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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

ENCYCLICAL LETTER

of ear Most Hely Lard Leo XIII., by Bivine Providence Pope.

To Our Venerable Brethren the Patriarchs. Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops of with the Apostolic Sec.

Venerable Brothren, Health and Apostolic Benediction : We return thanks as is meet, to the sovereign guodness of God, Whose will and providential wish governs the whole of men's lives, that the fiftieth anniversary of Our priestheod has shown upon the Church. Moreover, the wonderful unanimity of hearts displayed in takens of respect, the liberal gifts, the public manifestations of readiness, is such as He slone could have inspired, on Whom entirely depends the spirits, the wills, and the hear; n of men, and Who rules and directs events for the glory of the Christian

It is indeed a wonderful and memorable even, whereby the suomies of the Church, in spice of them selves, whether they desire is or not, see with their own eves that the Church maintains her divine life, and the virtue with which she is endowed from heaven; tou indeed makes them feel that the impious strive in vain when they rage and plan forlish attacks against the Lord and against His Church.

In order that the memory of this heavenly benefit may be continued, and that its utility may be spread as far and wide as possible, We have laid open the treasures of heavenly graces to all the flook committed to Our care. We have not been wanting in imploring the succors of divine mercy in favor of those who are outside the ark of salvation whereby We hope to obtain that all nations and all peoples, united in the faith by the bond of tharity, may soon form one flock under one shepherd. This is what We have asked of Our Lord Jesus Christ in Our supplications on the occasion of the late solemn canoniza-

For lifting up Our eyes towards the Church triumphant We have solemnly decreed and accorded on the one hand the supreme honor of the saints; on the other the title of Blessed to those Christian heroes, the examination of whose sublime virtues and miracles have been happily concluded according to due orights of law, so that the heavenly Jerusalem may be joined in a communion of the same joy with those who still pursue on earth the pilgrimage which is to lead them to God.

But by the help of God, in order that We may crown this joy, We desire to fulfil, as far as lays in Our power, Our apostolic duty of charity by extending the plenitude of Our infinite spiritual treasures to those beloved enter into everlasting rest until they have paid the uttermost farthing which they owe to the avenging justice of God.

We are moved to this both by the pious desires of Catholics to whom We know that Our resolution will be especially grateful, and by the fearful tortures which the souls of the depirted suffer, but we are also animated by the custom of the Church, which, amidst the most joyous solemnities of the year, fails not to make a holy and salutary commemoration of the dead that they may be delivered

from their sins. Therefore, since it is certain by the doctrine of the Catholic Church, that the souls detained in purgatory are benefitted by the prayers of the faithful, and especially by the august Sacrifice of the Altar, We think We can give them no more useful and desirable pledge of Our love than by everywhere increasing the offering of the pure oblation of the Most Holy Sacrifice of Our Divine Mediator, for the extinction of their pain. We, therefore, decree, with all the necessary dispensations and indulgences, the last Sunday of next September as a day of ample expiation on which will be celebrated by Ourselves, and equal'y by each of our brethern the Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops, and also by other Prelates exercising jurisdiction in a diocese, each in his own church, whether patriarchal, metropolitan, or cathedral, a special Mass for the Dead with the greatest solemnity possible, and according to the rite

ot all Souls. We desire also that this should take place in the same manner in all parish and collegiate churcher, both of the secular and regular clergy, and by all priests generally, provided that they do not omit the proper office of the Mass for the day where it is obligatory. As to the faithful, We strenuously exhort them after Sacramental confession devoutly to partake of the Bread of Angels for the benefit of the souls in purgatory. We grant by Our Apostolic authority a plenary indul-gence to be valued by such of the faithful, applicable to the dead, and the favor of a privileged altar to all those who, as has been

ordered in the Missal for the Commemoration

sald before, say Mass. Thus those pious souls who explate the remainder of their sine smidst such tortures will receive a special and opportune consola-tion, thanks to the life-giving Victim of the Universal Churob, united to her visible head, and, animated with a like spirit of charity, will offer to God that He may admit them to the dwelling of His comsolation, to light and eternal peace.

In the meanwhile, Venerable Brethren, we affectionately grant you in the Lord as a pledge of celestial gifts the Apostolic benedicon, to you and to all the clergy and people Committed to your charge.
Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, at the

solemnity of Easter, in the year 1888, the eleventh af Our Poutificate.

LEO XIII., POPE.

TIME AND ETERNITY. BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

and a strategy of the strategy time is but a season of probation for man.

The greatest trust between man and man is one mother of God, We should uying, that he presence of Father Walter was religious in the property and that the presence of Father Walter was religious many there enjoy God forever. It is the trust of giving counsel.

May, who obediently and humbly the sick man lay, and in his heart to reach the property and humbly the sick man lay, and in his heart to reach the property and humbly the sick man lay, and in his heart to reach the property and humbly the sick man lay, and in his heart to reach the property and humbly the sick man lay, and in his heart to reach the property and humbly the sick man lay, and in his heart to reach the property and humbly the sick man lay, and in his heart to reach the property and humbly the sick man lay, and in his heart to reach the property and humbly the sick man lay, and in his heart to reach the property of the property and humbly the sick man lay, and humbly the sick man lay, and had heart to reach the property of the It is given us in mercy to prepare for ctornity. The greatest trust between man and man is the two may there enjoy God forever. It is the trust of giving counsel.

given us only for this. Don't look surprised, my friend. I know the people act as though created without souls and as if there will be no hereafter, or as if life was to continue, but they are deluded. The world has bewitched them. A wise man looking down from a high place upon the people would see ninety per cent. composed of fools seeking only the things that the whole world in favor and communion are vain. Time possesses no value for man unless employed in securing eternal happiness —that is, the possession of God ferever. What madness possesses the people that they seek only the things that perish? St, Paul said: "The figures of this world passeth away." The loss of time is one of the greatest miafortunes. A moment lost is lost forever! All created power could not replace one wasted moment. Why waste these precious moments in securing fine houses and rich apparel to leave behind and then go naked into eternity? What mocking folly to barter these priceless moments in idle pleasure, thinking naught of the immortal soul! We are responsible for every wasted second, and must render an account at the bar of judgment. Thus while you stand talking about your neighbor you sin by idle words and sin by the waste of time.

Ah me! if the lost millions had the time we carelessly squander, think you they would seek idle enjoyment or vain pleasure? Think you that your dead friends who are suffering temporal punishment would strive to kill time if they were premitted to return? If you knew you were to die in one year hence, how dearly you would value time! You would not part with a day for millions; the millions you would spurn as vulgar trash. Fine properties, magnificent mansions, or elegant suits would have no value in your eyes. People would note a remarkable change in your life. The places that knew you before now greet you no more. After the first day had passed of your allotted year, you would be startled to find that you have only three hundred and sixty-four days left. As a miser hoards his gold, so you would watch the seconds with feverish interest: you would almost clutch them to hold them still in possession. I said one year, but you are not promised ten days. It is an appalling fact that all men are surprised by death. Every dying man sas uttered the words, "Too late!" At that hour the mind sees and knows that only the moments employed for salvation have any value now. Poor soul! How many of your friends died auddenly? How many died upprepared?

Scarcely one was ready.

The Apostle James has said, "The glory of this world passeth away;" and of life he said, "It is a vapor which appeareth for a little while and then shall vanish." Time as compared to eternity is as one millionth part of a second to a thousand million of years repeated forever. How long to enjoy God or to suffer an eternal doom! Ah, me! Every moment that you have could by prayer purchase a children of the Church who, having died the grace to crown you for eternity. Each modeath of the just, have quitted this world of ment is worth far more than an Indian mine. strife with the sign of faith, and are branches of the mystical vine, though they cannot chase one grace. The prayer of the publican was a mightier act than all the victories of conquerors and all the triumphs of science. These were in the order of natural things; the other, the effects of grace, which is supernatural. The simple prayer of a beggar at the gate for God to bless you is worth more than the homage of a whole nation. The tear of an orphan over your death is worth more in eternity than even the saving of an empire. But who can describe eternity? Only God. With this thought I lay down the pen.

TOOK THE PLEDGE.

HOW TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SWORE OFF DRINKING.

The little band who compose the Congressional Temperance Society feel greatly encouraged by two notable accessions. The recruits are Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, and Congressman O'Neill, of Missouri. They have taken the pledge under somewhat peculiar cirrumstances. Mr. O'Neill met Mr. Allen by chance in the lobby of the Willard, and said to

44 Bishop Keane and Bishop Ireland, two of the most eloquent speakers in the Catholic Church, are going to lecture down town tonight. What do you say to going?"
"No," replied Mr. Allen; "I must spend

the evening at home "
"Better go," urged Mr. O'Neill. "They're rattling good talkers. Let me see if I've got a dollar. Fifty, seventy-five, eighty-five—"
Mr. Allen had also begun to feel in his pockets, and he supplemented Mr. O'Neill's efforts by saying:—"If you've got eighty-five cents, we can make the dollar."
So the two members started off to hear the the evening at home

So the two members started off to hear the bishops without any intention of being enter-tained. The subject of the double lecture, as the Congressmen found out after taking their seats, was "Temperance." The gifted prelates handled it with rare ability. By the time Bishop

Ireland was through, the audience, largely made up of church people, was on fire.

Then Bishop Keane came forward, and his utterances further excited the listeners. As he concluded his impassioned appeal he called on all to take the pledge of total abstinence for one year. Two-thirds of the great crowd arcse with-out a moment's delay. Then the more thought-ful began to get in one after another. Bishop Keane kept on talking, striking sparks from his oratorical anvil with every sentence. Pretty soon there were scarcely half a dozen people soon there were scarcely half a dozen people left sitting. Two of the sitters were the two Congressmen. Under the lively exhortations of the Bishop the situation began to grow embarrassing to those who were holding out. Mr. Allen looked at Mr. U'Neill, who was sitting a dozen seats away. Mr. O'Neill looked back appealingly and shifted uneasily in his seat. Allen straightened up, as if about to get on his feet, and Mr. O'Neill got half way up, and then dropped back, as he saw Mr. Allen hadn't risen. After two or three false starts, which Mr. O'Neill duplicated, Mr. Allen, with a look of determination, took his place among the pledge-

determination, took his place among the pledg-ed, and Mr. O'Neill followed. The good bushop uttered some congratulatory remarks and cautioned his hearers to be firm in

the good resolve they had taken.

The two Congressmen, after they got to the stand, took another pledge, and that was to observe strict secrecy as to the fix they were caught in .- St. Louis Globe Democrat.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

Patron Feast-Our Lady of Good Counsel-Visit of His Lordship Mgr. Clut-Grand Religious Demonstration-Eloquent Sermons by Revs. Fathers McCarry and Clarke, C.88.C.

Yesterday was the patron feast of St. Mary's and was celebrated with all due observance by the good people of the parish The church was beausifully decorated for the occasion, and pre-sented a very pleasing and attractive appear-ance. From the dome streamers in red, green and white stretched to either side from a central crown, which was surmounted by a floral wreath, decked with shields and bannerets and over the high altar were the Latin legends, Laudamus Te, Benedicimus Te, and legends. Laudamus Te, Benedicimus Te, and the stately pillars Domus Aurea Stella Matutina and Janue Coeti in honor of the day, the Feast of our Lady of Good Counsel. Tassels of gold were also suspended from the gasaliers, and in front of the gallery railing was an elaborate display of bunting, having in its foreground the Papal coat of arms, and Erin's national emblems, the harp and shamrook.

emblems, the harp and shamrock.

The religious ceremonies of the occasion commenced at half-past seven o'clock, when Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Monseigneur Clut. Bishop of Avondale, N.W.T., who was on a visit to the parish, being the guest of Revd. Father Salmon. Several low Masses followed, and at ten o'clock Grand Mass was celebrated with Very Rev. Vicar-General Marechal as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father McGary, C.SS.C., as deacon, Rev. Father Lauzon, O.M.I., as sub-deacon, and Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Hennessey as masters of ceremonies. His Lordship Bishop Clut occupied a seat in the sanctuary, with Rev. Fathers seat in the sanctuary, with Rev. Fathers Devlin, S.J., and Beaudoin as assistants, Rev. James Louergau, of St. Bridget's, occupying a place of honor on His Lordship's right. The Mass was that of Ste. Therese, Prof. Sancier presiding at the organ. The sing was under the director of Mr. C. Bridget. ing was under the direction of Mr. C. Brady, and the Kyrie, Gloria and other chants were rendered in the most artistic manner, inspiring all present with a devotion in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion, and with a just pride that in its church services the esteemed pastor of St. Mary's, Father Salmon, is bringing his parish to the first rank in musical culture, by the eaccuragement and energy with which he devotes himself to cultivate a taste for the beautiful and grand in everything connected with the offices of the

After the first Gospel, Rev. Father Salmon ascended the pulpit to make the announce-ments. He spoke in his usual eloquent manner of the feast they were celebrating, also referred to the honor conferred on the parish by the visit of His Lordsh p Mgr. Clut, and introduced Rev. Father Clarke, C.SS.C., of St. Laurent College, who delivered the sermon of

dictates of reason, require that we should render to everyone due respect and honor. For this reason children reason that we should render to everyone due respect and honor. this reason children respect their parents, and subjects respect their sovereign. This duty is still more binding on the part of the faithful towards the priesthood, towards the bishops, and by the whole Christian world towards the Holy Father the Pope. But for a greater reason still should we respect the Saints in Heaven. They were the temples of the Holy Ghost on earth, They were the temples of the Holy Ghost on earth, and the nearer they approach to Jesus Christ the greater is the honor due them. The Blessed Virgin is so near Jesus Christ that she is to be honored in a very high degree. The Church leaves no doubt on this point. She calls the worship of God latria, the honor we pay to the saints dulia, and the extreme or high honor which she wishes us to pay to the Blessed Virgin the calls hunged win. This worship and honor gin she calls hyperdulia. This worship and honor is founded on the very best sentiments of the human heart, and is intended to carry out the words of St. Paul in my text. The degree of glory enjoyed by the saints lin heaven corresponds to the grace they received in this world, and the manner they complied with it. Great was the grace of Jeremiah the Prophet, and of St. John the Baptist, but greater still was the grace of Mary who was born without original ain. God intended Mary from all eternity to be the Mother of His Son, and from His throne in Heaven looked down on her and exclaimed. "Though art all fair my beloved I and there is no spot in thee." A soul after baptism is one of the sublimest things to contemplate. It is the temple of the Holy Ghost, the angels and saints delight to look down and gaze upon it com-placently. What must be the beauty of the soul of the Mother of God, who was never stained with original sin. The other saints have sinned and repented, but the Council of Trent teaches that Mary never sinned. Christ so innundated her with His grace that sin was for her impossible. She could merit and did merit more than all the saints in Heaven, but she enjoyed absolute freedom from sin from the baginning; so that, in speaking of her, St. Augustine says ain should not be mentioned. Her heart, like a golden furnace, was always aglow with the flame of charity, and her tongue was only used to chant the praises of her Lord. It is a great thing for the praises of her Lord. It is a great thing for us to pray and receive graces for our friends. Mary received grace sufficient to save the whole world, which idea the Church expresses in one of her beautiful hymns, declaring that Mary restored what Eve lost. No being ever approached so near to Almighty God as Mary by the title of Mother of God. She, therefore, next to the humanity of her Divine Son, is the masterpiece of creation. What wonder, therefore, that St. Elizabeth should say "Whence is this to me that the Mother of my Lord should this to me that the Mother of my Lord should come to visit me," or that the angels should exclaim "Who is she that cometh, fair as the roon, bright as the sun, the daughter of the royal line of David, the Mother of Christ." Let us listen to the words of a Probestant writer,

Wordsworth, a poet laureate of England :-"Mother: whose virgin bosom was uncrossed
With the least shade of thought to sin allied.
Woman i shove all women glorified,
Our tainted n ture's solitary bosst;
Purer than foam on Central Ocean tost;
Brighter than eastern skies at daybreak strewn
With fasailed roses, than the unblemished moon.
Before her yane begins in heaven's blue coast,
Thy image falls to earth."
Suph are the woods of an eminant men.

Thy image falls to earth."
Such are the words of an eminent man, who,
I am sure, would not object to have a statue
erected to the Mother of God.
It is the opinion of some theologians that
Mary is the dispenser of divine grace; not that
she creates, for God alone can do that, but she
is the channel through which God wishes grace
to flow, hence the Church calls her Mether of
Divine Grace. We should therefore interests Divine Grace. We should therefore increase our devotion to the Mother of God, We should

exclaimed: the Lord. "Behold the handmaid the Lord." Let us imitate her conformity to the will of God. Her whole life, from the birth of her Divine Son till His death, was a maytyrof her Divine Son till Hideath, was a maytyrdom; according to the prophetic words of holy Simeon. "And thy own soul a sword shall pierce," and on! this account the church calls her the Queen of Martyrs Let us therefore unite our sufferings with here, and let no day pass without some devotion in her honor, in order that through her we may have the grace of final perseverance in this life and a glorious crown of immortality with her forever in heaven. eaven.

The Rev. Father's discourse was a very eloqueut exposition of the dogmatical teachings of the Church on devotion of the Blessed Vir-gin, and was a graceful tribute of respect to the Patronness of the parish—Our Lady of Good Counsel.

All available sitting room was occupied, the centre aisle of the church being also filled with chairs. Amongst those present were noticed D. Barry, Esq., B C.L., and lady, Owen McGarvey, Esq., and lady, and R. Devins, Esq. VESPERS.

The evening service took place at 7 o'clock, Vespers being sung by the Rev. Secretary of His Lordship Bishop. A sermon was also preached by the Rev. Father McGarry, C.SS.C., of St. Laurent College. We regret that want of space prevents us from publishing in full the rev. gentleman's eloquent discourse, which round with logical force and electrons of in full the rev. gentleman's eloquent discourse, which proved with logical force and elegance of diction the reasonableness and sublimity of devotion of the Mother of God. Immediately after the sermon a procession of the Rosary Society and that of the Holy Name of Jesus took place, the laity and clergy walking around the church, the young ladies sodality bearing in triumphal honor an elegant picture of Our Lady of Good Coursel. Benediction of the Blessed of Good Counsel. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then given by His Lordship Mgr Clut, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. His Lord-hip also received several ladies into the Society of the Holy Rosary.

A MISSIONARY CONTRAST.

George Francis Train used to tell a go d story which used to give a practical idea on the differ which used to give a practical idea on the difference between Catholic and Protestant missionaries that it may be given here: "When I was a little boy attending school in Massachusetts," said Train, "I heard a great deal about foreign missions. Regularly at Sundsy School the teacher interacted the pupils by recounting the hardships and sufferings which the Loor missionaries were forced to endure in spreading the faith among the hearthan My sympatics. faith among the heathen. My sympathies were thoroughly aroused, and when, on Saturdays, I went with the other boys to the woods to gather luckleberries I worked most industriously and picked more than my share, which I generally sold for about twenty-five cents. I felt very proud each Sunday as I walked up to the teacher and handed in my twenty-five cents, in aid of the foreign missions." cions.

Circumstances brought Train to China when THE SERMON. The grew to manhood. He paid a visit to the The Rev. Father, taking his text from the house of one of the Protestant missionsries. I words of St. Paul to the Romans: Render, was not the kind of a building he expected to therefore, honor to whom honor is due, said: see and he gazed in wonderment at the massive. The feelings of the human heart, as well as the front door, which was ornamented by a large

door knob, and what do you think I saw? I imagined, at least, that I saw in this big lump of silver a great many of the twenty five cent pieces that I contributed while a boy." The interior was in keeping with the exterior.
"The duties of the missionaries," concluded Train, "was chiefly the distribution of tracts that the natives could no more read than a kan-

garoo.' Some miles from this palatial residence Train met a Catholic priest who was "trying to drag a donkey and cart through the sand." The wazon was loaded with herbs, and in answer to Train the missionary said: "I am a phyto Train the missionary said: "I am a physician, and have some skill in applying roots and herbs, and cooling potions to the cure of human infirmities, but my principal, my own cure, is the souls of men. I am here in obedience to my Divine Master, to teach and instruct these poor benighted creatures in the faith of Ohrist. I am a Catholic mussionary priest, endeavoring to do my duty as best I may." He lossed the girdle around his waist, and produced a crucifix from his breast,

which he devoutly kissed.

Train concludes: "He informed me that he had acquired a complete mastery of the Chinese language, and had been fifteen years on this mission. In order to do all the good possible, he has studied the medical qualities of plants, and by his knowledge was enabled to cure many diseases, if not of too malignant a type, and by such acts he had gained the gratitude and esteem of the natives, and he made many converte to the Christian religion. Four or five miles back he had built a little church and school, and an hospital where he treated the "If I were once more a little boy in Massachusetts and had 25c to spare every week. J would know now what missionary society to

AN EXTRAORDINARY SICK-CALL.

At a recent meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference, attached to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, an incident of strange interest was related by Mr. Charles A. Hoyt, a gentleman well known in the City of Churches by his deeds of charity and many kindly ways. It appears that Rev. Jacob A. Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D.C., was seated in his study one evening, whom a gentle knock at the door roused him from the duties in which he had been engaged. "Come in," said Father Walter; but no response was made. Fancying that he had made a mistake, he resumed his work only to be again distracted by the timorous knock. "Come in," he said again; but the door did not open, nor was he answered. He never lifted his head from his work, expecting that whoever it was would make his or hir presence felt when close to the table where he was seated. But again the knock came, the third time, and the good priest started for the door. Father Walter is a practical man, not in the least imaginative, and he knew that there must be some one at the door. He opened it and was surprised to see two little girls standing right before him. "What is it you want, children?" saked the priest, quite forgetting to inquire how they came into the house without their progress being barred by the party whose duty it was to attend to the door. They answered that their father was dying, that he needed the last Sacraments and

him, Father Walter forgot to ask the name. He made his way to the building and found the dying man on a mattress on the floor, with no friends near to smooth by their presence his passage to the grave. After attending to the spiritual wants of the man the good priest began to make inquiries about his temporal affairs. "Why did you not send around to me earlier?" asked Father Walter. "Because I am alone and had no one to send I am alone and had no one to send." one to send. I am glad you came this way."
"But," said Father Walter, "two children, saying you were their father, came to me."
"My two children are in heaven," was the reply; Father Walter described the children and the dying man recognized the description as that of his girls in life. He then understood the remarkable favor shown him, and exclaimed: "They were my angel children, thanks be to the Lord." The dylog man ascribed the grace with which his last moments were blessed by God to his regular practice of praying for the dead and applying to the souls in Pargatory many of the indulgences he was privileged to earn. He be-lieved that his prayers had been returned by the souls he had benefitted, and he departed this life calmly, trusting faithfully in the mercy of God.

A NEW CONVENT.

Six nuns from the Ursulines Convent at Three Rivers have left for Waterville, Maine, to open a new convent in that locality. The founder of the new convent will be Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart. The other sisters are Sister Ste. Josephine, Mary of the Anrelative to the Plan of Campaign and boynunciation, Sister of the Bonsecours, Sister St.

Francois de Salles and Sister Mary of the
Crucifix. The Misses M. Plean, L. Dostaler,
and J. McCaffrey, three young ladies of
Three Rivers, have also joined the deputation, and all left last Friday night for their
new quarters in charge of Ray. Mr. Charland,
navish priest of Waterville. parish priest of Waterville.

DIPHTHERIA CAN BE CURED.

us to publish, and to give as much prominence as we can to the fact that this dread disease can easily be cured. He enclosed the following slip from a Victoria paper, in which a correspondent says: "Should you or any of your family be attacked with diphtheria, do not be alarmed, as it is easily and speedily cured without a doctor. When it was raging in England a few years ago, I accompanied Dr. Fields on his rounds to witness the so-called 'wonderful cures' he performed, while the parents of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy to be so rapid must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception. He puts a tablespoonful of flour of brimstone toto a want gives of water, and stirred it with his finger, instead ing.

The Globe:—Archbishop Walsh doubtless
The Globe:—Archbishop Walsh doubtless spoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine glass | Gladstone, it says, considers exclusive dealof a spoon as the sulpher does not amalgamate mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minu tes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommends the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the lungs were too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had sunk to allow of it, the gargling. He has never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungi will die. If plentifully used, the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation, the patient can walk about the room inhaling the jumes, with doors and windews shut. This mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, etc., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consumption and asthma."

The death of those we love-is not only bitter to endure, but also hard to realize. But terday they were here by our side, looking into our eyes, and now they are so far away that not even imagination can pierce the in definite regions to which they have gone. We cry to them, and they do not answer; we stretch out our hands, and do not heed. Of all that love which life gave us, death only all that love which life gave us, death only leaves us the power to pray. When the heart edict, concerning the Plan of Campaign in Ireland, was not known here until a late hour last Nature which cries: Eternal rest give unto night, so that it is yet too early to learn any them, O Lord! and let perpetual light shine expression of opinion from either the Irish press upon them."

In some households the wind is always "in the east," and no one quite knows the reason. The causes, patiently traced, usually centre in some one member. He may not have what is usually meant by "a bad temper," and may go on, day after day, giving others little cause for active complaint against him. And yet his personal atmosphere is so depressing that the consonal atmosphere is so depressing that the constitutionally soher are made melancholy by his presence, and the light-hearted find themselves deep in the blues. "I don't see why everybody complains of my manner," once said a most estimable gentleman; "I'm sure I don't easily lose my temper, and I never say disagreeable things." "Ah, but you always look as if you were thinking them, and that's worse," answered a candid friend. Repressed criticism is, indeed, sometimes harder to bear than a frankly-intered complaint.

Sisters Marie St. Eugene (Miss Brysette), Marie St. Marc (Miss Connelly) and Marie St. Janvier (Miss Tanguay), all of the Good Shep-herd institution, Sherbrooke street, in this city, left last week for New York, whence they proceed to Lima, where they will help to con-tinue the mission already established in that

PASTEUR'S PATIENT CURED.

Paris, April 25.—Mr. Chamberlain, of Texas, was inconlated for the last time by M. Pasteur vesterday, and will sail for home on Saturday. He considers that he has been saved from death hydrophobin.

DEATH.

DEPRESSING.

attered complaint,

THE PAPAL DECREE.

lome's Interference With the Plan of Cam, paigu Severely Criticized and Tory Intrigue Denounced.

