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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

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repudiated any desire to share the inshore fish-

IRISH HEARTS AND IRISH HANDS. Who casts a slur on Irish worth, a stain on Irish

fame,
Who dreads to own his Irish blood or wear his
Irish name,
Who scorns the warmth of Irish hearts, the
clasp of Irish hands?
Let us but raise the veil to night and shame him
as he stands!

The Irish fame! It rests enshrined within its The Irish fame: It rests ensurined within its
own proud light,

Wherever sword or tongue or pen has fashioned
deed of might;
From battle charge of Fontenoy to Grattan's thunder tone, It holds its storied past on high, unrivalled and

The Irish blood ! Its crimson tide has watered hili and plain
Wherever there were wrongs to crush or freemen's rights to gain; No dastard thought, no coward fear has held it

tamely by, When there were noble deeds to do and noble deaths to die? fair and fiee,
The fullness of its kindly thought, its wealth of

honest glee,
Its generous strength, its ardent faith, its un-Though every worshipped idol breaks and crumbles into dust.

And Irish hands, aye, lift them up; embrowned by hopest toil,
The champons of our Western World, the The champons of our westers world, the guardians of the soil;
When hashed their battle swords aloft, a waiting world might see
What Irish hands could do and dare to keep a

Nation free. So when a craven fain would hide the birth-

mark of his race, Or slightly speak of Erin's sons before her children's face.

Breathe no weak word of scorn or shame, but

crush hip. v here he stands With Irish werth and Irish fame as won by

A HUMORIST'S ADVICE.

Bob Burdette on Old People who Try to be Young.

People Who Try to Disguise Their Years-The Beautiful Woman at 41-How to be Young, Though Old-Young Heads That Do Not Sit Weil on Old Shoulders-The Kittenieh Good Sister-Old Folks Should Not Bore Young People-The Afternoon of Life-A Witty Article Seasoned With Wiscor.

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

There comes a time when we grow old—some of us. All men and women do not grow old. Some people die young. But it may be stated as a demonstrable fact that all people who live long enough grow old. The longer you live, the older you grow. Some people disguise the fact, but a coat of paint on an old house merely makes it look smart; it doesn't keep the rickety old stairway from creaking, and it won't straighten the window-frame that's gone a little straighten the window frame that gone a little askew as the house settles. You can—or, at least, the man from whom I bought my last horse can—fix up an old horse of seventeen to look like a frisky colt of three or four, and to act it, too, for about fiften minutes. But it won't last. There are times when a man who is walking along that pleasant decade of his pilgrimage between the fortieth and fiftieth mile-stones feels inspired to un, and leap, and dance, and sing, and renew his youth in various ways, but the spirit is evane-scent, and the farkion of it passeth away, and he of laughter, It is mad; and of mirth, What doeth it?" And he look th upon "the what doesn it." And he look in upon the men singers and women singers, and the delights of the sons of men," and behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit, and there is no profit to him in that sort of thing.
"But," says a beautiful woman,

preaching is only for men. Now, I frankly own to ferty-one, and am not ashamed of it" (bless her, she was a pretty girl in the class above me when we went to school in Peoria; I was eleven when we went to echool in Fooria; I was eleven and she was fourteen then); "and I teel just as young to day as ever I was." Away, alight woman! Go, hang thy tresses on the back of a chair, and sosk your pearly smiles in a goblet. It is ten o'clock, get thee to bed, and save thy eyes and spare thy wrinkles. There now, don't cry, dear old friend. Tears used to make your eyes swim in melting mists of liquid tenderness; when you cry now it only makes your nose red As our age, too, when we weep, we are apt to sniff and snuffle, and swallow audibly. It is pitiful, it is pathetic, but it isn't pretty. Oh, dear, no! Bear Mr. Strengthawhonor, go to bed; don't ait up for Prince Lemuel. He is out with some girls who are really and truly as

out with some girls who are really and truly as young as his mother "ever was" thirty years ago, and if he's in by one o'clock, he'll call it early. So will the girls.

"But," say you, "cannot one be young hearted after forty?" Yes, beloved, after sixty or eventy. Down to the days of white haired old age, the heart may glow with tenderness, and the quiet warm of the June sugshine of years ago stored away in its chambers as eggs years ago stored away in its chambers as ages ago the sun stored his heat and light away in the forests of the earth, to dame and gleam and glow again in merry flames and summer warmth upon the coal fed kearths to-day. For this reason, ob, my young hearthe light is sweet and it is a pleasant thing for the eyes to behold the sun; let your hearts cheer you in these days of sunshine and nights of starlight, and remove anger from thy heart, and put away evil from thy fiesh," re-membering "the days of darkness, for they shall be many !" And the firelight that will shall be many?" And the firelight that will come to glow upon the hearth and dance in warmth and tenderness upon the walls of your heart's chambers in those days will be the light you are storing away now. Be happy and light-hearted, then; but be the house of your mirth as pure as a temple, and your laughter sinless as the song of birds; in all your laughter sinless as the song of birds; in all your inith and dancing, exalt Wisdom; and, indeed, she shall bring these to honor; and give to thine head an comment of grace; i then shall the years of the life he many and the heart be ever

oh, foolish hearer, and your thoughts won't be, and your tastes won't be! Out on the knock kneed old squab who weareth the raiment of the youthful dude, and will "set down his name in the scroll of youth that is written down old with all the characters of age." "Have you not a raoist eye? a dry hand? a yellow cheek? a white beard? a decreasing leg? an increasing belly? Is not your voice broken? Your wind short? Your chin double? Your wit single?" And will you not call yourself young? Fin "And will you yet call yourself young? Fie, fie, fie, Sir John!" Don't tall us you feel as young as the youngest of 'em. Don't lie to us. "How i'l white hairs become a fool and

us. "How I'I white hairs become a fool and jester!"

Why, brethren, you all know this fellow. He never wants to be with men of his own years. He crowds himself upon the youngsters, and speaks of "us boys." He insists on making "one of you" on your tramps; breaks down the first day out, and breaks up the party by coaxing one or two of the boys to come home with him by train. He joins your bunting party, and catches the rheumatiam in every joint of his old body the first night he sleeps in the woods. He insists on going fishing with you, and, wrath of Achilles! how mad he is when he gets out! He will play lawn tennis, and a deaths to die?

The Irish heart! The Irish heart! God keep it fair and fiee,

The fullness of its kindly thought, its wealth of and particularly if he be rather lean; and how like smoke he sulks, if he is beaten, as he usually is. And, oh! what a fool he is about the

girls. What an old ass he is!

There's another, not a brother, in some thirty years gone by you'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye. She is the good sister who "feels just as young as ever she was." She's a kittenish thing, yet she'd be little less than the statement of the statement of the same of the sam she was." She's a kittenish thing, yet she'd be a little more kittenish if she was a little less e-lephantine. Frisky old girl, how she does love to climb into the swing at the picnic! Weighs two hundred and fifteen, and makes the swing creak like a hoisting tackle. "Higher, Mr. Thinshanks! Higher! Oh, higher! You can't frighten me! I'm not one of the scary sort of girls." You bet she isn't. Has six children, and if you'll just mistake her for her eldest, 'another—a sweet, slender girl, with an est "aughter—a sweet slender girl, with an ova' face, spirituelle expression, and figure as gra eful as a swaying lily—she'll ask you to dimer for a week. Plays "Pussy wants a corner and "Hunt the slipper." Loves to "teeter." With an eighteen-foot loard you have to pull all but about this tripuls, over to your gud! al! but about thirty incles over to your aide of the treatle to make it b lance. When the board is balanced right in the middle, she can fire the whole young men's Boie class up into the air as hough they had been fired from a catapult. When her end of the Loard bangs down on the When her end of the Loard bargs down on the proposed, it just all the buds off the trees. Fond of mountain climbing. Usually fastens onto a young men to drag her up. Older brethren too wary. They dragged her up hills when she was younger. Besides, the old youngsters retain their old-time prejudice in favor of younger girls. They help her daughters up. Man never in this correspondence and laid before mistakes mother for daughter going up mountain. Apt to make that mistake about luncheor time only. Oh, we know the old—elderly—that is, middle-aged women who is "the youngest of the lot!" And, knowing her, we fly from her—that is, as well as a man who has long since shed his wings and raised a few achers of

co:ns can fiv. an young as you need to be, and that old people can't do the juvenile act at all granefully. Don't bore the young people. Go away when you see they are tired of you. You don't enjoy them haif so much no you let on you do, anyhow. The other seeming I went to the home of a dear friend to meet some young people whom he had invited for that unpose. I arrived somewhat late. There we i two patters and a music room full of young people. Bright, happy, handsome faces; rosy checks, laughing eyes, clustering curls dimpling smiles, white, roft hands, and faces of manly beauty, too; brave, hopeful, happy boyish faces, it was a picture that any man might stand and look at with a glowing heart, until the very tears of genial sympathy and happiness would dim his eyes. And what and appiness would dim his eyes. And what were they doing? Sitting in three circles; each circle of intelligent human beings, with undying souls and immortal intellects, passing a long string rapidly from hand to hand. Round and round went the string, the human hands moving as though it were a matter of life to keep that belt going, while one earnest young person stood in the centre of the circle solemnly watching the string, which had a key strung on it somewhere. By and by he pounced upon the white hands of the prettiest gurl in the circle. The key was found in them. The crewd shouted housely and shricked shrilly, as though the Gauls were at the Gates. The girl blushed, laughed, and stond up in the centre of the circle The young man lushed, laughed, and sat down in the chair see and vacated. The string and the clusive reamed their round. It was a "game," They were "playing." They asked me to join them. Join them!

Great Scott!!

Did I ever play such a game as that? Did I ever play "Puss wants a corner," or "Copenhagen"? Did over I play "kissing games"? Waugh! Scar! Did I?

Brethren, I fear I did. But if, after the manner of me I have played in all the games going at Ephern, I have sense enough to know I couldn't do it with any show of grace or nature now. We ho are past it, beloved, want to keep out of the awim. The afternoon sun is the pleasanter, iter all; the evening shadows have a softness and a tenderness that you never see in the morning, and the man or woman who gets over into "the land of the afternoon" and keeps on 'fee'n g younger than ever," loses all the sweetness of the mellow time of life.

ROSERT J. BURDETTE.

PERSONAL. M. John Greig, general traveller for Messrs. R. M. Wanzer & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, of Hamilton, Ontario, is now in Montreal, to meet their agents and dealers for the purpose of transferring their accounts to headquarters at Hamilton, as the company have decided to leaf direct with their agents outside Montreal and District. Mesers. Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1,437 Notre Dame street, are now the accredited agents for Montreal and district. Dealer will please write M. Greig to the new address, or to the Company at Hamilton, or to Messrs. Turner, St. Pierre & Co., who can supply their wants on short notice for machines and a indries.

sinies as the song of birds; in all your mirth and dancing, exait Wisdom; said, indeed, she shall bring thee to honor, and give to thine head an comment of grace; ithen shall the countries of Dr. Thomas. Relectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore shroat, croup, rears of thy life belinary and thy heart be ever young. So, and in fact for any affection of the throat young. The province man won't be ever young, wounds and bruises.

THE U.S. CONGRESS.

The President Submits the Protocols Relat ing to the Fishery Treaty-Proposals for Commercial Unton-Wrecking Vessets in Canadian Waters.

WASHINGTON, March 5 -The President has transmitted to Congress the remaining documents and protocols relating to the fishery treaty, together with a letter from Secretary Bayard. In theory these were sent to both houses, but as is usual in such cases, the enclosures (except the Secretary's letter) were sent only to the Sanate. The President's message and the Secretary's letter have seen laid before the House, but in the Senate the whole matter has encountered the executive session rules, and is regarded as a secret. This deprives the House of the document, which the President is supposed to have sent to it, unless the Senate shall remove the injunction of the Secretary. In his letter Secretary Bayard says that the correspondence since November, 1886, is accompanied by the protocols of the conferences which preceded the conclusion of the treaty. The documents complete the history of the transactions, which had as a result the conclusion of the treaty and it is highly important that it should be brought to the know-ledge of the people of the United States as

The Secretary says: "An inspection of

soon as possible.

this documentary history will serve to demonatrate the practical and impostant results accomplished by the treaty now pending before the Senate by which the question of the treaty of 1818 between the United States and Great Britain is transferred and elevated from the obscurity into which it had been suffered to lapse since the date of the convention, and its restoration from the practical control of minor and local offi-cials of the Canadian Maritime Provinces. Until the treaty now pending was concluded, no available remedy seems to have been supplied for the inconsistencies, incongruities and unjustifiable construction of the treaty of 1818 to which our fishermen had for year after year been subjected, and which, by the progress of gradual encroachments of Cana-Congress will disclose the pretexts or causes alleged for the arrests, fines, detentions and other harassment of American fishing vessels during the years 1886 and 1887 were based upon alleged infractions of the treaty of 1818. or of Canadian laws in professed execution of that treaty. All such vexatious action at is "Well, thon," you say, "are the people who | recorded in the list of seizures, etc., is met are already old, an ithose who are getting there, to avoid the some ve of young people?" By no means, beloved, by no means. Mingle with them as you gove in years; it will keep your heart young. But remember that y n are not ermen of treaty rights and the customary. ermen of treaty rights and the customary hospitality due under international law and comity is secured in the ports and hartors of eastern Canada and Newfoundland. The cor-resp alonce will serve also to establish the fact that prior to the treaty of reciprocity of 1854 and subsequent to its abrogation, and in years 1570 and 1871, the vexations harrassing administration by the Canadian authorities was practiced on I unchecked, as neither the treaty of 1854 nor that of 1871, contained a sy allusion to wrongs thus inflicted upon United States fishermen and as neither convention contrived any remedy or provision against their renewal and repetition it becan:e necessary that such a remedy should no longer be unprovided. It is believed that such a remedy is practically and fully supplied by the treaty now pending, and that by its terms now for the first time slace 1818 just and joint interpretation is agreed to by both Governments and placed upon the treaty of 1818, which will secure just and hospitable treatment to the United States fishermen and secure to them unmolested the full measure of their rights, and that under the proposed arrangements every American fisherman pursuing his vocation in the waters adjacent to British North America can acquire a clear understanding of his right and duties whilst within the jurisdictional waters of Canada or to such ports and harbors as useuality, necessity or convenience may suggost, without fear of encountering such harsh and unfriendly treatment as he was here-tofore subjected to under uncertain, unwarranted and variant interpretation of his treaty rights." The accompanying papers referred to are made up of extracts from diplomatic correspondence of 1887, Secretary Bayard's letter to Minister Pheirs of July 12, 1887, and protoccle of the conference of the negotiators. The Senate this evening removed the injunction of secrecy from the entire matter. The largest enclosure consists of about one hundred and twenty-five printed pages from the forthcoming volume of "Foreign relations" correspondence, bringing the formal correspondence between two Governments down to the begin-

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ning of the negotiations at Washington,

A PROPOSITION FOR COMMERCIAL UNION. WASHINGTON, March 5. - In the House of Representatives to-day, Congressman Hibt introduced a joint resolution for the promotion of commercial union with Canada. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It provides that when it shall be duly certified to the Prosident that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to establish com-mercial union with the United States, having uniform revenue system, like in-having having uniform revenue system, like inbrought into either country from other na-tions and no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint

assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries and an equitable division of receipts in Commercial Union, and said Commissioners shall report to the President who shall lay the report before Congress.

IMPROVEMENT OF CANALS.

Mr. Farquhar, ot New York, introduced a bill to authorize the Scoretary of the Treasury to place with the Comptroller of the State of New York \$6,000,000 of three per cent. bonds, the interest of which is to be used in the improvement of the Eric and Oswego Canals. Before depositing the bonds the General Government shall have from the Legislature of New York a pledge to begin immediately the enlargement of the aqueducts and one tier of locks on the Eric and Oswego Canals to a aufficient capacity to pass war vessels 25 feet in width and 200 feet in length, and merchants' steam vessels of 600 tone burden.

REGULATION OF WRECKING VESSELS.

The bill introduced by Mr. Nutting (N.Y) in the House to-day in reference to the construction of a ship canel arouni Niagara Falls for the passage of merchant ships and chips of war from Lake Ontario to Lake Eric carries with it an appropriation of \$1,000,000 He also introduced a bill to amend the Act of June 19, 1878, in regard to vessels wrecked or disabled in the waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The amendment makes the law read as follows: That Canadian vessels and wrecking appurtenances may render aid and assistance to Canadian or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled or in distress in the waters of the United States contiguous to the Dominion of Canada. The act shall not take effect until proclamation by the President of the United States, that the privilege of aiding American or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled or in distress in Canadian waters contiguous to the United States, has been extended by the Government of Canada to American vessels and wrecking appliances of ali descriptions.

TO REGULATE INTERSTATE TELEGRAPHY.

The Spooner Bill to regulate interstate telegrapy, reported by Senator Reagan to-day from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, is intended by the Committee as a substitute for various measures referred to the Committee having in view the establishment of a postal telegraph system. The Spooner Bill, as has been stated heretofore, practically applies to the provisions of the interstate Commerce Law to telegraph companies. The report which accompanied the bill says, among other things, that the Committer, while recognizing the necessity for a reasonable and limited control of the telegraph companies doubt the policy of the government assuming the ownership and entire management of them. lone as well by private enterprise and with at present,

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS. One good act done to day is worth a thousand

in contemplation for some future time.

When the mother pearl has received the drops of the fresh morning dew, it draws within itself and closes its shell to preserve them fresh; in collect the faculties of your soul to adore this Sovereign King, and relish by a lively faith the spiritual refreshment which the Divine germ

produces in your breast. Nothing makes a man 80 much in love with purity as purity. Many a man has been lifted out of deb-sing ins against which he has vainly struggled by coming to know and love a pure, sweet woman. It is the sight of embedded goodness that makes us want to be good. Many a matter by the usefulness of her life fells has a mother, by the usefulness of her life, fills her children with a desire to be like her, and this desire makes them in their turn unselfish. There are obscure men and women who tardly in their lives utter a word of preaching, yet, by their example, they do more to make people around them gentle, truthful and Christ-like than any ten who preach but do not practise. It is not those who talk about goodness, but those who are good, that are the light of the

Did you ever notice in the Nicene Creed, which the priest says at Mass nearly every day — did you ever notice the reason given for the coming of Christ into the world? "Qui propter nos homines et propter nostram saluten," says the Creed—"Who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven and was incar-nate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and wa made Man." It is for that He came. His own interestance lost sight of ; Hisplory is not considered here. It is for our sake that He left the ineffable bliss of heaven for the privations of Betblehem and the suffering of Calvary. He loved us, and could not see us perish without loved us, and could not see us persar without doing everything plasible to rescue us from perdition and make us happy for ever. Who can understand this ineffable mystery of God's affection for His creatures? Who can compressible to the contraction of the contr nend the action of the Eternal, Omnipotent, Omni-cient, Ubiquitous, Infinite and Perfect Being in steeping to care for us in such won-derful ways? And the Child Jesus in the man-ger at Bethlehem is the visible manifestation of God's love—He was born for us and our salva-

Why did Our Saviour institute the seven why did Our Saviour institute the seven sacraments? Let our great patron, St. Thomas Aquinas, answer this question for us: "God," says he, "Who disposes everything with order and measure, has established a certain resemblance between the life of the body and the life of the soul. In order that men fulfill all the duties of a private individual and a member of society, seven things are necessary. He must be born; he must grow up and become strong; henceds food; if sickness overtakeshim, he needs medicine; he needs care in order to banish the effects of disease; being born for society, he needs rulers; and, finally, in order that society when the soul is diseased by sin; Extreme Unction banishes the effects of sin; Holy

terious number. Seven trumpets announced the jubilee year commemorating the deliver-ance of the Jews from exile. The seven sacraments aunounce our deliverance from sin, and the beginning of the time of grace. Seven seals closed the Book of Life which St. John saw at the right hand of the Eternal God. Only the Lamb could break the stals and write names in that book. The seven sacraments are seven seals which Our Saviour has broken in our favor by which He presents us with the treasures of grace, and writes our names in the Book of

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.

There's a beautiful land that lies to the west Of the far-famed valley of tears, Where the griefs that are born are jealously

To the hearts of sorrowful years, Aud are borne with a noisetess, measureless tread

Down the valley, across the strand, Straight on to the sea where the barks of the dead Float by the Beautiful land.

The dip of the water is heard in the night, And the griefs that lie on the sands In their naked wee, through the shimmering

Reach out their weird, shadowy hands. And backon the vessels to come to them there,
And call to the mystical band, And drifts o'er the sea to a welcoming air Bown soft from the Beautiful Land.

They glide in the wonderful silence of death, With faces, snow-white, to the west, And lily hands kissed by the spice-laden breath That strays from the sweet land of rest. They heed not a moan from the gray, misty

They see not a beckening hand,
But sweetly they sleep in the barges a-sail
For the beautiful, rest-filled land.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE. PREMIER MOWAT'S NEW CILL SUBMITTED TO

ROUSE. Toronto, Ont., March 5.—The following Government bill was introduced and read a first time : An act respecting Muskoka and Parry Sound-Attorney-General. Second

Just before the House adjourned, Mr.

readings: To amend act respecting insurance companies.—Blahop; to amend municipal act.—Waters.

