat and colds, and always can depend on it to cure. We also use it for eore shoulders on our horser. Mrs. Wm. Hughey, Wilberforce P.O., Ont.

"Shall I hereafter darn your stockings ?" is

 $L^{\scriptscriptstyle ATEST}\ A^{\scriptscriptstyle RWIVAL}$ Long Paletots. Long Palciots

Halifax Suiting can be got at S. Carsley's ab 231c per yard. - Witness.

Stockinette,

inette, Lady's Cloth, Cheviot, Melton. Victoria, aan,
Boucle,
Canvas,
Chavron,
Foule. Ottoman

Al o showing a full range of Scotch and Eng-lish Tweed Ulsters in all the leading styles. S. CARSLEY.

Mr. Feeter-' Is Miss De Emganville at

Servant Girl—"Is you Mr. Smith?"

Mr. F.— 'No. Isam Mr. Foster."

Servant Girl—"Well, she's not us home, sur.

I was only to say she was at home to Mr. Smith." -Vid-Bies.

#### LATEST ARRIVAL.

JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS

Several lines of Stylish Walking Jackets now offered at exceedingly low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Whatever Silk or Dress Goods you buy at S. Carsley's you can always depend on getting full value for your money. - Copied.

> COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUMES COSTUBIES

TAILOR-MADE SUITS TAILOR-MADE SUITS TAILOR-MADE SUITS

We never offered so large an assortment of Spring Suits, in all the latest atyles and newest materials. Call and see them.

S. CARSLEY

THE COPDIAL GREATING.—Bluff old chap (with very loud voice—just arrived.) "My dear Miss Robinson! You here! I'm surprised! I'm amazed! Why, my good gracious! It must be at least thirty years since we last met!" Miss R: b mon thoroughly enjoys herself the rest of the evening.—Tid. Bits. rest of the evening .- Tid-Bits.

BRUSSELS CARPETS BRUSSELS CARPETS BRUSSELS CARPETS BRUSSELS CARPETS

We are selling our Brussels Carpets much lower than any other house and can show a greater and handsomer variety. The lines relling from 45c per yard are a sure surprise to all who see them S. CARSLEY.

For a splendid Dolman or, fine Dress Trimming see the handsome stock of beaded grena-dines now shown at S. Careley's.—Copied.

> TAPESTRY CARPETS
> TAPESTRY CARPETS TAPESTRY CARPETS

At all prices from 30c per yard upwards, have just opened a line of very serviceable goods to sell at 35c per yard, also a most complete as-strument of best goods with borders to match at

S. CARSLEY.

SOMETHING NEW SOMETHING NEW SOMETHING NEW SOMETHING NEW SOMETHING NEW SOMETHING NEW

Just opened a line of carpets differing altogether from anything yet shown in the market, these carpets are I yard wide and are all very handsome latterns, price 28c per yard, stair carpets in all widths to match.

S. CARSLEY.

ROYAL WILTON AND AXMINSTERS ROYAL WILTON AND AXMINSTERS

The assortment of New Royal Wilton and Axminster Carpets now showing are certainly the handsomest goods in town, and cannot be equalled elsewhere for prices and quality.

S. CARSLEY.

#### ABOUT SPOOL COTTON.

The fact that so many Shiremakers and others who do fine sewing use Clapperton's Spools in preference to other makes goes to prove that it is the best thread in this market.

S. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL, March 25th, 1888. gategrafia ( ) ne sa sa sa sa sa sa sa sa la fa santa ga a sa sa s

CARSIFY'S COLUMN

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.