New York, April 30.—A Dublin cable says:—Archbishop Walsh has published the advance sheets of his "History of the l'ian of Campaign," a work which he was instructed to prepare by Pope Leo XIII. The conclusions arrived at by the Archbishop are widely at variance with the report transmitted to the Pope by Mgr Persico, the special Papal envoy sent to Ireland to inquire into the condition of the country. Whereas the Italian prelate states that only Catholics refuse to pay rents, the Archbishop shows that the best land is held by Protestants, and that the farms occupied by the Catholic population, until improved by their labor, have been upproductive, and when made productive have been taken away from them and let to Protestant tenants. These fact, the Archbishop suggests, sufficiently explain the willingness of the Protestant tenant farmers to pay their rents, while he alleges that many private compromises are effected between Protestant / occupants of the soil and their landlords which Catholic tenants are for many reasons

Dunlin, April 30. - Cardinal Simeoni has written a letter to the Irish hishops from the Propaganda, enclosing the Papal decree relative to the Plan of Campaign and boy-cotting. The Freeman's Journal says: The and archbishops and bishops at home, whose support will never fail them. The Mitchellstown branch of the National League has discussed the decree, and has decided that it will not take its politics from Rome. A priest who has had sad opportunities of witnessing the ravages of diphtheria requests ening with the doom of James Carcy, the Phonix pack informer, anyone dealing with the innkeeper who harbored a constable who assaulted the priest while the authorities were trying to suppress the meeting of the National League in that place.

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

London, April 30 .- The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the Papal decree, says: "The Pope's blunder amazes us. It will make no difference in the condition of affairs in Ireland, while the alliance with the Pope will displease England."

The St. James' Gazette asks what Mr. Pladatone thinks of his position. What the Vation declares to be a damning sin. Mr.

did his uttermost to refute Mgr. Persico's statements relative to the condition of affairs in Ireland. It is possible, as the Daily News intimates, that the Pope has been threatened with something like a schiem. The decree means that law and order, which were menaced by the junction of a strong British party with the Parnellitee, have now, in the Vatican's opinion, overcome the disturbing forces

assailing them. The Star denounces the decree as cruel. perilous, and wanton. It says that Ireland, fighting with her back to the wall, will never perhaps discover the methods by which the attack was instigated. If Ireland submits to sucrifice her liberties to a base Tory intrigue, she will be unworthy of the freedom which, in a few years, Englishmen will grant her if she maintains her demands. The paper summons Englishmen to denounce their ministers intrigue. Ireland, it declares, will accept political advice and counsel from no power but her chosen political

The Irish parliamentary party will take no steps in connection with the decree, but will leave the question on its merits to the appreciation of the people. The prometers and supporters of the Plan of Campaign do not expect that the decree will act as a serious check to their enterprises. A meeting, composed of Irishmen and Loglishmen, was held at Aldershot, and condemned the Pope's decree and resolved to found a branch of the Home Rule organization and to cease contributing to Peter's pence.

leaders.

or members of the House of Commons.

Mr. O'Brien, when questioned yesterday as to what he thought of the matter, gave the same stereotyped answer as all the Parnellites have given, namely, that he was waiting to see the text of the document before committing himself. Now that that the decree itself is in type all over the United Kingdom, some very positive opinions are looked for. Whatever reserve the calmest politician may observe, I think this thing is going to burt the Romish Church and the Conservative party.

THE PAPAL DEUREE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,—My opinion on the Papal condemnation f "The Plan of Campaien" in Ireland is, that this mandate of Leo XIII. should be publicly burned by the Irish leaders, as Luther did that of Leo X., and as the Irish Chieftains should have done to that of Adrian IV., which handed over the Irish nation to the English King, Henry II. If Irishmen submit to this political reactiph, issued at the soggestion of English Tories, they are unfit for liberty, unworthy the sympathy of freemen-let them remain slaves. P. CLANCY.

Hemmingford, April 28, 1888.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.

Chioago, Ill., April 30.—While defending the honor of her thirteen-year-old step-daugh-ter against the fiendishness of an unnatural father, Mrs. Netta Muhlberg was struck down by her husband Matthew last night, and is now Oyle Beggg Tarter Tarter and Art

"* / *, .

[FOR "THE POST" AND "TRUE WITNESS:"] HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

IN NOOKS AND CORNERS.

I asect Robbers-Ways of Geiting Bid of Them Mrs. Cartyle's Terrible Bug-Bear The Bed-Bug.

INSECT BOBBERS. Now, when the annual clearing up time has commenced, it would be well, even in the midst of the bustle of great preparations and wonderful achievements in the house-cleaning line, to bethink us of the mischief often unthought of and unsuspected that is going on in nooks and corners. Much of it has, perhaps, been going on for months without a single inkling of the terrible truth having dawned on the at all times vigilant mind of the careful housekeeper.

If there is one thing more abhorrent than another to housewifely instinct it must be the appearance in a cleanly and well-ordered home of those lower forms of insect life that are associated invariably with surroundings

of squalor and misery.

With the warm air of spring myriads of such start to life in the most unheard of Cockroaches with all their horrid tribe of relations infest those pantry shelves remotest from the kitchen-maid's long-handled brush, and damp closets swarm with nameless abominations on legs that might scare the most strong-minded member of Sorosis, and almost inspire with antipathy

even a Thomas Edward.

In suppoards where food is stored, what can be so detrimental to healthy appetite and relish as to surprise some of these unwelcome visitors regaling themselves at first hand on the choicest dainties the larder affords. How very discriminating, too. they are in their selection, always choosing the juiciest tart, the flakiest pie, the clearest jame on which to feast themselves. As the Dublin cake-woman remarked, "Sure, 'tis they are the lads that knows what's good for them.

WAYS OF GETTING RID OF THEM.

Darkness and dust and damp, those prolific parents of a noisome offspring, must be banished from the home precincts before quiet and security can be restored. Different substances, both mineral and vegetable, are recommended by competent authorities in household matters, to be strewn in the haunts of these insect pests, but the surest remedy seems to be abundance of light and air, and a vigorous use of the broom and scrubbing brush, with plentiful shower baths of scalding hot suds at short intervals. No treatment can be too heroic that ensures their prompt ejectment.

For the benefit of those parsons who are anxious to try speedier means for banishing nature's scavengers from the abode they may have taken up in human dwelling, the follow

ing suggestions are given;— Cucumber parings for cockroaches. Chloride of lime for fleas. Camphor for mosquitoes. Flour of sulphur for plant insects.

Green tea for filer. Camphor pepper and cedar chips for mothe. Lime for beetler.

MRS. CARLYLE'S TERRIBLE BUG-BEAR-THE BED BUG.

No one who has read Jane Welsh Carlyle's letters, and has the slightest sense of humor, can fail to be struck amidst the recounted of

all her housekeeping difficulties and trialsscant income, inefficient servants, captious husband, though, poor man, he did his best to atone afterwards by a noble and tender remorse,-no one can read very far in these pathetic glympses into her home life, the letters written to her friends, without now and then stumbling one reference to this fear-

In one letter especially the horror seems to have reached its climax, when she tells triumphantly of herself and the servant lass having had out some bedatead, long suspected of furnishing a harboring-place to such gentry, and there, on a wild hill-side, slaying them by fifties, and even up into the hundreds. Instead of at once breaking, or rather burn-

ing, up the article of furniture, which have been the safeat and most economical thing to do in the end, the four-poster was reinstated, apparently disinfected and harmless, only to still further reduced to an impalpable powder, two shock poor Mrs. Carlyie's very soul by condrachms; mix and apply to a tooth. tributing countless resoimens of its former tenants to a visitor's shawl thrown by chance across the end of it. PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—One of the most delicate and notable surgical operations per-

Things had been brought to this terrible pass with her, it is likely, by having em. ployed one caroless servant after another, for servant succeeded servant with alarming frequency in the Carlylean household, to act | tation of a portion of the eye of a rabbit to the eye of a human being. The object of the operation was to relieve the obscurity of the as deputy in the hunting and exterminating

"Mad as a bed bug" has in later days bideye of a patient which was caused by innamden fair to displace that older adage, "Mad mation, and which produced in time an as a March hare,' but if the bug be mad he, at least, like Hamlet, shows method in his madness, for once having taken possession he In one of the hardest tenants to eject, and he is almost certain to re-appear at stated intervals, just when it was fondly hoped that he was put away and done with. Like that poetic and mysterious person who "fed on poisons," a hard experience has enabled him at the Germantown hospital under the immeto thrive on a most extraordinary regimen, diate direction of Dr. L. W. Fox. The operadotes of coal-oil and similar delicacies having seemingly had the effect of toning up his system wonderfully, and a housekeeper at cleaning time many is horrified to find in her most expensive and elaborate " high top " walnut a stock of specimens large and varied enough to enrich of it has been a matter of interest among the the most enthusiastic entomologist's collec-

In order to thoroughly stamp out the exist ence of this household plague and leave his ravages only a memory, the best of house-keepers assert that there is only one way making his life miserable by repeated and daily harrassings, till at last he begins to consider seriously the question so long debated by philosophers: "Is life worth living." MARIANA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county z the United States and Canada to seil a patent article of great merit, IN ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the ex clusive sale by deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make "MAY EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we bave concluded to make it to saw, not only our configence in the melrits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our awents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 a month clear, and this fact makes it as of or us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will juy onr business a thirty days' strial and fail to clear at east \$100 in this time, Abovs ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we we will refund the morey pild for them. No such complayer of agents ever dared to make such offers nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large desorptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to, everyone, out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and securistic agency in time for the boun; and go to swork on the terms as much in our extraordinary offer.

Addition of the terms as and in our extraordinary offer.

Addition of the terms as and in our extraordinary offer. to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL. THE ANGELUS.

Ring soft across the dying day,

Angelus!
Across the timber tinted bay,
The meadow hushed with sunset ray—

Ring out, and float and melt away, Angelus!

Angelus I. While through the deepening vesper glow,

Far up where holy fillies blow, The beckening bell notes rise and flow,

Through dazzling curtains of the west,

The day of toil means long ago,

Angelui

Angelus !
We see a shrine in roses dressed,

Angelus L

Angelus!

Ange.us !

And lifted high, in vision blest, Our every heart throb is confessed,

O, has an augel touched the bell,

For now upon its parting awell,
All sorrow seems to sing farewell;

There falls a ream no words can tell,

NEVER DESPAIR.

BY WM. SMITH O'BBIEN.

O'Brien on the day that he was sentenced to death, and sent to Thomas Francis Meagher.

Never despair: Let the feeded in spirit
Bow like the willow that stoops to the last,
Droop not in peril! Tis manhool's true merit
Nobly to struggle and hope to the last.
When by the sunshine of fortune forsaken

Faint sinks the heart of the public with fear Stand like the oak of the forest—unshaken,

Never despair, boys ! oh ! never despair.

Fiercely and fell as the surge on the shore, Firm as the rock of the ocean for ages,

Stand the rude torrent till danger is o'er.
Fate with its whirlwind our joys may all sever

True to o meelves, we have nothing to fear, Be this our nope and our anchor for ever,

Never despair, boys! oh! never despair.

*These lies were sent to me by William

Smith O'Br - 1 the evening of Monday, October

9, 1848, the lay on which sentence of death was passed upon him.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A SMALL COLLECTION OF USEFUL HINTS.

Soot applied to corns is said to destroy

For relief from heartburn or dyspepsia,

drink a little cold water in which has been

A refreshing and nourishing drink for an

invalid: Stir the yellow of un egg into a glass

of lemonade; if this is too rich use more

Water that stands in notal tanks or silver

Shyness cramps every no tion, clogs every

The habitual intercourse with others will

give you the ease and manner that shvness

destroys.

Any kind of a bath, or any other process

that will produce a general perspiration, and

thus bring about a reaction, will cure a cold-

Simply inhaling fresh air largely, by deep in-

spiration, is sufficient to nip an incipient cold

Do not begrudge loving deeds and kind

words, especially to those who gather with you around the same hearth. In many fam-

ilies a babit of nagging, crossness, or illnatured

gibing, gradually covers the real feeling of

A correspondent in the Scientific American tells how he got rid of a number of warts

the wart back and forth upon the bone until

the roo's became irritated or sore, when the

At a recent meeting of the London Medical

Society, Dr. Blave stated that extraction or

incision of teath was unnecessary. He was

enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate

case of toothache, unless the disease was con-

nected with rheumatism, by the application

of the following remedy to the tooth; Alum.

drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven

A DELICATE OPERATION.

formed in the world occurred in this city to-

day, it being nothing less than the transplan-

eye of a patient which was caused by inflam-

opaque surface. The patient was a servant

girl, whose eyes had become almost totally

useless, as far as vision was concerned, by

reason of the whitish coating, which made

both of the orbits opaque, and she was so nearly blind that objects of considerable size were barely distinguishable at the small dis-

tance of five feet. The operation took place

tion, leaving all technical language in the

description out of it, is simply the engrafting

of a piece of the corner of the eye of a human

subject. As it is the first operation of the

kind ever performed in America and the

third ever occurring in the world, the success

The Debilitated

prominent opthalmists of the country.

For The Nervous

The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the

proless of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celerry and Coo, 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

elecy alnes on bound

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

Resonanceded by professional and business mea. Send for circulars.

Price \$1.00. Sold by druggists. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors Moutroal. P. Q.

Clonmel G. 1, October 12, 1848.

dissolved a teaspoonful of salt.

to mix constantly in society.

love that lies deep beneath.

wart will soon disappear.

in the bud.

ubon his hande.

lemonade, and drink part at a time.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

Never desprir! Though adversity rages

The footnote was written and signed Meagher.]

Never despair! Let the feeble in spirit

[The following verses were written by Smith

FRANCES L. MACE.

CHAPTER XVII.

No one enjoyed the ball at Bayneham more than the stately countess, who rejoiced in seeing all those of brilliancy and note in the county assembled under her son's roof. She listened with exquisite delight to the praises the Duke of Laleham lavished upon his young hostess. As Barbara could never be mistress of that grand

old castle, it was well to have some one whose beauty and grace were so universally admired. When Lord Bayneham joined his mother, asking her to take a walk through the rooms with him, he was surprised and delighted to find that for the first time she spoke with warm affection and admiration of his wife; still more when they came to a quiet little boudoir, where

Hilda had sought refuge for a few minutes repose.
"Tired" she said, in answer to her husband's question—"just a little, Claude. I am tired with pleasure and happiness; it is all so bright and beautiful."

Lord Bayneham smiled. To Hilda's great surprise, the countess, who had never embraced her since her wedding day, went up to her and kissed the fair face that flushed with joy as she

did so.
"You have charmed me this evening, Hilds," said Lady Bayneham kindly. "I shall begin to believe that you win all hearts."

She passed on, leaving the husband and wife together.

'Claude," said Hilda, "I am too happy. I had but one shadow of trouble—that was I had but one shadow of trouble—the was I had but one shadow of trouble—the was I

she does; she will care for me almost as much as she does for Barbara Earle."

as she does for Barbara Karla."

"A great deal more," replied Lord Bayneham, looking at the fair loving face.

"Then I have nothing left to wish for," said
Hilda, with a sigh of unutterable content. "I cannot stay with you, Hilda," said the young earl. "Rest for a few minutes, then I

will fetch you." She smiled as he looked at her, and many long years passed before Claude Bayneham saw the same expression of happiness on her beauti-

In the far distance Hilds heard the sound of the music, broken every now and then by the wailing of the wind, that bent the trees and mourned with the cry of a lost soul round the castle walls. She was a very fair picture, seated with sine was a very light of the little boudoir, the firelight gleaming in her costly jewels, and throwing a haif halo round her golden head. The remembrance of Lady Bayneham's words was sweet to her. Young, beautiful, and loved, she had not one

sorrow or care. She might have laughed at the dismal wail of the winter wind. It was chanting some sorrowful dirge of grief and want, we and death. What had such to do with the beautiful, brilliant lady who listened, with a smile on her lips, thinking how perfectly happy she was? Then, remembering she had promised Berbie Carlyon the last dance before supper,

Lady Hilds rose to return to the ball-room.
"I was just coming for you," said Lord
Bayneham, drawing his wife's arm in his;
"Greyson has been here in search of you. He wants to speak to you; it is something about the arrangements I suppose. I will send him to you."

Greyson was the but er, who had served Lord Water that stands in metal tanks or silver pitchers without a probabilist lining is unsafe for drinking. The same is true of water that stands for any length of time uncovered in a server that around to see if any one could hear what he had to say. His young mistress stood near a large recess; it was half divided from the ball-room word. The only way to overcome the fault is by a buck orimson curtain.

"Mylady," he said, producing a folded paper,

"I have been asked to give you this, without let-

ting any one see or hear of it."

Lady Hilds hastily opened the note. It was almost illegible, as though the hand that wrote it had trembled and shook.

"Lady Hilda Bayneham," it began, "the doctor tells me I am dving. I have been dying for two days past, but I cannot leave this world until I have seen you. I shall have no answer to the questions I must be asked unless I see and speak to you. It is from the threshold of eternity I summon you. Do not delay; and as you value the love and happiness around you, do not say one word of this. I am lying at the little cottage near the Fira."
"How strange!" said Hilda as she read the

little note over again. "Who brought this, Greyson?'
"Old Mrs. Paine, from the Firs, my lady."

wart and press it against the bone. Move quired. asked me to give it to you soon, and when you

were quite alone." The butler imagined, as old Mrs. Paine had done, that it was a request for alms. Every one shall I say? in sorrow or want sought Lady Hilda, and no Lady Hild

one ever sought her in vain.

As there was no more to be said, Greyson hastened to resume his duties, leaving the lady bewildered and surprised with the note in her

"It must be an appeal for money," she said, "I will not be anxious over it. I wish whoever wrote the letter would have asked plainly for what is wanted.' She tried to believe it was but a somewhat un-

common way of soliciting money. Yes they were solemn words: she heard them above the soft, sweet, dream-like music that filled the ballroom -above the courtesies and homage offered to her; above the voice of flattery and love they rang out clear, cold and soleme, "From the threshold of eternity I summon you."

Bertie Carlyon wondered what spell lay on those rosy lips—they were mute and still; the bright, beautiful face had a troubled, wondering look.
"I fear you are very tired, Hilda," said Lord

Bayneham to his young wife.
"I am not tired," she replied hastily, "but I Then she stopped abruptly, remembering those other words, "As you value the love and

happiness around you, do not say one word of happiness around you, do not say one word of his?"

"I do not quite understand you yet," she
"You are what?" said Lord Bayneham smil- whispered; "tell me more plainly who you

"You are what?" said Lord Bayneham smiling, yet wondering why his wife's face flushed and the words died upon her lips.

She made some evasive reply and turned away.

It would have been a great relief to have shown him the note and asked him what he thought. He would have understood it, but a strange fear and dread had seized the brilliant lady; she dared not discbey that command.

At the head of that succeptuous banquet she

was obliged to talk and listen, obliged to give her whole attention to her duties. Yet there were many who thought their young hostess looked strangely tired and distrait. She was grateful when the Duke of Laleham took his departure. The other guests were not long in following his example.

"We have had a delightful night," said Barbar Bale or the little familie areas and had a delightful night, and Barbar Falls or the little familie areas and had a delightful night, and Barbar Falls or the little familie areas and had a delightful night, and Barbar Falls or the little familie areas and had a delightful night, and Barbar Falls or the little familie areas and had a delightful night, and Barbar Falls or the little familie areas and had a delightful night, and Barbar Falls or the little familie areas and had a delightful night, and better the dying woman; it is possible? Can it be true?"

"It is true," said the dying woman; it is is true, and the dying woman; it is possible? Can it be true?"

"It is true," said the dying woman; it is is true, and the dying woman; it is possible? Can it be true?"

bara Earle, as the little family group assembled in the boudoir; "but even pleasure fatigues one. I propose—and you must second my reso ution, aunt-that no one speaks another word. Let us retire; Hilda looks very tired and worn

ont."
"Though it would be delightful to talk over the ball," said Bertie, "I for one obey Miss Earle;" and off he went to the smoking room: Yet even when they were all gone, when she abcod in her room alone, Hilds still heard these

mysterious words.
"Who is it," she thought "that from the threshold of eternity would summon me?"

Almost for the first time in her life Almost for the first time in her life
Lady Hilada Bayneham found herself unable to sleep. The golden head tossed wearily
to and fro. For the first time she listened
to the wailing of the wind, as to a strange, wild
music that told of sorrow and despair.
"I will end this suspense, she thought. "No
one will be down much before twelve. "I will
increase sight and goto the First If Claude dis-

"She lies up-stairs, my ady," continued Mrs.
Paine. "Shall I go up with you, my lady?"
"No." she replied, "I need not trouble you.

The poor creature wants some little assistance,

I have no doubt; I will go slone."

Even as Lady Hilds went on the narrow staircase she heard those solemn words, "From the threshold of eternity I summon you." The mystery was solved. She knocked gently at the door of the room, and a faint, sweet voice bade her enter.

When in after years did Lady Hilda forget the scene? The room was small but clean, and even pretty. There was a little white bed with white hangings, a neat toilet—table with a few ornaments. A little table stood near the bed, a small fire burned cheerily in the grate.

Lady Hilds entered the room quietly, mov-ing gently lest any sound should annoy the one who lay dying there. She went up to the bedside and then uttered a loud cry of surprise. White and worn, with a deep shade upon it, lay the same beautiful face she had seen in the summer. The woman before her was the one who had asked her so long ago for a flower at the lodge gates. The sad, large eyes seemed to burn as they looked at her, the lips trambled and quivered, but could not utter a

"You wished to see me," said Lady Hilds, bending over her. "I came as soon as I could I have disturbed you. Wait a few minutes and

The burning eyes closed as she spoke, and Lady Hilda stood silently gazing at the beautiful face, wondering what was the story it told. Deep lines of sorrow were on the broad, white brow and round lips. As she gazed upon the face it seemed in some strange way to become familiar to her, as though years ago she had seen and loved it in her drams; then the faint, sweet voice was heard again.

"Are you Lady Hilda Bayneham?

"Yes," she replied, "I am Lor 1 Bayneham" wife.

"You were Lady Hutton's ward?" continued the sick woman.
"Yes," said Lady Hilda quietly, "she was

my adopted mother; I knew no other."

She stopped shruptly, for the dying lips ustered a wild cry and the white face was turned to her with a look of deadly anguish that was almost despair.

"Hush!" said Lady Hilda gently; "what is it? You will make yourself worse. What can

do for you? The woman held out a thin, white hand and clasped the soft fingere of the young girl; she held them up to the light, looking at the costly

rings that glittered there.

rings that glittered there.

"Let me see your other hand," she said.
Lady Hilds gave it to her, and she glancen eagerly at it. On the third finger shone a plaid gold ring. When the woman saw it she pressed it eagerly to her lips.

"Who gave you that ring?" she saked.

"Lady Hutton," was the reply. "She placed it on my finger on my sixteenth birthday. Why do you ask me these questions? What do you

do you ask me these questions? What do you know of me?" For all answer the sad, sweet eyes looked

into her face, as though trying to read every thought of her heart. "I could not die until I had seen you," she "I have hungered and thirsted for one eatd.

look at your face, for one word from your lips.
My heart craved for you, so that I could not die. I am breaking my oath, but it was a cruel "None," replied the man, "except that she one; besides. I must know what answer to give when I stand before the great white throne. God gave me a precious jewel and I left it with another. He will ask what I did with it. What

Lady Hilda thought the poor woman was raving, and she laid her cool band on her bot brow. Still those sad eyes seemed to drink in

every change on her face.

"When I gave my jewel away," she continued,
"I awore that I would never reclaim it; but I
cannot die until it is mine again. She will
know perhaps in the other world that I have broken my oath; it must be so. Hilda, look at me. Have you no nemory of me? Have you never seen me before ?"

"Your face is familiar to me," replied Hilds

wondering at the strange address; "I have seen something like it in my dreams."
"Nothing more?" cried the woman, a wild sob bursting from the pale lips. "Is there no memory of the long, sweet nights when that golden head was pillowed on my breast, of the long days when I nursed you in my arms, of the hot tears I have shed over you—is there noth ing that tells you of my love, my sorrow, and despair? Ah, how many years is it since I clasped my little child in my arms and took what I believed to be my last lock at her Hilda, I should rise, I should kneel there at your feet and ask you to pardon me, but I did

all for the best. Lady Hilda's face had grown very pale, her

The white face turned to her, the lips trembling, the large, sad eyes filled with tears.
"I have hungered and thirsted for you," she continued; "my heart burned within me, parched and withered for one glance at that face. Oh, darling, bend over me, lower still;

look at me; pardon me. I am your own un-happy mother—you are my only child."
"My mother!" said Lady Hilds gently; "is it possible? Can it be true?"

me, then I can die in peace.' Lady Hilds bent over the drooping face, so full of wild sorrow.

"Tell me about it," she said gently; "I do

not understand." Then by the gray light of a winter morning Magdalen Hurst told her story—told of her

simple, beautiful cirlhood spent in the bonny woods of Brynmar; of the fate that came to her there when she
met handsome, reckless, unprincipled Stephen
Hurst. Sheet told the sad story of
her married life, with its wretched ending, when the gay, haudsome lover of her youth stood in the dock and the fatal sentence was pronounced against him—how he wanted her to join him in that far-off land; and in order to do so she had parted with her only child.
"It was not that I did not love you, darling,"

pleaded the sweet, faint voice. "I died in that hour; life has only been a burden to me since. I had nothing to give you but shame, misery, and reproach, the burden of a tainted name, rise at eight and go to the Firs. If Claude dis-covers that I am out, he will think I am taking poverty and toll; She gave you wealth honor

Hilds told the simple story of her love—told it with sweet, shy blushes that gladdened the weary woman who gazed upon them.
"Has he never asked who your parents were?"

she said.
"His mother did," replied Hilda; "but all

that seems to be forgotten now."
"Let it be so," said Magdalen Hurst; "no good could come of telling the story, only bitter shame and sorrow to you. I gave you that ring, Hilds, on the day I left you. I meant to keep my word, and never see you again, but I could not. My heart seemed to burn with the thought of you. When I reached England, after that long absence, I took no rest until I had discovered all about Lady Hutton's ward. I heard that Lady Hutton was dead, and that you were married to Lord Baynebam. I had but little money; I walked from London to your home here, and watched for three whole days at the lodge gate until I saw where days at the fodge gate until I saw you. The wild rush of joy comes back to me now. I saw a lady with a lovely face and golden hair; my heart gave one bound, then a solemn silence fell over me. It was you, my little Hilda, no longer a child whom I could

joy did not kili me. I have seen you since. I could not leave the place where you lived. I took this room, and two months since I fell ill here. I have waited impatiently for death, knowing that when my last hour came I should ask for you, and you would come." "How you have loved me, mother!" said Lady Hilda. "Why did you not send for me

before?"