Mowat, amid cheers, introduced his long ex-pected manhood suffrage bill, entitled "An act to establish manhood suffrage for the Legislative Assembly." The bill has not been printed yet, but the following are understood to be the principal provisions: Property or income qualification for voters as respects legislative assembly is abolished, except as hereinsiter provided the following persons and no others in being males of full age (21 years,) and British subjects by birth or The report in conclusion expresses it as the incturalization and not being disqualified sense of the committee, that whatever can be under the Ontario election act or otherwise, prevented from voting shall if duly as much safety and security to the people, entered on the list of voters proper should not be undertaken by the government to be used at election, then pending, be entitled to vote at elections for legislative assembly. Every male person who at the time fixed by statute had resided in this province for twelve months, next preceding said time, and who at said time was in good taith resident of and domiciled in the municipality in the list of which he is entered, and who at the time of tendering his vote is resident of and domi-ciled within the electoral district and like manner, when you have received the ciled within the electoral district and Blessed Sacrament, withdraw into yourself and had resided therein continuously from time first aloresaid, the occasional or temporary absence of any person in prosecution of his occupation as lumberman, mariner or fisher-man, or in attendance as student in an instiatitution of learning in this province, shall not be construed to be a discortinuance of residence within the meaning of the act, and shall not disentitle such person to be entered on the votern' list as a qualified voter, or to vote. Enfranchised Indians, whether of whole or part Indian blood, shall like other persons be entitled to vote without having property qualification. Unenfranchised Inclans, or whole or part Indian blood, residing among Indians or on Indian reserve, shall not be entitled to votes. Unenfranchised Indians, of whole or part Indian blood, not residing among Indian or on Indian reserve, shall in lieu of legal enfranchisement be required to have some property qualification as heretofore in order to entitle them to vote. The same property, as heretofure, shall he necessary in some of the municipalities, townships and places in electoral districts of Algoria East, Algoma West, East Victoria, East Peterboro, North Hastings, North Renfrew, South Renfrew, Muskoks and Parry Sound, as may have no assessment roll or voters' list, assessor shall place on the roll the name of every mais person who delivers, or causes to be delivered to assessor, an affilavit signed by such person, if the facts stated are such as to ertitle such person to be placed thereon. The afildavit may be taken before any assessor or justice of the peace, commissioner for taking offilavite or notary public, and every such officer shall, upon request,

CHAMBERLAIN'S DESPATCHES.

aforesaid.

administer the oath to any person wishing to

make affidavit in the former to effect the

HOW HE EXPLAINS THE PISHERY TREATY. LONDON, March 3 .- The Foreign Office has made public the despatches received from Mr. Chamberlain during the progress of the nego-tiations at Washington for the fisheries treaty. In a communication to Lord Salisbury, dated Washington, February 16, Mr. Chamberlain says the satisfactory result of the conference was due in a large degree to the spirit of con-ciliation manifested by both sides, and the strong sense of all the conferers of the importance of removing all causes of irritation and of promoting friendly intercourse and good neighborhood between the U.S. and Canada and Newfoundland. The relations between the British plenipotentiaries, Mr. Cham-berlain says, were of the most cordial ond harmonious character throughout. He speaks in high praise of Minister West and Sir Cnarles United States and Canada, he shall appoint Order supplies priests to govern our souls; the three Commissioners, to meet those who may be likewise designated to represent the Government of Canada to prepare a plan for the Matrimony. In the old law seven was mys. American Government on the present occasion,

eries of Canado, the point of dispute was, therefore, limited to the question of com-mercial facilities. In the course of the discussion it became evident that there existed a substantial agreement on the main facts of the case, and that, while on the one hand the United States were ready to ecognize the right of Canada to guard the interests of her fisher-men and withold any of the special advantages conferred by the provinity of her parts and conferred by the proximity of her ports and harbors to the common fishing grounds on the other hand, the Canadlan Government was ready to afford all possible convenience and assistance which the claims of humanity or the courtesy of nations justify, provided the concessions were not abused or construed into a sursions were not abused or construed into a sur-render of the privileger essential or important, to the successful presecution of the fishery industry. The treaty now sub-mitted gives expression to three views providing for a full concession of all com-mercial facilities to fishing vessels of the United States whenever and as long as the products of the Canadian fisheries are admitted into the United States. The treaty activiliates the United States. The treaty establishes the future position of the respective parties, and defined their rights, provides for the distribution of the exclusive tishing waters of the British Colonies substantially on the basis of the North Sea fisheries convention, and establishes a prompt and conomic mode of procedure for dealing with breaches of the treaty or regula-tions affecting the fisheries. It also enlarges the conditions under which American fishermen have hitherto enjoyed the rights secured them by the convention of 1819.

COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

The following have been associated to the Commission of the Feace: District of Montreal—Messrs J. hn P. Wholan, contractor, F. Wolferston Thomas, banker, J. mes Alexander Cantlie, merchant, George Lilan Campbell, merchant, J. Kiloran, gentleman, R. S. Thompson, gentleman, M. Emery, assistant Postmuster, Thes. Husbard Restauter, P. postmaster, Thes. Harding, gentleman, B. Coulon, gentleman, A. K. F. Allan, morchant, a lof the city of Montreal, and MM. Léandre Lécourneau, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Louis Casimir Brossard, Napoleon Perras, Victor Barbeau, Octave Perrier, Alexandre Gagnon, Jérémie Brosceau, ycomen, of the parish of Laprairle de la Magdeleine; Louis Racine, carrier, and Alexaudre Brossard, yeoman, of the village of Laprairie.

District of Bedford-Messrs. Guillaume Roussin, merchant, Louis Amery Beauchamp, yeoman, and Joseph Auclair, yeoman, all of the township of Roxton, George Prefentaine, of Ely North, in the county of Shefford, James A. Tree and Luther F. Marcy, yec-men, of Saint Armand East, M. D. Keet, yeoman, of St. Thomas, Miles Bunt, James Kearns and Aylmer Gleason, of the township of Danham, county of Missisquoi.

District of Joliet's-Messrs, Jos. Fréchette, Altred Miville, Louis Body, Alexis Lepicier, yeomen, of the parish of St. Pélix de Valois, Dr. J. Dasroslore, of the same place, Alfred Laporte, Danis Riopel and Hormidas Ladouceur, yeomen, of the parish of St. Beatrix. District of Beanharnois—Archibald Came

ron, yeemen of Howick, in the county of Chateauguay.

The gentlemen whose names follow are appointed Justices of the Peace under authority of the Apt 33 Victoria, chapter 12:-J. B. Charleson, with jurisdiction over the districts of Jellette and Ottawa; Joseph Reynar, with jurisdiction over the districts of Richelien, Three Rivers and Quebec; D. G. Pozer, with jurisdiction over the districts of Brance, Montmagny and Arthabaska; C W. Nagle, over the districts of Arthabasks, Saint Francis and Beauce.

SIR JOHN A TEETOTALLER.

OTHER ITEMS FROM THE QUEEN CITY. TORONTO, Ont., March 5 .- Edward Shearer. who was serving a term for larceny, in the Central Prison, made his escape this morning, and has not yet been recaptured. His sentence expired on the 28th inst. How he managed to

escape is shrouded in mystery.

The Toronto Typographical Union has decided to send two delegates to the International meeting, to be held in Kansas City, in June. Five names have been nominated, and the two will be chosen on Saturday night.

Intense enthusiasm was created yesterday in the Y.M.C.A. Hall when Doutney, he temperance lecturer, stated that he had it on the authority of Meers. Crossley and Hunter, the Evangelists, that Sir John Mactonald and Lady Macdonald had banished wine and all liquors from their house, and that Sir John had said by the help of Almighty God they could be banished from his house as long as he head.

A REPLY FROM THE POPE to the st. Jean Baptiste society of Montreal.

The St. Joan Baptiste Society having recent-The St. John Baptiste Society having recently sent an address to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee, His Holiness, through his secretary, has just forwarded to Mr. L. O David, M.P.P., president of the society, the following reply:—"The Holy Father has received with the greatest satisfaction to this lab dress by which the a ciety of which you are pre-dentendered its congratulations, on the ccc som of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, for the Huly Father knows how devoted a love in regard to the Holy See animates the members of your so liety, who, though far distant, carefully guard the traditions of their fathers. His Holiness has charged me to thank them though you for the conselation he has derived from their gracious homage, and to grant, with all his heart, the benediction which they ask. It is with great pleasure that I execute this mandate of His Holiness, and beg leave to remain,

"Hubby, dear, I can't wait to tell you what I'm going to buy you for New Year's!"
"Darling wife, what is it?" "Well, I'm going to get you a silver card tray and a bronze Hercules for the mantil and a lovely Russian table rug to lay in front of my dressing case. What are you going to get for me, Tootsy!" "I've been thinking, Jane, and I have about concluded to get you a naw shaving brush." (Trouble ensues.)

etc., etc., Cardinal Pamfalla."

True glory consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living in it.

VENDETTA;

CHAPTER XXIX.-Continued. On the last day of January I returned to Naples, after an absense of more than a month, and was welcomed bank by all my numerous acquaintance with enthusiasm. The Marquis D'Avencourt had informed me rightly—the affair of the duel was a thing of the pest,—an almost forgotten circumstance. The Carnival was in full riot; the streets were scenes of fantastic mirth and revelry; there was music and song, dancing and masquetading, and feasting. But I withdrew from the tumble of mer riment, and absorbed myself, in the necessary.

preparations for-my marriage.

CHAPTER XXX. Looking back on the juc dents of those strange feverish weeks that preceded my wedding day, they seem to me like the dreams of a dying man. Shifting colors, confused images, moments of clear light, hours of long darkness—all things gross, refined, manually the state of the state terial, and spiritual were snaken-up in my life like the fragments in a kalei loscope, ever changing into new form, and bewildering patterns. My brain was clear; yet I often questioned myself whether I was not going mad—whether all the careful methodical plans I formed were but the hazy fancies of a hopelessy disordered mind? Yet no; each detail of my scheme was too complete, too consistent, too business-like for that. A madman may have a method of action to a certain extent, but there is always some slight slip, some ourse on some mistake which helps to discover his condition. Now I forgot nothing -I had the combalances his accounts with the most elaborate but then—then I moved, spoke and acted like a hum in machine impelled by stronger forces thin my own-in a'l things precise, in all things

dexible.

Vithin the week of my return from Avelling coming marriage with the Countess Romani seandounced. Two days after it had been and public, while sauntering across the Largo de la Castello, I met the Marquis D'Avencourt. and his presence gave me a sort of nervou He was exceedingly cordial, though I fancied he was also slightly embarrassed. After a few common-place remarks he said abruptly: 'So your marrage will positively take

I forced a laugh.

"Ma / certamente ! Do you doubt it?"
His handsome tace clouded and his manne

"No; but I to ought—I had hoped—"
"Mon cher," I said airly, "I perfectly understand to what you allude. But we men of the world are not fastidious, we know better than to pay any heed to the foolish love fancies of a woman letter her marriage so long as she of a woman before her marriage, so long as she doss not trick us afterwards. The letters you sent me were triff s, mere triffes! In wedding the Contessa Romani I assure you I b-lieve I secure the most virtu us as well as the most lovely woman in Europe!" And I laugued again heartily.

D' veneours looked puzzled; but he was a punctiliou-man, and knew how to steer clear of

a delicate subject. He smilet.

"A la bonne heure," he said—"I wish you joy with al! my reart! You are the best judge of your own happiness; as for me rive la

And with a gay parting salute he left me. No one else in the city appeared to share his fore-boding scruples, if he had any, about my forthcoming marriage. It was everywhere talked of with as much inter st and expectation as though it w re some new amusement invented to heighten the merriment of the Carnival. Among other things, I carned the reputation of being a most impatient lover, for now I would consent to no delays. I hurried all the preparations on with feverish pre-cipitation. I had very little difficulty in per-suading Nina that the conor our wedding took place the better, she was to the full as eager as myself, as ready to cush on her own destruction as Guido had been. Her chief pasion was avarice, and the repeated rumors of my supposed fabulous wealth had aroused her greed from the very moment she had first met me in my assumed character of the Count Oliva. As soon as her engagement own sex who, during the previous autumn, had laid out their store of fascinations to entrap me in vain-and this made her perfectly happy rhaps the supremest satisfaction a woman o this sort can attain to, is the fact of making he less fortunatesisters discontented and miserable! I loaded her, of course with the costliest gifts, and she, being the sole mistress of the fortune left her by her "late husband," as well as of the unfortunate Guido's money, set no I mits to her extravagance. Sho ordered the most expensive and elaborate costumes; the most expensive morning after morning with dressmakers, tailors and milliners, and she was currounded by a certain favor-a "set" of female friends, for whose benefit the dislayed the incoming treasures of her wardrobe tid they were ready to cry for spite and vexation, though they had to smile and hold in their wrath and outraged vanity beneath the social mask of complacent composure. And Nina loved nothing better than to torture the poor women who were stinted of packet-money, with the sight of shimmering satius, soft radiating plushes, rich velvets, embroidery studded with real gams, pieces of costly old lace, priceless goents, and articles of bijouteric; she loved also to dazzle the eyes and bewilder the brains of young girls, whose finest toilette was a garb of simplest white stuff unadorned save by a

olisier of natural biossimi, and to send them away sick at heart, pining for they knew not what, dissatisfied with everything, and grumbling at late for not permitting them to deck themselves in such marvellous "arrangements" of costume as those possessed by the happy, the fortunate future Countess Oliva.

Poor maidens! had they but known all they

would not have envied her. Women are too fond of measuring happiness by the amount of elothes they obta n, and I truly believe dre s i the one thing that never fails to console them. How often a fit of bysterics can be cut short by the opportune arrival of a new gown.

wife, in consideration of her approaching second auptuals, had thrown off her widow's orape, and now appeared clad in those soft sub-dued half-tints of color that suited her fragile, fairy-like beauty of pertection. All her old witcheries and her graceful tricks of manner and speech were put forth again for my benefit, I knew them all so well. I understood the value of her light careases and guishing looks so thoroughly. She She was very auxious to attain the full dignity of her position as the wife of so rich a nobleman as I was reputed to be, therefore she raised no objection when I fixed the day of our marriage for Giovedo Grasso. Then the forling and mumming, the dancing, shricking and screaming would be at its height; it pleased my whim to have this other piece of excellent masquerading take place at the same time.

The wedding was to beas private as possible,

owing to my wife's "recent and bereavements," as she herself said with a pretty sigh and tearful, pleading glance. It would take place in the chapel of San Gonnaro, adjoining the cathedral. We were married there before! During the time time intervened, Nina's manner was somewhat singular. To me she was often timid, and sometimes half-conciliatory. Now and then I caught her large dark eyes fixed on me with a startled aaxious look, but this expression soon passes away. She was subject, too, to wild fits of merriment, and snon to mocks of absorbed and gloomy silence. I could plainly see that she was strong up to an extreme pitch of nervous excitement and irritable ity, but I asked her no questions. If,—I thought,—if she tortured her-self with memories, all the better,—if she saw, or fancied she saw the resemblar ce telescen me and her "dear dead Fabio," it suited me that she should be so, racked and bewildered. T came and went to and from the Villa as I

The Story of One Forgotten.

not even Giacome could follow me with his peering, inquisitive gaze; for since the night he had been hurled so fiercely to the ground by Guido's reckless and impatient hand, the poor Guido's reckless and impatient hand, the poor old man had been paralyzed, and had spoken no word. He lay in an upper chamber, tended by Assunta, and my wife had already written to his relatives in Lombardy, asking them to send for him home. send for him bome. 'Of what use to keep him?" she had asked

True! Of what use to give even roof-shelter to a poor old human creature, maimed, broken and uspless for evermore? After long years of faithful service, turn him out, cast him forth! If he die of neglect, starvation and illusage what matter !- he is a worn-out tool. nis day is done-let him perish. I would and variety of tone, fr not plead for him-why should I? I had made pleading to patheticmy own plans for his comfort-plans shortly to be carried out; and in the meantime Assunta ntited him tenderly as he lay speechless, with no more strength than a year-old baby, and only a bewildered pain in his upturned, lack lustre eyes. One incident occurred during these last days of vengeane that struck a sharp pain to my heart, together with a sense of bitterest anger. I had gone up to the Villa somewhat early in the morning, and on crossing the lawn I saw a dark form stretched motion-less on one side of the paths that led directly up to the house. I went to examine it, and started back in horror—it was my dog Wyvis shot dead. His silky black be d and forepaws were dabbled in bloot, his honest brown eyes ere glazed with the film of his dying agenies. Sickened and infuriated at the right, I called to

Sickened and inturiated at the right, I called to a gardener who was trimming the shrubbery. "Who has done this?" I demanded.

The man looked pityingly at the poor bleeding remains, and said in a low voice, "It was Madama's order, signo. The dog

busher yesterday; we shot him at daybreak. I stooped to cares, the faithful animal's botv. and as I stroked the silky coat my eyes were

d.m with terrs.
"How did it happen?" I asked in smothered "Was your lady hurt?" accents. The gardener shrugged his shoulder and ighed.

"Ma /-no! But he tora the lace on fer dress with his breth and grazed her hand. It was little, but enough. He will bite no morepovera hestra l'

I gave the fellow five france.

"I liked the dog," I said briefly, "he was a faithful creature. Bury him decently under that tree," and I pointed to the giant cypres on the lawn, "and take this money for your trouble.'

He looked surprised but grateful, and promised to do my bidding. Once more surrow-fully caressing the fallen head of perhaps the truest friend I ever possessed, I strode hastily into the house, and met Nina coming out of her morning room, clad in one of her graceful trailing garments, in which soft lavender bues were blended like the shaded colors of late and early violets.

"So Wyvis has been shot?" I said abruptly.
She gave a slight shu ider.
"Oh, yes; is it not sad? But I was compelled to have it done. Yesterd y I went past within reach of his chain, and he sprang furi-usly at me for no reason at all. See!" And holding up her soft small hand she showed me three trifling marks in the delicate flesh. "I felt that you would be so unhappy if you thought I k pta dog that was at all dangerous, o I determined to get rid of him. It is always painful to have a favorite animal killed : but really Wyvis b-longed to my poor busband, and I think he has never been quite safe since his master's death, and now Giacomo is all "" "I see!" I said curtly, cutting her explana-

Within myself I th ught how much more sweet and valuable was the dog's life than hers. Brave Wyng-good Wyvis! He bar done his best-he had tried to te ar her dainty flesh ; his honest instincts had led him to attempt rough vengeauce on the woman he had felt was his master's fie. And he had met his fate, and died in the performance of duty. But I said no more on the subject. The dog's death was not alluded to again by

The dog's death was not alluded to again by either Nina or myself. He lay in his mossy grave under the cypress bughs—his memory untainted by any lie, and his fidelify en-brined in my heart as a thing good and gracious, far exceeding the self-interested friendship of so-called Christian humanity.

The days passed slowly on. To the revellers who chased the flying steps of Carnival with shouting and laughter, no doubt the hours were brief, baing to brimful of periment; but to me to me became known in Naples, she bring and languager, no doubt the hours were was an object of envy to all those of her who heard nothing save the necessared ticking of my own time-piece of Revenge, and who saw naught save its hands, that every second frew nearer to the last and futal figure of the dial, the very moments seemed long and laden w th weariness. I roamed the streets of the city aimlessly, feeling more like a deserted stranger than a well-known and envied noble-man, whose wealth made him the cynceure of all eyes. The riptous glee, the music, the col our that whirled and reeled through the great street of Toledo at this season bewildered and pained me. Though I knew

and was accustomed to the wild vagaries of carnivals, yet this year this seemed to be out of place, distracting, senseless, and all untamiliar.