"It is better so, darling," said Magdalen.
"You might have betrayed the secret if you had known it. Before the sun sets I shall have gone to rest, and no one but you will ever know who sleeps in the nameless grave you must provide for me. I should like to tell you now of your father. Let me rest my head upon you

For the last time Lady Hilda pillowed the drooping head upon her arm.
"I loved him," said Magdalen, "all my life;
I love him now. All is clear at the hour ot

death; I understand him at last. I thought he was a hero, Hilda-a grand, noble, brave gentleman; he was simply a handsome, good-natured man. I worshipped him, and he knew it. If he had married some one with sen e enough to have seen his faults and have helped him to mend them, life might have been dif-ferent to him. He married me for my beauty, Hilda, and I think he loved me. My poor father and mother were proud of grand match. Lady Hutton tried everything in her power to persuade me to break it off. She told me that I should be wretched, and I have been rightly punished, for my answer was that I would sooner be miserable with Stephen Hurst, than be happy with any one else.

"I need not tell you the story of my married life," she continued; "I need not dwell upon your father's sin. He broke the laws and met with his punishment. The tragedy of my lite began after he left England. His sentence was transportation for ten years. At first he seemed heart-broken, and wrote continually, begging me to join him. I had no money and no friends. Heaven keep you, my child, from ever feeling a grief like mine when Lady Hutton offered me money to go to my husband, if I would leave you with her. I left you. He knows what it cost me. You were three years old then, and lovely as a fairy. I went that long journey with an aching heart. Truly, I was going to my husband, but I had left my child. Ililda, as night I used to go crazy with grief; night brought you back to me in my

"At last I reached the place where my hus band was, Many suns have risen and set since then, but the old pain comes back to me as strong and as sharp as ever. He had written. pressing me to come, but the very sight of my pale face seemed to vex him. His first question was not of my child or my journey, but what I had done to lose all my leauty. Did I think he should care to show such a wretched, pining, miserable creature as his wife?

"I answered him not a word, Hilda; the lifeblood seemed leaving my heart. It was for this I had left you. Yet even then, ungrateful, unkind and unloving as he was, he was still my hero and my king. It took many years of ne glect to lessen my love.
"I need not trouble you, my carling, with

the history of those ten years. To me they were one long martyrdom. Surely Heaven has kept count of all I suffered.

The time came when Stephen Hurst was

once more a free man; that is eight years since. He was even then handsome and full of high spirits.

"Margie,' he said to me, one day, 'Margie,
"Margie,' he said to me, one day, 'Margie,

you must try and work your way back to England. I am going off to the diggings. You cannot accompany me.
"I implored him to let me go. I promised to work and help him, but all in vain.

"I cannot be hampered with a woman," he said roughly. "Go back to England. My plaus are made. I shall make my fortune at plaus are made. I shall make my fortune at the diggings and then go home to spend it. If I fail, then I must die there. In either case you would be equally in the way! 'Then he bade me good-by, Hilda, and left me alone in that strange land. He took leave of me carelessly and lightly as though he should return in an hom.

"I remember his handsome face, with its ""Good-by, Maggie, he said lightly; we bave not had the best of luck. I think our

marriage was a mistake after all; no good has come of it. Get back to England as soon as you can and make yourself comfortable. "Hilds, in my passionate, serrow I prayed to die. What had I done that such heavy woe should fall upon me? I had but a few shillings.

Tuesday afternoon," she said. "I will see you again when it is all over." I was alone in a strange land ; you, my child,

were lost to me, and my nusband had deserted me. I did what other women do. I fell upon my face and cried out for death to release me from all sorrow and lay me to rest."

Magdalen Hurst paused, as though the sorrows so vividly remembered were fresh upon her, and for some few moments was unable to continue her life's history.

were lost to me, and my husband had deserted

CHAPTER XVIII.

past life, she spoke again. "I lived through it, Hilda," she said; "death

applied to his solicitor in London I should re-

this morn ng will do me good. If Lord Bayne ham saks for me, bell him I am gone outs but shall be back soon after eleven.

If Pauline thought there was anything extraordinary in her lady proceedings, ahe made no comment.

The air was cold and bleak, the sky dull and leaden; there was a graymist that hid the trees as Lady Hilda when on her way through the park once a new idea came to her and made her park. Once a new idea came to her and made her park.

She reached the little cottage at least. Mirst would be saked franches when Lady Hilda, who wishes to see mer.

She reached the little cottage at least. Mirst cannot her save up, and busily engaged fring prenaring the palled. The save up, and busily engaged fring prenaring the palled when Lady Hilda, who wishes to see mer.

The down and a protond reverence to the golden haired lady.

"It was condeaded the little cottage at least. Mirst cannot her weight the process of the condition of the conditi

white, savage look came over his face when his eyes fell upon me. He bowed to his friends and walked hastily away to one of the large, grand mansions near. I followed him, not for money, Hilda—not because he was rich and prosperous—but for love of the handsome face that had once smiled into mine; for love of him who

and once loved me.
"I followed him up the broad flight of steps:

"I followed him up the broad night of steps; the hall door opened, he entered, and I stood upon the threshold.

; "Stephen," I said, 'speak to me only one word, and I will never trouble you again,'

"For all answer he called with a loud voice, "For all answer ne called with a loud voice, and a man-servant came to his summons.
"John," said he to him, "look at this woman, that you may remember her. She is an impos-

tor who annoys me. If she comes here again shut the door in her face or call a policeman to eject her." "His eyes glistened as he spoke; there was a 'His eyes glistened as he spoke; there was a har', cold, cruel look on his face that hurt me even more than his words. He neither spoke nor looked at me, and I have never seen him since. I turned with trembling steps from my

little Hilda, no longer a child whom I could clasp in my arms, but grown a beautiful, stately lady. When you came near I saw that your face was like what mine was when the world called me fair. I longed for one word. You gave me a flower; see, all these months I have kept it. Your sweet eyes smiled on me, your voice pierced my heart, and I wonder now that voice pierced my heart, and I wonder now that could have taken revenge. I could have covered husband's magnificent home. I do not remem-

could have taken revenge, I could have covered could have taken revenge, I could have covered bis name with infamy, I might have stricken the smiles from his handsome face and have held him up to scorn and hame; I might have done these things had I not loved him! Even then I would have laid down my life to serve and save him."

The faint voice grew still weaker, and Lady Hilda, caressing the white, beautiful face,

prayed her to rest.
"I have little more to say, my darling, re "I have little more to say, my darling, re plied Magdalen Hurst, "I must give you ore warning. Your father would like to discover you now. He knows that Lady Hutton was my friend. If he should hear that you were her ward, and see your face, so like mine in its youth, he will claim you as his child. Avoid all obance of meeting him if you can. I have heard that a strange gift of foresight comes to the dwing. It has come to me, and I see trouble the dying. It has come to me, and I see trouble for you, my darling, from his hand."

"I must bear it, mother, patiently, as you have done," said Lady Hilds. Then there fell

upon them a deep and solemn silence. Death was drawing near; his awful shadow cast an achen palor on the face of Magdalen Hurst and

dimmed the light of her eyes.

"Hilda, darling," she whispered, "if there should come to you as there has come to me a wonder why I have suffered—I, so young, so inworder why I have suffered—I, so young, so innocent, so unconscious of all wrong—promise
me to remember that all those things which
puzzle us here will be set right in another
world. I shall soon know why my life has been
so sad and sorrowful."

As the shadow fell more deeply and darkly,

the golden head of the young girl lay near where her mother's hand could touch the loved face. Lady Hilda was not frightened; she had seen death once before, and knew its power. All fear, all thought was lost in the great knowledge that she was with her own mother at

Hour after hour passed, and the shadow leepened; there were no more words, for Magdalen Hurst's strength had failed her. Until sight and hearing were closed for this world, her eyes were fixed upon the face of her child, and she listened to every word that fell from those pure young lips. But when the grim those pure young lips. But when the grim presence stood by her, she made one great

efforc.
"If ever you see him, Hilda," she murmured, "tell him I forgave him, and loved him and blessed him as I died."

And then the aching and wearied heart was at rest Death left a strange beauty on the white face; the closed lips were a smile as of one who had found peace. Warm tears fell from Lady Hilda's eyes as she crossed the white hands over the quiet breast, and smoothed the long veil of golden hair from the white brow.

"Good by, mother," she said, pressing her warm lips on the cold, dead face; "good by. You were lost to me in life, and found in death.

on will sleep well until I join you." Mrs. Paine came up when she heard the sick woman had ceased to suffer.
"I am glad she sent for me," said Lady Hilds, in a cold, calm voice, that startled her as she spoke; "she nursed me years ago, and I am her

Mrs. Paine saw nothing peculiar in that, but she wondered why Lady Hilda shudderd when strange hands began to touch the lifeles "Let some one come and stay with you," she said; "I will arrange all the payments. Let the funeral take place on Tuesday, and let her be bur ed in the churchyard at Oulton. You

can attend to it, I suppose? Mrs. Paine was eloquent in her protestations.

"She has lodged with me for many months,"

"She has lodged with me for many months,"

she said, "but I do not know her name. What shall I say when I ask for the papers?"

A crimson flush covered Lady Hilda's face. Was she, her beautiful, deeply-wronged mother, to lie in a nameless grave? No, it could not be; a plain stone might mark her grave, but those papers should bear no false name, let come what

"Her name was Magdalen Hurst," she replied, with quivering lips.

Lady Hilda knew it would not be possible for her to return to the cottage if her vow and her secret were to be kept. She bent once more over the quiet, dead face, and kissed the smiling; cold lips. She looked her last at the mother she had known only in her dreams and in death; then she went out, leaving the dead alone. In the same cold, tearless voice, she gave her final orders to Mrs. Paine.

again when it is all over." Like one in a dream, she left the cottage where

her dead mother lay. The grey mist had be-come damper and thicker; it seemed to infold her like a garment. Despite the cold and fog, when Lady Hilda reached one of the iron sests placed in the broad path, she sat down-not to rest, but to collect her thoughts. Her brain whirled; it was impossible to arrange her ideas. She was stunned and dizzy, Could she have been dreaming? Last night, only a few houts ago, she was the brilliant queen of a brilliant throng, beloved and admired, perfectly happy, without a cloud in her sky; now she was sick with the weight of her own misery. Mingled with the grief she felt for her beautiful mother's

When Magdalen Hurst had sufficiently re-covered from the painful remembrances of her

rise at eight and go to the Firs. If Claude discovers that I am out, he will thin I am taking a morning walk."

If covers that I am out, he will thin I am taking a morning walk."

If covers that I am out, he will thin I am taking a morning walk."

If covers that I am out, he will thin I am taking a morning walk."

If covers that I am out, he will thin I am taking a morning walk."

If covers that I am out, he will thin I am taking a morning walk."

If covers that I am out, he will thin I am taking a morning walk."

If covers that I am out, he will thin I am taking a morning walk."

It is do no meroy for me: It took the young; the cover that I am out, he will the give she do what ahe wall over you walk that the bar one of the loved you.

It was a gray, cold morning—there was not into the cover the glimpse of a sundeam—when Lady. I am dying fast; call me the glimpse of a sundeam—when Lady. Hida laid her face upon her mother's, was made, that he had been wonderfully successed the pale brow with her warmy full in the diggings, and now he was going home. Her little hands, were classed in agony, and the position her was not in the cover those, why should be well as to cover the cover the cover. I am dying fast; call me the told me his fortune. The told me his fortune her mother's, was made, that he had been wonderfully successed the pale brow with her warmy full in the diggings, and now he was going home. Her little hands, were classed in agony, was covered to receive the covered to the pale brow with her warmy full in the diggings, and now he was going home. Her little hands, were classed in agony, was covered to receive the covered to the pale brow with her warmy full in the diggings, and now he was going home. Her little hands, were classed in agony, was covered to receive the covered to the pale brow with her warmy full in the diggings and now he was covered to the pale to the covered to the pale to the covered to the pale to the covered to

as she sat there in the first smarb of her pain,
As she sat there in the first smarb of her pain,
Lady Hilds wished the mother, who lay dead
and at rest had never tired to change her
and the head she been brought up to bear it. and at reat had never tried to change her lot. Had she been brought up to bear it, it lot. Had she been brought up to bear it, it would not have seemed so hard. What would would not have seemed so hard. What would live with this secret burning and blistering her live with this secret burning and blistering her very life—she who had never hidden from him very thought? It was a heavy burden that the very life—ahe who had never, hidden from him one thought? It was a heavy burden that the one thought? It was a heavy burden that the lind on that fair drouping flead, ") the stately countese say?—shey what would the stately countese say?—shey are stately if her stateless name and appelled.

What would the stately countess say; Alesso proud of her stainless name and spotless face; she who said so haughtly that the face; she who said so haughtly that the women of her family had ever been without rewomen of her laming made over cook washed re-proach? How that fair, proad, face would whiten and quiver if she knew that her son's whiten and quiver if she knew that her son's wis was a convict's daughter! "Where would the shame and misery end? "They would send the shame and misery end? "They would send the shame and put me from him," she said to herself, "and put another in my place."

With a sinking, humbled heart, she owned to

With a sinking, number mosts, she, the convicts hereif toas it was all wrongs. She, the convicts maghter, had no right to be mistress of that aughter, wife to the in ble; brave lord who paut hame, wife to the in ble; brave lord who daughter, had no right to the in ble; brave lord who pout home, wife to the in ble; brave lord who pout home, wife to the in ble; brave lord who pout home, there was only the sally. She was quite alone; there was only the sally. She was quite alone; there was only the sally, wintry sky above her head, and the thick gray, wintry sky above her head, and the thick gray, wintry sky above her head, and the thick gray, wintry sky above her head, and the thick gray, no bride with their song. She with its light, no bride with their song. She kelt on the ground and laid her head on the kelt on the ground and laid her head on the kelt on the ground and laid her head on the must bear her sorrow alone and her to trust; she must bear her sorrow alone and nother, and never did again. She wept done before, and never did again. She wept of her own life, for the wreak of her hopes and of her own life, for the wreak of her hopes and of her own life, for the wreak of her hopes and live. The sorrow wild-red brain. The cool wind refreshed her. She rement tered the brilliant party who would son be waiting for her. She remembered the beauty party who would soon be waiting for her. It was then nearly eleven; she had to walk

home, and prepara to meet her husband. There home, and prepare to meet her husband. There was no time to lose; she went through the park with rapid steps. All was silent in the castle; the servants were busy, but none of the guests seemed to have left their rooms. She reached her own sparsment. guests seemed to unve lett their rooms.
She reached her own apartment unnoticed. When she stood there, with
the same dream-like feeling of unreality, there the same or warming teering of threating, there came to her mind strange, solemn words she had read, and had never understo d before; the size of the father shall be visited upon the childsins of the the the rd and fourth generation.

CHAPTER XIX. "Hilds," cred Lord Bayneham, when he aw his wife, "what have you been doing? Lite hours and dancing do not suit you. You are like a dra ping lily this morning. Look at Baibra-a'c is blooming like a rose."

Must Earle sonied at the committee has been done to be been done to be a rose.

Miss Earle smi ed at her cousin, but looked Miss harre son ed are ner cousts, but looked anxiously at indv Hilds "I am straid all this gayety has been too much for you," she said kindly. "You look very ill. Rest to day, and I will do all I can to

supply your p ace."
Lary Hilda was thankful for the respite, and gladly consected to return to her own room until dinner time, when she would be obliged to

anti dinicr time, when and would be obliged to apper among her guests.
"Pauline tells me you went out early for a walk" said Lord Bayneham "If I had known it you should not have gone alone."
"I did two things." she replied, trying to speak indifferently, turning her fair, startled face from him. "I went for a walk and called

to see a sick woman who has been lying ill for some time at the Firs Cottage. She died while Iwas there."
"Go d little Samaritan," said Lord Baynebut, Holda darling, although I love your

chrity, ramember you are not strong. It is seeing all that misery that has made you ill to-Be good in moderation." She looked at him wisfully; how little he knew, how little he areamed who it was she had

been to ace ! How little he thought the young wife whose emfor: he was studying in that sumptuous nom was a convict's daughter! If he knew it, urely he would send her from him and never

Lend Bayneham piled up soft, downy ushions on the couch; he lowered the blinds, and placed the pretty little stand by her side.

A vase of rare exotics stood upon it, filling eroom with a summer breath of fragrance. "Shall I read to you now?" he asked. "Bar-turn and my mother can keep every one amused; bould you like to be alone? "Read to me, if you would be so kind," she eplied, for she dreaded being alone again; she

mew thinking would almost become madness. The young earl sat by her side; unconsciously ms hand livgered on her golden bair, where hely her mother's dying hand had lain. He tend in a soft, low voice. She drew his hand from tead in a sort, now voice. She was a radin bar hair and pressed it to her lips. She would have given the world poor child to have told him her secret. He looked so calm and strong; syn should he send her from him, as unworthy this name, it would be better than the slow orture of suspense she must undergo; but the yow made to ber dying mother scaled her lips. Of a deeply religious and reverent nature, it emed to her a sacrilege to dream of breaking

Wave after wave of thought rushed over her heart and mind, while the soft tone of her hus-band's voice sounded like a soothing melody in her cars. Wearied and tired, and exhausted by want of sleep and grief, the violet eyes closed gently, and Lady Hilda for a time forgot all her

sorrows.

Lord Bayneham saw that she had fallen asleep; he closed his book and watched the fair young face he loved so well. Half an hour pasted, and then a change came over the sleeper. He saw her lips quiver, while long-drawn sighs parted ithem; then she started up crying, "It was not my fault, Gaude, I knew nothing of it. Do not send me away!"

"My darling," said her husband gently,
"you are dreaming. What is the matter?"
"I thought you were angry with me," she said confusedly.
"Which shows how foolish dreams are," said

Lord Bayneham; "hills will become valleys, and the seas turn into dry land, before that omes to pass."

"Would nothing ever cause you to love me

less? she asked, wistfully.

"Nothing, my pretty blue-bell," he replied;
"I do not think I could love you more, and I an certain I shall never love you less. Now,

will leave you. You will perhaps sleep, and I have to drive over to Lalebam to day."

He held her in his arms before he went away and kined her pale, aweet face, murmuring words of love that filled her heart with a pleeswe that was keen pain.
"If he knew," thought the poor girl; "if he

Until the dressing bell rang she lay quiet and motionless; one might have thought her dead or aleep. Once Barbara Earle came in with a glass

rare o.d wine. She found her awake, but with trange expression on her face.
"Drink this, Hilda," said Miss Earle; "it is most magical; you will feel quite well after Lady Bayneham asked me to bring it

"She is very kind," said Hilda wearily, the me and thought running through her mind-bat would she say if she knew?"

"Is anything wrong, Hilda?" asked Miss Rie, looking steadily at the fair, ad face; "you are tired. But you seem to me more lightened than ill. Surely you have not seem any of the Principle. by of the Bayneham ghosts. Claude firmly "I shall be well soon," said. Hilda evasively,

boking, poor child, how truly Barbara spoke. She had seen the phost of her youth and happi-ses; no wonder she looked pale and scared. When she was once moraleft alone, Hilda had hard to rouse herself from the bewildere i

le she had fallen into. They will suspect me soon," she said, "un-

it be? Why has the calm, still current of my dress and rarest jewels. The golden hair was war light and fire in her dark eyes, and no with gleaming pearls. With the wrinkle or line marred the pleasant, comely like changed? Why, in my youth and happing and innocence, has shame and sorrow sought me out? I lady Grahame was fairly entitled to be covered; he kept near her, and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her, and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her, and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her, and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; he kept near her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and lavished deligible to see his wife recovered; her and la

covered; he kept near her, and lavished delicate and loving attentions upon her.

"My blue-bell was never intended for a hothouse," he said, laughingly; and even Laly Bayneham had a kind word.

"I have missed you very much all day," she said, touching the fair face gently with her proud lips; "we must take more care of you, Hilda. You are not strong."

She sat at the held of that sumptuously appointed table trying to talk and laugh as others.

She san at the new or than sumpulsely, appointed table trying to talk and laugh as others did; but the whole time there was a strong impulse upon her, urging her to cry aloud that she was an imposter, who had no place there a she was an imposter, who had no place there a convict's daughter, who ought never to have been an earl's wife. There were times when she had to bite her lips, or the words would have escaped her.
Outwardly she regained her composure, sing

ing when desired: moving and warming all hearts by the rich, passionate music of her voice, charming all eyes by her smiling, sweet grace, while her thoughts were ever with the dead mother who lay in the Fir Cottege. She could not leave home again alone. She sent money to Mrs. Paine; but Lord Bayneham had taken alarm at the state of her health, and was not willing to let her go out of his sight.

Tuesday morning came at last when Mag-dalen Huret was to be laid in ner linely grave, and Lady Hilda resolved to attend her funeral; yet she found great difficulty in disease. sa Happily the morning was bright; the sun shone as though shedding a last blessing upon the broken-hearted woman who was never to see it more. Happily, too, the countess asked her son to drive her over to Grainton Hall, so that no rough winds must ever come near her. Hilds found the greater part of the dey at her Her table must be daintily prepared, and her own disposal.

It was a very poor funeral; there was nothing to be seen save the bearers, and Mrs. Paine as chief mourner. Na one noticed the lady in the dark dress who knelt in one of the pews and wept as though her neart was breaking. There was no one to tote how she stood some little distance from the grave, longing and wishing that the too, could be at reit with her beautiful unhappy mother.

happy mother.
So they laid Magdalen Hurst to rest. Of all those who had loved her in her fair youth none were present. The sun shone brightly upon her grave, as it had done in the bonnie woods of Brynmar, when she met her fate so many

Some weeks afterwards a plain, gray stone marked the spot. It bore no name; she bad wished it to be so; but that lonely grave was watered with bitter tears, shed for her who, after life's fitful fever, was now at rest.

"I am not at all satisfied with Hilda's state pleased vanity.

of health," said Lady Bayneham to Barbara "I am told that he is very wealthy; that he Earle. "The child looks as though a cloud made a large fortune abroad, and he goes into the heat society. I know. Really, I never Earle. "The child looks as though a cloud made a large fortune abroad, and he goes had fallen over her. Claude tells me she goes about visiting cottages and all that kind of thing. It must be very injurious to such a flow of spirits. I cannot remember the her."
"Did you ever try it, aunt?" asked Miss

"Did you ever try it, aunt?" asked Miss Earle, quietly.
"Cottage visiting? No, my love, I am too sensitive," said the Countess, blandly. "I gave plenty away during the late earl's lifetime; but I cannot endure sorrowful sights; they make me ill."

"We will hope Hilda's nerves are stronger than yours," said Barbara. "I do not think the cottages weigh upon her mind; but she is

really ill, and should have change of air."
February had arrived, and the snowdrops began to show their drooping heads; still Lady Bayneham and Barbara ling red at the castle. The young earl was unwilling to part with them; he had grown anxious respecting his wife. He could not understand the change that had fallen upon her. The light had died out of her beautiful face, the smiles had left her lips. Whenever he came in and found her alone her face was so sad and wistful that it pained him. He thought her spirits

that it pained him. He thought her spirits forced, and her gayety unnatural and assumed. It was a strange lot that had fallen upon that fair young child, and she falled away under the weight of the secret. The grass was beginning to grow upon her mother's grave, still no hint of it had eacaped her, yet its weight was robbing her of life, and hope, and love. She began to think she might be justified in telling Lord Bayneham.

Bayneham.
"No matter," shesaid to herself, "how binding "No matter," she said to herself, "how binding the vow, it could never be right to keep a secret from him." She prew bewildered, and there had ever received before. After he left them, were times when the could hardly distinguish Mrs. Henderson told her how often Mr. Fulton right from wrong. It was so hard to keep a se-oret from him when she loved him so much.

One evening Barbara Earle had been singing a pretty ballad, founded upon the story of Lind Burleigh, of Burleigh House.

"I do not like that story," said Lady Bayneham; Lord Burleigh should have chosen a wife from his own class. Unequal marriages are never happy ones."

Hilda was busy arranging some photographs,

and Lord Bayneham was assisting her.
"Is that your belief?" she said to him, when Lady Bayneham had ceased speaking.

"Yes," he replied carelessly, "I am no great advocate for unequal marriages."
"Suppose," she continued, "you had married same one very far beneath you—some one whose name even was a disgrace and shame to hear, and you discovered it after you were married, what should you do?"

Her fair face grew pale as she spoke, and her heart beat quickly as she waited for his answer.

"How dearly you ladies love argument!" said
Lord Bayneham, with a smile. "Well, sup-Lord Bayneham, with a smile. "Well, suppose, as you say, Blue-bell, that I had married some one very dreadful and disgraceful, and found it out afterward, what should I do with her? Was that what you asked me?"
"Yes," she replied, and he never saw her

quivering lip or noticed her trembling voice. Well," continued Lord Baynebam, with an amused smile, "of course, any one dreadful or disgraceful must be sent back to her friends again. The very pictures would start from walls in horror at such a mésalliance. The Ladies Bayneham have ever been sans reproche. As soon as I discovered my mistake, I should find the remedy for it."

He spoke carelessly, never dreaming she attached any importance to his words. They destroyed the last gleam of hope in her heart. e could never tell him her secret, for now, if over. he should know it, he would send her away. From that hour hope seemed to leave her day by day the fair young face grew more sad and wistful, and the graceful figure grew thin. Lord Bayneham became seriously alarmed, and summoned one of the best physicians in England to his wife's aid; but the doctor was

puzzled too.
"You tell me," he said to the earl," that Lady Bayneham has had no trouble, no grief or anxiety preying upon her?"
"I do not think she knows the meaning of grief or sorrow," said Lord Bayneham, smiling at the idea; "whatever else may ail her, it is

With all his skill the doctor could find no solution to the mystery-no reason for the weakness and languor that were away the life of his beautiful patient. He advised change of air, and Lord Bayneham was prompt in action. By the end of that week every arrangement was made, and the earl, with his young wife, had begun the journey that he thought was to re-ature her to her health and strength.

CHAPTER XX.

"The month of blossoms," sweet maiden May," came round again, bringing all most worthy of note—men of letters, artists, poets, statesmen, beauties and belies—to the great city. London was in its pride. The season was a good one, and every one looked busy

prosperous and happy.

In the drawing room of one of the prettiest houses in Mayfair, Lady Grahame sat with her friend, confidents, and companion, Miss Lowe. The house was not a grand mansion, nor was the drawing room one of the most sumptuous, but or with the prettient of the most sumptuous, but or with the drawing room one of the most sumptuous, but or with the prettient of the most sumptuous, but or with the prettient of the most sumptuous, and the prosperious in the prosperious control of the most sumptuous, and the prosperious control of the most sumptuous, and the prettiest of the prettiest busy.

Lady Grahame was fairly entitled to be called "well preserved." Why should she be otherwise? Her life had been one calm, untroubled scene of enjoyment. She knew nothing of the darker side of life, though she had a vague idea that somewhere far away from her prosperous, happy world there were darker shades of human life—dim, mysterious troubles that made people old before their time, and brought them to that wonderful mystery called death. She was the only child of a country squire, and early in life had married Sir Wilton Grahame, a baronet of noble descent, and through him was connected with some of the best families in England. Her mether was the daughter of Lord Dalecairn, of Dalecairn, and

her mother's family was a larger one.
Sir Wilton Grahame died, leaving his willow a comfortable jointure; her parents died, leaving a small forune; and Lady Grahame still in the prime of life, found herself free and unfettered, moderately rich, liked and coursed by the numerous aristocratic members of her fam-

ily.
Lady Grahame made no pretensions to intellectual culture. She knew the names of the leading authors of the day, she knew the most popular artists, and the best pictures painted. "Such things were talked about," and she never liked to be behind, There all mental effort ended; she liked an elegant house, well filled with pretty knick-knacks, she liked a few well-trained servants, fashionable dresses and good jewelry, all of which tastes her income enabled her to gratify. The one grand study of her life was "comfort." She had no idea be-yond it. Her sofa-cushions and easy-chairs must be of the softest down; no breath of cold.

Her table must be daintily prepared, and her slumbers never broken.

In order to insure this continual attention to her comfort Lady Grahams sought for a companion. She was not long in finding one. For a certain stated sum Miss Lowe consented to daywis every thought of her mind to the new devote every thought of her mind to the per-schal comfort of Lady Grahame.

The ladies had been out shopping, and some-thing had evidently caused Lady Grahame great pleasure, for her eyes sparkled and her comely, pleasant face was lighted with smiles.
"I tell you, my dear," she said to Miss Lowe, that I have really never seen a more elegant or handsome man. Poor Sir Wilton had a nice face, but he was not to be compared to him; his attentions were quite marked. Mrs. Hender-son tells me he has besieged her with requests

The ever attentive Miss Lowe murmured something to the effect that it was not surprising; which little bit of incense being properly offered and accepted, Lady Grahame resumed her remarks with the same expression of well

such a flow of spirits. I cannot remember the wisty things he said, but we quite agreed upon many points. He has a very handsome house near the Park.

Miss Lowe looked amiably interested, having Miss Lowe looked amably interested, having nothing particular to say.

"There are times," continued the lady pathetically. "when I feel very lonely. When poor Sir Wilton was alive, he kept me continually amused. Really, to quote and alter the saying of a French king, a house without a gentleman is like a garden without flowers!"

Harden and the same without flowers!"

Her companion cordially agreed in this; it was a wonderful flight of imagination for Lady

Grahame.
"Mr. Fulton said something about calling tomorrow morning," said her ladyship: "but I do not know whether be will. We were speaking of jewels, and he said he had a very rare and beautiful opal that he would show me. I forget where it was found, but in some strange place. Do you think pale pink or light blue suits me best? I may as well look nice. We must see about a becoming toilet, my dear-

something elegant, but not too young."

Lady Grahame was in an unusual state of high spirits. She had called that morning upon one of her many dear and intimate friends. The ladies had gone out shopping together, and during the course of their drive they met Mr. Henderson, who introduced his friend Mr. Fulton to Lady Grahame. Mr. Fulton was, or seemed to be, charmed with her. H. offered

had expressed a wish to know her "elegant and graceful friend, Lady Grahame." graceful friend, Lauy Grahame. "you have made a conquest, Lady Grahame. Mr. Fulton is said to be immensely rich. I never said

ton is said to be immensely rich. I never saw any one with such a flow of spirits and elequence."
"Is he one of the Fu tons of Hexham?"

sked Lady Grahame.
"I know nothing of his family," was the reply; "Mr. Henderson met him at a banquet given in honor of Prince Risentour, and he was quite charmed with him. I assure you several ladies of my acquaintance would be proud to make such a conquest."

Lady Grahame was delighted. Not that a lover was a novelty, for her pleasing person and comfortable jointure had attracted many, but something or other interfered with each of

One was too old, another only sought her for her money, a third was too dissipated, a fourth could not agree over settlements; and in sober earnest Lady Grahame cared for none of them. But she was quite pleased with the homage of this handsome lebonair man, whose careless smiles and words were so full of life and humor, and Lady Grahame returned home in a perfect flutter of spirits, for he had asked permission to call on the morrow to show her the wonderful opal about which he told such a strange, inter-

esting story. The morrow came, and Lady Grahame's maid found it very difficult to please her; but when the toilet was completed she acknowledged it to be a perfect success. Every point in her figure and face was made the most of and every defect carefully concealed. Grahame smiled as she gave a long, lineering look at the mirror, Miss Lowe was observed to look unusually tired when the ceremony was

TTO BE CONTINUED

BILIOUSNESS. "I should not think it right did I not give my testimony of what I know to be the value of Burdock Blood Bitters. Being a sufferer from Biliousness, I took one bottle of B. B. B. and it gave me immediate relief. I recommend it as cure for Biliousness. Annie McLean, Woodville, Ont.'

When did General George Washington have his first ride in a public carriage? When he took a back at the cherry tree.

A SEVERE TRIAL. Those who endure the torturing pangs of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and similar complaints are severely tried, but there is a speedy relief in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, as thousands who have used it joyfully testify. It

banishes pain and lameness quickly. May meroy aid with succoring hand un-friended virtue's high endeavor.

A LAST RESORT. "Last summer," says Wm. J. James, of Atherly, Ont., "I felt very miserable with pains over my kidneys, fluttering of the heart and nervousness; after taking different kinds of medicine, hearing of B. B. B., I thought I would try it; one bottle completely cured me.
I can highly recommend it to others."

SPHINX ECHOES.

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

160.—A HOME WALTZER I gaily dance with my thousand feet, Making the home a place more neat,
Where my partner sings, 'tis a waltz complete

Sometimes I suddenly stand on my head : The spider beholds this caper with dread, For destruction upon his work 'twill shed

When the dance is done and the fun is o'er, My partner leads me behind the door, Where I wait till called again to the floor, LOBELET.

161.-A CHARADE. The habits which formed in youth may be, Grow with the growth and strengthen two three. And those which are wrong in youth we see Are apt to get very one, two, three.

So somebody told us long years ago,
If we may credit one H. B. Stowe:
"That which in young folks is bad or wrong,
When they get to be old is mighty strong."

1. In logic, the first words in technical verses

But homilies are not our intent, On sermonizing we are not bent, So please consider, we do entreat, This paragraph as but complete.

M. C. Woodford.

162,—A SQUARE.

2. In logic, the first words in technical verses.
2. In general, punishes. 3. Widdows. 4. Any part of a rampart or parapet which deviates from the general direction. 5. An officer who prefers an accusation against another. 6. To fall back. 7. Declares. U. REKA. 163.—AN ANAGRAM. She was a fickle minded girl, So thought, at least, the noble earl, When his affianced told him she

His loving wife could never be.
But though the earl was growing old,
His heart was far from being cold, And so he viewed with deep chagrin The maid's deceitfulness and sin. The reason why she broke her word, Was "THE EARL'S DEAFRES," she averred. NELBONIAN.

164-A CHASTENED COMFORTER. By the hands that for me care I am whipped and shaken,

And the many strokes I bear Every day are taken. Every day I have to rest, Daintily I'm covered; Every night I am caressed, And I am almost smothered.

And in turn I comfort those Who did me so chasten; They, when longing for repose, Quick to me will hasten.

Then their aching heads I hold, Like a tender mother; And to me is safely told What they tell no other.

155 -A DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. A number. 3. Tapestry. 4. Walking over. 5. Very difficult or danger-ous. 6. A small cask for holding small, pointed pieces of metal. 7. To deride. 8. A choking bit. 9. A consonent.

166.—BEHEADMENTS.

I saw a man with a very strange notion. As peculiar as any this side of the ocean.

Take away the ocean, you have the man's name
With initial letter—a value the same;
Cut off this initial, a value is plain, For he always wanted a reasonable gain. A part of the value must go for his good, For he wishes to purchase some nutritious food.
He leaves the store and the river behind.
For crystalline matter is now in his mind.
He is a Civil Engineer in Canada East,

When an Island is past and his home is reached In the Eastern part of Canada East. ABTIBUS LAURENTIUS.

THE CONTRIBUTORS' PRIZES. 1. One Lundrad dol'ars for the best lot of twenty original puzzles. 2. Twenty dollars for the second best lot of twenty original puzzles.

3. Ten dollars f r the third best lot of twenty original puzzles. 4. Five dollars for the fourth best lot of twenty original puzzles. 5. One dollar each for such other lots of twenty original puzzles as the awarding committee may select. The competition closes May 25. An entrance blank, providing a statement of origin ality and an assignment of rights in case of winning will be furnished to all who desire. Much interest is being manifested in this con-

test and its probable results. No reader should fail to try for one of the prizes. THE SOLVER'S PRIZE. A suitable prize will be awarded the sender of

the best lot of answers for April, the solutions to be forwarded weekly.

ANSWERS. 152.—Spring. 153.—Magneto-electrical. 154.—Minnie's "garden" will be an immense one, the number of acres being 1,021,000. - Awl-man-ax (almanacs).



158.-March followed by April. 159.-Wow-wow.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Rhoums tism and Neuralgis.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks persons of all ages, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the persevering use of these remedies will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot brine, and the skin thoroughly dried, Hollo-way's Olutment must be rubbed in firmly and evenly for a few minutes twice a day, and his Pills taken according to the printed direc-tions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid, who attentively reads them can now be at any loss how to doctor himsel successfully.

The most appropriate wood for sewing machines-Hemlock.

Messre. North op & Lyman are the pro-prietors of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost fevery ill that flesh is RIGHT HERE IN CANADA.

WHAT YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS SAY ON A MATTER OF VITAL IMPORTANCE. Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N.Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would seem to be a party to any deception:
What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your International R. R. Dining Saloon, AMHERST,

International R. R. Dining Saloou, AMHERET, Nova Scotia, January, 1887.—In October, 1884, I was taken down with bleeding from the kidneys, or some of the arteris leading from them. One day, while lifting, I felt something giving away in the region of my left kidney, and immediately after I commenced to pass blood in mattery water. Three doctrs could not stop the flow of blood. I got "Waraer's Safe Cure," and began taking it, unknown to the doctors, and about the 10th of December the bleeding began to get less, and in two or three days the began to get less, and in two or three days the degan to get less, and in two or three days the dropsy began to set in my legs and fort. By this time I was reduced to a mere skeleton, suffering from cramps in my legs, teet and hands, also the hiccoughs. My flesh became like a piece of white unpolished marble, cold and no signs of any moisture. I here wish to say that I did not take any of "Warner's Safe Ours' from the 29th of December, until March following. They tried all they could to following. They tried all they could to check the dropsy, but had to resort to tapping at last, which was done every thirteen or fourteen days until the 23rd of March. Then or fourteen days until the 23rd of March. Then I was given up as hopeless, my spiritual director giving me the last dying rites of the church. I told them, fear not, I would, with the help of God and "Warner's Safe Cure," come out all right I then began taking "Warner's Safe Cure," come out all right I then began taking "Warner's Safe Cure," and day, and "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and, to the surprise of the doctors, my family, friends and the publ.c, I was able to get out by the 1st of May for a short walk or a drive. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Cure," and now I feel as well in health as I ever did. No mare trouble with dropsy, cramps did. No more trouble with dropsy, cramps, hiccoughing, or kidneys, and consider myself a sound man again. The catarrh in the head, of which I was bady affected, also disappered. These are all the facts of my case, as hundreds can tell who know how low I was. As a refereuce I will mention the name of Mr. J. Rogers, with the firm of Evanson & Mason, of Montreal, who knows my case in full.

W. Hanilton

TOFONTO, Ont., (166 Wilton Ave.,) Jan. 31st, TOTONTO, Unt., (100 Willon Ave.,) Jan. 3181, 1857.—For ten years I suffered from quinsy and relaxed throat, being confined to my room for weeks at a time. I was at last induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure," and with a most beneficial result. I may say I have not suffered in the slightest from quinsy since.

apriliblesson TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 29, 1887.—I suffered severely with lame back, at different times for three years. My physicians said that my kidneys were affected, and treated me for Bright's discounty of the said of the

commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure." L.W. Rallin

Supt. Protection Police and Fire Patrol Co. of Canada.

disease. I obtained no relief, however, until I

HAWKESBURY, Ont., March 27, 1887.—I have hawkesbury, Ont., March 27, 1887.—I have been terribly afflicted with chronic Brisht's disease. My body swelled so I could scarcely move about and my eyesight was affected so that I could hardly distinguish objects across the room, I had a distressing cough from the pressure of water on my lungs, and was in den-ger of suffication whenever I attempted to lie down. My limbs were so swollen that I could not bend my joints to sit on a chair. The valves not bend my joints to sit on a chair. The valves of my heart refused their office. At times circulation see ned entirely suspended, so that I was manapable of moving a limb, and at others the increased action of my heart would cause such a pain in my head as words are inadequate to describe. Then again my stomach refused all neurishment, and I was growing weaker every day. The physician who attended me said there was no hope; he could do no more for me, and that a few days would do no more for me, and that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results, although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifested. My recovery then was very rapid. My weight from dropsical swelling was then 182 lbs., and is now reduced to 107, about my normal weight. Analysis showed 90 per cent. albumen with a quantity of tube casts, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far recovered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks, and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nervine" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has

Ens & & Spersey

A GLASS FACTORY.

Ground has been selected in Toronto for a factory to manufacture glass bottles of every tactory to manufacture glass cottles of every description and size, from half an ounce to ten gallons. This factory will be fitted up on the most improved principle. Glass of every shade and color will be produced. Bottles will be thrown off with great speed and perfection by the buzzing machines, 64 in number, such as are used in Europe. The most skilful workmen from England and Germany will be employed. The manager has left Canada to sugage the workmen. Furnaces will be fitted up on the continuous gas principle. Brewers therefore can rely on goods of a first-class quality, and will be sold at oxceedingly low rates. All bottles will be made to sample, and orders will receive prompt attention. The above works are in-tended to be in full operation by the 1st of August, and will cost about \$100,000. The firm will be represented by Messrs. Antonia Snider & Co.

A FRENCH MONARCHY. COUNT DE PARIS DEALS WITH THE PRESENT POLI-

TICAL CRISIS.
PARIS April 25.—At a recent gethering of his adherents, the Comte de Paris said: -The situation is a grave one, and must be met with sanofroid, for it was inevitable. As I predicted in 1887, intestinal disputes have stricken with powerlessness the boastful, persecuting republican Government. It is discredited at home and in Europs it has no force. The radicalism heading affairs has disorganized the country. The recent striking utterances in favor of uni versal suffrage are the cry of France, weary of such a style of government, and yearning for deliverance. The monarchists have not waited for the present crisis in order to demand a revision of the constitution. I myself inscribed it on their programme; but it is my duty also to tell them that this movement will exhaust itself in futility, and that France will be led into the gravest dangers should she believe that the name alone, whatever it may be, can constitute a settlement. To give the settlement of which she stands in need all conservatives should demand a revision, not from divided assemblies, where they are in a minority, but from the country itself, consulted in a lawful manner. At the destined hour it will be understood that

IN MEMORIAM. PRIER MCGILL, DIED AT KEARNEY, ONT., FEB.

10. 1888. Written on his birthday, March 28,

I. Light the tapers—funeral tapers,
Toll the solemn, deep toned bell; Let its sound spread thro' the pine woods,
To the home he loved so well. Let its cadence, sad and mournful,
Ring out on the frosty air:
O'er the hill tops, thro' the vallesy,
O'er the glittering snow-mounds there.

Ring it solemnly and slowly, For a soul has passed away : Summoned from its earthly prison, From its tenement of clay.

Bow your heads, ye stricken mourners,
Christ has called his child away,
From dark sorrow, from deep suffering,
To a realm of endless day.

Dear young wife, whom for five summers In his arms found surest rest; Little daughters, fair as sunbeams, To his heart so often pressed.
White-baired fasher, whose ead eye gazes
On that form so silent now,
Where so lately life blood bounded, Lit up eye and heart and brow,

Faithful Tom, true-hearted brother, On whose arm all night he lay;
While with Death pain battled fiercely,
Till at morn God's peace held sway.
Sad eyed sisters, kneeling round him,
Prayed for strength to bear this blow; Oh, my God, how can I bear it? Each his voiceless cry of wie.

Always pleasant, hopeful, cheerful,
From his childhood never blind To the wants and woes of others;
Even to children, loving, kind.
Such thy record. Oh, my brother,
Surely we plead not in vain
To Our Father, who art in heaven,
While our tears fall down like rain.

Msy that Christ, whose lingering agony
On the cross, in years gone by,
Was one long prayer for His children,
Doomed to live, love, suffer, die.
Thro' His anguish in the garden, May He look with pitying eye
On the freed soul of our loved one, Eager to meet him on high.

Eager in his dying moments, The his heart clung to us here, To meet Jeens, his Creator,
For his soul had naugh to fear,
Guided well in his last longings,
By our own "Soggarth Aroon,"
His whole soul a virtuous garden.
Offered to God in fragrant bloom,

Dies Irie, dies illa, When the last world sounding cry
Shall rouse sleepers from Death's slumber, Summoued to their Judge on high,
May his soul, amongst the happy,
Stationed be, at God's right hand,
Hear the loving "Come, ye blessed,
At my Father's right you stand."

MARY.

THE CURSE OF PARTY GOVERN.

MENT.

London, April 25,—Lord Wolseley, at a banquet given to Sir John Pender on Monday sight, disapproved the present army and navy system, which, he said, would sconer or later land the country in disaster. Undoubtedly the reason for this could be found in the system of government by party, the curse of modern England, which was sapping the manly hon-esty formerly characteristic of statesmen.

THE LATE DWYER GRAY'S SEAT.

Dublin, April 25.—Wilfrid Blunt has arrived here. It is expected he will contest the parliamentary seat in the St. Stephen's Green division, made vacant by the death of E. Dwyer Gray.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh-Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Customer (getting measured)-" How much are these trousers going to co. t n.e?" Tailor-"Twenty-two shillings, sir. How many pockets do you want in them?" Customer— None. I won't need any pockets after I've paid for the trousers.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affectious of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughe, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is 80 PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is nut at a price that will not exclude the

poor from its benefits. " Don't be afraid," said a snob to a German labourer, "sit down and make yourself my equal." "I should haff to blow my brains out," was the reply of the Teuton.

Do not despair or during your slok headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural. "May I bid?" asked a droil fellow, as he

put his head into an auctioneer's shop. sinly," replied the auctioneer. "Then I bid you good evening," he remarked as he walked Excellent reasons exist why Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or

corns, bunions, or external injuries. The reasons are, that it is speedy, pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or applied outwardly. "Shall I go for the minister, John?" asked

lunge, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain,

the wife of the shoemaker. "No," he replied, "go for the doctor. We will begin with the heel first and leave the soul till the last." The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the fol-lowing, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Oat., writes: "I never used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Pills for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidney Complainte. The relief experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pills

Donnelly Delighted-Ignatius Donnelly-"Heard anything new about my cryptogram?" Friend-"Yes; recople cay all the English papers are calling you a donkey, a fool and a born idiot." J. D.—"All!" F.—
"Every one of them." I. D.—"Glorious!
How that book will sell."

can be given in all cases requiring a Cathar-

AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING, persons who have vainly sought remedial help hom other sources have obtained the long desired relief They will suspect me soon," she said, "unThe house was not a grand mansion, nor was
at an recover nyself."

The house of detection must be,
but detection must be,
so thought, with a cold, shudder of, dread,
but verything in tapoke of refinement and eleso that the consequences of detection must be,
so did not care for her 'hidisanis' vitle his games. Lady Grahame herself, was, more eleso that without him life would be a burden she,
and which thin life would be a burden she,
and which thin life would be a burden she,
and which thin life would be a burden she in the plooking old for this plooting old for this plooting of the thin the would be a burden she in the plooking old for this plooting old for this plooting old for this plooting of the thin the work of same persons; 25

Hollowsy's Corn Cure is the medicine to
contact persons the plooting old for the plooting old for the plooting old for this plooting vite the plooting old for the property of the same transfer of the whole
remove, all kinds of corn and wasted frame. 'H'you have not pure
making up.

Hollowsy's Corn Cure is the medicine to
consequence of the testing of any serious case of the property of the property of the property of the plooting the plooting the plooting old for the property of the plooting the plooting old for the property of the plooting the plooting old for the plooting old for the plooting the plooting of the plooting of the plooting the plooting old for the plooting old for the plooting the plo 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. Subsc. tion, per annum-paid strictly in advance

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to THE DAILY POST or TRUE WITNESSWill receive, one of our splendid Litho. Pictures, grouping Gladstone. Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt

An analysis of the voting in Hochelaga shows that it is to the Irish and French vote of the constituency that Mr. Champagne owes his victory. Indeed, it may be said without fear of successful contradiction that were it not for the Irlsh vote going solidly in his favor he would not have been elected.

EIBISH TORIES are jubilant over the decree rom Rome condemning the Plan of Campaign. A friend has sent us a stanza describing these descendants of certain animals which St. Patrick forgot to banish from the old sod. Here it is:-

W Reso Irish Tories! well you know that you Are the mean instruments with which the few Trod down the millions scattered o'er the earth-Flesh of your flesh by ties of blood and birth! How dare you thwart the Great Creator's plan, Upholding murderers of your fellow-man Whene'er a tilted robber gives command To drive away God's people from the laud."

THE Congress of Catholic scientists at Paris, to which we alluded the other day, has received over 950 adhesions. Mgr. d'Hulst and a long list of Cardinals. Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church have, following the example of His Holiness, given their atronage. Several English-speaking Catholies have to read papers, among them being t he Rev. Father Perry, S. J., of Stonyhurst, whose contribution on the variations observed of late years in the constitution of the sun is I coked forward to with most lively interest, Mgr, Bernard O'Reilly, Rev. Father Walsh, of Indiana; Mr. Devas, the well-known magazine writer, and others.

A PROTEST against the Tory policy of governing Ireland, signed by 274 Protestant ministers of religion in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is published in the English and Irish papers. The following is the number of signers according to denominations :--

40 Baptists, 1 Bible Christian. 12 Catholics. 3 Methodists, 87 Independents, 5 Methodists, great things to happen which has always New Conn, 15 New Conn, 69 Primitive Method-1 formed a striking part of his cratical management.

The editor of the Inter-Ocean is a man of ex-

world—and he is proud of them. He has fed on oig-bickories" and pork gravy and molasses in Missouri; has mounted the fiery mustang of the minds of those who once trusted him, and Missouri bottoms; has wiped the mosquitoes who are now looking about for an escape from the motherly brow of the new milch cow from the avatem of commercial tlavery he and while a brother of riper years and more experience gathered the lacteal fluid and the flying ofs at one strain; has listened to the mellow oratory of the diplomatic Kasson and the hard-headed grammar of John A. Logan (bless their united memories); has gathered in the luxurious and even voluptuous flattery of the musical maestro who compelled the belief that each pupil would become a prima donna or a prima manna; has ridden with princes and walked with the slaves; has risen with Aurora and been

knocked out begorrah; has advocated the single tax theory and a protective tariff at one and the

same time; and has never been entirely satisfied that this world is all a fleeting and hollow

AN IMPRESSION prevails that the alleged Papal decree is not correctly foreshadowed in the cable reports. In looks very like the usual London Chronicle's too-previous reports. The decree is not to appear for ten days and, if we may indge by the former action of the Papal authorities in such matters, it is not likely that the nature of a decree of so much importance would be made known in advance. It is an old Tory dodge to attribute intentions to the Pope adverse to the Irish cause, in order to rouse popular feeling and thus help to produce the thing these Tories most desire. We are inclined to think there may be something of this kind at the bottom of the report. A few days, however, will set this point at rest. Ho profound a statesman as Leo XIII. would hardly run the

plenty material to make ministers out of. Ambitions are plentiful, but the timber is bad. We may, however, calculate what Sir John is likely to do from what he has done in the past. He will make such changes only as he cancot help making, and, considering all things, whatever the changes may be they are certain to be for the worse. His best men are Dalton McCarbby and George A Rickpatrick, Tupper testant electors, without whose independent will should be the law. Now when the career of preaching, he was tried, convicted, is undoubtedly the controling spirit, but he has votes he might not have been elected.

handling of newspaper correspondents.

present purpose being merely to keep the party Sir John gets out of the way. Sir John, how- administration will strengthen and encourage ever, has no idea of laying down the sceptre. Resignation is not one of his virtues. At any rate it really does not make much difference which of the crowd secures the best place at the crib. They are all about equal in character and capacity, nor is there much difference as regards probity. All are boodlers, nepotists, grabbers, who will follow their vocation whatever places they may fill till the whole lot are expelled.