Sometimes I escaped from the city tumult and wandered out to the cemetery. There I would stand, dreamly looking at the freshly turned to a above Guido Ferrari's grave. No stone marked the spot as yet, but it was close to the Roumani vault - not more than a couple of yards away from the iron grating that barred the entrance to that dim and fata' charn 1-touse. I had a drear faccing tion for the place, and more than once I went to the opening of that secret passage made by the brigands to ascertain if all was safe and undis turbed. Everything was as I had left it. Lav that the tingle of brushwood had become thicker, and weeds and brambles had spring up, making it less visible than before, and probibly rendering it more impassable. rtunate accident I had secured the key of the vault. I knew that for family burial-places of this kind there are always two keys-one left in charge of the ke-per of the cemetery, the other possessed by the person or

persons to whom the mausoleum belongs and

this other I managed to obtain. On one oc asion, being left for some time alone in my own library at the Villa, I re-membered that in an upper drawer of an old oaken escritoire that stood there, had always been a few keys belonging to the doors of cellars and rooms in the house. I looke t. and found them lying there as usual; they all had labels attached to them, signifying their use, and I turned them over impatiently, not find ing what I sought. I was about to give up the search, when I perceived a large, rusty key that had slipped to the back of the drawer; I pulled it out, and to my satisfaction it was labelled "Mausoleum." I immediately took possession of it, glad to have obtained so useful and necessary an im plement; I knew that I should soon need it. The cemetery was quite deserted at this festive season; no one visited it to lay wreaths of flowers or sacred mementoes on the last restingplaces of their friends. In the joys of the Car-nival who thinks of the dead? In my frequent walks there I was always alone; I might have opened my own vault and gone down into it without being observed, but I did not; I con-tented myself with occasionally trying the key n the lock and assuring myself that it worked

without difficulty. Returning from one of these excursions late on a mild afternoon towards the end of the week preceding my marriage, I bent my steps towards the Moio, where I saw a picturesque group of sailors and girls dancing one of those fantastic, graceful dances of the country, in which impassioned movement and expressive gesticulations are everything! Their steps were guided and accompanied by the sonorous twanging of a full toned-guitar and the tinkling beat of a tambourine. Their handsome, animated faces, their flashing eyes and laughing lips, their gay, many-colored costumes, the glitter of, beads on the brown necks of the maidens, the red caps, jauntily perched not," he said at last, laying his hand confident to the think b'sok curls of the fishermen, all tially on my, arm, "but there is a stout brig made up a picture full of light and life, thrown leaving here for Givita Veschia on Friday morning into strong relief against the pale grey, and amber tints of the February, sky and see; while "The day after Giovedi Grasso?" I queried,

Italian color. I watched the dance with a faint sense of pleasure—it was full of so much har-mony and delicacy of rhythm. The lad who mony and delicacy of rhythm. The lad who expect thrummed the guitar broke out new and then mise ye into song.—a song in dialect that fitted into the mise ye into its calyx. I could not distinguish all the exception words he sang, but the refrain was always the same, and he gave it in every possible inflection, and variety of tone, from grave to gay, from all years to path the country the country to path

' Che bella cosa è de morire acciso, Nnance a la porta de la nnamorata l' meaning literally-"How beautiful a thing to die, suddenly, slain at the door of one's be-

There was no sense in the thing, I thought half angrily,—it was a stupid sentiment alto-gether. Yet I could not help smiling at the ragged, bare-footed rascal who sang it; he seemed to feel such a gratification in repeating it, and he rolled his black eyes with love-loru intensity, and breathed forth sighs that s unded through his music with quite a touch as earnestness. Of course he was only following the tho manner of all Nepolitans, namely, acting his song; they all do it, and cannot help themselves. But this boyhad a peculiarly rogush way of pausing and crying forth a plaintive "Ah b fore he added "the hella cosa," etc., which gave; oint and piquincy to his absurd ditty. He was evidently brimful of mischief, -his expression betokened it; no doubt he was one of the most thorough little scamps that ever played at 'morra." but here was a charm about his handsome dirty face and unkempt hair, and I watched him amusedly glad to be distracted for a new minutes from the tired inner workings of my own unhappy thoughts. In time to come, so I mused, this very boy might learn to set his sing about the "beloved" to a sterner key, and might find it meet, not to be slain himself, but to slay her! Such a thing—in Naples—was more than probable. By and by the dance ceased, and I recognized in one of the breathceased, and I recognized in one of the breath-less, laughing sailors my old acquaintance Andrea Luzivna, with whom I had sailed to Palermo. The sight of him relieved me from a difficulty which had puzzled me for some days, and as soon as the little groups of men and women had partially dispered. I waked up to him and touched him on the shoulder. He started, looked round surprised, and did not appear to recognize me. I remembered that when he had seen me I had not crown a heard, reither had I s en me I had not grown a beard, reither had I

worn dark spectacles. I recalled my name to him; his face cleared and he smiled.

"Ah! buon giorno, Eccellenza!" he cred.

"A thousand pardons that I did not at first know you! Often have I thought of you! often have I heard your name—ah! what a name. Biok great generous—ah! what a name! Rich, great, generous!—ah! what a g'ad life! And on the point of marrying—ah, Dio! lave makes all the troubles go—in!" and taking his cigar from his mouth, he pulled and taking his cirnt from his mouth, he puffed Scandal herself sat meekly with closed a ring of pule smoke into the air and bughed lips in the presence of this stately and angust

I smiled and thanked him. I noticed he looked at me curiously.

'You think I have changed in appearance,

The Sicilian looked embarrassed.

The Sicilian looked embarrassed.

The hour we must all change," he answered lightly, evading my glance, "The days pass on,—each day takes a little bit of youth away with it. One grows old without knowing it!' I laughed.
"I see," I observed. "You think I have aged somewhat since you saw me."

A little, Eccellenza," he frankly confessed. "I nave suffered severe illness," I said quietly, "and my eyes are still weak, as you perceive," and I touched my glasses. "But I shall get stronger in time. Can you come with shall get stronger in time. Can you come with me for a few moments? I want your help in a matter of importance."

He nodded a ready ascent and followed me

CHAPTER XXXI.

We left the Molo, and paused at a retired street corner leading from the Chiaja.
"You remember Carnelo Neri?" I asked. Andrea shrugged his shoulders with an air

infinite commiseration,
"Ah, povero diavolo! Well do I remembe him. A bol I fellow and brave, with a heart in hun, too, if one did but know where to find it. And now he drage the chain. Well, well, no doubt it is what he deserves; bu: I say, and always will maintain, there are many worse men than Carmelo.

I briefly related how I had seen the captured brigand in the square at Palermo and had noken with him. "I mentioned you," I added, "and he bade me tell you Teresa had killed

Ah! that I well know, 'said the little captain, who had listened to me intently, and over whose mobile face flitted a shadow of tender pity, as he sighed. "Poverinetta! So fragile and small! To think she had the force to plungs the knife in her breast! As well ma-gue a little bird flying down to pierce itself on an uplified bryonet. Aye, aye! women will do strange things—and it is certain she loved

"You wou'd help hun to escape again if you could, no doubt?" I inquired with a half amile.

The ready wit of the Sicilian instantly as earted itself.

"Not I, Eccellenza," he replied, with an a of dignity and most virtuous honesty. "No, no, no now. The law is the law, and I, Andrea Luziani, am not one to break it. No, Carmelo must take his punishment; it is for life they sny—and as it seems, it is but just.
When the little Theresa was in the question, look you, what could I do? but now—let the saints that choose help Carmelo, for I will

not."
I laughed as I met the audacious fla-h of his eves; I knew, despite his protestations, that il Cormelo Neri ever did get clear of the galleys, would be an excellent thing for him Luizani's vessel chanced to be within reach. 'You have your brig the Laura still?"

asked him. Yes, Eccellenza, the Madonna be praised And she has been newly rigged and painted and she is as trig and trim a craft as you can meet with in all the wide blue waters of the

Mediterranean "
"Now, see you," I said, impressively, "I have a friend, a relative, who is in trouble; he wishes to get away from Naples quietly and in secret. Will you help him? You shall be paid whatever you think proper to demand."

The Sigilian looked puzzled. He puffed

meditatively at his organ and remained silent. "He is not pursued by the law," I continued noting his hesitation. "He is simply involved in a cruel difficulty brought upon him by his owa family-he seeks to escape from unjust

Andrea's brow cleared. "Oh, if that is the case, Eccellenza, I am a your service. But where does your friend do

I paused for a moment and considered.

"To Civita Vecchia," I said at last; "from that port he can obtain a ship to take him to his further destination." The captain's expressive face fell-he looked

very dubique.
"To Civita Vecchia is a long way, a very long way." he said regretfully; "and it is the bad season, and there are cross currents and contrary winds. With all the wish in the world to please you, Eccellenza, I dare not run the Laura'so far; but there is another means— And interrupting himself he considered awhile in silence: I waited patiently for him

to speak. Whether it would suit your friend I know

pleased. I were my dark glasses as usual, and not even Giacome could follow me with his peering, inquisitive gaze; for since the night he had been hurled so fiercely to the ground by Luke Fildes might love to depict on his canvas Cristi, and she is a swift sailer. I know her Guido's reckless and impatient hand the norm Cristi, and she is a swift sailer. I know her captain,—he is a good soul; but," and Andrea laughed lightly, "he is like the rest of us—he loves money. You do not count the francs,—no, they are nothing to you,—but we look

> exceptionally munificent sum for the passage required. Andrea's eyes glistened as the required. Andrea's eyes glistened

> "It is a little fortune!" he cried enthusiasti-cally. "Would that I could earn as much in twenty voyages! But one should not be churlish,—such luck cannot fall in all men's way "
> I smiled.

> And do you think, amico, I will suffer you to go unrewarded?" I said. And placing two twenty-franc pieces in his brown palm I added, "As you rightly said, francs are nothing to me. Arrange this little matter without difficulty, and you shall not be forrotten. You can call at my hotel to-morrow or the next day, when you have settled everything—here is the address,' I pencilled iton my card and gave it to him; "but remember, this is a secret matter, and I rely upon you to explain it as such to your friend who commands the brig going to Civita Vecchia. He must ask no questions of his passenger,the more silence the more discretion,—and when once he has landed him at his destination he will do well to straightway forget all about him. You understand?

Andrea nodded briskly. Si, si, signor. He has a bad memory as it

s-it shall grow worse at your command! Be lieve it?" I laughed, shook hands, and parted with the friendly little fellow, he returning to the Melo, and I slowly walking homeward by way of the Villa Reale. An open carriage coming swift'y towards me attracted my attention; as it drew nearer I recognised prancing steeds and the familiar liveries. fair woman clad in o ive velvets and Russian sables looked out smiling, and waved her hand. It was my wife,—my betrothed bride, and beside her sat the Duchess di Marina, the most irreproachable of matrons, famous for her piety not only in Naples but throughout Italy. So immonculate was she, that it was difficult to imagine her husband darin up-right, well-dressed caress that form, or venturing to kiss those prim lips, colder than the carven beads of her j-welled rosary. Yet there was a story about ner too—an old story that came from Padua of how a young and handsome nobleman had been found dead at her palace doors, stabbed to the heart. Perhaps — who knows? — he also might have thought—

"Che bella cosa è de morire accisso Nnanze a la porta de la nnamorota."

Some said the Duke nau annea, nothing could be proved, nothing was certain. The Duke was silent, so was his Duchess; and have less at meekly with closed Some said the Duke had killed him; but gaily. Then suddenly lifting his cap r m his couple, whose bearing towards each other in clustering black hair, he added, "All joy be with you, Eccellenza!" world. What went on behind the scenes no world. What went on behind the scenes no one could tell. I raised my hat with the profoundest deference as the carriage containing the two ladies dashed by; I knew not which was the cleverest hypocrite of the two, therefore I did equal honor to both. I was in meditative and retrospective mood, and when I reached the Toledo the distracting noises, the cries of the flower girls, and vendors of chestnuts and confetti, the nasal singing of the atreet-rhymers, the yells of punchinello, and the answering laughter of the populace, were all beyond my endurance. To gratify a sudden whim that seized me, I made my way into the lowers and dirtiest quarters of the city, and roamed through wretched courts and crowded alleys, trying to discover that one miserable street which until now I had always avoided even the thought of, where I had purchased the coral-fisher's clothes on the day of my return from the grave. I went in many wrong directions but at last I found it, and saw at a glance that the old rag-picker's shop was still there, in its former condition of heterogeneous filth and disorder. A man sat at the door smoking, but not the crabbed and bent figure I had before seen—this was a younger and stouter indi-vidual with a Jewish cast of countenance, and dark ferocious eyes. I approached him, and, seeing by my dress and manner that I was some person of consequence, he rose, drew his pipe from his mouth, and raised his greasy cap with

a respectful yet suspicious air.

"Are you the owner of this place?" I asked.

"What has become of the old man who use to live here?" He laughed shrugged his shoulders, and draw his pipe stem across his throat with a significant

gesture. 'So, signor !-with a sharp knife! . He had a good deal of blood, too, for so withered a body. To kill himself in that fashion was stupid: he spoils an Indian shawl that was on his bed, would not have thought he had so much

And the fellow put back his pipe in his mouth and smoked complacently. I heard in sickened silence.

"He was mad, I suppose?" I said at last. The long pipe was again withdrawn.
"Mad? Well, the people say so. I for one hink he was very reasonable—all except that matter of the shawl—he should have taken that iff his bed first. But he was wise enough to know that he was of no use to anybody—he did the best he could. Did you know him,

signor?"
"I gave him money once," I replied evasive ly; then taking out a few france I handed them to this evil-eyed, furtive-looking son of Israel, who received the gift with effusive gratitude. "Thank you for your information," I said ldly. "Goo! day."

coldly. "Good day."

"Good day to you, signor," he replied, resuming his seat and watching me curiously as I turned away I passed out of the wretched street feeling

faint and giddy. The end of the miserable rac dealer had been told to me briefly and brutally enough—yet somehow I was moved to a sense of regret and pity. Abjectly proof, half-crazy, and utterly friendless, he had been a brother of mine in the same bitterness and irrevocable sorrow. I wond-red with a half-shudder,—would my end be like his? When my vengeance was completed should I grow shrunken, and old, and mad, and one lurid day draw a sharp knife across my throat as a finish to my life's history? I walked more rapidly to shake off the morbid fancies that thus insidious ly crept in on my brain; and as before, the noise and glitter of the Toledo had been unbearable. so now I found it a relief and a distract ion. Two masquers bedizened in violet and gold whizzed past me like a flash, one of them yelling a stale jest concerning la inamorata—a jest I scarcely heard, and certainly had no hear or wit to reply to. A fair woman I knew eaned out of a gally-draped balcony and dropped a bunch of roses at my feet; out of courtesy I stooped to pick them up, and then raising my hat I saluted the dark-eyed donor. but a few paces on I gave them away to a razged child. Of all the flowers that bloom, they were, and still are, the most insupportable to me. What is it the English peet Swinburne 8:y8?-

"I shall never be friends again with roses!"

My wife wore them always: even on that night when I had seen her clasped in Guido's arms, a red rose on her breast had been crushed in that embrace—a rose whose withered leaves I still possess. In the forest solitude where I now dwell there are no roses: where I now dwell there are no roses; and I am glad! The trees are too high, the tangle of bramble and coarse brushwood too dense, pothing grows here but a few herbs and field flowers—weeds, unfit for wearing by fine ladies, yet to my taste infinitely sweeter than all the tenderly-tinted cups of fragrance, whose golors and olors are spoilt to me for ever. I the preparations were made, withing was left undone that could add to the spleddour of the poem. Well, you see this man Raphael, and if he world comes to ham who knows how to wait, I knew this, and I wants to get one like it up for me he can name his price."

The slow-revolving wheel of Time brought me to the day before my strange wedding, the eve of my re-marriage with my own wife! All the preparations were made, withing was left John; what are you writing? Husband A undone that could add to the spleddour of the

memory, and—I strive always to forget!
I reached my hotel that evening to find that I was an hour late for dinner, an unusual cirdisquietude, as was exident from the re-lieved expression of his face when I entered. For some days the honest fellow had walched me with anxiety; my abstracted moods, the long solitary walks I was in the habit of taking, to the sold. Now, if it please you I will make him a certain offer of passage money, as large as you shall choose, also I will tell him when to expect his one passenger, and I can almost promise you that he will not say no!"

This proposal fitted in so excellently with my plans that I accepted it, and at once named an 'to observe his usual discretion and tact, and aventically munificent my for the passage.

to observe his usual discretion and tact, and refrain from asking questions. On this particular occasion I dined very hastily, for I had promised to join my wile and two of her lady friends at the theatre-that night. When I arrived there she was already seated in her box, looking radiantly beautiful. She was attired in some soft, sheeny, clinging prim-rose stuff, and the brigand's jewels I had given her through Guido's hands flashed brill antly on her uncovered neck and arms. She greeted me with her usual childlike enthusiasm as I entered, bearing the customary off-ring-a cost ly bouquet, set in a holder of mother-of-pearl studded with turquoise, for her acceptance. I

bowed to her lady friends, both of whom I knew, and then stood beside her watching the stage. The concdictta played there was the airiest triff,—it turned on the old wornwas the airiest till's,—it turned on the old willing out story,—a young wife, an aged, doting husband, and a lover whose principles were, of course, of the "noblest" type. The husband was fooled (naturally), and the chief amusement of the piece appeared to consist in his being shut out of his own house in dressing gown and slippers during a pelting storm of gown and slippers during a pelting storm specified "pure") enjoyed a luxurious supper with her highly moral and virtuous admirer. My wife laughed delightedly at the poor jokes and the stale epigrams, and specially applicated the actress who successfully supported the chief rôle. This actress, by the way, was a saucy, brazen-faced jade, who had a trick of heaving her ample b som tumultuously when-ever she hissed out the words, accursed, vilain-ous o'd monster, at her discomfitted husband, which had an immense effect on the audience an audience which entirely sympathized with her, though she was most indubitably in the wrong. I watched Nina in some derision as she nodded her fair head, and beat time to the music with her painted fan. I bent over he.
"The play pleases you?" I asked in a low

tone.
"Yes, indeed!" she answered, with a laugh ing light in her eyes. "The husband is so droll! It is all very amusing."

"The husband is always droll!" I remarked, niling coldly. "It is not a temptation to smiling coldly. "It is not a temptation to marry, when one knows that as a husband one must always look ridiculous."

She glanced up at me.
"Cesare! You surely are not vexed? Of course it is only in plays that it happens so!'
"Plays, cara mia, are often nothing but the
reflex of real life," I said. "But let us hope there are exceptions, and that all husbands are

She smiled expressively and weetly, toyed with the flowers I had given her, and turned herejes again to the stage. I said no more and was a som-what moody companion for the rest of the evening. As we all left the theatre one of the ladies who had accompanied Nina said lightly,
"You seem dall and out of spirits, Conte?"

I forced a smile. "Not I, signora! Surely you do not find me guilty of such urgalian'ry? Were I dull in your company I should prove myself the most

ingratefol of my sex."
She sighed somewhat impatiently. She was very young and very lovely, and, as far as I knew, innecent, and of a more thoughtful and

puetical temperament than most women "That is the mere language of compliment." che said, looking straightly at me with her clear candid eyes. "You are a true courtier! Yet often I think your courtesy is reluctant,"

I looked at her in some surprise.

"Reluctant? Signora, pardon me if I do not

understand!"
"I mean," she continued, still regarding me steadily, though a faint blush warmed the clear pallor of her delicate complexion, "that you do not really like us women; you say pretty things to us, and you try to be amiable in our company, but you are in truth averse to our ways-you are sceptical-you think we are all hypocrites."
I laughed a little coldly.

Really, signors, your words place me in a very awkward position. Were I to tell you my

real sentiments-She interrupted me with a touch of her fan

on my arm and suiled gravely.

"You would say, Yes, you are right, signora. I never see one of your sex without supports. I never see one of your sex without suspecting treachery.' Ah, signor Conte, we women are indeed full of faults, but nothing can blind our unsinct!" She paused, and her brilliant eyes softened as she added gently; I pray your marriage may be a very happy

I was silent. I was not even courteous enough to thank her for the wish. I was half angered that this girl should have been able to prove

In thoughts so quickly and unerringly. Was I so bad an actor after all? I glanced down at her as she leaned lightly on my arm.

"Marriage is a mere comedicta," I said abruptly and harally. "We have seen it acted to-night. In a few days I shall play the part of the chief buffcome in other words. of the chief buffoon-in other words, the hus

And I laughed. My young companion look ed startled, almost fr ghtene 1, and over her fair face there flitted an expression of some thing like aversion. I did not care, -why

should 1?—and there was, no tune for more words between us, for we had reached the outer vertibule of the theatre. My wife's carriage was drawn up at the entrance; -my wife herself was stepping into it. I assisted her, and also her two friends, and then stood with nacovered head at the door wishing them all the "felicussima notte." None put her tiny jewelled hand through the carriage window,—I stooped and kissed it lightly. Drawing it back quickly, she selected a white gordenia troub her housest and selected

a white gardenia from her bouquet and gave it to me with a bewitching smile. Then the glittering equipage dashed away with a whirl and clatter of practing hoofs and rapid wheels, and I stood alone under the wide portico of the theare, —alone, amid the pressing through of the people who were still coming out of the house,—holding the alrongly scented gardenia in my hand as vaguely as a fevered

man who finds a strange flower in one of his s ck dreams. After a minute or two I suddenly recollected myself, and throwing the blossom on the ground, I crushed it savagely beneath my heel, the penetrating odour rose from its slain petals as hough a vessel of incense had been emptied at my feet. There was a nauseating influence in it; where had I inhaled that subtle perfume last? I remembered, Guido Ferrari ba one of those flowers in his coat at my banquet, it had been still in his button-hole when I killed

I strode onward and homeward; the streets vere full of mirth and music, but I headed none of it. I telt, rather than saw, the quiet sky bending above me dotted with its countless bending above me doubte with its countries millions of luminous worlds; I was faintly conscious of the soft plash of murmuring waves mingling with the dulcet chords of deftly played mandolines echoing from somewhere do wn by the shore; but my soul was, as it were, benumbed,—my mind, always on the alert, was for once utterly tired out,—my very limbs sched, and when I at last flung myself on my bed, exhausted, my eyes closed instantly, and I stept the heavy, motionless sleep of a man weary unto death.

"Tout le monde vient à celui qui sait at-

tendre." So wrote the great Napoleon. The virtue of the aphorism consists in the little words qui sait. All the world comes to ham who knows how to wait, I knew this, and I

evil? True enough, but their perfume awakens occasion. For though the nupt all caremony was to be somewhat quiet and private in char acter, and the marriage breakfast was to include only a few of our more intimate acquaint. ance, the proceedings were by no means to ter-minate tamely. The remande of these remark. minate tamely. The romance of these remarkable esponsals was not to find its conclusion in pathos. No; the bloom and aroma of the intresting event were to be enjoyed in the evening, when a grand supper and ball, given by me, the happy and much-to-be-envied bridegroom, was to take place in the hotel which I had made my residence for so long. No expense was spared for this, the last entertainment offered by me in my brilliant career as the successful Count Cesare Oliva. After it, the dark curtain would fall on the played-out drama, never to rizè again.