ME. BLANCHARD, of Chicago, in a short speech of a few days ago, said more to show up the evils of a high tariff system than Every paid up subscriber others have done in labored speeches and is willing to tell the truth and shame his demoniac majesty, and furnishes a beautiful illustration of the utter selfishness that governs the beneficiaries of a high protective tariff. He says: "I am high tariff on lumber, but low tariff on copper, Iron, wood, cotton, leather, glass, etc. I will tell you besides, I operate largely myself, and this feet of lumber. Now \$2 a thousand on 5,000,000 feet is just \$10,000. That is the difference to me between high tariff and free lumber. I am high tariff on lumber, I am. This blessed tariff, they tell us, is all for the benefit of the American laborer. What do you suppose I did with the \$10,000? Divide it among my work men? Not a bit of it. I put it right into this calf-skin wallet, I did. Of all my workmen, I am the only protected American laborer. Wages depend upon supply and deman , my friends, and not on taxes. When you - a two men after one boss, wages are low; but when you see two bosses after one man, way + are high; and that is the whole of it-the theory, principle and

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S budget speech was not a satisfactory performance, unless we may find satisfaction in the reflection that "combine" screw was not given another turn to squerze more out an overtaxed people. He claimed a surplus of \$97,313, an amount so small that it has all the appearance of having been obtained by the "double entry" system of book-keeping, through which accounts are transferred from revenue to capital at the will of the "figger man" employed for that purpose. For the trump this knave of diamonds ? current year he anticipates a balance of revenue with expenditure, the figures being \$36,000,000 for revenue and \$37,082,000 for expenditure. Economy he hopes will make good the odd million. When we consider the state of the country, that it is now taxed as much as it will bear, that forces are at work which must reduce the income from imports, and that economy is the very last thing this ministry will ever think of practising, the outlook for the future is decidedly blue. Pesides there was a very decided lack in Sir Charles's speech of that grandiloquent prophe New Conn, 15 New Conn, 69 Primitive measured ists, 1 Reformed Church of England, 1 Society of Friends, 1 Swedenborgian, 4 Unitarians, 4 Wesleyans, 2 Wesley Reform, 2 Wesleyan in the political sky the speech conveys the impression that the Tory policy has run its course and that the machine has THE editor of the Superior Daily Inter- begun to run down hill. In spite of himself Ocean must be a superior person if he is to be he had to assume a tone of warning, and avoid Tilley's mistake of foretelling seven years' plenty; likewise he had to reperience; he has bushels of it put away in the frain from advising merchants to clap garret lofts of his vast intellect; in fact, experience and babies are about all he has in this on all sail, for he has come to recognize that hifalutin will no longer displace reason in the minds of those who once trusted him, and from the system of commercial clavery he and his party imposed upon them,

A DOUBLE VICTORY.

Saturday's by-elections resulted in a signal victory for the Mercier Government. Mr. Champagne was returned for Hochelaga by a majority of 216, and Mr. Legris for Mackinonge by a majority of 80. Missisquoi, we are sorry to say, went back on its recent record and elected Mr. Spencer by 114 majority. This gives the government two additional seats, a gain of four on division, both Hochelaga and Maskinonge having returned Conservatives at the general election.

It is unnecessary to dilate on the significance of these returns. They show that Mr. Mercier is secure in the confidence of the people, and give a fitting rebuke to the slanderers and falsifiers of the Tory press. The victory in Hochelaga is the most gratifying event in local politics that has taken place in a long time. Here the whole united strength of the Ottawa machine was brought to bear, backed by the enormous influence of the combines. From the beginning of the contest Mr. Villeneuve took his stand on Federal issues. If he did not refuse risk of alienating the mass of the Irish Nation. to discuss provincial affairs, he avoidalists. The matter is too delicate, the consected them and placed all his hopes quences too far-reaching to be committed to the on threadbare appeals to the manufacturing interests. He insisted that the election must be taken as an indication of popular feeling government are progressive, his ambition ing hims if as a converted monk. Widdows AT Ottawa the air is thick with rumors [of concerning the trade policy of the Dominion coming changes in the Cabinet. The loss of Government. His defeat is, therefore, a stag Mr. Thomas White, who was the most active, | gering blow to the Tory policy given by the laborious and useful of ministers, has made a leading manufacturing constituency in the vacancy not easily filled. There is, of course, country. All the well-known methods in which the Tories are adepts-corruption, intimidation, bribery, telegraphing-were resorted to by the supporters of Mr. Villeneuve, but without success. In returning thanks to the electors at the close of the polls Mr. Champagne properly and gracefully servant he professed to be. This merely scknowledged his obligation to those Pro-

taken place since the general election, and him in the policy he has adopted.

These by elections furnish a very fair test of popular feeling. The reactionists worked hard to make them show that the Government was losing ground, the double victory of Saturday is therefore a convincing proof that the people (Catholic and Protestant) have confidence in Mr. Mercier and desire to see him continue at the head of provincial affairs.

HIS INSOLENCY.

When the Evictor of Luggacurran arrived at Montreal on Saturday evening last his ponderous volumes. Mr. Blanchard is a re- immense popularity was demonstrated by his freshing sample of a protected operator who having been received by a posse of police, who also escorted him through inattentive streets to the residence of Sir George Stephen, where he remains during his uninvited visit to our city. The effrontery of this man in forcing himself where he knows his presence is unwelcome to all and hateful to many, proves the thickness of his hide and te adamantine the obsequious Kazoot, to let our citizens tariff puts money into my pocket. I get \$2 have " an opportunity at the reception in the these influences and jealousies in his favor, per 1,000 for my stumpage and \$2 per 1,000 City Hall to-morrow afternoon of showing standing as he is known to do in sympathy for my boards. I have just sold 5 000,000 their appreciation of the interest His Ex has taken in our city and its enterprises, artistic. tooial and amusement." Condescension so sublime ought to meet

> with a fitting response. "Our city and its enterprises, artistic, social and amusement,' are under obligations so vast to this person that Flunkeydom must fail to find language sufficiently glowing wherewith to express its gratitude. Practical people, however, will look about for a reason and ask how, when, where His Insolency showed interest in our city's enterprises. No doubt there will be a small number of a class who take pleasure in abasement ready to take part in to-morrow's 'fanction," but men, the men Montreal who esteem character and conduct above the meretricious pretensions of a mere coronetted cormorant, will not be there. If His Insolency imagines that by coming to Montreal and holding a reception he may be able to have published

of the man, but

"A chiel's amang ye taking notes,
An' faith, he'll print 'em" But let the procession proceed. Everyone who goes must take two cards, says the Kazoot. How would a hand of clabs do to

in the servile section of the British press that

he was made much of by the citizens of this

great city, he makes a mean attempt to de

ceive the British public. The dodge is worthy

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

A perilous orisis is pending in France-Between extreme Republicans, Imperialists and Legitimatists, the republic is in danger of collapse. Boulanger appears to be eschewing to play the role of Napolson, and is used by the Monarchists to advance their cause. But he has exhibited his weakness by doing as French leaders think it incumbent to do, establishing a personal organ, and the political views put forth by this journal are nothing but the Idees Napoleon in their most the people of France ought to have one servant in whom they have confidence to direct their affairs, thus doing away with the use less formalities of ministries, senates and other incumbrances to public business. The one man freely selected by the peeple to be their servant could do all of the work that hundreds are now engaged in doing, with expedition and certainty, and could be held by this concentration of service to a strict personal accountability. Van Moltke expressed his idea of Boulanger recently by saying "He knows something," but it would certainly seem that the man must be very ignorant and very poorly read in his country's history not to know that this is precisely the sophistry upon which both the Napoleons based their despotisme, and that it is the poorest sort of doctrine for an extreme Republican, such as he professes to be, to preach. Either this, or he has lost his head amid all this adulation, or the political folly of the French people is greater than we would like to believe. He used to keep silent about political principles and contented himself with dezzling the popular eye with military schemes of revenge upon Germany. His next step was to declare that he had perfected a scheme of constitutional revision which was to be his policy, but which he would keep secret till the time came to propose it for adoption. Now his organ gives him away by publishing particulars of the scheme or presenting arguments for it. It remains to be seen whether the Boulanger craze will abate. If it does not, faith in the capacity of the French people for self-government might as well be

abandoned.

THE GERMAN SITUATION. It is not astonishing that the anticipated death of the Emperor Frederick should create a profound feeling of uneasiness throughout Europe. Frederick, though the hand of death is upon him, has developed a good deal of energy and independence as a ruler. Always beloved of the people, his ideas of oredulity of simple-minded people, announcto replace the splendid military despotism with a system of government more in harmony with the spirit of the times. Bis. | queraded as Brother Stanislaus, travelled to marck never felt anything but contempt for Rome, thence through France to Canada. lecpopular rights, a representative government turing chiefly on the sine of "Romanism." was never, in his opinion, good for any thing. He found fanatics everywhere ready to take and his argument has always been that the him at his own valuation, which he fixed at a destinies of Germany could be safely placed only in the hands of the hereditary ruler, whose will should be law, and whose humble

are several whom Bismarck cordially detests The proposed marriage of Victoria and Bat, tenberg would not of itself cause trouble. Battenberg is an especial object of hatred to the Russian Czar who drove him from his finitely renounced his claim to that throne, back to it, and his admission to the royal international importance practically. course, offend the Czar, and the late by telling how the "three Victories"-the Queen of England, her daughter the empress. and her daughter the princess-are intriguing knows how to carry his points, and with all with the young Prince Frederick William, who expects soon to ascend the throne, an intense partisan, as for some inexplicable reason he always has been, of Russian aggressions southward, it is not surprising that he has bent the Emperor to his will, in spite of the Empress, of the wishes of Queen Victoria and

Our daily despatches indicate that Frederick may pass away at any moment, in which event Blamarck would become again appreme, young William, who is intensely anti-English, would smash the Battenberg intrigue and Germany would assume its old menacing attitude of military domination. This is what is expected and what will likely happen.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW AND IRELAND. Goldwin Smith, at the St. George's Society dinner in New York, Monday night, went a little out of his way to introduce politics in order to abuse the Irish people and cry down the cause most dear to them. In one of his stereotyped stump speeches, he at acked Home Rule in a manner as bitter as it was uncalled for and out of place. The applause with which the "loyal" naturalized English-Americans greeted his bigoted remarks must have made him feel happy, as he foresaw that the delivery of such a speech in democratic New York could be easily turned and twisted by | wages which shall be governed by the market the British Tories in England to suit price of the product turned out. If that price death, their own contemptible purpose. But be high the employe will share the benefit his bright dream was quickly dispelled; for there was among the gathering, in the person of the next speaker, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. a far-seeing champion of the Irish people, who quickly discerned the professor's little game, and plainly told him so. Mr. Depew's reception was quite a contrast to that accorded Mr. Smith: but if he did not enlist the sympathles of the audience he at least play their fortitude together in times of ad. active intrigue has been going on at Rome gave evidence of his manliness and versity." But the point of attack in the to enlist the Vatican on the side of the British sense of fair play and justice by absolutely scheme was that it provided for twelve hours ng irom every one of Mr. Smith's views. The stand that Mr. | twelve hours is too much and favors eight Depew took on this occasion, and before such | hours instead, but thinks the latter system is a prejudiced audience, is highly commend- not practicable now. But the men were afraid

WIDDOW'S AGAIN.

thinking, fals-minded men.

A few years ago a notorious scamp who went by the name of Francis George Widdows created a little wave of excitement at Ottawa by playing the role of a "converted" Catholic monk. Having been discovered in some very dirty transactions he had to make a sudden departure from the country. For a long time he has been lost sight of, but now he comes into notoriety again for repeating his abominations in England. He is being held for trial at London charged with a revolting crime. A short time ago he stirred up enthusiasm in London and the Northern United States by a orusade against Roman Catholicism, concern. ing which he pretended to disclose various hidden mysteries, he himself posing as a for. mer priest. This interesting scoundrel was born 40 years ago, in the workhouse at Norwicb. His mother's name was Nobbs, and his father was a homeless vagabond named Widdows, who carned a living by atreet singing and clog dancing. When the boy grew up he elected to take the name of Widdows. Having a good voice and some intelligence, he was taken in hand by a religious crank named Father Ignatius, who has just set up at Norwich an establishment which he called a Protestant monastery. Young Widdows used to sing in the choir, and occasionally impersonated the infant Samuel, when mad old Ignatius had a miracle play performed at the monastery or sent a religious procession through the streets, to the delight of the small boys in the city. The monastery, however, came to grief from lack of funds. At the age of 20 Widdows was thrown on the world, and he has since lived, and lived fairly well, on his own wits and the assumed the name of Brother Aloysius, and in company with another ecoundrel, who maswas charged with loathsome orimes, but alhands of justice until he reached

premiership is the only place he cares to fill, his strated the revulsion of feeling that has ness is not so attractive as it used to br. swindled a benefactor in Glasgow, by whom agitators were hanged the general discontent Frederick's liberal manifesto was admittedly he was finally kicked out of the house. He would cease. This was a mistake, The reatogether and the machine in running order till the confidence thus expressed in Mr. Mercier's displeasing to Blamarck. Among those turned up smilling at Dundee, denounced son the labor problem was assuming such vast whom Frederick has chosen for special honor Catholicism to crowded congregations, and proportions was on account of industrial received a present of a portrait in oil of changes. In the days of the village shoehis rascally unotious features, together maker the employer and the employe were with a purse of sovereigns. The news- in: imately acquainted, bu! In the days of papers, however, unmasked him. There was steam and machinery, when thousands of a big rlot one evening, and Widdows men, women and children are employed, the throne in Bulgaria. But Alexander has de- just saved his life by slinking away in relations between employer and employed are women's clothes. Five years ago he turned no longer the same. The laborer never sees and there is no power that could drag him up in Hackney, a suburb of London, made any one but the superintendent. This ignera dupe of a Church of England olergyman, family of Germany could have no sort of in whose church he preached with such success that his admirers at length built him a ing man but himself, and both sides wanted would, as a matter of sentiment, of chapel all for himself. In this comfortable to get the best they could for themselves, position he remained until the other week, Emperor's dying legacy was one of when he was arrested on the present charge. means of settling difficulties between emconciliation and friendship to the Russian The astounding thing is that this noisome ployers and employed and establish a mutual ruler. This is the sole basis for opposition, creature's long career of villainy bas been triendly understanding. Mr. Schilling exthough Bismarck's organs have coupled it only once interrupted by a sentence of imwith the popular jealousy of English influence prisonment. He is a broad hint for the lish friendly relations is to arbitrate. The guidance of those who have shown such zeal in encouraging "orusaders" against Catholicism in this country. There never was to embroil the country with the Czar, and an individual yet who undertook the selftrying to tip everything up side down, from imposed mission of destroying the Church who mand should be left to govern the conditions why, I own timber land and sell stumpage; composition of his cheek. He comes, says the way the Good William left it. Bismarck did not ultimately bring up in the courts of of labor. He was opposed to state law, both success which for a time attends the efforts of be left entirely to the employer and employe, such purveyors of filth as Widdows and his Ninety-nine cut of every one hundred emilk. We would respectfully call the attention ployers disdained to meet their employes of Mr. Fulton and his imitators to the fate unless the latter were organized and the

CARNEGIE'S PROFIT SHARING EXPERIMENT.

Andrew Carnegie, a Scotchman who has made an immense fortune as an iron mann. facturer in the United States, and whose book, "Triumphant Democracy," has obtained world-wide celebrity, recently formulated a scheme of profit-sharing with his men at his great iron and steel works at Pitteburg, Pa. Unfortunately, his plane have met with a rebuff, partly because of its inherent defects and partly on account of the attitude taken by the men. Mr. Carnegie was once a workman himself,

and his general attitude towards the class from which he rose has been liberal and philosophic. His scheme was one of profitsharing, with the risks all against himself and the benefit to be divided between bimself and his men. He guarantees that unskilled labor shall not go below \$1.20 a day; he offers them a scale of with the employer. If the latter, on the other hand, loses money, the wage-carners will still be cared for, as their is a limit below which their wages will not go. He outlined this plan some time ago in a magazine article as the success of their enterprise, "rejoicing to. | rule in Ireland. gether in their prosperity and calling into day work. Mr. Carnegie admits that for him the gratitude and respect of all well- hours under a delusive hope of high pay which they would never secure. It inopportune to point out the diplomatic triis, indeed, the irony of benevolence umph achieved by the Pope over the Governto provide a library for his employés, as Mr. Carnegie has done, and then, as one of them bitterly said, "ask us to work twelve hours, a day, leaving no time to take up a book.' There ought to be some way of amending this feature. But it is also claimed that a secret of the opposition in large part was the fact that the new adjustment of wages would cut down about 500 high-priced Knights of Labor and distribute the difference among men who needed it more, and for this reason the politics and against a people struggling for Knights voted solidly and exerted their liberty. The shock administered by this decree powerful influence against it. The result is in every way deplorable, and it will probably Persecuted people have long memories. They result in a prolonged shut down of the works about Pittaburg. Mr. Carnegle encourages his men to save their money and purchase houses, and will loan money to build provided they can save enough to buy a house lot. He will also pay his operatives six per cent. on such earnings as they may entrust to him.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. A movement inaugurated at Chicago to bring business men and workingmen together for the discussion of questions connected with the claims of capital and labor is calculated to do much goo!. In this way an interchange of views between employers and employes would be obtained, the result of which all points they can between each other, barring would be of great advantage to both. The other day George A. Schilling delivered the first of a series of lectures to the opening of one of these conferences. The questions connected with labor undoubtedly present the greatest of all problems connected with the social, economical and political movements of the age in America. As Mr. Schilling pointed out, through striker, lockouts, explosions of dynamite and wholesale executions of men, the labor question, by a law of necessity, was forcing itself on the public. and the halls of legislation, the pulpit and the press all teemed with it. It devolved upon distinction between their allegiance to the Pope the people of the nineteenth century to give the laboring classes industrial freedom. Whether this freedom has to be obtained by a gradual process of evolution or by a revolupretty high standard. In several towns he tionary cyclone depended on the means they used for impressing the public mind with the ways managed to wriggle out of the danger there was in neglecting the question. Reason and progress were the only methods meant in William's time that Blemarok's Toronto, where after a successful which should be used in dealing with this matter; otherwise blind force would find its Trish discontent and, if allowed to work out, its

ance of one another, between employer and employe, caused no one to care for the work-

These changed conditions necessitate some pressed the belief that the only way to estab. question is, how should these boards of arbitration be constituted? He deprecated both state interference and the idea advanced by employers that the laws of supply and de. justice to answer for moral delir quencies even on behalf of employer and employé. It worse than they pretended to denounce. But would be oppression for the state to say who sectarian prejudices to which these creatures | the employer should engage, or for whom the appeal take no note of this fact. They must laborer should work. He was in favor of be fed, and they crave garbage, hence the arbitration as a last expedient, but it should which has overtaken their English prototype. former could be convinced that the meeting would be a material advantage to them.

But the great difficulty of keeping this question of the relations between employers and their workmen apart from other and super Isaues was shown by Mr. Schilling, who quoted Drury, who has laid down as the five factors in his problem, land, labor, capital, exchange and insurance. Land should be long to no human being, that is to say it should not be monopolized. Labor applied to land supplied the third fector, capital. When labor was shut out from the land, idleness and tyranny was the result. If the coal mines in Pennsylvania were not owned by a few rich barons the strikes would not have occurred. Free access to the mines would have stimulated labor to such an extent that coal would be obtained at almost cost price. C ita is that which when it is applied to the soil produces wealth, and labor is that also. Exchange is a necessity. There must be a circulating medium, and money was the exchange for the purchase of goods. Insurance was well known, and was a protection for the workingmen in case of disaster or

THE PAPAL DECREE.

A profound feeling of regret is felt by the Irish people all over the world at the promulgation of an alleged decree by the Pope, the contents of which, variously reported, appear to be being one tending to bring employer and em- inimical to the National cause and the means ployé together in the mutual effort to promote adopted to mitigate the harshness of Tory mis-

It is well known that for a long time past an Government in Irish affairs. In this business English Catholic Tories of great wealth an influence have been the prime movers, and their apparent limited success at last indicates that Lord Salisbury must have made concessions of considerable magnitude to the Hely See. The able, and will go a long way toward winning it was a plan to get them to work twelve nature and extent of these concessions will, no doubt, transpire in time. Meantime, it is not ment of Protestant England, which found itself unable to overcome the Irish plan of resisting injustice without the aid of the Church. At the same time it will occur to all political thinkers that were the Irish not Catholic and loyal to the Church, His Holmess would be nower'ess to interfere with the methods they think fit to pursue in the struggle for their national rights. This raises a question of the first magnitude as touching the right of the Vatican to interpose its power in purely temporary will set men thinking and asking questions. will ask themselves is this a reproduction in these latter days of the decree which handed Ireland over to Heary the second? Has Peter's Pence again purchased the iron to make the manacles wherewith to keep the Irish nation in slavery? Have the faith, the devotion, the unswerving loyelty of ages no reward but this? Must the bitter taunt be repeated-

"A servile race, in thraidom nursed, Who truckle most when treated worst."

But there is a difference, a vast difference, between the ideas of to-day and those of yesterday. On too many occasions the British Government found a convenient way of repressing Irish aspirations by making concessions to the Church. Now Irishmen are prepared to let the British Government and the Church settle the national question. In spiritual matters they are the most docile of Catholics. In temposal matters, involving the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," they must be inflexible in resistance to all influences or they will pass with their children under the yoke and be condemned for ages more to the same misery and bondage which has made the sunals of Ireland a record written in tears of

The Papal decree especially condemns the Plan of Campaign, but the Nationalist have determined to continue it in spite of this condemnation. In doing so they make a correct as Catholics, and their duty as Irish patriots towards the Vatican. Were they to yield on this all-important! point, they might as well at once abandon the strugple for Home Rule, prostrate themselves at the fect of Balfour and resign forever all aspirations of becoming a people worthy of freedom or respect in this world. The Plan of Campaign is the most effective method yet adopted for obtaining freedom of contract. It strikes at the very root of is undoubtedly the controlling spirit, but he has legitimate results, will undoubtedly put an endution to a review as a subridinate. The Hochelega has thus emphatically demon- march, the program of absolute submissive. On leaving prison he went to Scotland and

ference has been long sought by the most implacable enemies of the Irish and they recognize in it, not the hand of Leo. XIII., but of the which need not be discussed at present, carried their point with the cardinals.

But the Irish have not struggled and suffered all these years to secure concessions from the British Government to the Vatican; they have been fighting for their own political rights, and any arrangement that Government may make with the Vatioan which does not include recogn nition of those rights must and shall be repu. diated by the Nationalists. None who have Rule movement can undercetimate the vast infuence of a decree from Rome, but that infuence has a limit clearly defined in all minds a limit more likely to be contracted than expanded by misuse. What the Nationalists planted of in the face of this new move is to inue a manifesto defining, in precise language their position and expressing their determination to adhere to the programme which has kept Iron to active peace while advancing the cause of liberty and justice.

THE PLAN AND THE BOYCOTT.

The text of the Papal decree, condemning the Plan of Campaign and the practice of boycotting, is published in full to-day. Under the peculiar conditions which prevail in Ireland, the Plan and the Boycott are the only means by which tenant rights could be secured. Bad laws, constructed and enforced in the interest of landlords, had destroyed freedom of contract, when the Plan was adopted. Tenants in reality were at the mercy of the landlords. The Plan forced the owners of the soil to do justice to those who tilled it, and gave relief when all other attempts to obtain fair treatment had failed. Therefore a decree emanating from Rome which would, if accepted, hand the tenants back, bound and naked, to a vindictive and utterly consciousiess lot of landsharks, cannot be regarded as restoring free! dom of contract. Let the Supreme Congregation of the Inquisition consider and pronounce upon the laws which compelled the. people of Ireland to resort to the Plan and the Boycott as their only refuge in despair of obtaining justice otherwise. Then we may be in a position to speak upon the marits of the case, set one thing against another and draw a correct inference. Justice and charity are the two principles systematically set at defiance in the government of Ireland and the conduct of Irish landlords. To obtain justice and to exercise charity the Irish have been iorced to adopt an attitude of rebellion against laws which robbed them of the truits of their toil and reduced them to sisvery in their native land. The boycott is nothing new. It has been practiced in all ages since men have learned to form prestences. It is but a secular form of excom nanication where combination for a definite mblic object is a necessity. Even the peron who cuts an undesirable acquaintance

kts on the principle of the boycott. done landlordry. There are many things in puely human affairs contrary to justice and Ireland is at war with the Tory Government. The oppressed people of Ireland cannot take parms and fight in the open. They tried hat mad experiment and found it only risetted their chains the firmer. But with he wisdom that comes from long suffering, acked by unawerving determination to ight it out to the bitter end, they have found way of making their oppressors feel the sitterness of defeat without giving them the atisfaction of shedding blood. Deprive the rish people of this power and back we go to the old terrible system with dynamite intead of the pike as the arbiter. Those who are cognizent of the depth and extent of the forces kept under control by the system of which the Plan and Boycott are by no means the most essential features, can alone form a correct idea of the mischlef that may result from the decree. Ninety-eight is not forgotten, neither is Forty-sight. One has but to revert to the early poems of Thomas Darcy. McGee to catch the meaning of the present 107e :--

Arons and awaken the aleepers ! Tell the tollers tales are plotting to hold them still is thrall. tyrannous lords are playing their feudal game

owners of earth and heaven, the bodies and souls of men. he future circleth heaven on its gray portentious the cheeks of prelates and sore afraid are ace faced by the thinking tollers, they'll fice in fear, the right divine of the fittest we shall have the reign of men."

IRISH MANUFACTURES: 421 52

Mr. Peter White's successful efforts to inlon, The Dublin Nation says that every hin a market for his goods is one to which the atrictest economist could not object. he asks from American friends is a terwards if the Irish made goods are found

Rome in it must not be tolerated. That inter levelous English legislation, are once again thriving and promising. It is for the friends of Ireland now to assist the enterprising manufacturers to regain the ground which in 1t, not be discussed at present carried they lost during years of persecution. While in Philadelphia Mr. White came across a policemen of Chicago were cruelly murdered by the Anarchists. Two years, and neither the United States nor any single State has enacted position of the founders of the American Republic towards Irish manufactures, and one, too, from the practical wisdom of which the Irish people at home might take a hint. In the old Hell of Independence at Philadelphia he found posted up a series of resolutions, dated the 25th of Uctober, 1765, and diated by the Area watched, the Home signed by 370 of the merchants of Philadelphia. In one of these resolutions they ask their countrymen "to be frugel in their use and consumption of all manufactured articles, excepting those of Americs, and lawful goods coming divect from Ireland, and manufactured therein." It is to the descendants of the men who signed that resolution and to the Irish in America that Mr. White has He shows us that we are treading on a volcano addressed himself, and he has not been disappointed in the results.

THE TRUE REASON.

The Dominion Government, having somewhat clumsily dodged Mr. Charlton's troublesome enquiry why they failed to arrest the Kingston deputy-postmater caught in the set of robbing money letters, or, as the Government euphemiatically put it, "improperly treating letters," we may venture a guess at the true answer. The official in question being nn Orange Tory, high in the Order." Ministers like Costigan, Smith, Thompson, Chaplean, and the other pendards, who hold office by the grace of Sir John Maodonald, Mr. Bowell and their Urange Brigade, dared punish a "Brother," however grave and clear his crime, any more than they dared resist the brutal clamour for the head of Riel on a Late Kaiser and the Kulturkampi," and "The charges" In the Canada of ours today an Annals of a Vendean." In the article "The charger. In this Canada of ours to-day, an Orange-Tory is above the law. After remaining in Canada after his detection as long as it ment of the nonsense and unbeathfulness of the nonsense and unbeathfulness of the present style of building and turnishing fashionsuited his convenience, it seems the official in question has considerately gone west for a eason to relieve from further embarrassment the Government, which will doubtless at some further day compensate him for his temporary annoyance by some fitting appoint-although to qualify for that he might require | number is a good one. to go through the form of a conviction.

RUSSIAN POLICY. As throwing some light on the long enduring state of Europe, concerning which no one seems able to draw any definite conclusions. the following passages from a letter written by the late General Skobeleff, to the late M. Katkoff, recently published, may prove of some interest. The General complains that the want of a settled object as well as a scarcity of money has been the chief cause of harm to Russis. Sooner or later, he says, Russian statesmen must avow that Russia Russian statesmen must avow that Russia 000,000. It was with pleasure he had to state should possess the Bosphorus, that not only I that the total revenue for the year had been her greatness depends on this possession, \$35,754,993, an increase over the estimates of \$454,993. The yield from Customs, which was but he question of the right assumed by the development of her industrial and commercial centrer. The first thing, wapons by which they can defend themselves wapons by which they can defend the whole of them together. He found to \$22,000,000, actually limited to amount to \$22,000,00 made more difficult by the Austro-German, see fancy goods, from \$332,246 in 1886, to alliance, and that of her Western frontiers, \$608,776 in 1887. In silks and manufac charity. War is the greatest of these and whose unprotected state obliges her to main-liked in 1 86, to \$860,305 in 1887, and last year tain an enormous army. A war in the only 1,207,284 gallons of aprics and wine were Balkans, he sage, cannot be carried on without imported, against an importation of 1,403,690 a serious demonstration towards India. In from in 1886 amounted to \$1,941,691, whereas case that Austria should be too exacting in last year the yield was only \$2,700,076, showing her pretensions, and should claim possession conclusively that the temperate habits of the of Salonics, Russia might perhaps form an absolutely necessary for her to have a strong gallons for the two years preceding. Hereton absolutely necessary for her to have a strong from sugar of all kinds shows an increase of 1888 army ready to march in Asia, and which of over \$400,000, amount of duty collected therecould become a danger for Eegland, it she refused to keep her engagements. Otherwise,
all Central Asia might be sacrificed to England, if a sincere alliance were formed with
her. The writer, however, advises that the her. The writer, however, advises that the into a surplus of \$97,313. In his last budget operations undertaken in Asia be continued speech he stated that the total revenue expected unless Russia would give up to Western be \$36,400,000, made up as follows: Customs, Europe the inheritance of the Ottoman Em. \$22,500,000; excise, \$6,400,000; miscallaneous, pire, with which are bound up her most vital strain to the 20th April the yield from Cus interests, and her future. The writer then toms, as compared with last year, had fallen of goes on to explain the importance of the position in Central Asis, on which he rests Rus 1886-87 was \$22,378,000. He did not thick it would be right to calculate on a greater revenue sla's continuance as a great power, and, finally, in 1886-87 was \$22,378,000. He did not thick it would be right to calculate on a greater revenue in 1886-87 was \$22,000,000. although, owing to a possible advises that she may be kept in readiness for revenue of possible revenue of possible advises that she may be kept in readiness for advises that she may be kept in readiness for might of our portion during the latter part of the fiscal year. From Inland Revenue of the fiscal year. From Inland Revenue of the fiscal year. From Inland Revenue of \$6,450, 000, and from miscellaneous revenue the amount follows:—"It is not in Europe nor likely to be received was \$7,550,000. The total in Turkey in Asis, that the solution should be scught; it is alone in Asia. It is impossi-borhood of \$36,000,000. Perliament last year ble to separate the idea of a war with Turkey from that of a war with England. This country, if she did not declare, war, would atruggle against us in a secret manner. She would send her officers into the ranks of the Turkish serious account in the estimates, which last the serious declares, which last the serious declares are serious declares. army, and would aid the Torks by every that the expenditure in round numbers would be means. We should, therefore, profit by our \$37,000,000. powerful strategical situation to strike Eng. put down the Customs revenue likely to be reduce Irish woollen goods and tweeds in land in Central Asia, a mortal blow. That is, excess of eatimate of the current year. It was merica has received gratifying notice in the line the doubtful case in which, perceiving our calculated that the excise yield for this year without the paid a visit to Montreal last should, nevertheless persist in not yielding mated to reach \$7.750,000, and the total revenue expected from miscellance when the mated to reach \$7.750,000, and the total revenue and secured a sample of the contract of the cont all and secured a number of orders, and we to us, or should refuse to us the complete and retional indebtedness, Sir Charles said we were lead to learn that the Irish tweeds redefinite satisfaction we claim." As Skobelevant indebtedness, Sir Charles said we were now in debt to England for temporary accomplishment of the extent of one million pounds that the indeptedness of the complete and model to the extent of one million pounds the utmost satisfact. edly be looked upon as the exponents of The Mr. White went he found a readiness Russian ideas and aspirations, these passages

THOROLD BAZAAR.

The Grand Drawing for prizes, as previously announced, will take place on the Slat of this month. Persons holding tickets, and who have. not as yet returned the duplicates are requested not as yet resulted to those produced by other countries; to do so before, the date of their drawing. The however, of the stationary balances of these and brothers should allow considers. Trizes to bendrawn for are numerous, various, balances had wheel to do so before the date of their drawing. The however, of the stationary balances had wheel to oblige the Government of the countries of these date of their drawing. The however, of the stationary balances of these date of the countries. the infavour of triangle in the wist by Ontario.

The standard prize to be the finest ever held in powers had become necessary and a loan bill the confined to the sightless. In this hard, wise they render themselves more could be ase reword a fellow needn't be hind to feel blue?" than men without nobill; but the standard with the sightless. In this hard, wise they render themselves more could be ase reworld a fellow needn't be hind to feel blue?" than men without nobill; but the sightless. In this hard, with the sightless are remaining out to the sightless out the sight

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE FOR MAY, In the May number of "The American Maga" zine" there will be a remarkable discussion of a question of vital importance to every American tizen. Two years have passed since the brave a law even looking to the prevention of a recur-rence of the horrible deed. The people seem to have settled into a sense of security and safety not warranted by the circumstances. During these two years the Anarchists have not been idle, secretly, stealthily, they have spread their pernicious doctrines, formed branches of their baneful Order, and laid their plans with the utmost care to prevent another failure. Their leaders are not ignorant men. They are fanatics, with brains—the most dangerous class in the community. Many of them believe in their their participants. They mission and are willing to die for victory. They have counted the cost and will fire the mines they have dug under our cities, even if they themselves are involved in the common ruin. cany a heart to throb and blanch many a face. whose hidden fires may at any moment break out and overwhelm us. He forces upon the reader a reality most awful to contemplate and too frightful to endure. If not already too late, the author would by this article create a public sentiment that will compel our rulers to make such laws as are needed for the protection of our homes and families, for the very existence of our social system. It is a powerful and timely argument, exposure and appeal. God grant to may not pass unheeded nor be too late to accomplish its object. The author is a prominent army officer, was is well known in literary, military and social circles, and many will recognize the writings of one whose pen is as powerful as his

aword. THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE. The contents of this ably-conducted monthly are as follows: "Salvation Outside the Catholic Church," by Father Gmeiner; "The Key of the Position," a finely-argued thes's in favor of dogmatic religion, by Rev. Wm. Barry, D. D., and "Saentific Freedem," by a writer who gives "B. B." as his signature, make up the more solid material of the number. There are three historical articles, which seem to us to be particularly well done and of much interest, viz: ticularly well done and of much interest, viz: "The Heroes of Mexican Independence," "The House Deadly" we meet what we have been long Minister had well and carefully read his finanable dwelling houses. The article is by Mr. John A. Mooney, and is particularly well done. In the department "With Readers and Correspondents" are accounts of two conversions. spondents are accounted or two conversions, both extremely interesting, and, besides some shorter pieces, two or three pages of unsaked advice to the reverend clergy, under the heading "Hints to Fishers," which some will think a little bit impertinent. On the whole, the

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Statement-Sir Richard Cartwright's Masterly Reply.

OTTAWA. April 28 .- After routine yester ay afternoon in the House of Commons, Sir Charles

Tupper moved the House into Committee of Ways and Means. Sir Charles Tupper, after some preliminary observations, gave explanations of the financial statements made in May last respecting the An ordinary artisan or mechanic was taxed either for the Treasury or the benefit of some year ending 3rd June, it was estimated that the revenue received from all sources would be \$35,people were gaining ground. In 1887 the quantity of spirits taken for consumption was 2,864. biliance with England. But it would then be 935 gallons, as against an average of 3 376,410 to be realized for the fiscal year 1887-88 estimated revenue for the current fiscal year In regard to the year 1888-89, he sterling, and expressed the opinion that in spite of the prosperous condition of various industries, that we were going ahead rather too quickly. At the commencement of the fiscal year the important in explaining the meaning of the Government, in deference to the banking the movements which have of recent years occasioned so much doubt and alarm, and stard goods have been tried he found that which will probably be continued until the form any depositor to be \$300 in any one year, and \$1,000 in all. Originally savings bank deposite were unlimited. The effect, how-like the operation of the floor many depositor to be \$400 in all originally savings bank deposite were unlimited. The effect, how-like the operation of the floor many depositor to be \$400 in all originally savings bank deposite were unlimited. The effect, how-like the operation of the floor many depositor to be \$400 in all originally savings bank deposite were unlimited. had been that some of the larger doposits held by the Government had been withdrawn and had gone to swell the general business of the country by transfer to the banks where enhanced rates of interest were offered. Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank show an incrosse, and savings bank balances since the lat of July, are nearly stationary. The effect,

tained how much the Government would have to place on the market. For the present with unimportant exceptions, however, the Government had decided against any further outlay on capital account beyond that to which the country was committed. Sir Charles then pro-ceeded to show how the tariff changes had effected the Canadian iron industry. Explana-tions and a fuller consideration of the Canacian fiscal policy had greatly modified the a tacks of the British press, sufficient time had so far not elapsed to demonstrate fully the effects of the new tariff, the act having virtually come into force at the commencement of the present fiscal

Sir Charles referred to several of the points of the Mills bill, which proposed to grant concessions to other countries on condition that other countries granted the same privileges to the countries granted the same privileges to the United States. He then went on to assert that Mr. Blake declared bimself in favor of protective policy, but that Mr. Laurier and the lab-ral party had not adhered to that policy. Desling with the subject of unrestricted reciprocity, he said that a little while ago the Liberal party were drifting towards the rocks of Commercial Union, but now they were high and dy on the sands of Unrestricted Reciprocity. Paterson (Brant)—You were very near there yourself. (Laughter.)

yourself. (Laughter.)
Sir Oharles Tupper—I am at a loss to know
what sort of mental organization a man can possess that he cannot discover the difference between unrestricted offer and unrestricted reciprocity. As one of the British Plenipotentiaries, it was his duly to go half way in doing anything to remove first commercial intersourse. He was prepared to negotiate a settlement of the fisheries difficulty on greater freedom of commercial intercourse.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie-It means when you made the offer you did not mean it.

Sir Charles Tupper—That would be a very mean thing. I made the offer in a broad, comprehensive and statesmanlike form, meaning we were prepared to negotiate the fisheries settlement upon a platform of freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and

Canada.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—If they had accepted your offer, would that have committed you?

Sir Charles Tupper—He would have had to formulate a distinct proposition, and when negotisting upon that ground he could have said how far he was prepared to gu. Sir Richard Cartwright rose to speak just be-

fore six o'clock, and regretted that the Finance Minister was not present during the reciprocity If he had been, he never would have uttered the intolerab e rubbish he had now. Sir Richard Cartwright said the Finance

cial statements, but towards the close of his

speech the cld Adam seemed to return, and the House heard a little of the old time misrepresentation and distortion of fact. He treated as absurd Sir Charles Tupper's statement that the Libera's had no fixed policy, and referred to the Jim Crow policy of the present Government with respect to the monopoly in the North-West, our fisheries rights, and standing offer of reciprocity. Sir Charles Tupper, who had a large share in fostering the railway monopoly in the North-West, actually had the audacity now to claim credit for the prospective preservity that was credit for the prospective prosperity that was likely to result to settlers from the abolition of that monopoly. The House and country were told last year that if monopoly was swept away the country's interest would be sacrificed, but Sir Charles Tupper Explains His Financial the Finance Minister had to yield to threa's what was refused to reason and justice. He showed how Sir Charles Tupper, by misrepresentations of the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, had sought to make Americans believe that under such policy British go ds would be smuggled through Canada into the United States, but no Canadian reformer had ever proposed showed how Sir Charles Tupper, by misrepresensuch a course. He assert d there was not one thing entering into Canada largely consumed by the poor man that was not taxed except tea. trust or combine to the tune of \$48 a year. The English artisan, with an income of \$400 a year, eacap d with a taration of \$3.52 a year. The Finance Minister did not point out as he should have done, the duties levied on the various kinds of iron entering into consumption, but scandalous extravagance in regard to our public expenditure, and he proved this by a comparis in of our expenditure with that of the United States in 1845.

Unrestricted Reciprocity would be an effectual remedy for many of the evila that ex sted. The Reform party intended to fight the question on the lines they had commenced, from one end of the Dominion to the other. It was the silliest of silly follies to think that because of an adverse vote they were going to drop this question. As an amendment to the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, Sir Richard bar:wright moved the following amendment: "That the net debt of the Dominion of C nada was \$140,362,069 on 30th June, 1878. That the net debt of the said Dominion was \$228,235,786 on 31st March, 1888. That the total annual expenditure of the Dominion was \$23,503,158 for the year ending 30th June. 1878, and \$35,658.161 for the year ending 30th June, 1887. That the estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1887, was \$35,-421,440, wholly apart from divers known un-provided expenditures, which will raise the tot-I amount likely to be so expended to at least 37 millions, and of the total annual expenditure of 135 millions. In the space of 11 years, that said debt and expenditure have increased in a ratio very far in excess of the increased wealth and population of the country during the said interval. That the said expenditure is provided for by a system of taxation so adjusted as to press with extreme and unjust severity upon the thrifty and industrious producer, and especially upon all farmers, day laborers, mechanics, arrisans and factory operatives, who are at present subject to customs taxations on articles necessary to life and comfort amounting to nearly one thousand per cent, more than that levied upon members of corresponding classes in Great Britain and Ireland. That the mischief caused by the present system are further aggravated by the very general substitution of specific for ad valorim duties whereby the irjustice of this existing mode of taxation and unfair preference shown to rich consumers over less wealthy is at one and the same t me of the Conservatives.

Increased and concealed, and that it is expedient that said injustice should be compelled to bear their fair proportionate share of pelled to bear their fair proportionate share of the burden of taxation. That this House views is a report from Paris that Senator Bardoux, a friend of President Genet, has stated that the Cabinet have almost decided to arrest Boulanger for military insubordination. Little oredence is attached to this rumor, for it is captaint that such a fatal step on the part of with alarm the extremely rapid increase of the is certain that such a fatal step on the part of debt and taxatitn of the Dominion, especially the French Government would only serve to in in view of the fact that there has been contemporaneously a very great raduction in the debt and amount required for necessary taxation by the United States. And that this House is of the opinion that any con-siderable addition to the debt of taxation of the people of Canada will work very great hardships There may, however, be a fe to the great bulk of the population and will tend

House adjourned at 10.45.

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, April 27.-In the parliamentary election in the Mid-Lauarkshire division to-day, Phillips (Gladstonian) received 8,847 votes, Bonsfield (Conservative) 2,917, and Hardie (Labor) 617. At the last election the Home Rule candidate received 8,779 and the Liberal-Unioniet 2,000.

She, contatically : "How kind of nature to beatow upon the blind the faculty of distinbalances had wheen to oblige the Government to borrow from the English market guishing colors by the sense of touch !" "He.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR AND TAKEN FROM THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.

LONDON, April 24.—Gladstone made a mistake last evening in the Commons that is likely widely felt. The immediate effect will be com-paratively trivial, but the moral influences may be more disastrous to the aspirations of the Gladstonian Liberals, whose position is critical, while on the verge of reunion with the disaidents and a consequent return to power. It is positive, however, that the results of Gladatone's speech will be felt only by the old leader him-self and will basten his retirement. A direct outcome is the defeat of his amendment, which reflected a vote of 310 to 217. This disposes of all serious opposition to Goschen's budget, which will now be pushed through. Gladstone spoke for an hour. The passages directly referring to Hartington and the Unionists were delivered with unusual vehemence, which was extremely unwise, as was speedily demonstrated. The attack on the leader of the Liberal wing of the Government party appears to have overreached its object, which was manifestly to whip the Unionists into line with the old Liberals. On the contrary, Mr. Gladstone excited them to antagonism, and many Unionists, previously undecided, voted with the Government. The effect for the moment was disheartening to the Liberals and encouraging to the Ministerial party. The Conservatives and Unionists are in high glee over the result, considering it a strong evidence of the continued cohesion of the Unionist

LONDON, April 24.-The duty of attending Emperor Frederick professionally devolves upon Dr. Hovell at night and Dr. Mackenzie during the day. The latter seldom retires until one o'clock. Dr. Hovell reports to him at halfpast seven, describing the parient's spent night and symptoms. Ur. Mackenzie pays his first and symptoms. Dr. Mackenzie pays his first visit to the Emperor an hour later, and decides for himself his condition. He then sends a cipher despatch to the Queen and Prince of Wales, and sometimes, when the case is critical, to others of the Royal Family, including the Duke of Connaught in India. Dr. Wegner sees the Emperor only in consultation. Dr. Krause confers with Dr. Mackenzielan hourfor two every confers with Dr. Mackenzielan hourfor two every evening. Dr. Bermann occasionally visits the Imperial patient, adding his name of authorita-tive endorsement to the public reports. Whatever disagreement may have prevailed, perfect harmony prevails now. The one object of the medical attendants is to prolong the life of the doomed man's rapid exhaustion, and to relieve the extent of the power of the last sufferings of

the patiens. Two items of news are currently reported of special interest in connection with the Bou-langer movement. The first declares that the French ambassador to the Vatican sounded the Pope with a view of obtaining his arsist-ance and his influence to combat the plebiscite in favor of Gen. Boulanger. The second is that Gen. Bogandovitch, who was relegated to something like banishment by the St. Petersburg Government because he was implicated in the discovery of certain correspondence between Boulanger and Katkoff, has been fully restored by the Czar to his old position of Charcellor to the Ministry of the Interior. It is not unlikely that the Pope's attitude toward France is af fected by sympathy with the Monarchiets and the outlook of the restoration of the bourbons; while the action of the Czar does not augur well for the Boulangerists. A Spanish priest, who lately had bequeathed to him £80,000, went to Rome in company with a number of pilgrims and gave the whole amount to the Pope, receiving a plenary indulgence from His Holiness,

Beauchamp Two Mountains In the absence of Sims Reeves, an American tenor named Lawdon has made a debut in

London with distinguished success at a concert in aid of the Homeopatic hospital.

LONDON, Apr. 126.—Lord Churchill's attack on Balfour in the House last night created the greatest consternation among the Unionists. Nothing could more have demoralized these supporters of the Government or done so much discredit to their political position. This is the third event during the week tending to disintegrate the ministerial coalition. Although the voting has not been favorable with the laberals that the Government, while giving the country a local Government bill, is holding tenaciously to one of the worst abuses of the most unpopular policies, characteristic of the Conservative party, namely, giving to the classes all the advantages of variations in taxation as compare t with the imposes placed upon the masses. The agitation concerning the Wheel Tax demonstrated how ready the country is to adopt such a position against the Salisbury administration. The second matter which favors the Liberals is the proposal to make legal sentences imposed for offences in Ireland cumulative on appeal, thus frightening the defendants from seeking justice and placing them under a more vigorous and brutal tyranny than any wertern nation has known in modern times. This utterly barbar us

idea cnaracteristic of BALFOUR HAS BEEN CONDEMNED in debate as perfectly inexcusable and without warrant even by the Government journals. Now has come Churchill's scathing arraignment of cabinet. Churchill specially emphasized the fact that the policy for Ireland, which he enunciated in office on behalf of the Govern ment, namely, that Ireland was entitled to local government just as much as E. g.and and Scot-land, was then submitted to Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, then Secretary for Ireland, and fully endersed by them. Not one then dissented from his deciar tion for auto nomy and the extension of county self-govern meat was then looked upon by the Tory administration as the one remedy for the evictions in Ireland and the sufferings of the people.

Churchill taunted the Government with make ing no objection to his app-als to mass meetings and winning favor for the Saliabury administra-tion by promising that Ireland should speedily have local government and just treatment. He reminded the Government that they defeated Gladstone last election only because the nation believed they would not withhold granting the same liberty to Ireland as they claimed for Eng-land. Churchill's language was strong and eloquent, and his incontrovertible p esentment of facts had a damaging effect on the reputation

orease Boulaugor's prestige with the mob, and anything so silly and suicidal would not likely

be perpetrated by men of ordinary sense.

LONDON, April 27.—In well informed Conservative circles it is stated that no more sentences will be increased on appeal in Ireland. v cases of this sort merely in order to keep up the appearance powerfully to place them in a position of great disadvantage as regards the people of the United States, besides seriously prejudicing their chances of securing improved commercial relations with the people of that country."

Mr. McLelan moved the adjournment of the ministration of affairs that they have been such bad odor in consequence of Palfour ad-ministration of affairs that they have been obliged to change their court in this instance.

A New York correspondent of the Daily

News cables his paper Mr. Endiontt's denial of the report of his daughter's engagement to Joseph Chamberlain. All London, however, repeat the statement, with the additional information that Chamberlain's residence is being enlarged and improved and other elaborate preparations are on font for the reception of the bride. There is no official denial of the engagement thus far forthcoming on this side.
Edward Lloyd, the tenor, sails for America en the Etruria to morrow.

They who thine by birth, learning, or other

THE QUEBEC HOUSE.

Its Constitution and National and Beligious Character-A Probable Government Majority of 24.

In view of the bye-elections on Saturday the standing of the Quebec House at present will be found interesting. The following are THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS.

Pilon Bagot

Sylvestre	Berthier
Rochelean	
Morin	Charlevoix
Robidoux	Chatcauguay
St. Hilaire	Chicoutimi and Saguenay
Larochelle	Dorchester
Gironard	Drummond and Arthabaska
Champagne	Hochelaga
Cameron	
Duhamel	Iberville
Boyer	Jacques Cartier
Basinet.	Joliette
Gagnon	Kamouraska
Godette	Laprairie
rorest	L'Assomption
Lemicox	Lavia
Triet.	Dechana
Laliberta	Lotbinlere
Legris	Maakingnga
Bernstohez	Montmagny
David	Montreal East
McShane	Montreal Centre
Lalontaine	
Rochon	Ottawa
Tessier	Ottawa Portucuf
Kiniret	Quebec Centre
Murphy	Quebec West
Cardin	Richelian
Martin	
Lareau	
Mercier	St. Hyacinthe
Marchand (Speak	ter) St. John
Bourbonnais	
Turcotte	Three Rivers
Lussier	
Gladu	Yamaska
Total, 39.	
Seven elections	are still contested.

ı	Lussier Vercheres
'n	GladuYamaaka
	Tota!, 39.
	Seven elections are still contested.
3	STRAIGHT OPPOSITION.
;	OwensArgenteuil
: 1	Blanchet Beauce
١.	Faucher de St. Maurice Bellechause
.	Martin Bonaventure
.	Lynch Brome
۱.	MoIntoshCompton
Š	Fiynn
	Johnson Megantio
9	Spencer Missi-quoi
1	Taillon Montosim
1	Desjarding
٠,	HaliMontre-I West
۱ د	Domin N. of the
3	Dorais
1	Poupore
	Casgrain Quehec (Cun'y)
7	Picard Richmond and Wolfe
•	
1	Robertson Sherbrooke
i	Baldwin Stanslead
- 1	Mantel Terreboune
2	Total, 20
2	Two elections are contested.
٠.	Independents.
•	AD MEEDIN DECIM

Lapointe.......Vandreuil
Deschenes.......Temiscousts Total, 3. SEATS VACANT. Shefford and Laval.

The election in Laval takes place on the Sth of May, and the defeat of Mr. Leblance by Mr. Fortin is confidently expected. The County of Shefford returned a supporter of Mr. Mercier, the late Mr. Brassard, and it is certain to cleet a Ministerialist,

> SUMMARY. Straight Opposition 20 Independent...... 3 Sneaker....

Even should Mr. Leblane be elected in Lival the parties would stard as follows, giving the three Independents to the Opposition, and the representative of Shefford to the Government:

> Government...... 40 Opposition 24

Government Majority.. 16

In view, however, of the Government's great strength with the electors it is more than probable that they will be able to carry the two vacant seats and also secure the support of three Independents, thus mustering 44 members-irrespective of the Speaker-thus obtaining a majority of 24 in a full House.

This majority may perhaps be increased, as it is said that purhaps one or two members now in opposition will support the administration. Since the meeting of the Legislature the Government have won all the bye elec-

tions except one (Mississquoi), as follows :-Ortawa. Rochen Hochelaga. Champagne

Maskinonge.....Legris Out of the Government supporters five are ranked as Nationalists-Mesers, Duhamel. Trudel, Larcohelle, Bourbonnais, Lussier, Cardin-and the others are Liberale.