Everything that art, taste and r yal luxury could suggest was included in the arrangements for this, brilliant ball, to which one hundred and fitty guests had been invited, not one of whom had refused to attend.

whom had refused to attend.

And now—now, the afternoon of this, the last day of my self imposed probation—t sat alone with my fair wife in the drawing room of the Villa Romani, conversing lightly on various subjects connected with the festivities of the coming morrow. The long windows were open—the warm spring sunlight lay like a filmy veil of woven gold on the tender green of the young grass, birds sarg for joy and flitted from branch to branch, now poising hoveringly above thir nests, now soaring with all the luxury of pernests, now soaring with all the luxury of per-fect liberty into the high heaven of cloudless blue—the great creamy buds of the magnolia looked ready to burst into wide and splendid flower between their larg, darkly. shining leaves, the odour of violets and primroses floated on every delicious late the of air, and round the wide veraudsh the clumbing white china 10ses had already unfurled their bilmy wind. It was spring in Southern Italy spring in the land where, above all other lands, spring is lowly—sudden and brilliant in its beauty as might be the smile of a happy ange'. Gran Dio!-talk of angels! Had I not saucy, brazen-faced jade, who had a trick of flashing her black eyes, to sing her head, and heaving her ample b som tumultuously whenever she hissed out the words, accursed, vilainever she his words are not accurately she had a were she his words. those which it was my product privilege of page upon without rebuke—dark eyes, rippling golden hair, a dazzling and perfect face, a form to tempt the virtue of a Galshad, and lips that an emperor might long to touch,—in vain? Well, no !-not altogether in vain; if his Imperial Majesty could offer a bribe large enough, let us say a diamond the size of a pigeon's egg, the might possibly purchase one, may !- perhaps two kisses from that secucive red mouth, sweeterthautheripest strawberry. I glanced at her furtively from time to tune when she was not aware of my gaze; and glad was I of the sheltering protection of the dark glasses I wore, for I knew and felt that there was a terrible look in my eyes-the look of a helf-famished tiger ready to spring on some long-desired piece of prey. She herself was exceptionally bright and cheerful; with her riante fratases and agile movements, she reminded me of some tropical bird of gorgeous plumage swaying to and fro on or to go goods frittings swam ing want from a branch of equally gorgeous bloss m.
"You are like a princein a fairy-t-le, Cesare," she said with a little delighted laugh; "every-

thin, you do is superbly done! How pleasant it is to be so rich,—there is nothing better in all the world."
"Except love!" I returned, with a grim at

tempt to be contimental.

Her large eyes softened like the pleading

eyes of a tam-fawn.

"Ah, yes!" and she smiled with expressive tend-rness, "except love. But wh-n one has both love and wealth, what a paradise life can

"So great a paradise," I assented, "that it is hardly worth while trying to get into heaven at all! Will you make earth a heaven for me, Nina mia? or will you only love me as much, or as little,—as you loved your late husband?"
She shrugged her shoulders and pouted like

a spoil child "Why are you so fond of talking about my late husband, Cesare?" she asked peevishly; "I sm so tired of his name! Besides, one does not always care to be reminded of dead people-and he died so horribly too! I have often told you that I did not love him at all. I liked him a little, and I was quite ill when that dresdful monk, who looked like a ghost himself, came and told me he was dead. Fancy hearing such a piece of news suddenly, while I was actually at uncheon with Gui-Signor Ferrari! We were both shocked, of course, but I did not break my heart over it. Now, I really do love you—"

I drew nearer to her on the couch where she and put one arm round ber. "You really do?" I a ked in a half incredu-lous tone; "you are quite sure?"

She laughed, and nestled her head on my shonder.

I am quite sure How many times have you asked me that a surd questi n? What can I say, what can I do, -to make you believe

e ?"
"Nothing," I answered, and answered truly,
"Nothing and answered truly, for certainly nothing she could say or do would make me believe her for a moment. But how do you love me for myself or for my wealth " She raised her head with a proud, graceful

"For yourself, of course! Do you think mere wealth could ever win my affection ? No, Cesare! I love you for your own take, -- your own merits have made you dear to me."

I smiled bitterly. She did not see the smile.

I slowly caresse her silky hair.

" For that sweet answer, carisama mia, you shall have your reward. ne a fairy prince just now,—perhans merit that title more than you know. You remember the jowels I sent you before we ever met ?"

"Remember them !" she exclaimed. "They are my choicest ornaments. Such a parure is fit for an empress."

"And an empress of beauty wears them!" I said lightly. "But they are mere trifles compared to other gens which I possess, and which I intend to offer for your acceptance." (To be continued)

BOOKS vs. EXPERIENCE. Books are useful to add to our knowledge, but practical experience teaches us that the best

remedy for the diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Blood is easily to be had and is called B. P. B. Wife (who has had her photograph taken):

I think the expression about the mouth, John, is too firm." Husband: "A trifle, perhaps, but it was probably an effort for you to keep it shut, my dear."

WELL SPOKEN OF.

"I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil very highly, it cured me of rheumatism 'n my fingers when I could not bend them." Ida Plank, Strathory, Ont. A medicine for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

"Why do you think your mother is a spiritualist?" inquired a Stockton schoolboy of his class-mate in front of the schoolhouse, after an animated theological discussion. Because I have good reasons for thinking so. She gave me a terrible rapping last night."

ANOTHER ITEM.

Mrs. J. Thompson, of Elms. Oct., writes that she suffered from general weakness and was so reduced that at times she became almost unconscious. Three bottles of Burd.ck Blood Bitters completely cured her, and she now recommends B. B. B. to her friends and neighbors. ...

Mr. Porcine (of Chicago)-" That's a fine picture, mister." Picture Daaler-"Yes, sir, it's a Raphael." Mr. Porcine-" How much might it be worth?" Picture Dealer-"It is already sold, sir." Mr. Porcine-"Sold? Well, you see this man Raphael, and if he

[WRITLEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

A CHARMING BOOK.

Contrasts-Ramona ss a Work of To-day-The Senera-The Senora's Son-American Spointion - The Senera's House-Father Salvierderra-"Aunt Ri" -Bamona Herself.

CONTRASTS.

Do you, dear reader, delight in contraste. On a white afternoon like this one do you, if "in populous city pent," turn away from windows that show on'y the air thick with descending flakes that pile higher and higher on the snow-covered sill outside, and yet more imper. ceptibly in the almost deserted streets below, and do you draw closer to the cheery fire, that "companionable triend," and seek in portfolio or traveller's volume some contrasting scene to that without? A wintry landscape, though reviving as a breath of coel air, when summer heats the blood, would surely now be out of place. So would a rune of Norseland, or a

expressibly dreary to those who lead an in-door

It is, therefore, those only whom duty, necessity or disinclination debar from the rollicking pleasures of the season outside that I havite to look with me over a back known to a world of readers, yet, like the great globe itself, familiar to but a few. We have but to open the volume. however, at any page and we are instantly transported from the midst of blinding snowstorm and wintry winds to the home of imagin-ative poetry and beauty, the "Land of the

"RAMONA," AS A WORK OF TO-DAY.

A story of to-day-and yet not imbued with the spirit of the dream—a dream—a fantasy of the past—a prophecy of the future—such is the masterpiece of one woman's genius that has lit up a remote little spot in Southern California with just such artistic skill as Charlotte Brontee's when she painted the purple splenders of the bl-ak North England moors. Ramona is not an ordinary novel written for a thought-weary generation. It is much more. It is the creation of a poet-mind.

been written, would have made a romance to grow hot and cold over; sixty years of the best of old Spain and the wildest of New Spain. Bay of Bis ay, Gulf of Mexico, Pacific Ocean,—the waves of them all had tossed destinies for the Senora. The Holy Catholic Church had its arms round her from first to last; and that it was that had brought her safe through, she would have said, if she has ever said anything about herself, which she never did,—one of her many wisdoms. So quiet, so reserved, so rentle an exterior never was known to veil such an imperious and passionate nature, brimful of storm, always passing through stress; never thwarted, except at peril of those who did it alored and hated by turns, and each at the hottest. A tremendons force whenever she appeared was the Senora Moreno, but no stranger would suspect it to see her gliding about in her scanty black gown, with her tosary hauging to her side, her soft dark eyes cost down, and an expression of mingled melancholy and devotion on her face.

There is also mentioned as characteristic "a curious hesitancy in her speech. * It made her often appear as if she did not know her own mind: at which people sometimes took heart: when, if they had only known the truth, they would have known that the speech hesitated solely because the senora knew her mind so except the senoral knew her mind so expect the senoral knew her mind so actly that she was finding it hard to make the words convey it as she desired, or in a way to A difficult character to paint and still more

difficult to sustain throughout, but both are The senora is shown as somewhat of a diplo-

natist—working her own will apparently through the untrammelled agency of others.

"To attain one's en's in this way is a consummate triumph of art. Never to appear as a factor in the situation; to be able to wield other men as instruments, with the same direct and implicit response to will that one gets from a hand or a foot, -this is to trumph indeed: to be as nearly controller and conqueror of Fates

as fate permits. After referring to men who have attained power by such means, we are told :-It is to be questioned whether even in these notable instances there has ever been so marvellous a campleteness of success as is sometimes seen in the case of a woman in whom the nower is an instine and not an attainment; a passion

rather than a purpose. Between the two results, between the two processes, there is just that difference which is always to be seen between the stroke of talent and the stroke of The Senora seems to have had ample exercise

for her love of ruling in her own by usebold, as right in the opening chapter an instance of in-subordination on the part of her head-shepherd is recorded. He was vanguished, however, as everybody else, by her gentle firmness.

THE SENORA'S SON.

Senor Felipe is the most colorless character in the story. Brave, tender, loving, his very loyalty to his adoring but exacting mother weakens him fatally in the readers' estimation. As long as he obeyed her and exercised no will of his own she thought him fit for a kingdom.
Strange to say this son of a Mexican father and a Spanish mother with whatever was best of the two races in him, "was not fit for a kingdom at all. But so far as mere physical beauty goes there never was a king born whose beauty goes there never was a ring form whose face, statue and bearing would set off a crown or a throne or any of the things of which the outside of royalty is made up, better than would Felipe Microno's." When Felipe, on the gold argument. some state occasion, put on the gold-wrought velvet mantle, gayly embroidered snort breeches isstened at the knee with red ribbons, and gold and silver-trimmed sombrero which his father had worn twenty-five years before," he resembled his father so much that the Senora fainted, on which he would fain have put them off.

"Mother, mother mia," cried Felips, "I will not wear them if it makes you feel like this. Let me take them off. I will not go to their cursed parade;" and he sprang to his feet and begin with trembling fingers to unbuckle

But this the Senora would not allow. . "Wear "she cried, with gathering fire in her and her eyes dry of tears—" wear them, and let the American hounds are what a Mexican officer and gentleman looked like before they had set their base usurping feet on our

This hatred of the Americans who were coming in "to spoil the land," was scarcely to be

The people of the United States have never n the least realized that the taking possession of California was not only a conquering of Cali-ornia, but a conquering of Mexico as well.

Provinces passed back and forth in that way. nelpless in the hands of great powers, have all the ignominy and humiliation of defeat, with none of the dignities or compensations of the

her rich domain. It gave ber unspeakable satisfaction when the commissioners, laying out a road down the tumble of chairs to the trible of chairs to the trible of the commissioners, laying out a road down the tumble of chairs to the trible of the commissioners, laying out a road down the tumble of chairs to the tumble of tumble of the tumble of tumble of tumble of tumble of the tumble of tumble of

their travel be where it belongs-behind our

What hurt the Senora even more than her own losses were those sustained by the Missions. The Franciscan Fathers in charge of these had been fathers indeed to the peor and improvident Indians, employing them on the great Mission farms, and punctually dis-tributing every month among these working hands thousands of gold dollars as payment for their labor.

The Americans took the land, drove the Fathers out, took their possessions, took from the Indians their homes and whatever else they could, and scattered them far and wide. The fall of Temecula, an Indian village, is most graphically described.

THE SENORA'S HOUSE.

That the Senora's house was a representative if not effect a cure, try Green's August ne of its kind, may be seen from the descrip- Flower; it cost but a trifle and thousands one of its kind, may be seen from the description:—"The house was of adobe, low, with a wide verands on the three sides of the inner court, and a at Il broader one across the entire front which looked to the south. These verandas especially those on the inner court, were sup especially those on the inner court, were supplementary rooms to the house. The greater part of the family life west on in them. Nobody stayed inside the walls, except when it was necessary. All the kitchen work, except the actual cooking, was done here, in front of the kitchen doors and windows. Babes slept, were washed, sat in the dirt, and always a stay of the court of the cooking. played on the verandah. The women said their prayers took their naps and wove their lace tourist-sketch of Siberia. In winter it is there. Old Juanita shelled her beans there, pleasant to dream of summer, just as the voice and threw the pode on the tile floor, till towards night they were sometime to the floor, till towards of youth sounds sweet in the ear of age.

And although winter in our northern climate may be made very enjoyable to those who take there, trained their dogs there; there the young the laws and the law may be made very enjoyable to those who take a third, which ran the old dozed; the benches an active part in out-deer sports, it is often in which ran the entre length of the walls were worn into hellows, and shene like satin; the tiled floors also were broken and sunk in places, making little wells which filled up in times of hard rains, and were then an invaluable addition to the children's resources for amusement, and also to the comfort of the dogs, cats and fowls, who picked about among them taking sips from each.

The arched veranda along the front was a de-

lightsome place. It must have been eighty feet long, at least, for the doors of five large rooms long, at least, for the doors of five larke rooms opened on it. The two westernmost rooms had been added on and made four steps higher than the others, which gave to that end of the veranda the look of a balcony or loggia. Here the sentra kept her flowers; great red water jars, hand-made by the Indians of San Luis Obispo Mission, stood in close rows against the walls, and in them were always growing fine geraniums, carnations and yellow-flowered

Besides the geraniums and carnations and musk in the red jars, there were many sorts of climbing vines; some came from the ground and twining around the piliars of the veranda It is the creation of a poet-mind.

THE SENORA.

As we read, the various characters pass before us in vivid reality. The Senora Moren., a very prominent character from first to last is thus described:

"Her life, the mere surface of it, if it had been written, would have mide a romance to been written, would have mide a romance to the veranda, or set on shelves against the walls. These bowls were of grey some, to llowed and polished, shining smooth inside and out. They also had been made by the Indians, nobody knew how many ages ago, scooped and polished by the patient creatures with only stones for tools.

Among these vines, singing from morning till night, hung the Senora's canaries and finches, halt a dozen of each, all of different generations

Rate of the Senora.

Between the veranda and the river meadows out or which it looked all was garden, orange grove and almond orchard.

On either hand stretched away other orchards, penci. apricot, pear, apple. pomegranate, and beyond these vineyards. Nothing was to be seen out verdure or bloom, or fruit, at what-ever time of year you sat in the Senora's south

FATHER SAL TERDERRA.

Father Salvierderra, or the Padre as ne was affectionately called by his flock, is most faithfully portrayed. His meeting with Romona, "the blessed child," as he always called her in the wild mustard thicket, is a delightful bit of minima. The Senora's devotion to him And likewise for Poetry and Prose;

The Parrot the Pigeon that flies in the air, word-painting. The Senora's devotion to him and to his order, dwelt on as proofs of "the inalienable staunchness of her nature."

And likewise for Poetry and Prose;
The Parrot, the Pigeon that flies in the air,
The Pig with a ring in his nose;

"AUNT RI."

This shrewd, kindly Tennessee woman, whose homely wit relieves the tragic part of the story, is drawn to the life. She saves Ramon a twice from death, once by coming to her rescue in a poor, sick man or woman. Nothing like them from death, once by coming to her rescue in a terrific storm; then by curing her of a fever, with wild wormwood, an Indian remedy, also, it seems. When looking at the pines on the ascent to San Jacinto mountain she noticed that "the hork had been hidded from root to ton as "the hork had been hidde "the bark had been iddled from root to top as by myriads of bull- holes. In each hole there had been cunningly stored away an acorn-the

woodpeckers' grade iss."
"Look at that baow!" exclaimed the observant Aunt Ri, "an' ther's folks that sez that dund critters ain't got brains. They ain't neways dumb to each other, I notice, an' we an dumb ourselves when we air ketched with furriness. I allow I'm next thing to dumb myself with this haar Mexican I'm er travellin

In the mountain cabin where she nurses Ramona back to him, and when Felipe kneels to say the Rosay before the picture of the Madonna, and the Indians, crowding the doorway, join in with devotion, Aunt Ri's consternation at the sight is ludicrous.
"For a moment Aunt Ri looked at the kneel-

ing figures with contempt. "Oh Lawd!" she thought, "the pore heather, prayin ter a picter?" Then a sudden revulsion serzed ber. I allow I aint givine ter be the unly one out er the hull number thet don't seem ter hev nothin ter pray ter. I allow I jine in prayer, tew, but I shant say mane ter no picter!" And Aunt Ri fell on her knees; and when a young Indian woman by her side slipped a Rossry into ber hand, Annt Ri did not repulse it, but bid it in the folds of her gown till the prayers were done. It was a moment and a lesson Aunt Ri never forgot.

RAMOVA HERSELF.

The character of Ramona herselt, her simple goodness, her sincere devotion to the ideals taught by the good Padre in her youth, her identifying kerself with an oppressed race, the innocent love-scenes between her Indian lover and herself; these ere all best told in the story itself and could to: well be understood apart from it.

MARIANA.

FACIS WORTH KNOWING.

In all diseases of the masal mucous membrane the row y used must be nonirritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, anufls, powders, syring, astringents, or any similar application, because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who have for years horne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict, testify te radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

Visitor (at prison)-"I suppose the convicts are deprived of their valuables when they arrive?" Warder—"Yes; but even the poorest of them have a watch and chain,"

DEPEND UPON IT.

Accidents will happen despite all care, and painful injuries, suon a Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, result. Every family should there-fore keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand, it is the greatest family remedy for all Pains, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, Cropp and Whooping Cough, yield quickly to this excellent remedy.

"Little Nell-"Mamma, my doll's broke ansaction."

Titles given by Mexican governors were distanced. "Mamma—"You careless child, how did that happen?" "She's broke her lowed. Thus was the Senora robbed of much head her own self; the tumbled off the large description." chair." "Now, see here, Nell, dolls can t tumble off chairs themselves." "Why, yes,

WHAT AMITO DO ! SE The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bllions man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue

will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all avente. The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrholds or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or fistulence and tenderness in the pit of the atomach. To correct all this,

Young man-"I love your daughter, sir, devotedly. May I hope for a blessing from you?" Old man—"Have you spoten to my daughter upon the subject?" Young man—"Yes, and she refusad me." Old man—"Well, deen't that settle it?" Young man -" No. sir. You forget that I am a life insurance agent, and never take no for an answer."

attest its officacy.

WELL WORTH TRYING.

A medicine which has stood the test of time for many years and always given the best satisfaction as has Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is cer-tainly well worth trying for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles, for which it is so highly recommended.

Jones asked his wife, "Why is a husband ke dough?" He expected she would give it up, and he was going to tell her that it was hecause a woman needs him; but she said because he was hard to get off her hands.

ONE GOOD POINT

Out of the many possessed by Burdock Blood Bitters is that it may be taken at all seasons of the year, and by either young or old. In this way three busy B's are always at work and doing good.

Brown-" Do you know how long Robinson has been keeping house?" Smith-"No; out it must be a good many years. I took dinner with him the other day and he carved a duck without spilling it on the floor."

INK FOR TEN CENTS A QUART. Everybody uses ink. Everybody ought to nake ink from Diamond Dyes. One package makes a quart of the best black or colored ick. Ten cents a package. The best dyes for all uses.

"Well, old fellow, its all settled. I am going to be married in two months. You will be one of the witnesses, I hope. Count upon me. I never desert a frien : io misfortune.'

WHAT WOMEN OUGHT TO DO. The most important thing is to look after her health. For her special weaknesses, Paine's Celery Compound is the best remedy. builds up her general health, moves dehility, and so keeps her young with her children.

"Did you know a mule was a mighty in-"No." "Well, he is." "How do you make that out?" "Look at the amount of brayin' work he does."

For Paper and Pen, for Printer and Press, For Physic, and People who sell it;

"How handsome she is-a perfect Hebe," remarked Mrs. Cunso to Mrs. Fangle, refer ring to a debutante. "Hebe!" replied Mrs. Fangle. "I don't think that is her name. I was introduced to her awhile ago, and it seems to me it was Pollitt, or something of

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID S. W. GRAYBILL.

S. W. Graybill, wholesale cigar dealer of this city, at a late drawing of The Louisiana State Louery, drew one-tenth of the second capital prize of \$100,000, amounting to \$10,000. He received the money on Monday last through the First National Bank of Columbia. He has been a resident of this city f r a few years only, and came here from Bareville.—Lancaster (Pa.) Intellwencer.

"Maria, I wish you were a native of France," swid Smythe, as he relled home at 1 a.m. "I'd like to know why!" "Because I don't know a word of French."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the f rmula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchets, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Netvous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fallows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 9-13eow

A man in Buffalo certifies in a medical advertisement that he coughed continually for twenty-eight years. A man who will keep a cough working away like that without a vacation is mean enough to certify that one dose of somebody's lard oil gave him permanent

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do

Gus (who has been making an evening call)

tually had a chill. THE SORT OF BLOOD from which the constitu-

ents of vigorous bone, brain and muscle are derived is not manufactured by a stomach which is bilious or weak. Uninterrupted, thorough digestion may be insured, the secretive activity of the liver restored, and the sys-tem efficiently nourished by the aid of North-rop & Lyman's Vegetable D. scovery and Dyspep-It is the greatest blood purifier ever introduced into Canada.

A Preston lover, who addressed a love scented letter to the object of his affection, asking the young lady to become his partner

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, Odlonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

CLASS D.

THE TENTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 21st of MARCH, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M. Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

\$1.00 PER TICKET.

25 cents PER TICKET.

Posr on Monday and Perk of drawing. Cut it James street, Montreal, TICKETS. THE J 12 th r Tickets appears i every week, except . E. Lefebvre, No. 1 Order for WINKSS e ORDER REMARKS,—This form of O a turday of each week, and TRUS W is and enclose it with money address a nada. Street

IN MEMORY OF OBERT EMMET. PROPOSED STATUE ON THE PLACE OF EXECU-TION.

per

DUBLIN, March 4 -A meeting was held here to-day in commemoration of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot. Mr. Davitt presided, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan made an address. In the course of his remarks Mr. Sullivan said he hoped that a statue of Emmet would be erected on the epot where he was executed. Irishmen, he said, were neither afraid nor ashamed to vindicate Emmet's action. Although they now a lopted different means, they were actuated by the same spirit that actuated Emmet.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3:-- The following cablegram was sent this morning ;

Vigil of the anniversary of Emmet the martyr. Dr. Joseph Kenny, M.P., House of Commons,

London: In momorium of the man who got hurt for ireland I transmit you £5,000 for the men who are getting hurt for Ireland. CHARLES O'REILLY, [Signed]

> Treasurer. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

WOMAN FAILS IN HER ATTEMPT TO DO AWAY WITH HERSELF.

ST. CATHARINES, Out., March 3.-On Friday Mr. Robertson, who resides near Decew Falls, on coming home found his wife absent and on the table discovered a note addressed to himself and in his wife's handwriting, in which it was stated that she was tired of life and intended to destrey herself. The letter further stated that her body would be found below the On search being instituted the woman was discovered by Mr. Morningstar, owner of the mill at the brink of the fails. It was thought the woman was dead, as she had thrown herself from th I cokeut place at the mill over the precipice of the falls, fifty five feet below. The contunsion of her fall made adent in the ice of over four inches where she fell, the ice being somewhat soft from the haw. After falling on the ice she rolled over to the brink of a deep hole in the ice, where the water is about twenty feet deep and forms a sort of mailstrom from the fall of the large body of water from above. Had she fallen into this hole she would have been drowned. As it is she escaped with a few serious bruises and perhaps a broken rib or two, but beyond this she does not seem to have suffered any dangerous injury. She was get up with a great deal of difficulty, for the place is clarest inaccessit le. It is supposed the unfortunate woman was laboring under temporary de-mentia at the time of committing the rash

INVADING U. S. TERRITORY, AN OUTRAGE BY MEXICAN SOLDIERS. LEVISTON, Tex., March 3 -An Eigle Page, Tex., special says :—"This city, yesterday, was the scene of the most unwarranted outrage that has ever been committed upon citizens of the United States by solliers of a foreign country with which this R public is at peace. About 11 a.m. Cipt. Nuncees, commander of the soldiers in Piedras Negras, came to this city and saked permission for four of his men on horseback to cross to look at some bouses. Permission was granted. A lientenant and three soldiers then come over in the ferryboat, and, after talking to Capt. Munos, started towards Francko's brickyard, where a Mexican, who had deserted, was at work. The deserter raw them coming and concealed himself. He was discovered by the What a very cold and distant girl Miss soldiers, who dragged him out and beat Waldo is, Jack. When I have her good him furiously. Deputy Sheriff White came night she only gave me three fingers. I ac up and commanded them to desist. up and commanded them to desist. They, in reply, draw pistols and threat-ened to shoot him. He ran down to Sheriff Cooke for assistance. The Mexicans then left the deserter; apparently dead, mounted horses and started rapidly for the Before they reached it they encountered White again followed by Edward and William Riper and Sheriff Cooke, a furious fusilade took place, White was shot through the arm and fell from his horse. The Mexicans made every effort to reach the other side before Van Riper and Cooke could catch them, and the lieutenant who was riding ahead on s

Hed on the American bank. The dismount. od sollier plunged into the river afoot, and was shot through the head and killed by Eiward Von Riper, when about half way across. Of the other two, one a corporal. was wounded by a rifle shot in the side and

YDDKE22

died roon after reaching the American shore, The lieutenant had a flesh wound in the face. The people of both Piedras Negras and Engle Pass are indignant at this outrage upon international friendship, and demand of the Severement protection and retaliation. The civil authorities claim to be entirely innocent of the natter, and think it most probably a scheme gotten up entirely by Capt. Muros and his lentenants.

The Mexican whom these soldiers tried to kidnap is seriously injured, but will probably recover.

United States Consul Allen has telegraphed an account of the affair to the Secretary of State at Washington.

THE ESTIMATES

LAID ON THE TABLE BY THE FINANCE MINISTER OTTAWA, Ont., March 1.—The Finance Aligneter laid on the table the estimates for the year ending June, 1889. They are as follows, showing increase and decrease as compared with God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

last year :-Ecrylec. In-crease. Public debt (including Stroking Fund).....\$11,875,381 Ch. of management... 185,018 Cityl Government.... 1,304,524 \$203,302 Admin. of Justice.... Police Penitentiaries..... 8,233 Arts, Agrl., etc..... annuation..... 21,419 32,583 336,391 326,500 Railways and Canals 72,536 273,850 1,755,350 735,140 847,473 39,650 207,000 \$86,360 61,250 10,200 Scientific Institutions.
Marino Hospitals and
sick and cistressed
seamen.
Steamboat Insport on.
Fish res. 25,000 375,500 8,500 Supt of Laurance... Subsidies to Pro-200 4,188,454 19,113 5,000 6,903 70,000 1,905,702 15,000 15,848 tons.

Fxcise.
Culling Timber.....
Weights and Measurs and Gas.
Insection of saples.
Adulteration of Food.
Minor Revenues. 854,430 351,627 51,900 16,785 11,1425,000 470 3,500 291,255 20,950 2,763 548,641 56,159 5,249,790 1,162,490 310,700 82,340 Dominton Lands (capital)... North-A-st Robeliton expenses.... 110,100 35,100 524,754 Total Capital\$ 8,764,876 \$576,548

Grand Total.....-\$44,186,316 22,000 The votes for public works in the Province of \$6,000; St. Vincent de Paul ponitentiary \$25,000; St. Jerome public building, \$6,000; Three Rivers Dominion building' improvements, etc., \$500. For harbors and rivers in Qu-bec the following are the amounts: Chensl du Moine, ice piers at St. Anne de Sorel, \$2,500; Chicontimi, St. Alphonse and Anse St. Jean, \$1,650; Etang du Nord, to complete, \$2,000; Chicontimi, St. Alphonse and Anse St. Jean, \$1,650; Etang du Nord, to complete, \$3,000; general repairs and improvements of harbors and rivers of Quebec, \$10,000; Laprairie. works in connection with ice piers, \$5,000 Perce, to complete, \$5,000; Rivere du Lievre

\$29,000, River Nicolet, \$11,000; Trois Pistoles, pier, \$600; River St. Francise, \$3,000; River Madawaska and Cabaneau, \$1,000; Barachois de Malbaie and mouth of Newport River, \$500; Beauport, \$1,000; Isle Perrot, \$4,000; total. \$89.500. Wife-"I see that the Poet Whittier, in

his 80th year, mourns that he never got mar-ried." Husband—"Yes; same people never do know when they are well off.'

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE SENTENCE OF ROBERT EMMET

["When my country takes bey place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."]

A crowded court, a preathless bar, Both judge and jury flushed with rage, A fearless felon there to mar And blot with shame Britannia's page !

A hero brave, a rebel bold, A patroit to make tyrauts pause, A man of galint, martial mould, A martyr in his country's cause!

And who the prisoner in the dock?

And what his crime against the state
And why a doom worse than the block. Pronounced on one so good and great? In every age and every land Where freedom bravely holds her own

And freemen rally hand in hand. O Robert Emmett, glorious son Ot liberty and Erin's love, Thy dying words have but begun To echo to the skies above ! Thy crime, thy country's bride and boast Thy death the dearest men may crave

To drive the despot from her coast, A people to unchain and save. The brutal Toler jibes and jeers,
The traitor Plunkert smiles in scorn,
While Irishmen are moved to tears,
And generous breasts with grief are torn, As Emmett dares the Bench's worst, Its ruthless wrath, the hangman's knot,

A sentence cruel and achirsed, A fate that cannot be larget! And all for love of native land, Of friends and fields and fire sides dear, He stands a champion, royal grand, Of nobles front, without a tear! His cheeks unblanched, his pulse unchecked, To face the gallows and the grave,

A victim for the altar decked
With blessings that above him wave! Let no man write my epitaph, Bat by my memory in the tomb Until the bitter cup we quaff Be wreathed with the shamrock's h'oom ? And dear old Ireland takes her place

Among the nations of the world, The sunburst lighting up her face. Her emerald flag again unfurled ?" He died amid the heartfelt grief Oi comrad-s, brothers in the strife, None strong enough to yield relief, No pity there to spare his life ! And Britain's down was breathed that morn
In judgment on the rising gale,
For yows of dire revenge were borne

On sighs that soon became a wail ! The life that Emmet freely gave Is cherished in the nation's soul ! The love he bore springs from his grave To bless the earth while time shall roll ! His sacred gift, a sainted name, Hiberaia is forever thine, To lead thy so s to endless fame, Thy daughters to a noly shrine!

The Harp of Tara sounds once more, For patriot fingers sweep the strings, And heroes throng the blood-stained shore Whose cheer above the battle rings! The seed that swel a the Irish sod Was sown by hands upraised on high In prayer and reverence to God.

And martyr harvests nover die The soul of Emmet marches on Among the silent, serried ranks, With st-cdfast eye towards the sun, Upon eternity's green banks! The book of fate is never shut, Nor dry the ink on history's page, Till right above the wrong is put

And justice triumphs o'er the age ! -David Graham Adec.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Is it worth while that we justle a brother Bearing his load on the rough road of life? Is it worth while that we jees at each other, In blackness of heart that we war to the

God pity us all as we jostle each other God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel, When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than

steel.
And mightier far for woe than for weal. Were it not well, in this brief life's journey,

On over the is busined own into the tide, We give him a fish instead of a serpent, Fre folding the hands to be and abide Forever, and aye, in dust at his side

Look at the roses saluting each other : Look at the herds all in peace on the plain. Man, and man only, makes war on his brother; And laughs in his heart at his perils and

pain, Shamed by the beasts that go down on the

Is it worth while that we battle to humble Some poor fellow down into the dust? God pity us all ! Time too soon will tumble All of us together, like leaves in a gust, Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.

JOAQUIN MILLEP.

Severe colds are easily cored by the use of Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by the sawho have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflemention of the lungs, and all affections. tions of the threat and chest. Its sgreeablenees to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Why is it that a man who would scorn to ateal even an umbrella will, without a qualin of conscience, walk off with the editor's lend pencil and paralyse the power of the press for fifteen or twenty sulphurous minutes?

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves. Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

A brile may be robed in yellow and stand with the brilegroom in a bower of yellow flowers and all that, but no amount of decoration will prevent the discovery of the comple's greenness at the first hotel they put up at.

ALWAYS AVOID HABSH PURGATIVE PILLS. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

A reputable physician says that a boil should not be allowed to progress if it can be checked at the outset. Pretty soon we shall be told that a man ought never to be buried if it is possible to save his life.

Danbury, Conn., comes proudly forward with a prodigy. Little Minme Van Wert, of that town, is only two years of age, but knows her alphabet, is able to spell simple words, and counts up to 100 readily enough.

irst Omaha Man-" Does a dead animal weigh more than a live one?" Second Omaha Man—"I should say so. Last summer Jack and I went fishing, and Jack caught a big fish, which I weighed at once before it was asking the young lady to become his partner asking the young lady to become his partner fine horse succeeded in reaching the through life, inscribed on one corner of through life, inscribed on one corner of through life, inscribed on one corner o

ST. PATRICK'S DAY The O'Brien Badge

NOW READY FOR LADIES AND GENTLEM &N.

The material-Emerald Green and White-

JAMES McARAN, 2090 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST OF TRUE WITNESS will receive one of our splendid Litho. Pic tures, grouping Gladstone Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt.

WEDNESDAY......MARCH 7, 1888

An we the 20th of this month Mr. Mercien is ex. ... to return to Canada and assume lowing notice on the Senate paper :the accessor of provincial affairs.

All rof over two hundred Irish martery, dati from 1540 to 1738, has been compiled, and . sarge quantity of documentary evidence collected for submission to the Holy Father with a view to their beatification.

SIR WILFRED BLUNT was defeated at Dept ford yesterday. This result is no more than was expected, the borough being a Tory stronghold. But the fact that the Liberals nereased their vote by 1,015 is a good proof of the rise of the popular tide in England in lavor of Home Rule.

CARDINAL GIBBONS, in his article or "Christianity and Modern Science," in the American Catholic Quarterly, asks, " Is it not a remarkable fact, which shows the special supervision of God over His Caurch, that, in her long history, she has never formally interpreted a single text of Scripture which was afterward contradicted by an anthenticated discovery of science?"

THE petition now before the executive at Ottawa praying that legal action may be taken to dissolve the Grocers' Guild of this city is the first move to clip the claws of the combines. If it should not be successful the people will have another convincing proof that they need not look to Sir John Macdonald's government for justice. Meantime the robbery proceeds, and the cup of Tory iniquity is filling up.

HOME RULE advances. The memorial of two hundred and fifty Ohurch of England clergymen to Mr. Giadetone in favor of Home Rule is a proof that the educated class is beginning to recognize that this is a matter of national justice which must be settled, and the nation relieved of a menace always present and never without danger while it remains open.

Russia has over half a million of men and nearly three thousand guns threatening Austria. This great army is merely, be it said, a faint to divort attention from the real point of attack. The Russian plan is evidently to sworp down on Constantinople, and her cone nitration of troops on the frontiers of Austria and Germany is simply to keep those powers engaged at home, and thus prevent their interfering in her designs on the Black

As night have been expected, general condemnation is expressed all over the country at the announcement that the Government will not amend the "incongruities" of the tariff this session. After the exposures that have been made of the rancalities of the combines in crushing competition and raising the price of the necessities of life, it was expected that the Government would take action to check so monstrons a system of economical injustice. But the Government is in with the combines. They play into each others' hands, and there seems to be but one hope of relief, the defeat of the Government.

The Nati. n, of the 18th inst., contains an editorial on the reception tendered to Sir in failure." This, of course, means the Themas Esmonde in this city. After giving downfall of the actual Ministry—a possibility a sketch of the meeting at Queen's Hall, and of those who were present and spoke on that occasion, it quotes the recolutions adopted, and concludes in these words :-- " No time seems to have been lost in carrying into effect the last resolution, as at the close of the meeting no less than \$1,100, for the Evicted Tenants' Fund, were handed in by those present. Ireland is grateful to the Dominion or those splendid proofs of sympathy and support in the hour of trial."

ARRANGEMENTS are already being made for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which in the little Cove street school-house, Cork. Father Matthew pronounced the decisive words, " Here goes in the name of God," and signed his vame to the total abstinence pledge. A jubilee com. memoration is to be held in the United States, and it promises to be a memorable event in the annals of the Republic. The air will re-

anthems, the triumphant shoats of prosperous societies, and the eloquent voices of temperance orators. By moral sussion alone can the temperance cause succeed, till such time as public opinion is educated to the extent of prohibiting the manufacture and importation and sale of ardent spirits.

MANITOBA politics have taken a turn and Premier Greenway and his Attorney-General, Mr. Martin, are on their way to Ottawa, by The material—Emerald Green and White—is from the old sod, and the words, "God Save Ireland," were used by the Champton of Free Speech when he faced Baffont & Co. in Tullation or Jail. A REAL SOUVENIR.

Revail—15c, 25c, 30c and 35c each.

discounts to Agents and Societies. Send in your orders at once, as there will be only a limited number manufactured. Address, invitation of the Federal Government, to obhorse and submit to reason.

> MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech at the Canadian Club banquet was a very good specimen of what Sam Slick would call "soft-sawder," or what is known in those days as "taffy." He reminds us irresistably of

"Simple Simon who went fishing For to extch a whale; All the water that he had Was in his mother's pail,'

Of course he caught the whale and, in displaying his magnificent capture to an admiring world, he is pardonably proud of his liament Buildings on the 23rd inst. He achievement. But it may be only a cod after | says :-

HON. JOHN O'DONAHOE has placed the fol-

That an humble Address he presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing, 1. The amount it has cost Canada to maintain the Governor General's office, from Confederation to the end of the term of His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, for salaries, residence, travelling and all other incidental expenses. 2ad. The said sum so divided and erranged as to show the amount for salary, residence, travelling and all other incidental expenses annually paid to or for the main-tenance of each and every of the Governors General during the time aforesaid.

This is a commendable inquiry, for it is really time the people should know what these figureheads cost the country.

In the estimates laid before Parliament there is no mention of the St. Peter's channel debt. How is this? Perhaps if Montreal were less slavishly disposed towards the Government, another story would be told. At any rate the fact stands out that the Ministry have no intention of doing anything this year to improve our great national water highway. It is therefore not improbable that a very considerable portion of the trade by the Sault route will, for lack of proper harher approaches and accommodation at this city, pass our doors. At the same time hun dreds of thousands are being sunk in the worthless Trent Valley ditch. But then there are counties to be won on that route. Montreal is safely Conservative and may be eafely neglected.

Forthehundredth time the senior Tory organ But strange to say, after all these repeated | yet received. killings it won't stay killed. No sooner is it slain under the name of Commercial Union than it bobs up serenely as Uprestricted Reciprocity. Then the Kazoot comes along with its tommykuife and scalpinghawk, slays the monster, and while yet dancing on the mutilated remains, it rises up as vigorous as ever with the name of Continental Free Trade At it again goes the champion of iso'ation and restriction, but this time the valient fighter of names discovers that it has been wasting its efforts upon the shadow, while the substance of the movement waxes in strength and beauty as time progresses, and its enemies grow faint with the folly of misspent exertions. Well may the Kazoot apply to itself the lines :-

"With I redecis on what I is, I think I throwed mycelf away Without sufficient cause.

In a leading article entitled "The Parliamentary Situation in England," the Moniteur de Rome makes some comments on the coertion policy of the Salisbury-Balfour Government which it would be well if those gentlemen and their supporters would take to heart. "One thing certain," says the Monitour, "is that the coercion laws have in no way disarmed the Irish National party. On the contrary, the Nationalists are more ardent than ever in the assertion of their claims." The opinion of this journal is that "the correct and durable solution of the Irish question is not to be found in these rigorous measures," and that "coercion is merely a hazardous expedient with cannot but result which the Moniteur does not look upon as highly improbable. In conclusion, the article, which throughout manifests full sympathy with the Home Rule cause, urges the Irish people to follow the advice given by his Holiness in the recent pligrimage, and to keep their agitation within the law. "Ireland will be the first to gain from this attitudeshe will win the sympathy of English opinion, and the Balfour policy will correspendingly become more and more edious and impracticable."

FREE TRADE SHIPPING VICTORIOUS. The Civil war and a protective tariff killed

the mercantile marine of the United States. But while the American Shipping League are willing to admit the truth of the first mentioned cause, they will not acknowledge the force of the second, because of their selfish admission, has passed out of their hands.

matical. Will an annual appropriation of some \$3,000,000 or so to resurrect and rebuild the American merchant marine be worth more than it costs? Will the investment prove profitable? The American Shipping League think it will, and call upon Congress to test the matter. The United States are paying \$150,000,000 a year to foreign countries, mainly to England, to carry their products. Not only this, but the transportation business being in the hands of the British, they possess great commercial advantages over the Americans. Having virtually no American vessels running to South America, England, with its regular lines to that continent, virtually monopolizes its trade, and ships it even articles manufactured in the United States. It is safe to say, therefore, that the absence of a merchant marine costs the United States \$150,000,000 a year in freights paid British vessels and \$350,000.-000 in trade which it ought to have, and which it would enjoy if it had free trade vessels to compete with the Ecglish.

NO CHEERS FOR LANSDOWNE. "Britisher," in the Ottawa Free Press of last Tuesday, expresses his surprise at the

cool manner in which the people of the Capital allowed the Governor-General to pass through the streets on his way to and from the Par-

"But I must say that the way the public acted on the day the Parliament opened was an eye-opener to me. The great crowd gathered around the beautiful building on that day received the genial representative of our Queen in utter silence, not even an attempt to raise a cheer. Nothing but silence and seeming gloom.