Independents style themsel/es Conservative-Nationalists. There are eleven English-speaking members,—Messre. Lynch, Owens, Cameror, Johnson, Spencer, Hall, McShane, Murphy, Robertson, Baldwin, Pourore, of whom three, Messre. McShane, Murphy and Poupore, are Catholica. Three English-speaking mani bers are Government supporters, Mesers. Ma-Shane, Cameron and Murphy, and eight are

in opposition. This is the standing of the Legislative Council:-

Government..... 7 Total20

Out of the seven seats placed to the credit of the Government, two are vacant, but are to be filled in a few days. It is probable, however, that during the coming resslor the Government will be able to secure a majority in this branch of the Legislature.

MURDERED FOR THEIR MONEY. COLOBADO SPRINGS, Col., April 30.—An old lady named Kesrney, and her eight-year-old grandson, named Hand, living on a ranche several miles north of this city, in a desolate section of the country, have been murdered it is supposed, for their money.

DUELLING FOR A BRIDEGROOM. SAN MARCIAL, N.M., April 80 .- A remarkshie story comes from a Mormon settlement in the Lims Valley that is vonebed for by the Federal authorities. Two girls named Mary Seemore and Sarah Ballon; aged 18 and 16, be-came rivals for the affections of a young cowboy named Whitman, and they fought a duel, in which Miss Ballon was seriously wounded. She says she was shot before she had an opportunity to use her weapon. The wound is not fatal.

To copquer himself is the grandest viotory

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PARNELL PARLANCE.

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

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

New York, April 26.—The Times' London correspondent had so int-rview last evening with Mr. Parnell. The correspondent said: Mr. Parnell, what view do you take of the claim that even the Coercion law ought to be

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

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

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

MODEST MAIDENS.

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

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

inscription read thus :— WHICH? WIFE OR WHISKEY?

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

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

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

A MADMAN AT LARGE!

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

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

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

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

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

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

A SPRING OUTFIT.

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

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

WONDERFUL POPULARITY.

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

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

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

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

AN UNEASY SLUMBER.

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

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

ROME'S DECRÈE.

Text of the Document Condemning the Plan of Campaign.

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

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

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

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

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

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

oppose.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beyond our cottage door.

We scorn the high born Saxon Queen,

For Brighidin Ban me stor.

Like Brighdin Ban mo stor.

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

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

A PAGÁN.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S RANTING. THE STUMP SPEAKER'S ATTACK ON THE IEISH CAUSE ANSWERED BY MR. DEPEW.

New York, April 24 .- In the course of his speech at the St. George's Society dinner, Mr. Goldwin Smith said: We cannot look without some anxiety at the state of things now prevailing in our ancient home. No doubt the ship is now in the trough of the wave. No one can deny that who took part, as I took part, in the last political contest in England. By the extension of the suffrage, supreme power has been extended to a large body of men totally unqualified to understand their responsibilities. They voted one way at the irst election after receiving the suffrage, and at the next election voted entirely in the opposite way, because they had not received the suppositions "three acres and a cow," and I caunct but feel that the present time is fraught with great danger to the old country. Yet I feel that the timbers of the old ship are sound, and that she will weather this, as she has weathered all other storms. (Applause.) It seems that a general recolution has been taken by Englishmen on this side to naturalize. don't wonder that there has been some reluctance to do that, to break allegiance to such a glorious country as Eogland, and that the anti-English feeling here has led Englishmen to feel that they were in an alien country. (Cheers.) But I think a wise resolution has been made, and one that you owe to your adopted country. The best service you can possibly render to England is to qualify yourselves for sitting in the councils of your adopted country. It is said that this movement is directed particularly against the Irish. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I protest it is not. It is not intended to deprive any of the citizens of the United States of any of their powers, but it is intended to prevent this country from being posed as the friend of an allen vote against old Eagland, to prevent an English-man from being trampled upon by those who are angling for the Irish vote, (Applause.) We are opposed to the dissolution of Ireland from the United Kingdom and handing it over to a part of the Trish people. The words "Ireand" and "Irish" are very different. John Bright is right in saying there are two millions of people in Ireland who are as loyal as I am. 1 have always advocated every movement for the benefit of the Irish people, but we believe that we should not be conferring a benefit upon Iteland, but would be doing her a wrong by separating her from England, by debarring her members of Parliament from the Legislature of the frealm. If you want to the selfishness of an individual is not the form an opinion on this question go into the remedy that we ask for, nor one that justice gallery of the House of Commons, look upon the Irish members, note their demeanor and appearance, and ask if English statesmen would be justified in handing England over to their hands. Many a time I have talked to Richard Condon on the Irish question, and he always gave me the same answers. It the hrish would send good and proper men to Parliament, as the Scotch did, the matter might be arranged, but how are we to carry a great reform with such men as these Irish

MR. DEPEW'S RETORT.

members? (Cheers.)

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

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

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

judgment that he considered the evidence

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

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

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

"MINE." If I live to be one hundred years old never shall I forget the impression made upon me when the Earl Fitzwilliam told his miners who were out of work that the coal under them was he property, and would be there for his sons after him. A similar sentiment has been expressed by Lady Matheson, of Lewis. "The land under sheep and deer is my property, and I can do with it what I like." Absolute property in land does no exist, and when soi-disant "landlords" at l fishly abuse the trust reposed in them by the people, the people may, if they so choose, pass a law dispossessing them of all right to control, and punish them by refusing com-pensation. In the olden days it was said "The king can do no wrong." Yes, that was law once, but now Democracy rules. But, of course, if the people love to be ruled and starved by others, instead of being their own rulers, well, it will not be because the good wife of "The Minera' Justiceman" is silent. Tols is what Mrs. Conninghame-Graham says of Lady Matheson :- "I think that the conduct of Lady Matheson must awaken the dignity of all high-minded women. She meets her starving tenants with a sneer, and her 'splendid' letter from America. Not one word of sympathy-not one effort to men them half-way in their starving n.isery, and to help them. No! Her 'ladyship's snewer is clear and distinct- The land under theep and deer is my property, and I can do with it what I like. Indeed! Lady Matheron! Your conscience, then, knows no sense of the responsibility which was imposed upon you when fortune-accident-I know not what—entrusted to your care the happiness of a poor, thrifty and sober tenantry. And your only remedy is to banish them to America, where your ears can be no longer importuned by their plaints of starvation and wee. But these people shall not be hanished from their native homes. Benishment is not the cure for those crying evile, the result of which you and those of your class are precipitating. It has been the policy hitherto to baulsh the walling multitudes from their stony patch of potatoes in Connemara, from their miserable 'township' in the Highlands. But the world is awakening slowly to the fact that to banish a population in order to satisfy can give. It is easy to ask for bread-Lady Matheron's conduct shows how easy it is to answer the request with a stone instead. We know that her ladyship's conduct can only proceed from that false hypothesis on which she takes her stand. We know that it is im-cossible that she believes that these poor starving tenants of here have souls like herself, and that they can suffer from the same anguish which may sometimes have oppressed her heart. We know that she believes them to be of coarser fabric than her own sensitive. well-bred nature, and that if her tenants reasened with her as Shylock before the Doge of Venice, she would speer at their want of logic and perception. She has been brought up in the conviction that by a merciful decree of Providence (kind Providence ! what does she not answer for?) that it is morally impossible for the 'common people' to be as sensible to and have the same capacity for suffering as she or her kind. We know all this, and perhaps to the minds of the rigid just it may excuse her conduct somewhat; but dreadful will be the reckoning hereafter! What, Lady Matheson, can you reply when in a future state of existence you are called upon anxiously waited upon you the other day ?--if their ghostly forms have to pass before you. and you are condemned to watch, helpless, powerless (as they were before you), with the inexorable Judge judging not a lady and her surely bless you. No! there must be no further talk of emigration. He who speaks of emigration as the only refuge is a coward and a palterer with the truth. The great chain is gradully being linked together which

written from Gartmore, on January 6.— Great Britain Labor Tribune.

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

sponsibilities to our brethren join this cause

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

GABRIELLE CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, and was

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

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Sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fut,

directed. No Fits after first Lays use.

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IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILLOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. Ranner, San., 21st Oct., 1886.—I find Campheil's Catharile Compount the best article Phays over used for cortive assa or billousness, and easy, to take. I am, yours truly, A. M. McDenath.
Sull by desilors in family medicines everywhere.
23c. per hottle.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ture of the Province of Quebec, at its next session; to obtain an Act incorporating "L'Envr des Ames du Purgatore et de la Convers on cea, la fidèles." LOUIS RIVARD, for the Falitiques. for the Feditioners.

to 58 a Bay. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses feet. Writ BREWSTER'S SAFETY RMIN HOLDER Co. Holly Mich \$5

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



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

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

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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose.

very casy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Soid by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

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

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

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

Onsure a permanent ours. Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.



THE BEST THAT I CAN. "I cannot do much," said a little star,
"To make the dark world bright!

My silvery beams cannot struggle far and
Through the folding gloom of night.
But I'm only part of God's great plan,
And I cheerfully do the best that I can!"

MAY 2,-1888.--

And I cheartury no the pest that I can!"

"What's the use," said a fleecy cloud,
"Of those few drops that I hold?

They will hardly bend the lily proud,
Though caught in her cup of gold?

Yet I am part of God's great plan,
So my treasures I'll give as well as I can."

A child went merrily forth to play,
But a thought like a silver thread,
Kept winding in and out all day,
Through the happy golden head.
Mother said, "Dacling, do all you can,
For you are a part of God's great plan!"

She knew no more than the glancing star, Nor the clouds with its chalice full, How, why, and for what all strange things

were,
She was only a child at school,
But thought, "It's part of Gud's great plan,
That even I should do all I can."

So she helped a younger child along When the road was rough to her feet,
And she sang from her heart a little song
That we all thought passing sweet. And her father, a weary toil worn man, Said, "I, too, will do the best that I can."

BURDETTE'S HUMOR.

THE HUMORIST PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO MODERN FOOLS.

The School of Patience-William Tell Not a Myth-Balmy springtime-Is Dancing Injurious ?-Another Nationality-He was Not an Englishman—An Unwelcome Prodigal—Bright Bits of Fun for a Merry Half Hour.

(Copyrighted, 1888.) Cheap fools are usually a drug in any mar-

ket. It is only the great fools, my son, who succeed; the fools who blunder into millions, the fools who stumble into the Senate, the fools who become Presidents. But then, you see, when they blunder along that far we quit calling them fools. But you shouldn't think that only fools make money. There are poor fools, acres of them. Prequently they support the other fools. We happenetn to the foo', so it happeneth even to me; and why was I then more wise?

Then I said in my heart that this also is vanity. For there is no remembrance of the wise more than of the fool forever, seeing that which now is, in the days to come shall all be forgotten." Therefore, deal gently with the fools, oh wise men and learned. I'mly light of mind are we, and all the "sweetness and light" we can comprehend we find in maple sugar and a kerosene lamp; but must we be taken without the camp and stoned with stones because our folly will not weary itself on the homologation of the Ideal or the transcendentalization of the Thin with the ottrusion of the Previous. There be fools and fools, and whether the kind that make money are to be esteemed lower than the kind that live on time and are always in debt is a question for the wise men to decide, and what hath the wise more than the fool ?" THE SCHOOL OF PATIENCE.

My dear boy, if a man can only cultivate patience and strength, it seems to me he will be a good neighbor, a pleasant man to do business with, a safe man to trust, and the kind of a man the world loves, even though he lask wisdom, and hath no genius, and an't tell a good story or sing a note. How much does the fretful, restless, hurry

ing old world owe to the patient man, who finds his strength "in quietness and confiwho can be patient with our faults, our fancies, our wickeoness; who can be quiet when the softest word would have a sting; who can wait for atorms to blow over and for wrongs to right themselves; who can patiently and silently endure a slight until he has forgotten it, and who can even be patient with himself. That's the fellow, my boy, who tries my patience and strength more than any man else with whom I have to deal. I could get along with the rest of the world well enough if he were only out of it. I can meet all my other cares and enemies bravely and cheerfully enough. But when myself comes to me, with his heartaches and blunders and stumblings, with his own follies and troubles and sins, somehow he takes all the tack out of me. My strength is weakness and my patience is folly when I come to deal with him. He tires me. He is such a focl. He makes the same stopid blunders in the same stupid way so many times. '-Sometimes when I think I must put up with him and his ways all my life, I want to give up. And then the next time he comes to me with his cares and the same old troubles, he seems so helpless and penitent that I feel sorry for him, and try to be patient with him, and promise to help him all I can once more. Ah, my dear boy, as you grow older, that is the fellow who will try you and torment you, and draw on your sympathy, and tax your patience and strength. Be patient with him, poor old fellow, because I think he does love you, and vet, as a rule, you are harder on him than any one else.

WILLIAM TELL NOT A MYTH.

No indeed, Bertram, William Tell was not s tabulous or mythical character. He was a real man; just as real a man as Geo. Wash ington or Dr. Mary Walker. Don't you be lieve any rubbish these musty, iconcolastic old book-worms tell you about William Tell being a myth. You come down here and we can show you a book, a school-book at that, with a picture of William Tell shooting the apple from his son's head, natural as life. There is Iell, and there is the boy, and there is the apple. See! Of course. Why, by and by somebody will try to prove there, were, never any apples, either: mind ad non contrain BALMY SPRING.

"Eleanor" wants to know why it is Warmer in the spring then it is in the winter. less your simple soul, Eleanor, it isn't; not this spring. IS DANGING INJURIOUS?

"Do you think it is wicked to dance?" writes Eila. Well, yes, Eila, we think it is wicked for some people to dance. Now, you, for instance; it is very wicked for you to dance. We saw you dancing one night last. week. Every time you stepped you showed the soles of your feet like semanhore arms, and you kicked like an Obio River stern. wheel tow-bost; your bouquet began falling to please in the first round; you fanned your frizzes out of ourl before ten o'clock; As you hopped around your bustle had an in-dependent motion of its own, as though it had dependent motion of its own; as though it had so connection whatever with the rest of your connection whatever your connection where your connection your connection where your connection where your connection your connection where your connection your conn

you don't know how, and so I wouldn't dance be of constructed and the second of the se

ANOTHER NATIONALITY.

The winter is not yet out of the air. Sensible people are still wearing their covercoats and interpretation wearing their covercoats and interpretation wearing their covercoats and interpretation. But shifted comes a young man. He is clad in a suit of pale grow with a little black check in it. It books very anomery. His coalier while it his cravate white it flink; his coller while it his cravate blue. He wears lightfield glords, and carries a cane much darger than himself. An year," you say; he is an Englishman. Ob, no; he is not, simple one. He is only angue!

AN UNWELCOME PRODUCT.

No, my son, it land that they world has grown hard hearted; it land they weren't just as glad to day to see the product come him home as ever was any body in "the 15th

back, and natrasioning partions to we come him home as ever was any body in the 15th obsten of luke. With the manner in which the product son frequently returns that throws a wet blanket over the feativities of the welcome: When he comes twities of the welcome. When he comes down the road with his hat hanging on his ear, and his hands in his pockets; when he kicks the faithful old house dog as he lounges in at the gate; when he calls his father "Gov'nor," and the hired man "Cull;" when he wants to know "What's for dinner?" before he has heen in the house ten ningtes; when he gives been in the house ten minutes; when he gives his elder brother two fingers to shake, and advises him to comb the hayseed out of his hair; when he throws himself into the easiest chair in the house, perches his feet on the window-sill, and announces that he'll "take a tub before dinner;" when he comes back with a generally forgiving air of good-fellowship about him, and tries to make all the rest of the family feel very easy and reassured—then it is, my son, that your father longs to run and meet you while you are yet a great way off, and fall upon your neck with a plough-line, and welt you into a state of becoming humility; and penitence by the time that you are able to take off your hat to the bound boy, and crawl up the front steps to ask your brother to shake hands with you. Good people are just as glad to-day as they ever were, my son, to see the prodigal come home, but it does ratile them a little to see him come home in a back and ask them to pay the driver and carry his baggage into the house.

. SMOOTH AS SILK.

Oh, our fathers? Yes; so stately, so courteous, so reverently respectful toward woman-kind, bending over her hand as though she were a queen and all that? Ya-as, you want quently they support the other 1001s. We should be gentle with the fools. For "the wise man's eyes are in his head; but the fool walketh in darkness." But what of it? For "I myself perceived that one event happeneth to them all. Then said I in my heart, as it to them all. Then said I as it happeneth again.



The freatment of many thousands of cases of those thronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalida Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffelo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting, and thoroughly testing, remadiat for the

Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffelo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffied their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar aliments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it impurts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendage inport functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency."

ondenov. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nauses, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressional prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female yeakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-ddwn sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects, when takentest those disorders and derangements incident to that later, and most critical period-Hidden set "The Change of Life."

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DISTRICT, OB MONTREAL, SUPEBIOR JOURT, NO. 550. Dame Elmire, Letourneau, of
Montreal, has this day ins 'ituted an action ''en separation de brems' Historia: her hasband, Simeon Circer dit

Bit, Michel, of the same place
Montreal, 24th February, 1888.
GIROTARD, DETORIMER' & DE LORIVIER,

86 5. 10. (111) Although AnaAtteneys for Flaintiff.

for Infants and Children.

known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D.,

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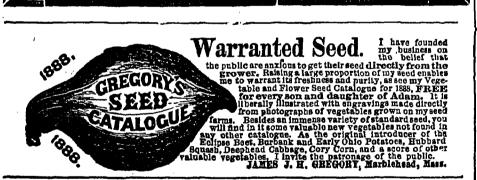
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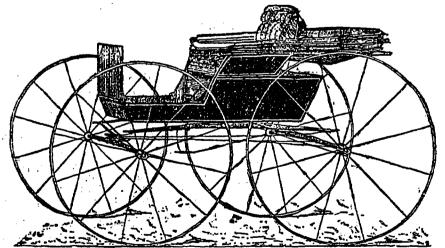
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REMARKS.—This form of Order for Tickets appears in The Post on Monday and burday of each week, and Thus Withess every week, except the week of ilrawing. Out it said enclose it with money addressed to S. E. Lefebvre, No. 19 St. James street, Montreal, nads.





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OANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
No. 879.

No. 379.

Dame Rugenie de Combe Porcheron, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furrier, judicially authorized & ester en justice, Plaintiff Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place,

furrier. Defendant. An action for separation de corps has, this day, An source of instituted as above and Montreal, 12th April, 1888.

ADAM & DUHAMEL,

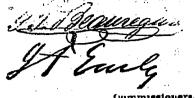
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that a demand shall be made on behalf of
the estate of the late John Fratt, in his life;
time gentleman of the City of Montreal, Ditrice of Montreal, to the Legislature of the
Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the
passing of an Act authorizing the bayment of a
yearly remuneration to the Testamentary
Executors of the said late John Pritti
CHS. A. PRATT M.D.;
P.M. GALARNEAU,
G.H. MATTHEWS
J.O. GRAVEL
J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE,
Executors.

Mantreal 21st March, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

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We the undersigned Banks and Bonkers will pay all Prizes dra. a in The Louisana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. H. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisle as Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank.

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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 Docember 2d, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endersed by the people of any State.

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Capital Prize, \$150,000.

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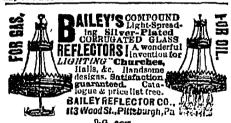
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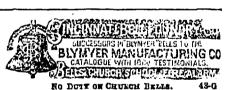
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ADDRESS,

9-G cow BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farins, etc. FULLY WARKANTED. Chikalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.



(ANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 569. Dame Julio Rousquet, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Hee or Dubous, of the same place. Restaurant Kerper, duly authorized to exter en justice, Piaituliff, vs. the said fleet in Dubois, Diefendant. An action for separation as to property hee been instituted in this cause on the twenty-third day of February, 1888.

Montreal, 5th April: 1988

BUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCRAU.

36 5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
NO. 1428.

Dame Clara Dufreene, Plaintiff, vs. Olivier H. Mallette,
Defendant. Madame Clara Dufreene has this day inskinted an action for separation as to property against
her husband, Olivier H. Mallette, trader, of the City of
Montreal, said District.
Montreal, 28th Masro 1, 1388.
P. M. DURAND,
Attorney for Flaintiff.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

most powerfully, yet southingly, 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 remed un 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, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Oures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthms. For Glandular Swellings
Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gout. Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never



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Tonnage. Commanders

, oppering	z viinaye,	commanaers
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
Assyrian	3,970	W. S. Mailu.
Austrian	2 459	Tohn Beater
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Circassian .	8,724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
Corean	<u>3,488</u>	Capt. U. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3,613	" C. E. LeGallais
Hibernian .	2,997	" John Brown.
Lucerne	1.925	" Nunan.
Manitoban.	2.975	" Dunlop,
Monte Vide	3.500	Building.
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Parisian	5,359	LEW. H. Smith RNR
Peruvian	3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephenso
Phœnician.	2. 425	D. McKillop.
l Polynesian		" Hugh Wylie.
Pomeranian	4.364	W. Dalziel.
Prussian.	8 030	U Tomas Asi

Vessels.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Baitimore, Md., on TUESDAYS, and from Halitax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to roctive on beard and land Mails and Passengers to and from Iroland and Stotland, are intended to be despatched from Halitax:

At TWO o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial liallway train from the West. Rates of passage from Montreal via Helifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$83.75 (according to accommodation) Intermediate, \$35.50. https://doi.org/10.1001

From Baltimere to Liverpoel, via Falifax : Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverpool:—Cabin, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$30. Steerage \$20.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. SS. NEWFOUNDLAND will perform a fortnightly service between Halifux and et John's, as under From Halifax. From St. John's.

March 18. March 19.

March 27. April 10.

April 10.

Rates of passage between Halifax and St. John's:—

Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; biteerage \$6.00.

GLASGOW LINE

During the season of Winter Navigation steam ors 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. 7
Carthaghian. About Apr. 15
Scandinavian. About Apr. 21
Siborian. About Apr. 22
Canadian. About Apr. 25
Canadian. About Apr. 26 The Steamers of the Glasgow, Halifax and Phile delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:

Manitoban About March 31
Grelan About March 32
Corean About 4 april 13

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 States in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Kailways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston an Albany, New Y. rk Uentral and Grant Wester Railways (Merchanus' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Ladin for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Breight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Haure; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charle Foy, Belfast; James Scott& Co., Queenstown Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grave-churc street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Glargow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tronto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1363 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

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Sores and Ulcars I is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthms. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism and even Asthms. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism and even Asthms. For Glandular Swellings and even to fail that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtlemals every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtlemals every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtlemals every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up strong enough to resist every be gradually built up stron "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the cathery kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Itish County Government Bill - Speeches from Gladstone, Balfour, Randolph Churchilli and Chamberlain.

LONDON, April 25,-In the House of Commons to-day Mr. James L. Carew, member for North Kildare, moved the second reading of the Irish County Government Bill, the principle of which, he said, was to give to the people of Ireland control of strictly local affairs through councils directly elected by the people.

councils directly elected by the people.

Mr. Gladstone, in support of the motion, said
the Government had withdrawn its promises
and declared that until Ireland should forego the
natural aspirations of her people and withdraw
her claim to the establishment of a central
authority at Dublin no Local Government Bill
for Ireland would be presented. Any man,
therefore, who did not support this bill would
become a party to that declaration.

become a party to that declaration.

Mr. Ballour said that every one knew that a
Local Government Bill for Ireland was bad in propertion as the ex-officio element was excluded from its provision. Politics in Ireland were entirely different from politics in England. The present social warfare in Ireland could not continue, and, when there should be an equality of conditions, he would be one of the first to execute what was now desired by the people.

Lord Randolph Churshill said the Govern-

ment had, in 1836, pledged itself to extend to Ireland the same amount of local liberty enjoyed in Engl ad. That pledge was the foundation of the Unionist party, and the only platform upon which it could resist repeal of the Union. If the Government relied morely upon the executive powers, if it were going to preach that the Irish must be looked upon as inferiors, to might hold that position for a time, but not for long. That was not a sufficient interpretation of the Government's policy. If Ireland had to wail in the hands of the Dublin Executive, the Convervatives must take care that they did not expose themselves to a well-directed indictment of reaction.

Mr. Chamberlain opposed the bill in a brief

speech. Upon a division, the second reading of the bill was rejected by a vote of 282 to 195.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A BILL TO REFORM THAT GREAT BODY TO BE IN-TRODUCED.

LONBON, April 27 .- There was a long discussion in the House of Lords last night on the Earl of Dunraven's bill to reform that body. The main features of the bill are that the peers on creation shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords only by election, that peers shall be entitled to resign their seats to become eligible for the House of Commons, and provisions for the delegation of legislative functions to a secret body elected from the whole House by propertionate representation and for the admission of colonial, Catholic, dissenting and scientific representatives. Lord Pembroke, Camperdown and Cowper

spoke in favor of reform, although they did not agree with the lines of the bill.

Lord Salisbury said the bill proposed too excessive changes. He thought the first clause was unrecessary. He had very seldom seen the House crowded, and he believed that election would fail to eliminate objectionable members. There were many objections to the second clause, one being the likelihood that it would take all the pest to the House of Comprose. In take all the pest to the House of Commons. In regard to the fourth clause, that members be elected by the new county councils for a limited number of years, he failed to understand how the idea to entrust them with such power could enter any man's head, the councils being merely enter any man's nead, and councils being merely an experiment. If, as proposed, one-half or one-third of the members were to be elected, the elective principle would soon destroy the hereditary principle. The bill was an abandonment of the firm rock of experience for a plunge into the unknown. The Government were, however, willing to consider the admission of life paers, for which they were willing to introduce a separate bill. They were also willing to

consider other needful reforms.

Lord Granville said he was pleased with the latter part of Lord Salisbury's speech. If this concession had been made long ago it would have averted many attacks that has been made upon the House of Lords. Lord Dunrawen thereupon withdrew the bill.

LORD PALMERSTON'S LAST WORD. (From Chambers Journal.)

Lord Palmerston once made use of some very effective pause, which he could not have prepared beforehand, and a sample of these is worth quoting. While electioneering at Tanaton he was greatly troubled by a butcher to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; oats, \$1 28 who wanted him to approve a certain Radical who wanted him to support a certain Radical policy. At the end of one of his lordship's speeches the butcher called out! "Lord Palmerston, will you give me a plain answer to a plain question ?"