We knew that Lord Lansdowne could not, after the exposure of his conduct towards his Irish tenants made by Mr. O'Brien and others, remain as esteemed by the Canadian public as he was when he first arrived in Canada, "Britisher," just out from England, wonders that there should be such eilence and gloom, but why should he? Is it not natural for people to turn their backs on a man whose Irish tenants, through his leechy conduct, are having their little carnings snatched away from them?

And would it not be unnatural to see the public cheering and praising a man who refused to give assistance to a starving community when he could have easily done so to the advantage of that community, with honor, and without injury to himself? If Lord Linsdowne had an opportunity to do to some of Canada's people what he is doing to those who unfortunately are tenants of his in Ireland, would be healtate in doing so? We think rot. Why then give honor to one who would, if he had a chance, continually despoil us, make our homes poor, and cause our families to weep and shed tears of sorrow over their desolated hearthston as?

LORD SALISBURY AND SCIENTIFIC GOVERNMENT.

When the Premier of England said that (reland is governed on scientific principles he invited an investigation which could only result in a more thorough condemnation of kills the commercial union movement to-day. his methods of Irish government than it has English-speaking world. When it is aban-

> method adopted by the Tories in Ireland fulfil its requirements? is the second.

A survey of the efforts made by mankind from the earliest ages to solve the problem of government will show that the various systems adopted by different nations and peoples bore relation to their character and environ. ment. The Jewish system being a pure throcracy was very different from the idelatrous despotism of Egypt. The Greek democracies flourished under various forms, but that they were all imperfect we know from Plato's "Republic." Rome alone among the aucient nations appears to have succeeded in establishing an almost perfect form of government, which was only destroyed through the loss of Roman virtue. Feudalism and the free cities, each working on different lines, produced the civilization which we enjoy to-day but did not solve the problem legislate for the protection of women and tion of a hope of reciprocity, there is of government. But in every age there have been lawgivers and philosophers who sought to impose their systems upon the nations of the world. Machiavelli taught how a desnotic prince might obtain and retain power recardless of all abstract or ethical consideratiens. James VI, of England, following in his wake, wrote a book which only proved his majesty to have been a cuming scoundrel. Hobbes arrived at the conclusion that absolutism was the best form of government. Hume, a Radical in thought and a Torv in practice, argued that the English system as it existed in his day was the best suited to human nature. Frederick the Great believed the atrongest man bad the best right to govern, and his Scotch admirer Carlyle adopted his view, and preached it in the teeth of the French Revolution. The founders of the United States of America erected their system of government on the principle that all men are born free and equal, and all, therefore, have an equal was a conflict of jurisdiction in the matter right to share in the government of their between the Federal and Provincial authoricountry. More recently Emanuel Comte ties. made an attempt to create a system of government on a religio-philosophical basis projected on atheism and the worship of humanity. A study of these various systems only excite our pity for mankind, for they show how utterly incapable man is to govern licesses, although no question of the right of while the manufacturers combine to fleece himself and his fellows on ideally perfect principles when the one great principle is rejected. In none of them, however. do we find a pretence of government on scientific principles. That is something which was left to the latest school of philosophy to construct from the concerned, employers and their foremen may, of Conservative members of Parliament must

alone has developed a purely human, utili. tarian, politico-economical system. He does his predecessors, but he classes him among tion. the unknowable, and by deductions from evolutionary premises arrives at a very concise and simple idea of government.

He holds that government has only one duty to perform, and that in attempting anything else, it exceeds its functions and only produces mischief. What is this duty?

The administration of justice-nothing

This is the conclusion of science as laid down by Spenser and accepted by Huxley. Tyndall and the whole school of agnostics, of which Balfour and a large section of educated Englishmen are adherents. How then does Lord Salisbury square his government of Ireland on "scientific principles" of which we have any knowledge? He refuses justice to Ircland, then prates like a poll parrot who has caught a phrase which it does not understand, but uses as something very grand and high-sounding. Is it government on scientific principles which refuses to fulfil the only function which science declares

government ought to undertake? What a mockery is this!

How are these English scientists, in the attitude they have assumed towards Ireland, and the Tories who have adopted their phraseology become objects of contempt in the eyes of all sensible men who believe in right conduct and who see these scientists abandon their "principles" on the first occasion they are put to a practical test?

Government on scientific principles !

THE TRUE VIEW.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, voiced the opinion of all sensible Irishmen when he aid in a recent interview that no sensible American approved of Ireland's separation from Ecgland. Whatever may have been the aims and aspirations of Irish Nationalists in the past, those of the present day recognize that the British islands must continue integral parts of one nation. Holding this conviction. they seek to bring about a true union, based upon mutual gaod will and confidence, to replace the paper union which has been pro. ductive of misery and trouble only. Irishmen have done as much as Englishmen to build that have sprung from those islands, world, the righteons demands of the Irish people must be satisfied. Mr. Gladstone recognizes this central fact in British politics, The American people recognize it as a great fact of international politics, and we in Canada feel that not until the Irish question is settled agreeable to the reasonable asong boen a disturbing element in colonial affvirs. All men must, therefore, see the impractability of the Tory policy of coercion. So long as that policy is continued, the agitation must continue throughout the What is government on scientific prin- the agitation will cease, and Irishmen everywhere will unite heart and hand with Englishmen in upholding and defending those prinsiples of constitutional liberty which are the birthright of both and which cannot be denied in practice to one kingdom without endanger ing the prosperity and happiness of the other. This is the true view of the Irish problem its existence depended. and points to its only solution.

> THE PARALYSIS OF PARLIAMENT. Nothing better illustrates the character of the ringsters, under whose wretched rule this Dominion is now groaning, than their failure to meet the demands of the working classes

with a comprehensive Factory Act. Is it because the companies were large subscribers to the Tory election fund, and more recently helped munificently to establish the Empire, that the Government dare not der wishout recompense, or even the suggeschildren employed in factories?

Has the power of class become so crystal ised in this free Canada of ours that it can people naturally looked to the Opposition to paralyze parliament and use the people's government as an instrumental ally of ininstice and oppression?

Has popular government ceased to exist in fact while surviving in form, and has the trade question is in accord with the oligarchy taken the place of parliament?

most select committee of the freely chosen representatives of the people, become a mere machine in the hands of a remorseless money

Have the potentialities of the Federal Legislature passed into the hands of an irre. sponsible beard of directors?

Greatly we fear that an affirmative answer must be given to all these questions.

It is well known that factory legislation has been staved off for years by Sir John Macdonald on the flimey pretence that there

shown in the fact that when, for party purposes. Sir John wanted to get control of the retail liquor trade, he did not hesitate to pass an act arrogating the right to issue by year going from bad to worse, the provinces in the premises had been raised | them at will, and the Government in which save by himself and his partizans.

It was not a mere paltry question of justice to women and children who have no votes! Therefore, so far as our precious Premier is evolutionary hypothesis. Herbert Spencer, as was shown before the Labor Commission, support Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution desire to control a trade which, by their own an Englishman of our own day, has given us insult, degrade, cheat and debauch factory or place themselves in antagonism to their the idea of science, as he understands it, sp. | girls, and the great popular machine at Ottasound with the melody of total abstinence | The question is purely economic and mathe. plied to the business of government. He wa for redressing grievances refuses to move.

they be enforced the companies can, and probably will, raise the question of jurisdiction and resist them as ultra vires. The fact that they have not been vetoed does not set aside the law of the constitution, and these acts may be rendered nugatory while the lawyers are squabbling over the question in the courts.

Were Sir John Macdonald animated with a sincere desire to protect the working ment that the Government will make no change in the tariff at the present session of Parliament, and upon this determination we most he would have passed a Dominion Factory ment will be learned with satisfaction by the mercantile and manufacturing compression.

But what can we expect from a minister | the who, in return for money wherewith to debauch the electorate, endows the contributors with power to rob the people at large and hold

It is hard to fight corruption reduced to a cience and backed with unlimited capital. But it must be fought, and, though the fight may be long and bitter, it must be overthrown.

SHAKING OFF THE SHACKLES.

Sir Richard Cartwright has given notice that he will move in the House of Commons, on Friday next, that it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States; that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in, or the natural products of, either of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other-articles subject to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted : that it is further expedient that the Government of the Dominion should session since the present ministry assumed take steps at an early day to ascertain on office, was a business as well as a political what terms and conditions arrangements can | mistake. It is also an intimation that probe effected with the United States for the | tection in this country has reached high water purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith.

In making this motion Sir Richard carries out the unanimous wish of the Liberal Opposition, and the debate will exceed all others up the empire, and if that greater in popular interest. Those who have watched empire of peace and good will, founded the movement in favor of unrestricted recion the mutual friendship of the nations | procity are quite aware that it is not a party movement so far as the people outside Par- if they Imagine they have resched "a is ever to take form which will be a guarantee liament are concerned. The Liberals by finality to tariff revisions," as the of civilization and good government to the adopting it as the leading plank in their platform have wisely placed themselves in unison with a great popular idea. The Ministry had the first opportunity of adopting reciprocity as a part of their policy. That they had a shrewd notion of the extent and strength of the demand for greater commercial freedom is shown in their refusal to give further protecpirations of the Irish people can we hope to tion; but that they have failed to grasp the see those differences disappear which have so full meaning of the situation is now evident. Either they must have underestimated the strength of the new force in the politics ef the country or they havefully prepared themselves to resist it with all their power. The latter is the more probable view. In any case Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution is the doned and a policy of just concession adopted signal for a revolution in the attitude of the two great political parties in the country. The result agrees with the views of this paper, expressed at the beginning of the movement, for we plainly saw that the government, committed to a policy of protection which had failed to protect the great farming and laborclasses, would not abandon those on whom

Again, when the combines showed how a carried on by private concerns, we saw that a revolt of intelligence and honesty must ensue. Then we waited, with little hope of redress we must admit, for the Government to disclose their policy at the opening of the present session. Being now in possession of the definite declaration that no action is to be taken for the relief of the people, and the Fisheries treaty having resulted in a surrennothing further to be looked for from the Government. Such being the situation, the take up the championship of their cause, and force the question to an issue. Nor have they looked in vain. The prompt action of the Liberals in formulating their policy on traditions of the party, which, we venture to Has the Ministry, which ought to be the assert, has in one day achieved a power and a popularity throughout the country which it has not enjoyed for years.

In Parliament there are many members supporting the Government who cannot oppose reciprocity without taking their political lives in their hands. In the constituencies they represent are many of their strongest friends, who will refuse to sustain them in opposition to reciprocity. A break-up of the Conservative party is, therefore, inevitable, if not in parliament outside of it. New party lines have, in fact, already formed. Conservatives who have stood faithful to Sir John Macdonald for a lifetime fail to see that Conservative principles include submission to The proof that this was only a pretence is a false, ruinous fiscal system, or that among those principles is the sacrosanctity of monopoly. Besides, when the farmers of the country find that they are year they put their faith says it can do nothing for But that was to secure a party advantage, them, they justly come to the conclusion that in a change of government with a change of policy lies their only hope of redress. Therefore it appears that a number of Conservative members of Parliament must not a thing which this treaty grants us, or proposes to sell us which we have not claimed with a change of policy lies their only hope of constituents.

The tears of women, the cries of children do able that the resolution will lead to a minisnot make a stream with sufficient head to terial defeat. The ministry is weak. Every not expel God from the world, like some of turn the ponderous mill of Dominion legisla- province in the Dominion has a grievance against it, while all the local governments The provincial legislatures have passed fact are deeply interested in bringing about the tory acts, but everybody knows that should | downfall of a ministry which is out of harmony with every true Canadian idea, and only held in office by the cohesive power of plunder.

THE COMBINES TRIUMPHANT.

The Gazette announces this morning another victory for the combines, in a double. leaded article, as follows :--

We are authorized to make the announce-Act and thus prevent the continuance of a system of shameful injustice and imness operations were disturbed in a measure by the uncertainty as to alterations in duties, which might render unprofitable contracts entered ioto by importers for forward delivery, and in this way the steady and natural current with power to rob the people at large and hold of trade was for a season troubled. A finality in practical slavery their unhappy laborers? to the tariff revisions has been hoped for the last year or two, and, even though some income gruities may still exist here and there, it has been felt that the general interests of trade would be better promoted by permitting these to continue for a time they to continue for a which be better promoted by permitting these to continue for a time than to open the door to numerous changes in duties, the apprehension of which is a hindrance and hurtful to business. The Government has acted wisely in deciding The Government has acted wisery in deciding not to touch the tariff this year and in lateing its decision be thus early made public. Deputations to Ottawa in contemplation for the purpose of urging an increase or a reduction of duties can be abandoned, and marchants will be able to press the sale of their goods to arrive without the fear that when delivery comes to be made a different and probably higher rate of duty will be collected than anticipated. The decision of the Government is certain to be p-pular. It will lighten the task of the Finance Minister considerably, should contract the duration of the session, and will remove an element of disturbance to the business of the country while Postlament is sitting. while Parliament is sitting.

We have here a confession that the constant tinkering of the tariff in the interest of the combines, of which complaint was made every

The storm of popular discontent with the workings of a system which has placed the producing and laboring classes at the mercy of capitalist middlemen, has had its effect, and compelled the ministry to say in effect that they have gone as far as they dare go in the direction of class legislation. But organ puts it, they are profoundly mistaken. To maintain things as they are may content the combines, but the popular demand is for reform of the tariff, not the continuation of a system whose oppressions have led to the movement for commercial

Viewed in another light it is probably indicious for the Government to wait till it is seen how the movement for tariff; reform in the United States will eventuate. The policy of this country in relation to customs duties must assimilate to that of the neighboring country. High duties here can not be maintained if low duties or freedom of trade be adopted there. Meantime the combines are to have another year wherein to rob the and we are asked to be grateful that we have not to endure another turn of the tariff

AMERICAN OBJECTIONS TO THE

TREATY. It is well to have a fair understanding of the views held by the opponents to the Fish. system of public plundering could be safely eries treaty in the United States. These opponents are all Republicans opposed to the Cleveland Administration, and determined. it would seem, to exercise their majority in the Senate to reject the treaty. As the Lib. eral party in Conada declares that the treaty is a complete give away of Canadian rights, the Republican party in the States claim that it is a surrender of American rights. Both contentions cannot be correct. One thing, however, stands out clearly-American fishermen are admitted to the enjoyment of rights and privileges which they did not possess before the treaty was formulated and practically adopted under the two years' agreement. Senator Erye declares that it will be rejected by the United States Senate by an overwhelming vote. Criticising its provisions, that Senator mentions as the three things which it would be convenient for the American fishermen to have, not now conceded to them, the right to purchase bait and provisions in Canadian ports; the right to ship crews if short of hands; and the right to land a cargo in Canada, in case of disaster or damage to a schooner. Of these

> No man can name anything else that would be convenient to our fishermen or that our fishermen want except those three things, and by article XV we are graciously permitted to purchase these three things are until by putting whale oil, seal oil and fish on the free list. In other ou, seal on and use on the tree list. In other words, the only things in this whole treaty from beginning to end that we want we are permitted to purchase by paying at least \$1,000,000 a year for them. The duties remitted on fish in the last year during which the Washington Treaty was in force amounted to \$659.000 on Consider the They would amount to \$650.000 on Consider fish. They would amount to \$1,000,000 a year

We have bonded their roads all the way from San Francisco, where they have a steam the whole length of their line, and are permit-ting them to build a road across Maine in order ting them to onlid a road across Maine in order to get a port at Haliax. We have made them the favored competitors of every one of our transatlantic railroads. They are doing a busi-ness of millions of dollars every year at the ex-pense of those roads; and yet in this wonder-ful treaty, which has been considered three months and a half, we actually got the right to lead in a Canadian north some of our field and from the beginning to belong to us by right and by law. If you will examine our case as presented by Minister Phelps, the best On other grounds it is more than prob- we claim as of right'all these commercial prosleges contained in this treaty. That was the case presented to Great Britain by our own minister. We said that under the laws of 1829 and '30 and 1849-59, ratified by both the Parliament of Great Britain and the United States Senate, our ports were open to all vestels of both countries, and that Canadian vessels could both countries, and that Canadian vessels could come into our ports with perfect freedom, and could buy anything they pleased, no limitation being put upon them whatever. That was right and scording to law. Under the same law we and a coming to law. Only and a said taw we had a a right to go into their ports and buy any. thing, complying, of course, with their customs

The Canadians said that under the treaty of 1818 we surrend-red all our rights and privileges. 1818 we surrend-red all our rights and privileges, except on certain cleasts of the eastern shore of the Gulf of St Lawrence, and reserved only right of shelter and wood and water; that we surrendered forever all such privileges. That was their ground. Our reply was that no nation and no man can surrender what does not exist and when the treaty of 1818 was made there was no such thing known as commercial privileges in Canadian ports. When, therefore, we made that treaty and surrendered therefore, we made that treaty and surrendered everything we had, except the right of shelter, we could not have surrendered what we did not have, to wit, c mmercial privileges. These commarcial privileges have since come under laws made by Congress and Parliament which opened the ports for the first time in 1850.

I believe our claim to be a perfectly sound one, and I believe, furthermore, that Mr. Chamberlain is himself of the opinion that all these things contained in the treaty belong to us under the laws of Great Britain and the United

Now, then, if it be true that the claim made by the State department and our minister in by the State department and our minister in England two years ago is an honest claim, what is this treaty? Have not the president and the secretary of state and the plenipotentiaries deliberately sacrificed to Canada what is claimed to belong to us by right and law by agreement to pay a million dollars a year for what belongs to us? I cannot look at it in any other light.

Here we have in plain language all that can be nrged against the treaty from a hostile American point of view. Nothing would please us more than to be convinced that our commission had got the better of the Yankees, but taking in the whole situation as presented by Senator Frye, we are forced to the melancholy conclusion that, in the words of our own John Henry Pope, "there aint nothin" to it." All the Maine Senator says has a very plausible sound, but we know perfectly well that the Gloucester fishermen are not to be satisfied with the terms of any treaty which will not be a complete abandonment of Canadian rights whatsoever. THE Post is satisfied with the treaty because it is in the line of settling outstanding difficultire and is the removal of a barrier to free intercourse between the two countries. Canada is an immediate loser by the transaction, but will be a gainer in the long run. One after another the barriers which parties on both sides for selfish objects have erected to keep the people of this continent in a state of commercial enmity are breaking down, and soon the whole policy of restriction must go to smash. Nature and the economical forces are too strong for them, and we can afford to wait.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A TREATISE ON PRAYER. By the Blessed John Fisher, Bishop and Martyr. A Reprint of an old Translation. Ed-ited by a Monk of Fort Augustus. London: Burns & Oates. New York Catholic Publication Society Co. 1887. This little work of the Blessed John Fisher was written in Latin about the year 1520; that is to say, about fifteen years before his death, and when he was about sixty years of age. The teaching of Luther had already made 1776. The second article, "New York to the teaching of Luther had already made 1776. The second article, "New York to the teaching of Luther had already made 1776. The second article, "New York to the teaching of Luther had already made 1776. The second article, "New York to the teaching of Luther had already made 1776. The second article, "New York to the teaching of Luther had already made 1776. The second article, "New York to the teaching of Luther had already made 1776. The second article, "New York to the teaching of Luther had already made 1776. The second article, "New York to the teaching of Luther had already made 1776. The second article, "New York to the teaching to the tea some way in England; for in 1521 the holy Bishop preached at Paul's Cross on the occasion when the heretic's writings were putlicly committed to the flames; but as yet, in spite of the abuses which were rampant about him, the future martyr had not been forced into that con-flict with the lust of Henry VIII. which finally won him his crown. He was still living that life of holy retirement and fulfilment of his episcoral duties in the compa-a tive obscurity of Rochester, wherein was nurtured and strengthened the sanctity which later enabled him to take his bold bat lonely stand in defence of the Queen's marriage, and in opposition to the King's demand for divorce. In the book before us we have the last utterance of the nesceful days of, practically, the last of the cld English hierarchy. It should be in the hands of every Catholio. The mechanical get up of the work

DE L'INTERVENTION CHIEURGICALE dans les Affections du Rein ; par Azarie Brodeur, Docteur en Médicine de la Faculty de Paris, etc. Illustre. Paris G. Masson, Editour Librairie de L'Académe de Medécine, 120 Boulevard Saint-Germain,

is a marvel of beauty.

In this splendid work of nearly 600 pages one of the most obscure diseases that afflict humanity is studied with admirable skill, patience and labor. It is not for one unlearned in the science of medicine to pronounce on the merits of so distinguished a performance, but its endorsation by one of the most the most renowned and authoritative faculties in the world is testimony sufficient as to its scientific value. Dr Brodeur is well known as a physician of high standing in Montreal, of which city, we be lieve, he is a native. It is always a matter of pride to us when one of our countrymen distinguishes himself abroad. He adds to the fame of our country, and raises our people in the estimation of the world. That the work before us is a standard authority on kidney diseases we can well believe, and we trust it may bring a solid reward as well as lasting reputation to its learned author.

" OLD HOMES."