After a slight pause Lord Palmerston replied: "A will." The butcher them asked: "Will you or will you not support this measure—a Radical bill?" Lord Palmerston sure—a Eadical bill!" Lord Palmerston hesitated, and then, with a twinkle in his eye, replied: "I will." Then he stepped. Immediately the Radicals cheered tremendonsly. "Not," continued his lordskip. (Loud Conservative cheere.) When these (Lond ceased Lord Palmerston finished his sentence-"tell you." He then immed ately

"What amused me most at the opera," said a countryman who had been taken to the Academy of Music, "was a little fellow sitting on a high stool in front of the orchestra, who flourished a stick like a drum major but alidn't have no instrument to play on, and couldn't even whistle."

Why should you never tell a man to take a back seat? Because if you do he'll be sure to \$2 to \$3; dried apples, 1b, 6; to 8); crantake affinat.

It is a notable feet that hewever cleanly seamen may be on the water, they have a de- to \$7.25; multon, by qr, 8 to 121; mutton, by olded dislike to be washed sanorc. on-cass, 75 to 10s; spring lamb, per qr, 1 25

SPEAK THE TRUTH.

Speak the truth for that is right, Whoso'er befall; Let your hearts be clear as light, Open unto all.

Well we know deceit is sip, Satan loves a lie; If falsehood you begin, He is waiting by.

Oh, be honest in your youth; Those who have deceived, Even when they speak the truth, Will not be believed.

Pray to Jesus for his might, For, by that alone, Every sin with which you fight Can be overthrown.

By that path may you be led Which your Saviour tred; Of the pure in heart He said: "They shall see their God."

COMMERCIAL

GRAIN AND FLOUR -There was no important change in the grain market, business. however, continued quiet and of a car load character, but now that navigation is open and ocean steamers will be in this week the market will likely be more active with a bet-ter business. Holders of Manitoba wheat are that 94c. was bid for Canada red affeat here, | inferior kinds. hands in car lots at about quotations. nominal; No. 1 hard Manitcha, 940; No. 2 do, each; six load, averaging 900 pounds, seld 92: to 930; No. 1 Northern, 92c to 932; peas, at 35 each; a lot of 23 head, averaging 900

to 175; veal, by qr, 60 to 70; veal, by caroass, 53 to 60. GAME—Hares, per pair, 40c; quall, pair, 90c; partridges, pair, 50c to 650; wild ducks, pair, 75c. HIDES—Hides, No. 1, 51c; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 32c; Calfakina, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16c to 18c; wool, 23c to 25; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1 50. Fish—Whitefish per lb. See see salmon. 25c to 25c; frash 230 to 25; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1 50. First—White-fish, per lb., Sc; sea salmon, 250 to 350; fresh haddook, 70; flounders, Sc; fresh cod, 80; salmen trout, 80; trout, 200; herring, dozen, 250; pike, 0.; mackerel, lb., 100; black bass, 80; perob, doz., 250; smelts, lb., 100; mullet; fb., 40. POULTEX (dressed)—Chickens, pr., 50 & 700; ducks, pr., 75c to \$1; geese, page 150 to 700; gassa, nor lb. 6 to 70; tureach, 50 to 70c; geese, per lb, 6 to 7c; tur-keys, per lb, 11 to 13c. Pouzzer (undressed) —Chickens, 45 to 60c; ducks, 50 to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1 25 to \$2; turkeys, per lb, 13 to 140; geese, 50 to 800. Live Stook—Miloh cows, \$30 to \$60; live hoge, cwt, \$4 50 to \$6 00; pigs, pr, \$3 to \$4; fat beeves, \$3 50 to \$5.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

The market was a fairly good one, the local demand was active, and quotations were other words, overproduction. The population generally maintained. Whatever inclination is constantly increasing, and the apple is the towards weakness that the market occasion king of American frame, sought for everyally manifested to day was attributable to adverse reports given by dealers from Mont-limited districts is there in any year such an real as to the state of the cattle trade in that excess over the demand as to render an city. There was no export demand and very little enquiry. Some half-dozen loads were sent through to Montreal. Some of the stock on sale to-day was of a very inferior kind, and did not change hands at all readily even offering more freely, but no business has been at low figures, but all the prime stuff found a reported. The wheat market, however, ready market at the best prices of last Tueshas a very fine tone, with values tending day. Whatever falling off there may have upwards under the influence of strong been in quotations was entirely confined to foreign advices. There was a report the medium, and more especially the very

and that 93c, had been refused for No. 1, CATTLE-Was of a mixed quality; there Northern. The firmners of the market is was no quotable change in prices, the best helped by the low rates that are mentioned was firm at good prices, while the remainder ocean freights. Peas and oats have changed appears to be a little easier. Among the We sales were one load of 21 head, averaging cless quote: Canada red winter wheat, 920 to 930; on 1,100 pounds, sold at \$46 each; one ist of Canada white 92; to 93; Canada spring, 23 head, averaging 1,075 lbs, sold at \$44 50

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria:

78: to 79c; cats, 39cto 41c barley, 55c to 60c; sold at \$35 each: a lot of 10, averaging corn, nominal.

The flour market was fairly active, the demand having continued good from both local and export buyers, and some round lots lbs, sold at 47 each; one dozen, averaging changed bands at firm prices; consequently a sold at \$32 each; a mixed lot of 20 good business was done. The demand for sold at \$33.50; eight at \$30.25 Maoitoba strong flour was strong and sales each; and various smaller lots at inferior including three cars were made. We quote: prices. Good cattle were bringing from 4 Patent winter, \$4 50 to \$4 65; patent spring, to 4½c, and occasionally close on five cents a \$4 50 to \$4 60; straight roller, \$4 10 to pound, while the poorer were being quoted 4 30; extra, \$3 90 to \$4 00; superfine, \$3 25 to \$3 50; atrong bakers', \$4 20 to \$4 30. Ontario bage—Extra, \$1 80 to \$1 95; auperfine, \$1 35 to \$1 75; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sacks.) \$4 30 to \$4 40; catmeal, standard, bris., \$0 00 to \$5 45; catmeal, granulated, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, **\$**6 00.

LOCAL PROVISIONS, -In the local provision market business has been quiet and of a jobbing character, owing to the slow demand on account of the fact that most buyers have filled their wants for the present. We quots:—Canada short cut, per brl, \$17 50 to \$18 00; mess pork, western, per brl, \$17 00 to \$17 50; short cut, western, per brl, \$17 00 to \$17 50; thin mess pork, per bri, \$0 00 to \$17 50; mess beef, per bri, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per lb, \$0 00 to \$0 00; hams, city cured, per lb, llao to 12ac; hams, canvassed, per lb, 12c to 12ac; hams, green, per lb, 9c to 9½0; flanks, green, per 1b, 9½ to 000; lard, western, in pails, per 1b, 9½ to 9½1; lard, Canadian, in pails, 90 to 9½0; bacon, per lb, 10½0 to 11c; shoulders, 00c to 8½c; tallow, com. refined, per lb, 4½3 to 5c.

Ashes. - There was no change in the market for ashes, business heing quiet on account

Ecca. -The receipts of eggs were large, for which the demand was slow, and the market was quiet and weaker, with prices 1: to lo per dozen lower, and what sales were made were at 12; to 13; per dozen.

BUTTER.-The butter market was quiet and unchanged, with prices quoted as before. The mail advices are not favorable and report prices weakening. London quotes New Zealand goods at 401 to 60. New 22 to 25c; Creamery, 19 to 22½; Townships, 16½ to 21c; Morrisburg, 16 to 20c; Brockville, 16 to 19½c; Western, 14 to 15c.

CHERSE —The market here was dull and nominal. We quote: -Finest September and October, 1112 to 121; finest, 1110; finest August, 1010 to 110; fine, 1010 to 104c . medium, 9c to 93:

TORONTO, May 1. - Prices to-day are as follows :- Wheat, fill, per bush, 82: to 84:; wheat, red, per ousn. 823 to 84c; wheat, spring, per bush, 80c to 81c; wheat, goose, per bush, 73c to 75c; barley, per bush, 650 to 75c; oats, per bush, 500 to 51c; pess, per bush, 67c to 70c; Dressed hogs, per 100 1bs, \$8 00 to \$7 75; onickens, per pair, 60: to 75c; butter, per 1b rolls, 20c to 24c; eggs, new laid per doz, 12c to 13c; potatoes, per hag, \$1 05 to \$1 10; apples, per barrel, \$3 50 to \$4 00; onions, per doz, 150 to 200; onlons, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40c to 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 15c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1.50; celery, 40c to 75c; beets,

per peck, 201 to 25c; parsley, per doz, 20c; hay, \$11 to \$16.00; atraw, \$7 to \$12.00. LONDON, Ont., May 1st .- Very little business has been done of late. We quote to-day as follows: GRAIN — Red Winter, \$1 38 to \$1 40; white, \$1 38 to \$1 40; epring, \$1 38 to \$1 40; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; \$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwheat, cental, 950 to \$1. VRGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 35 to \$1 45; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c, parsnips, per bag, \$1 20 to \$1 30; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; beets, per bag, 50c to 75c; onions, per bushel, \$1.50 to \$2; lettuce, bunch, 0c to 5c; validher, 5c to \$2; lettuce, bunch, Oc to 50; radishes, 50; cabbages, per dozen 50c to \$1; celery, per dozen, 50c to 60c; aquash, apiece, 5c to 7e; squash, per doz, 60c to 80c; rhubarb, bunch, 10c; artichokes, bus, \$1. Produce—Eggs, fresh 10 to 13; eggs pack'd 00; Butter, best roll, 23 to 25; butter, large rolls, 18 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 18; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed S firkin 00 to 00; cheese, ib. wholesale, 10½ to 11½; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, Ca 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, La 10 , 10 to 104 ; tallow, clear, 31 to 4c; tal low, rough, 11 to 23; lard, No. 1, 10, 11 to 121; lard, No. 2, 10, 10 to 11; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; clover seed, bus, 4.30 to 4.50; Atsike seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, bush, 0 00 to 300; Hungarian grass ad bu, 00 to 00 : Millet, bu, 00 to 00 ; Hay 10 00 to 1200 : Flax seed, bu. 1 40 to 1 50. FRUIT-Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 50; apples, bbl, berries, qt, 15; to 25; maple syrup, gl, \$1 to \$1:25; do sugar, 1', 12; tr 15;. MEATS—Pork,

close on 1,000 lbs, sold at \$42.50 each; a lot of 4, averaging 1,525 lbs, sold on a basis of 410 per lb.; a lot of 5 head, averaging 1,100 quite often down to three cents.

SHERP AND LAMBS—There was a small supply in, the demand was good and prices better than Tuesday. Among the lots sold were four sheep, averaging 160 lbs., which brought \$8 a head; a lot of eight sheep, averaging 150 lbs., sold at \$7 each; a bunch of 13 mixed sold at \$5 50 each; a bunch of 11 lambs sold for \$50 the lot; and four spring lambs sold for \$14 the bunch. Sheep and lambs of good quality will be in demand next

week. CALVES-Were plentiful though not in such liberal supply as last Tuesday, and prices today were better. One lot of 101, averaging 118 lbs, sold at \$3 each; ten sold at \$4.25 each; four at \$5, and a lot of seven brought a total of \$26 50.

MILCH Cows-A small supply; very little

enquiry and only very medium prices. Hoos-In very good request. There were not more than 120 on s-le and these sold readily at the improved figures of last Tuesday. All descriptions are much wanted. Prices range from \$5 50 and \$5.75 tor good up to \$6.25 for the best fat hogs.

HORSE MARKET WEEKLY REPORT.

week ending April 28th, 331 horses were re-ceived and 184 shipped out.

Trade still remains slow owing to the scarcity of horses, the sales being 17 ranging from \$100 to \$150 each; 3 extra fine horses sold for \$170

each, weighing 1,460. There are quite a number of buyers in town, and the prospects for the coming week are not very encouraging, from the fact that sellers claim they cannot buy horses to bring here at a profit, as there is a great demand in the country at this time of the season.

Mr. Scott, of Glargow, is here with an extra

fine pair of brown carriage horses, which he purposes shipping per steamship Concordia for

Messrs. Cline, Kidd and Hay, of Listowell, Ont., have just arrived with a load of extra fine horses, and two loads are coming in this

LIVE STOCK MARKET. WEEKLY REPORT. MONTBEAL STOCK YARDS. POINT ST. CHARLES, April 28, 1858.

Cattle. Sheep. Huge. Calves.

The receipts of live stock for the week ending April 28, 1888....... 702 Left over from 176 1,442 367 last week..... 136 Total for the week....... 838
Sales of export 173 367 1,442 and butchers'. 585 176 367 1,442 Exported during the week.... 158 On hand for sale. 95 The demand for export cattle during the week

was limited, as shippers seem to hold back for the opening of navigation.

Burchers' Stock—The market was active and good oattle found ready sales. Sheep and spring

good cathe found ready saies. Sheep and apring lambs in good demand, the supply being light, and sales were made at 5c. per lb., live weight, for sheep, and \$3.50 to \$4 for lambs, according to size and condition. Hogs were in good demand and sold readily at 61c, to 62c, per lb., live weight. The supply of calves was large and prices declined from \$1 to \$2 per head.

We quote the following as being the average

alues here during the week:-				
Export, good	Average. 1,250 @ 1,400	Cents.		
Export, medium Butchers', good Butchers', medium	1,000 — 1,100	4 - 43 4 - 43 33 - 4		
Sutchers', culls heep, good logs, geod		25 — 3 45 — 5 62 — 63		
Ioga, geod		00 @ \$4 00 50 @ 4 00		

BRITISH LIVE STOCK. Cables were more favorable in tone, but Canadian cattle were not quoted. The receipts from all quarters have continued light. There has been a brisk demand for States cattle to-day, and the prices cabled would seem to indicate a higher lavel and a better faeling. In Liverpool States cattle were: Prime steers 13c, good to choice at 12½c, poor to medium at 1110 and inferior and bulls at 840 to 100. These quotations are calculated on the basis of 480 in the £. Refrigerated beef is cabled as follows :- Liverpool hind. quarters 51d, forequarters 31d per lb. London hindquarters 3: 8d, forequarters' 2: 10d per 8 lbs by the carcase.

'IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Mr. M. B. Faxton advises that parenip seed be planted early, and when well up thinned to six inches apart.

Never allow potatoes to throw off sprouts in an over warm cellar: it weakens vigor, says Mr. Alfred Rose, the veteran potate grower,

Mr. J. H. Halo, Connectiont, says that peach trees that have been annually and heavily banked with wood asks to keep out the borers have been more free from yellows than those not so protected.

To have sweet corn for a succession Mr. E. S. Carmon advises, first, either Cory or Northern Pedigree, then Shoker's Early or Perry's Hybrid; than Moor's Concord, Triumph or Hickory, then Stowcell's Ever-green, Monmouth or Egyptian.

THE PRODUCTION OF APPLES.

No farmer who has the land to spare should be deterred from setting out an apple crohard of good fruit by the fear of no market, or, in where, and only in exceptional cases and orchard of good fruit upprofitable. As many as 50,000 barrels of American apples have been sold in London in a single week, and the demand for them is steadly increasing. And England is only one of the many countries to which they are sent. The manufacturers of pure vinegar in this country also make a market for an immense amount of the mere common varieties. The fear of apple growing being overdone has been entertained by some people, from time to time, for as many as forty years back; neverthless a good orchard has continued to be a good thing to have, and it is quite safe to predict that it will be the same hereafter for first class apples of good keeping qualities. The amount exported to other countries has grown to such an extent that it is stated that the value of it is almost equal to one-seventh of the estimated merchandise value of the whole amount preduced.

PURE WATER FOR FOWLS.

It is of great importance in keeping fowls in a healthy condition that they should have access to no water that is not pure. Leakings from the manure heap, water from the kitchen sink or slop holes in the yard are all unwholesome, as is stagnant water of any kind. Drinking vessels smould be easily accessible at all times and supplied with water that is pure and fresh. Tip, galvanized iron or earthen drinking vessels may be used, and should be thoroughly cleaned and rinsed out whenever

SUCCESSIVE PLANTING OF PEAS.

Peas should be planted as early as the pround will admit, in a rich, deep soli for a vigorous growth and large production. Several successive plantings should be made at short intervals to secure successive pickings through the season, The same result can be obtained to some degree by planting at the same time varieties that have earlier and later periods for ripening. From the many excellent kinds offered by seedsmen cheese the ones most to your liking, and follow the directions as to cultivation that are given on the packets. The wrinkled peas are more delicate in flavor and remain longer in season than the smooth corts, and there are many to select from that do not require support from brush.

PETROLEUM AS A WOOD PRESERVA TIVE

As a preservative of wood, hardly anything better than petroleum is known, as many persons have realized, and more are finding out every day, and its cheapness makes it available for purposes for which no substitute of the same cost can be found. It can be applied to advantage on unpainted posts, gates, At the Montreal Horse Exchange, for the shingles, etc., greatly increasing their dura-week ending April 28th, 331 horses were re-bility, but should not be used with colors as paint, for it does not dry and harden well, but wood, where it has been applied, can afterward be cainted more easily than if it had not been

VEGETABLE GARDENING.

The following enumeration will be some help to amateur gerdeners and farmers in selecting the different varieties of seeds. It is sufficiently copious for a general garden, and includes the latest and best kinds grown: Asparagus, there is little or no difference in the varieties; and if time is of any account there will be a saving of one or two years by obtaining the plants which can be had at reasonable rates from any of our market gar-

deners. Beans, Dwarf-J. S. Pearce's Golden Wax Fiageolet, Early Mohawk, Burpee's Perfection Wax, Low's Champion, Biack-eye Wax. Beans, Pole—Datch Case Knife, Giant

Beet-Eslipse, Blood Turnip, Landreth's Long Red, Burpse's Extra Early, Edmond's

Errly Turnip.

Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield, Winningstadt,
Headerson's Early Summer, Late Flat Dutch,

Burpee's Sarehead, Early Etampes, All Sea-

Carrot-Early French Horn, Long Orange, Chatenay. Cauliflower-Early Snowball, Early Paris, Vick's Ideal.

Colory—Dwarf Golden Heart, Giaut White Solid, Paris Golden Yellow, White Plume, Corn, Sweet—Merblehead, Crosby's Early, Triumph, Mammoth, John S. Pearce & Co New Early Mammoth, Sweet Corn, Cory, Early Orange.

Cucumber—Early Russian, Imp. Long Green Cucumber, Long Green, Glant Pers, Peerless White Spine, West India Gherkin (The latter, though not a occumber, is used for pickling).

Egg Plant-New York Improved, Scarlet China.

Leek-(Milder flavored than the onion) Broad London, Carentan.
Lettuce-Early White Cabbage, Hauson,
Bloomsdale Early Summer, Livingston's
Golden Head, Burpee's Tomhannock.

Melon-Montreal Nutmeg, Hackensack, Bird Canteloupe, Emerald Gem. Watermelon-Phinney's Early, Ice Rind; Cuban Queen, Kolb's Gem, Volga, Mammoth Ironclad, Burpee's Hungarian Honey.

Onion-Extra Early Red, Yellow Danvers Globe, Wethersfield, Giant Rocca, Bloomedale

Paranip-Hollow crowned, Turnip-rooted. Maltese.

Peas—Burpee's Extra Early, McLean's Wonder. Oham-Little Gem, Bliss' American Wonder, Cham-pion of England.

Pepper-Cayenne, Long Red, Golden Up-right, Celestial.

Radish-French Breakfast, Scarlet Globe, Long Scarlet, China Rose Winter, Early Garnet, Chartier, Burpee's New Surprise. Squash-Golden Summer, J. S. Pearce & Co.'s Orange Mammoth Squash, White Bush Scallop Boston Marrow, Hubbard, Essex Hybrid, Brezil Sugar, Mammoth Chili.

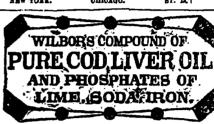
Tomato—Essex Early, Cardinal, Living-ston's Beauty, Burpee's Climax, Optimus.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

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, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Po der does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans

MOST PERFECT MADE

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.



For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Debility, Wasting Disease and secondous

Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, are very food of it. It assimilars with the food, increases the flash and appeals, builds age the nervous system, restores energy to mind and bedy, oreates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rij.venates the whole system.

FLESH. BLOOD. NERVE. BRAIN.

This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod-siver Oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by Dr. ALEXE. B. Williams, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Bold by all Dauguista. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to

A COTICE IS HEREBY CIVELY mas an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain an Act incorporating "L'Œuvre des Ames du Purgature et de la Conversion des Infidèles." LOUIS RICARD, for the Petitioners.

The Grey Nuns of Montreal

Will petition the Provincial Legislature at their next Session, to be authorized to sell a certain portion of land situate in the Parish of St. Joseph of Chambly.

SISTER FILIATRAULT.

WANTER.—RESPONSIBLE PARTIES to sell the WANZER and NEW HOME Sewing Machines where not already represented. TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., Sole Proprietors for Quebec Province, 1437 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BAGGING TOMATOES.

All have heard of bagging grapes as a pre-ventive of mildew and rot. Progressive men who have tried the bags on tomatoes say that the tometoes these covered were so delicate in color, so very smooth and perfect that members of the househould aid not, upon first seeing them, know what they were. Now we here of porfect specimens of pears and plums raised in this way. It would not pay in a money sense to do such work, but it might well serve to delight and instruct the little

VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of THE TRUE WITEHES is in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The bene-dits of this column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In case private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.]

N.F.—My horse is very lame in the fore feet, the legs are very much swollen and the hair comes off easily. Ans.—Apply the following every day to the legs: linesed oil 1 pint, carbolic acid ounce, mix and shake the bottle well before applying. Feed on bran mashes for two days, and give the following: aloes 7 drs., ginger 1 dr., lard to make a ball.

J. M .- I have a horse with quarter crack in the fore foot; he is lame. ANS.—Remove the shoe and apply a poultice for two or three days. Cut down the wall immediately on each side of the crack, fix at the top of the hoof above the crack and down the hoof on each side of the crack in the form of the letter V., when you may apply a blister.

S.C.-Please give me a receipt for mange. Ans.—One quart of lineed oil, two ounces of sulphur, 4 drs. turpentine, 4 drs. carbolic acid; mix and shake well before applying. Wash with scap and warm water before you apply the lotion. Rub in the lotion every day, wash off every second day.

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

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. James Price, brother of Mr. Thomas Price, of this city, who was born at Rawdon on the 20th of July, 1827, being 60 years and 9 nonths of age at the time of his death. He had suffered for the last two years, from enlargement of the heart, the most excruciating pains, which he bore with Christian fortitude. He passed away peacefully, fortified by the sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church, and leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his and leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his loss. He was a loving husband and a kind father, a social friend and a good neighbor. He was followed to his last resting place by a large concourse of friends and neighbors, and his loss will be regretted by all who knew him.

MonuLTY.-Died, at Norton Cleek, on April 8, 1888, M sa Rosann McNulty, eldest daugh er of the late Denis McNulty. May she and the state of the said

CARSLEY'S COLUMN For a handsome combination suiting, dan't fail to see the great variety shown at S. Car-

As a Low Pricer carpet, there is none can compare with the yard wide reversible carpet which is selling at 283 par yard at S. Careley's,

Four Button Kid Gloves.

Come direct to where you will find the largest secrement and best value in Kid Gloves.

S. CARSLEY.

NOTICE.

65c. 65c. 65c. 65c. 65c. 65c. 65c.

The best value in Rid gloves ever offered is a 6 Button Embroidered Back Kid glove at 65c. S. CARSLEY.

A Young Lady the other day, when asked by the officiating minister, "Will you love, honor and obey this man as your husband?" said plain-

ly—
"Y.s., if he does what he promised me financially."—Tid-Biss. White Kid Gloves for First Communion

White Kid Gloves for First Communion White Kid Gloves for First Communion White Kid Gloves for First Communion White Kid Gloves for First Communion White Kid Gloves for First Communion White Silk Gloves for First Communion

A full assortment of White Kid, Silk and Taffeta Gloves for First Communion.

S. CARSLEY.

S. Carsley is determined to keep ahead in the glove trade, is now selling a 6 Button Embroide red Back Kid Glove for 65c.—Witness.

GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR

A full assortment of Kid and Silk Gloves for evening wear, in 10. 16 and 20 button length, also 27 mohes long. S. CARSLEY.

Have you seen those Sateens at S. Carrley's. all choice patterns at remarably low prices.-Select.

> LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE LADIES' CASHMERE 2 Pairs for 90c

3 Pairs for 90c

3 Pairs for 90c 3 Pairs for 90c 3 Pairs for 900 Ladies will find this line of Stockings the best

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies would do well before purchasing their children's outfit for first communion to see S. Carsley's Veils, Stockings, Wreaths and Lace Handkerchiefs, imported specially for the pur-

galue in the city.

LADIES'	SPRING	UNDERWEAR
LADIES'	SPRING	UNDERWEAR
Ladies'	SPRING	UNDERWEAR
LADIES'		UNDERWEAR
LADIES'	SPRING	UNDERWEAR

Full lines of Ladies' Spring Underwear, in all the leading makes and qualities.

Everybody in the church, except the new paster himself, seemed to enjoy is when he lost the place in his manuscript, and, while hunting for it *poke of "Eaau, who sold his message for a birth of pot-right."—Tid-Bits.

CHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS
OHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	VESTS

Children's White Vests, in cotton, merino and cashmere, can be found in all sizes at

S. CARSLEY'S.

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CHILDREN'S	WHITE	STOCKINGS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	STOCKINGS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	STOCKINGS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	STOCKINGS
OHILDREN'S	WHITE	STOCKINGS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	STOCKINGS
	WHITE	STOOKINGS
	WHITE	STOCKINGS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	STOUKINGS
CHILDREN'S	WHITE	STOOKINGS
		NT COLLINGS

Largest and best assortment of Children's white cotton, Lish thread, and silk stockings for first communion, all sizes and prices.

: Sale ve turn a take as CARSLEY. freels, double na jours est to do to a

MONTREAL, 2nd May, 1883. gidentalbus of mid freid er palgann.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.