Miss Elise Balch, niece of the Hon. John Jay, and authoress of "Mustard Leaves." "Zorah," etc., has written a series of sketches of "Old Homes," the first of which will anpear in the March number of the English Illustrated Magazine, published by Mac-millan & Co., Fourth Avenue. Although the places described have often been written about, they have never before been treated in just the same way, or done with the personal revision of their owners; as Miss Balch writes of no place where she does not stay, or where she does not know both place and people well. Christmas she passed with Lord and Lady Bate at their magnificent place in Scotland, Mount Stuart, perfect dream of beauty; later she will write of it in conjunction with Cardiff Castle, Wales, but in the March number will appear "Penshurst." belonging to Lord De L'Isle, who has allowed some of the family portraits to be engraved for it; Algernon Sidney, Sir Philip Sidney and his brother, and a portrait of Queen Elization. French Canadian monthly maintains its high

beth given by herself to S'r Henry Sidney. These were never before copied. The second sketch will be "Arundel Castle," the residence of the Duke of Norfolk, who has also allowed pictures to be taken, and aided Miss Bulch by showing her old manuscripts, letters, etc. The third will be "Hinch-ingbroke," formerly an old convent, ingbroke," formerly an old convent, and belonging later to the Cromwell family. The fourth, "Eridge Castle," by D.C. Bullatine Ribliation Ribliation Ribliation Residence of V. A. A. Carter of P.D.C. Bullatine Ribliation the residence of Lord Abergavenny. The fifth, "Chiawick," belonging to the Duke of Devoushire, but now leased to Lord Bute. This will deal with Pope and Garrick, who were much there. Many amusing anecdotes of the people, and charming bits of their lives, will be introduced in these sketcher, and the many New York friends of Miss Balch who are familiar with her happy and graphic style of writing will both enjoy and appreciate them.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE. The Catholic World for March opens with a valuable article from the pen of the Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt on "Episcopacy, no Bond of Unity." The writer shows that Episcopacy, taken by itself, and as an ecclesiastical polity, is merely a sort of congregationalism, the diocese being substituted for the assembly of believors gathered in one place of meeting. It follows that there is no common and superior authority over the congeries of dioceses, which is called "Episcopalianism," and hence no method of adjusting difficulties save that of mutual agreement. A chief bishop, holding a See per-eminent by

divine appointment is needed for union. Another important article is eptitled "Race Divisions and the School Question," in which the conclusion is arrived at, that either Catholic children will be trained in schools purely Catholic, or the State must change the public schools in such a way as shall permit Catholic parents to provide Catholic instruction in them, either in school-hours or out of school-hours. Mr. Charles E. Hodson contributes another of his entertaining papers on Mexico and its people, the present instalment being entitled,
"In Northeastern Mexico." Other articles
are: "A Martyr to Science"; "Darwin's
Life and Letters"; "Let all the People
Praise the Lord," and several excellent poetithing that we least expected from Sir John. cal cuntributions and tales of fiction. Address office of The Catholic World, P. O. Box 1968, New York, or J. & D, Sadlier, Notre Dame atreet, Montreal.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE for March is an excellent number. The principal articles are: "Views of Modern Scientists and Ancient Fathers of the Church on the Origin of Man,'s by Rev. P. A. Treacy; "Where was St. Patrick Born?" by Rev. Sylvester Malone; "The Catacombs," by Rev. J. C. Costello; Cardinal Manning on the "Condition of the London Poor"; "The Bishop of Salford on Leo XIII and the Temporal Power: An Appeal to Common Sanse," together with a great variety of other matter of general interest.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

In the March Magazine of American History there is a most agreeable variety of entertaining and acholarly papers. The freshness and timeliness of themes considered in each issue of this priceless periodical are phenomenal. The leading article this month, entitled "Historic Cannon Balls and Houses," is an animated description of the invasion of Connecticut by the British in 1777, and the bold resistance of the inhabitants of the town of Ridgefield, by Col. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, LL.B, and the paper is superbly illustrated, thus adding greatly to the charm of the narrative. The portrait of Gen. David Wooster, who fell in this encounter, forms the frontispiece to the number; it is from a rare and handsome picture made in London in 1776. The second article, "New York York's relation to the territory now occupied ont as yet crossed swords.

by the states of Ohio, Indians, Illinois, The Parliamentary Opportunity Michigan, and Wisconsin, and it is a contribution to history that will attract attention and comment in every quarter, as Mr. Campbell writes ably and authoritatively. Then comes a paper by Mrs. Ule Bull on "Lief Erikson," an interesting and informing discussion of the statue recently erected in General Alfred E. Lee writes delightfully readable taper on Central Onio Seventy Years Ago," making extracts from the diary of John A. Quitman. John J. Morrie goes back two centuries in sketching incidents in the life and times of "Captain Silvester Salisbury." who figured in the conquest of New York in 1664 Rev. William Barrows, D.D., contributes a valuable paper on the "Methods of Teaching History." R. S. R. bertson, lieutenant-governor of Indiana, tells of the "Escape of Grant and Meade" from tiding into the enemy's lines in 1864.
Rev. W. W Campbell adds "With Cortez in
Maxico, 1519"; Hon. Alexander Hamilton writes about his portrait of Washington; and the diversified departments overflow with bright and readable data. As useal, the number is a specimen of typographic beauty, unexcelled in the magezine field. Price, \$5 a year. 743 Broadway, N.Y. City.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The March number of this, the foremost of monthly Reviews, comes richly freighted with the latest expressions of several leaders of thought on the great questions of the day. Indeed, it may be said that no person who wishes to keep abreast of the times can afford to be unread in the pages of the North American Review. The question of the establishment of permanent Republican clubs is exhaustively dealt with by a number of practical politicians, all of whose views furnish a study worthy the closest attention of the student of worthy the closest attention of the student of American institutions. Then we have "Judas the Iscarlot," by Moncure D. Conway; "The President's Puzzle—The Surplus," by Audrew Carnegie; "Reasoning Powers of Animals," by Edmund Kirke; "The Two Missages," by John P. Irish; "The Lion's Side of the Lion Question," by Gail Hamilton; "Increase of the Standing Army" by Murat Halstand. "Art and Gali Hamilton; "Increase of the Standing Army," by Murat Halatead; "Art and Morality," by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll; "Contraction, and the Remedy," by Senator W. M. Stewart; "The Genius of Battle;" W. M. Stewart; "The Genius of Battle;"
Fossil Fallacies," by Walter Gregory; "The Workingman's Sunday," by
Wm. Black Steel; "Man's Origin," by Ed.
C. Mann, M.D.; "The Salcon in Indian C. Mann, M.D.; "The Saloon in Indian Territory," by Prof. W. H. Johnson; "The Coal Strike," by Olney Searles; "Classical Types," by Adrian Rexford; "Pernicious Literature," by A. D. Vinton; "Col. Inger-soll on Christianity," by L. R. Zerlie. Book reviews and notices conclude a rare intellectual repast in this number. Address, No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone will contribute to an early number of the North American Review an article on the religious opinions of Cel Robert G. Ingersoll.

44 REVUE CANADIENNE."

literary reputation. The contents of the February number are: Leon XIII, by D. Chiétien; sex 1887-88, under authority of Act 50-51 Vic., L'Irlande, by Charles Thibault; Naturalisme et Réalisme, by Joseph Daroslera; Les Jesuites du Canada sons I. Dimination of homestead and pre-emption entries and sales of homestead and pre-emption entries and sales of homestead and pre-emption entries and sales of the fiscal could be made in the tariff this session. Sir Richard Cartwright, after Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, who as much as and the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, who as much as and the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, who as much as and the strap of the rest of the strap of Sir Richard Cartwright, after Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, which is the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, which is the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, which shad acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, who as much as a strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt, laid the strap on Sir Charles had acknowledged his guilt had acknowledged his guilt had acknowledged his guilt had acknowledged his guilt had acknowledged h

NOTES FROM OTIAWA.

In and Around Parliament.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST)

OTTAWA, Feb. 27. Hon. R. W. Scott, leader of the Opposition

in the Senate, is 63 years old. The gentleman usher of the Black Rod is receiving marked attention from the press of the capital, owing to his refusal to furnish for rublication the names of the ladies and gentlemen who were invited to attend the

away, and produced a separation. Renewed discussion on the address in reply to the speech from the throne will be carried

opening of Parliament. Friendship and love

have taken unto themselves wings, flown

on by the Senate this afternoon. Sir John A. Macdonald's defence of the Government, for not having put into practical force the act passed last session for the establishment of a department of trade and commerce, was so simple and childish that hundreds, aye thousands, are wondering what influence controlled the chieftain when he so delivered himself. To pass a measure at one session upon the plea that it is expedient to pass it, to let a whole year pass by without any steps being taken to put the measure into effect, and then when cut-tingly, ably and justifiably chartised in the House by Hon. Mr. Laurier to rise to his feet and give us an excuse and defense "that No wonder that it called forth much laughter and made the old chieftain himself tender a gentle smile.

It is to be hoped that Sir John will, as time peases and the session grows older, treat with more seriousness and answer with greater satisfaction to all the accusations and statements made by the Opposition against his Government than he did in the House last Friday, when endeavoring to show "there ain't nothing in it." The capability to be funny is commendable, and when taken acvantage of at proper times, possesses many agreeable features. In other instances it is lost owing to its inadaptability to the

The various committees for the Honce of Commons will be organized to-day.

Mr. Gowan's motion, which he intends to introduce in the Senaie to-day, calling for a special committee to be appointed to frame new orders, forms and rules, touching proceedings in divorce, is likely to bring forth an animated discussion. It is certainly requisite that some reformation should be mide. and made without delay, and the scener the better in the interests of Canada at large, and particularly on behalf ot those who, by misfortune, have to make application to be separated from an unhappy union.

The drawing room given by the Governor-General in the Senate Chamber last Saturday evening was patronized by about 400 of the

elite of the city. Mr. Purcell, the member for Glangarry. looked happy in his seat in the House. There is little doubt but that he will remain

throughout the session. Nearly all the members have arrived. All are expected to be here the early part of this

Mr. Perley has arrivel from the North-Campbell, is a stirring account of New west. He and Nichelas Flood Davin have

The Parliamentary Opposition will hold a caucus to morrow ic renoch to make arrangements for sessional work. Activity is beginning to shoot from every source, all of which points to a lively time, a hard battle, and a well marshalled body.

Much indignation is felt over the fact so

the roughly exposed in the House on Friday that in Manitoba hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain are awaiting a market, and the blockade on the C.P.R., which General Manager Van Horne referred to in the pull. press a short time ago, and which he had to acknowledge as being correct. It is felt that bread no time should be lost in endeavoring to remedy this serious defect, and thereby give relief to Manitota's farming fraternity.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28, 1888. REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Minister of Justice gives the total convict population of the Dominion as 1159 on June last as compared with 1200 on the corresponding date in 1886. The report refers to the alarming increase of the criminal class in the United States. It says, "The increase of crime in the United States, in proportion to the population, is a demonstration of the failure of existing methods to deal with it. FINANCIAL REPORT.

The public accounts report on the report of the Minister of Finance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, shows asfollows: Total debt for 1887.....\$273,187,626.43 Increase of debt..... 4,154,803.97

LIABILITIES. June 30, 1887.....\$273,187,626.43

TRADE AND NAVIGATION. June 30, 1887-Total exports..... \$89,515,811.00 Total imports. 112,892,236.00 Entered for consumption. 105,639,428.00 Duty..... 22,469,705.83

MILITIA AND DEFENSE. Report for the twelve months ending Decem Expenditure...... \$1,315,355 25

23,205.56 The report alludes to the increasing in effi-eiency of our militis, to our Royal School of Cavalry, artillery, mounted infantry, infantry as being encouragi g to our new school in Lon-don, the Royal Multary College, the cartridge factory, the shell factory, drill halls and sheds, hospitals, etc., and has a kind and encouraging word to say to each.

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

The report of the chief of the Dominion Police gives the average number of men engaged every month during the year 1887 closing with December last, the average at that time being 25, at a total expenditure for the year of \$15,438.87. COVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS.

The return of Governor-General's warrants issued since the last session of Parliament and expenditures incurred on account of same, in accordance with the Consolidated and Andit Act, sec. 31, clause C., is as follows:— Warrants authorized \$1,222,228.88

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE. Statement of expenditure on account of mis-

of homestead and pre-emption entries and sales during the year shows a reduction in the area

disposed of as compared with 1886 :-1886. Homesteads . . . 294,960 acres 319,500 acres Pre-emptions...146,480 "Sales......133,701 " 114,544 "

The report continuing, says: The revenue of the department has increased by a sum ot \$81,-038,50 as compared with the previous year.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Major-General Laurie is a handsome, tall, st ur, he lithy personsge, and looked everyinch a soldie is as straiget as a whip he entered the Hous floomous. If his intellect and comnon- ne rove as striking as his appearance ne improve a giant in the House.

A coso Wilgot, the same familiar, jovial Alanza Wilgot, was in his seat smiling and sa-

litting his friends in his own peculiar style. He to h v no trouble but to enjoy lue as life should be enjoyed,

Wren the House had adjourned yesterday the Hon. Peter Mitchell was observed enjoyhunds with his old and esteemed friends inside and outside of parliament, Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Charles Tupper.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was in his seat to-day.

He looks anything but strong; but all were glad to see him present. Sir Charles Tupper, also, for the first time this session, sat in the House at the right of Sir

Mr. Trow, the ever to be remembered Opposition Whip, seemed to be more than in usual good humor. The neight speakers of delight

SENATE.

In the Smate there was a lively time over the address. Eight Senators pitched their tents and from the hour of three to six p.m. forced battle and scored and lost points. Senator Kaulbach was the first to make lively the occa-sion. He was closely followed by Senstor Alexander, who was non-committal. The others who spoke were Senators Dickie, McIonis, Miller, Bellerose, McDonald and Abbott. At itteen minutes past six a vote was taken and the address was carried.

THE TREATY.

Much surprise was evidenced in the House f Commons when Mr. Edgar enquired if Canadians by the Fisheries Treaty would receive as much protection in American waters as Americans would in Canadian waters, and was told by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that he was not ready to reply. Mr. Foster is one of those who was appointed by the Canadian Gov-ernment to go to Washington and look after Canadian fishery interests; he is one of those who are supposed to have given close and undivided-no: to) patriotic -attention to the drafting of the treaty, and when asked a simple question in the House respecting that treaty he coolly says he "is not ready to reply." Storms of Golian by upon us; what is this Canada of our's coming to, and to whom are we to look for

It will be news-startling news-to the Canadian people to learn that Minister Foster knows nothing of the treaty, but it may be far more startling and interesting to learn in the nea future that that efficient, attentive and patriotic Minister has read over the treaty, learned hi lesson, and is ready to recite it in the House of Commons.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

One of the motions in the House was by Mr Armstrong, as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this House, Commercial Union with the United States could be mutually advantageous to both countries, and it is therefore the duty of the Government to use all proper means to secure such union.

CONDOLENCE.

The colleagues of the late Mr. Eyvel, on the official reporting staff of the House of Commons. have sent a l-tier to his widow, signed by each of them personally, expressing the keen sorrow with which they have learned of the death of heir confrere and their deep sympathy with her; expressing their appreciation of his high was a few years ago.

the profestional ability and scholarly attainments; his amiab's disposition, and the thoroughness the motion on divorce laws did not receive and coarc'entiousness with which he fulfilled every duty committed to him, and assuring her that now he is gone they each feel his loss as that of a brother and will ever bear his memory tenderly in their hearts. Canadian Short-hand Writers association have sent a fioral pillow members of Hausard staff a floral cross, representatives of the press of Ottawa a floral wreath

THOSE DISMISSALS.

Messes, A. E. Poirier, Remi Tremb'ay and E. Tremblay, notwithstanding their dismissal as French translators by the Speaker of the as French translators by the Speaker of the House of Commons, defiantly refuse to retire, and are determined to resist the authority of the Steaker to deprive them of their bread and butter. Revenge for their having stumped for the Liberals during the last Dominion campaign is the cause for their dismissal. The Speaker of his own according the control of the contr did not take action. He was compelled to do so by Sir John, whose ever known generosity and liberality are revered all over Canada. Sir J.i.n. dear old fellow, is too much of a Christian life, was assailed by robbers, knocked senseless to wish any one harm. He would rather cut his hand off than hurt a fellow being. But then pictured the amiable qualities of the deceased, hand off then hurt a fellow being. But then Poirier, Tremblay and Tremblay must go, and go where they like, for all Sir John cares.

Mr. Purcell sits essily in his seat, while Mr. Mr. Furcell site easily in his seat, while Mr. McMaster, the Tory pet, is trying to burst the clouds assuder to disqualify him. The world is full of wonders, and friend McMaster having never shown that either mentally or physically his power to create a wonder is wone it is that the judges of the land will not con cide with him and make him a greater protege

than he so far has been. Poor soul! thou weepest, but 'tis thine own fault. But keep on thy time is coming.

The Senate sessional committees will be ap

pointed this afternoor.
One of the senators replying to a question s but some differ as to the mode."

Other senators being interviewed on the subject were of the opinion that a change must be maile. They gladly favored Senator Mc-Gowan's motion and would support it.

COMERRCIAL UNION. Dealing with the question of Commercial

Union, Senator McDonald of British Columbia expressed himself of the epinion that even though the resolution now before the House of Commons were adopted by the same, which in his opinion is out of the question, when it came up for consideration in the Senate it would be short lived. If, said he, we open our gates to the United States we will have to do otherwise, with England. Commercial union is just what British Columbis wants, the Province being a non-manufacturing province and obliged to import every thing, still the people are too patriotic to ask for it, as they believe its adoption would be to the disadvantage of the country as a whole and in opposition to the policy of the Govern

RECIPROCITY.

He favored reciprocity in a measure and would go for it so long as it did not tend to injure our industries. He referred to the policy: pursued by the United States and Germany in booming the exportation of sugar from those countries to Great Britain, the offset of which is that the English manufacturers cannot com-pete and are slowly but surely being driven out of the field.

Sir Charles Tupper has returned to his old tactics. He thinks he runs the whole country. In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir

said the Minister of Finance was a little too fresh, a little too self-important, and advised that if he in future considered he ran the whole machine, and constituted the Government, including the House of Commons, he had better give a little of his information to one or more of the newspapers that represents the honest opinions of the people. Sir Charles collepsed, and the members of the House smiled, tittered and laughed.

OTTAWA, March 1 .- Mr. Gaillet, it is said, failed to push his enquiry regarding Mr. Elis' annexation utterance because he considered his enquiry not strong enough, and wants to add

Mr. Wallace, a Government supporter, in his remarks regarding combines yesterday, gave the Government several severe blows, perhaps unintentionally, but nevertheless effectively. He disturbed the beehive, and made many of his friends realize the effect of a severe sting as a reward for past and present shortcomings.

Mr. Edgar's remarks on combines in the House of Commons vesterday was a masterly.

House of Commons yesterday was a masterly effort. They his the nail on the head every time, and showed exactly why the combines exist. Mr. Guillet was surprised at being his by a

club by the National Policy every time, but re-trained from saying who hit him with a club when the speaker called upon him to ask the Government to take action against Mr. Ellis because the latter favored annexation. He is a famous Canadian here.

Hon. Peter Mitchell made Mr. Hesson blush

considerably yesterday when he told him to keep still and not talk until he knew what he

was talking about.

Hon. Mr. White's face was as red as stood out like spaikling diamonds on his smiling full fledged peach when Mr. McMullen pro-lact and gave cheer to all whom he came in duced a letter from the Department of the In-contact. of the land agents in the North-West by a gen tleman in order that he might be afforded information as to the location of lands for settle

Mr. Welsh's speech was full of wit and irony. It slashed the Minister of Marine and Fisheries all around and created many outbursts of laughter. So severe did he hit the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that Hon. Mr. Bowell had to turn around and stare at his colleague with amezement. More knuckle-cracking is expected before the point touched upon is end-

Mr. Purcell occupies his seat yet. He says he intends to keep it.

Hon. Mr. Carling says he will bring down his

report in about two weeks.

Mr. Trow, the opponent whip, presented the

press gallery with a box of cigars.

Mr. Lister made a capital preech yesterday. He is a good, fluent, distinct and convincing speaker.

The wit of the House is Hon. Peter Mitchell. He caused more fun in the House yesterday than you would find in a pantomine in a week. One of his jokes was: "He liked Sir Charles Tupper and was glad to see him Minister of Finance, so long as he (Mitchell) could not get there." Tais little hit caused much merriment.

Evangelist Meekle was in the ladies' gallery One of the members was surprised that Mr. Wallace had not named the leader of the third party as one of the committee to look after the combine, he being well posted in such matters. The leader of the third pasty did not have a very large following, he knew; but, nevertheless, he would like to see him on the committee. (Laughter).

Hon. Peter Mitchell advised that the Hon Premier be appointed, as he knew all about the combines. (Laughter.) The Premier shock his head, and Mr. Mitchell declined, owing to its not being usual for the leader of a party to be so

appointed. (Immense laughter.)
The topics of conversation are the fisheries annexation, commercial union and reciprocity questions. They are not singly, but collective. v. causing quite a stir and disturbing the equi librium of not a few of our lawmakers. Some are red hot for one or more of them, others are opposed, and still others would like to throw them all into the canal. Oh, git is a happy family we have here. But they have all got to die, and that's what makes them all feel so bad.

Hon. Senator Schultz is not so well as he

at his motion on divorce laws did not receive tter support in the House.

Senator McDonald is in favor of reciprocity, but opposed to Commercial Union. To him annexation is a rattlesnake.

OTTAWA, March 3.-There was little more ex citement in the Parliament buildings and the House of Commons yesterday afternoon than has paryiously ceen experienced since the pre-sent session began. The corridors were crowd-ed, and the members as lively as bees making honey. Evidently the latter are s'owly but surely getting into working trim and desirous, each and every one, to make a public hit before the session closes. The general galleries were more than ordinarily filled, while the ladies', the speakers' and the senators' galleries combined did not have to bear the weight of more than thirty spectators. Almost immediately after the House had sat Mr. Wallace rose and made a most pathetic speech. He referred to the death of Mr. George Eyvel, late of the Hansard staff, who, while in the buoyancy of the valuable services he had rendered the House, and the wife and three little ones he had left behind to mourn his loss. He thought the House should do better towards the family than the committee had recommended, and suggested that Mrs. Eyvel be given one year's salary. The effect of the speech was wonder-tul; you could have heard a pin drop, so great was the silence, and many were deeply touched, feeling conscious that what had be need was correct, and that our departed friend's wife should receive more consideration at the hands of the House. The House proved unanimous in favor of what Mr. Wallace had said, and after Messrs. Denison, Lister, Davin and others had spoken, the report of the committee was referred back with the understanding that it would not be too much to have a year's salary ecommended.

Mr. McLelan set the ball of excitement rolling

when he charged that Hon. Mr. Davies was rash in what he had said the previous day and rash in what he had said the previous day and expressed words unworthy the man. Mr. Davies excitedly denied having done so, but the climax of the whole discourse was arrived at when Mr. Perry struck out straight from the shoulder, hit square on the nose, and made the House ring with his elequent outpurst of indignation at the infamous way, as he said, Prince Edward Island was being treated by the Postmaster General. The whole discussion, containing, as it did, indisputable evidence, had a good effect, and completely dumbfounded the Postmaster-General. Mr. Landerkin's to-be-historical notice of motion, which caused so much chatter and was looked for with considerable interest, died before it was born. never came up.

At five mitutes to six Sir Hector Langevin.

regretting the absence of Sir John Macdonald regretting the absence of Sir John Macdonald, expressed regret at the death of Mr. Alexander Robertson, late member for West Hastings, and moved that the House pass a resolution of regret. Hon. Mr. Laurier seconded the resolution in a neat and touching manner. The House adjourned at 6 p.m. until Monday next at 3 p.m.

NOTES.

A good point was made by Mr. Perry in his speech on the Prince Edward I land mail service when he read an extract from a Conserva-tive paper published on the Island, which said that if they could not get, better mail service they would have the contents of their letters sent to them by telephone.

Hon. Mr. McLelan, suffering from the effects

of the tongue thrashing he received from Hon. Mr. Davies, Mr. Percy and others, contended Richard Cartwright read from the Montreal Mr. Davies, Mr. Percy and others, contended its absorption.—Troy, N.Y., Bulget, Gazette, an interview which the Minister of that the mail service had improved, but he Finance had had with a representative of that failed to say it was as it should be. He knew Fractional currency—the pig you see run paper, in which he stated that no change better, and dare not make the statement. However, and out in places,

ever, he said it was a fact that it was impossible to please the people of Prince Edward Island. This is consoling to our isolated friends. What can they expect from a man who says hecannot please them? Nothing. His remarks show that he treats them with disdain. While Mr. Welsh was speaking of the post office service is Prince Edward Island, dealing heavy blows on the shoulders of the Postmaster-General, one or two broad intellects on the General, one or two broad intellects on the Government side of the House co-cooled and hee-heed as though they were heing tickled with an oiled fasther.

hee-need as though they were neing theater with an oiled feather.

It is generally conceded that the only reason why Prince Edward Island has been and is bewhy frince Edward Island has been and is peing so shamefully treated by the Government as to its mail service, is that the Island sends five Liberals to the House of Commons as their

representatives.
Mr. Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, and

Mr. Tupper, son or Sir Charles Tupper, and member for Picton, gives a dinner in the salon of the House of Commons, this evening.

Hon. Mr. McLelan's ire was up in the House yesterday. Mr. Davies' remarks the day previous stung him so bad that he could hardly hold himself. He burst the thunder-clouds of his wash and made the House shake with the his wrath, and made the House shake with the force of his denunciations of Mr. Davies and his accusations. Still the air did not become suffocating, a breeze, a gentle breeze, was percepti-ble, and, in giving invigoration to the Opposi-tion, allowed them to weather the storm without

Mr. Porry's remarks on the P. E. I. mail service showed beyond dispute that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries did not know how of Marine and Fisheries did not know how many trips the Neptune had made, or how many months, or even weeks, she was engaged. How is this for the efficiency of the department? Not well; and Mr. Perry's remarks sounded so disagreeable that a number of the members occupying Government benches were greatly agitated and faintly strong to interrupt agitated and faintly strove to interrupt.

agitated and faintly strove to interrupt.

Mrs. Curran's funeral yesterday was attended by Cabinet Minister, Senators, members of Parliament and others. The pall-bearers were Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir A. D. Smith, Hon. J. D. Thompson, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Thos. McGreevy and Senator Howlan. The chief mourners were J. J. Curran, M.P.; J. Curran, grandson of the deceased; Mr. P. J. Brennan, and the three daughters of the deceased ladv. who are Sixters of Chafity. the deceased lady, who are Sisters of Chafity. Mrs. Curran was the mother of Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., an estimable, loving and loveable

Messrs. Macfarlane and Anderson, of Toronto, are interviewing the Minister of Customs with a view to having the duty on window blinds reduced.

Mr. A. S. Woodburn, part proprietor of the Journal, has been awarded by the select committee on debates the contract for the binding of the official report of the debates of this session at the same rates and on the same terms as now in force.

The same committee renew the contract with Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co. for the printing of the official report of the debates of the present session in their present form and type, and at the same rates as are now paid.

The expected arrival of Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Martin, of Manitoba, is looked forward to with anxiety and pleasure.
To the Liberals, the arrival is bound to gain pleasure, to the Conservatives it will be a time or anxiety, because their motto is "to take all

and give nothing."

Mr. Guillett has the sympathy of the House, owing to the blunder he made when he was trying to have setion taken against Mr. Ellis because that gentleman was thought to favor annexation. The Speaker was cruel to Mr. Guillett, kut, what of that? His cheek can stand it all. He'll never miss the water till there'ill be a row.

THE GUELPH BRANCH OF THE I. N. LEAGUE.

The Guelph branch of the Irish National League will give an entertainment in the City Hall at Guelph on the evening of the 9th inst., at which Rev. Goo. W. Pepper, of Cleveland Ohio, will deliver an address.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

At a meeting of some of the leading liberals in Queens County a few days against was finally determined that a protest should we entered against the return of Mr. Baird.

The friends of Mr. William Elliott, ex-M.P. for Peel, will regret to learn of that gentleman's death, which occurred at Hornby, Ontario, last Friday. Mr. Elliott repre-Mr. Elliott repre sented the county of Peet from 1878 until 1832. He was of Irish parentage and was a Conservative in politics. After retiring from Parliament he went to the North-West, and there contracted the lung disease, from which

The sham or shallow sentiment which vents itself in shouts of loyalty and outeries against treason whenever a hardship is denounced or remedy proposed, is the kind of loyalty which needs but to have free play to shatter the Confederation into its original fragments in much shorter space than that which sufficed to build it in the first instance .- Lon-

don Advertiser. Speaker Onlmet, of the Dominion House of Commons, dismissed the three French-Canadian translators because they had denounced the policy of the Government in hanging Riel. Col. Quimet, singular to relate, did exactly the same thing, but recanted on a promise that he would get the Speakership. The dismissal of the translators, the elevation of Ouimet, for doing one and the same thing, are illustrative of the manner in which justice is meted out by the Dominion Government. And Sir John Macdonald defends both transactions! Who says that the leopard has changed his spots, - Hamilton

Here are a few interesting facts worthy of thought. In 1886 England exported 4,850 million yards of cotton fabrics, valued at about \$250,000,000; and, in 1887, 4.904 million yards, valued at about \$259,006,000. Compare those stupendous quantities with the export of the United States last year, waich amounted to only about 204,000,000 yards, or about one twenty-fourth as much as that of Great Britain. This cannot fail to be of interest, not only to our free trade readers, who glory in England's commercial policy and in England's manufacturing greatness, but also to protectionists. who are called upon to explain how it is that the greatest cotion growing country in the world, with their hoasted policy of protec-tion, can take only one twenty-fourth part as much of the world's cotton market as is taken by her tree trade rival that does not grow a pound of cotton within her seas .- [Halifax Chroniole.

Here are some facts for the advocates of commercial union with Capada, or appexation -if there are any hereabouts-to digest : "The total debt of Canada, February I, was \$276,374,987.88. The debt was increased during the month of January \$2,608. 708.25, and yet the country is at peace with all the world save itself. This makes a direct debt of about \$50 a head. The debt of the United States is a little more than four times as great as that of Canada, while our population is nearly if not quite fifteen times as great. Our debt is daily decreasing, that of Canada increasing at nearly the rate of \$3,000 000 a month. Certainly we no not want to assume Canada's. debt and we could not expect to gain much by commercial union with a people who in time of peace are un ble to raise money to pay current expenses. Canada will have to reform in many respects before it can show that the Unined States would be benefited by its absorption .- Troy, N.Y., Bulget.

THE U.S. TARIFF.

Text, of the Alterations in the

The Additions to the Free List to Reduce the Surplus by \$53 000,000—The Articles on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to the full committee the tariff bill upon which the Democratic members have been at work for several months. The mea-sure was immediately made public. The bill makes the following additions to the list of articles which may be imported free of duty: Timber hewn and sawed, and timber used

for spars and in building wharves. Timber squared or sided. Wood unmanufactured not specially enumerated or provided for, sawed boards, planks, deals, and other articles of sawed lumber. Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only. Staves of wood, pickets and palings, laths, shingles, clapboards, pine or spruce logs. Provided that if any expert duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them by any mentioned articles, or either of them by any mers, tubes, eledges, axles, etc., do.; chains, country whence imported, all said articles 22 per pound; saws, 3 per cent.; files, 35 per imported from said country shall be subject cent.; ingots and blooms, 4 10c per pound

to duty as now provided by law.
Salt, in tacks, bags, barrels, or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States.

Straw, flax not backed or dressed. Flax hacked, known as dressed line. Tow of flax or hemp. Hemp, manilla, and other like substitutes for hemp. Jute butts, jute, sann, sisal, grass and other vegetable fibres. Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component part of chief values.

For cotton or other manufactures, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, comprised in whole or in part of hemp, jute juve butts, flax, gunny bags, gunny cleth, or other material, pro-vided that as to hemp and flax jute, jute butts, suan and sisal grass and manufactures thereof except burlaps not exceeding 60 inches in width, and bagging for cotton, this Act shall take effect July 1st, '1889.

Iron or steel, or plates or taggers, iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates

and taggers tin.
Beeswax, gelatine and similar preparations glycerine, crude, brown or yellow - fish, glue or isinglass, phosphorus.

Soap stocks fit only for use as such. Soap, hard and soft, all of which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for. Extract of hemlock or other bark used for

tanning. Indigo, extract of, and carmine iodine resublimed. Licorice juice. Oil-croton, hempseed and rapeseed oil. Flaxseed or linseed oil, Cottonseed oil.

Petroleum. Alumina, alum, patent alum, alum sub-stitute, sulphate of alumina and alumious cake, and alum in crystal or ground.

All imitations of natural mineral waters and all artificial mineral waters. Decoctives of spirits of turpentine. Bone black, ivory drop black and bone char. Other, and othery earths umber, and umber earths, sienna and sienna earths when dry.

All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkalis, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing, and chemical compounds and salts, by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this

All barks, beans, berries, balsams, birds bulbs, bulbous roots and excressences, such as nut galle, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, vegetable seeds, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects.

All undutiable crude minerals but baryla sulphate of, or barytes unmanufactured; boractic acid, borate of lime, and borax.

Cemeut, Roman, Portland and all others. Whiting and Paris white. Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol. Iron, sulphate of or copperas. Potash, crude, carbonate of, or fresh and caustic potash. Chlorate of potash and nitrate of potash. Saltpetre, crude. Sulphate of potash. Sulphate of sods, known as salt cake, crude or refined or niter cake, crude or refined and Glauber's salt. Sulphur, refined in rolls.

Wood tar, coal tar, crude. Aniline oil and its homelogues. Coal tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzcole, dead oil and pitch, all preparations of coal tar not colors or dyes and not acids of colors, logwoods and other dyewoods extracts and which have been advanced in various conditions by refining or grinding or by other process of manufacture not specially enumerated and provided for

All earths or clays unwrought or unmanufactured. China clay or kaline.

Opium crude, containing nine per centum and over of morphine, for medical purposes. Iron and steel, cotton ties or hoops for baling purposes, not thinner than No. 20

Needles, sewing, darning, knitting acd all others not specially enumerated and provided

Copper, imported in the form of ores. regulus of and black or coarse copper and copper cement, old copper fit only for remannfacture. Nickel in ore, matter other crude form ready for consumption in the arts. Autimony as regulus, or metal. Quickeilver. Chromate of iron or chromic oil. Mineral substances in crude state, and metals unwrought not specially enumerated and pro-

vided for. Brick. Vegetables, in their natural state or in salt or brime. Chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared. Actorns and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or substitutes therefor, not epecially enumerated or provided for.

Cocoa, prepared or manufactured. Dates, plums and prunes. Currents, Seante or

and pamphlets printed in other languages than English, and pamphlets and all publications of foreign Governments and publica-tions of foreign countries, historical or scientific, printed for gratuitous distribution;

Bristles. Bulbs and bulbous roots, not medicine. Feathers of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured. Finishing powder. Greece. Grindstones, finished or unfinished. Curled hair for beds or mattreeses. Human hair, raw, uncleaned and form whatever. The document was enclosed, sealed and addressed by the woman herself, net drawn,

Hatters' furs not on the skin. ...

Hemp and rape seed and other oil seeds of like character. Lime garden seeds. Linseed o flax seed. Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared. Osier or willow, prepared for nasket makers use. Broom corn. Brush wood. Plaster of Paris, when ground or caloined. Rage, of whatever material composes means.

rattans and reeds, "manufactured, but not

made up into finished articles. Paintings in oil or water colors, and statuary not otherwise provided , but the term statu-ary shall be understood to include professional productions of statuary or of a sculptor only Stones unmanufactured or undressed, free. Stone, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stone. All strings of gut or any other like material. Tallow waste, all not specially provided for.

All wools, hair of the Alpaca goat, and other like animals, wools on the skins, woollen rage, shoddy, mungo waste and

Metals are to pay duty as follows :- Pig iron, \$6 per ton; iron railway bars, \$11; steel do, \$11; bar iron, rolled or hammered, of 1 cent per pound, not less than 1 inch wide and 3 of 1 inch thick; in large measurements, 1 cent per pound; iron slabs, blooms, loops, 35 per cent. ad valorem ; iron bars, blooms, billets, in the manufacture of which

charcoal is used, \$20 per ton.

Iron or steel "T" rails, \$15 a ton; round iron in coils or rods, and rolled iron unenumerated, Ic per pound; sheet iron, 30 per cent; hoop iron, le per pound; cast iron pipe 6-10c per pound; nails, le per pound; tacks, 35 per cent., anvils, anchors, etc., 11c per pound; rivets, etc., 11c per pound; ham-Wire and manufactures thereof are left unchanged, provided that no duty exceeds 50 per cent. Old copper chippings, 1c per pound; lead, 1½c per pound; in sheets, 2½c per pound; nickel in ore, 10c per pound; zinc spelter, 2c per pound; hollow ware, 21c per pound; machine needles, 20 per cent. The entire wood schedule is subjected to

20 per cent. duty.
All grades of augurs are reduced by an amount varying from one-fifth to one-fourth

of the present duty.
Cotton yarn is reduced to 35 and 40 per cent. Bleached linens to 25 per cent; other yarns 25 per cent; cotton cloth to 40 per

The manufactures of wool are reduced as follows:-Woollen and worsted cloths to 40 per cent; flannel blankets and knit goods 40 per cent; dress goods, partly of wool, 40 per cent; webbings 50 per cent; carpets 30 per

cant. Paper and its manufacture are generally reduced. Carriages 30 per cent; watches 25

BLIGHTED PROSPECTS

are largely to e result of improvidence and lack of enterprise. Those who look out for good chances, get on : such people are fast learning that they can live at home and make \$1 and upwards per hour at work for us, in our new line of splendid business. All ages, both sexes. Any one can do this pleasant, easy work. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will write at once and learn all; no barm will be done if you do unwisely conclude not to go to work. All sfree. Add ess, Stinson & Co., Portand, Maine.

A CASE OF BLACKMAIL.

HOW AN INTRIGUING WOMAN OF HALIFAN WAS BROUGHT TO HER KNEES.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28 .- The Daily Echo this evening prints an extraordinary narrative of blackmailing operations, involving two leaders of Halifax society, one boing a society belle and her victim a prominent man. No names are given, but the paper declares the story to be true, and states that both parties have hobnobbed with lords, marquises, generals, governors, and all whose society is worth cultivating. The woman is the wife of a well known citizen, and her victim is also married. The former lives expensively, and it is hinted that her husband could not have had the means to maintain her in the position she secured in social money and was well paid by her friend. The latter, however, tired of her, and endeavored to out off his winked wietzer. to out off his wicked relations with the ness and extorted large sums of money. her with exposure to her wronged husband, his sole purpose being to keep the fact ters continued in this wise till certain events took the man away from this city, his wife she sent after him were numerous, and all every instance, her demand was successful. The threat of exposure was ever held over his head, the woman even declaring she would follow the man thousands of miles for the purpose of laying bure to his wife the story of his baseness. At last, the man absolutely terrorized by the woman in Halifax, determined to take some effectual steps to rid himself of the leach clinging to him. He wrote to a well-known barrister here seeking advice. The lawyer, who was intimately acquainted with the gentleman, re-plied that he could do nothing whatever to particulars. The details came, and they covered everything necessary. The victimized party stated that the woman had already bled him to the extent of a large amount (some thousands of dollars), but he was willing to pay as much as one thousand dollars more if for that sum she would consent to remain silent for ever and cease persecuting him. The legal gentleman, without any unnecessary delay, sought the woman at her home. The residence is a commanding one, eltuated in one of the finest streets, in a most fashionable quarter. He asked to see Mrs. drawing-room, where every appointment was of the most magnificent description, and bore evidence of culture and refinement, The woman entered, and the lawyer having asked for a private interview, the door was closed. The lawyer gently, but firmly, told her he had been informed of her waywardness and crime, and stated that he had called for the purpose of putting a stop to her blackmailing operations. The woman was stricken with anguish and fell on her knees before the lawyer. The latter told her she must either plums, and prunes.

other. Figs, meets, games and poultry. discontinue her demand and many on months.

Milk, fresh egg yolks. Beaus, peas and split band and the world. The kneeling woman Pulp for paper makers' use, Eibles, books begged and prayed for merey, said she would not pamphilets printed in other languages rather suffer anything than that her hurband should know her misdeeds, and consented to write anything her visitor commanded. Writing material was produced, and the woman partially controlled her emotions. penned at the lawyer's dictation a most

> MORE CASES OF SICK READACHE, biliousness. constituention, can be cured in less time, with less madicine, and for less money, by using Car-

humble withdrawal of all she had said or done

slightest claim on his consideration in any

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Debate on the Interprovincial Resolutions-Mr. Mowat's Speech-Decrying the Senate-The Veto Pewer-The Franchise.

TORONTO, Feb. 29.—The big debate of the ession on the Quebec Interprovincial resolutions has begun at last. When the Attorney-General opened the ball this evening the House was crowded in every part and the keenest interest was manifested throughout.

Mr. Mowat spoke for upwards of an hour, dealing with the first ten and the thirteenth and fourteenth resolutions, stating that he would take up the others at a later stage of debate. He began by sketching the clan of confederation, and referring to disallowance he said that before 1867 there was very little disallowance, but since Confederation the Dominion Government, whether rightly or wrongly, had exercised this prerogative much more freely than did the In-perial Government, even in the latter's most arbitrary days. He had no healtation in saying that this veto power would never have been given to the Dominion Government if it had been anticipated they would use it so freely. Personally, he would prefer to have the veto power abolished eltogether, but if it is to be allowed at all it should be vested in the Imperial Government. The Dominion Legislature should be confined to its own sphere and not allowed to encreach upon the rights of any of the provinces. Neither should the previnces encrosed upon the rights of the Dominion. Referring to the Senate he declared that body a perfect failure so far as performing the functions for which it was created was concerned, that of protecting the interests of the respective provinces. The Senate, as at present constituted, is no protection at all, and is not the thing for which it was pri-marily created. He was in favor of even more radical changes in that body then those proposed in the resolutions. Sixth resolution-He said that the present law giving federal authorities right to assume cent of cf any local public works was most monstrous. Under it the Dominion could take from any province the control of all its own reliance, roads, bridges, and works of any kind, and such extraordinary powers he did not believe were ever contemplated by the framers of the act. Seventh revolution-No honest government could a ivance any valid reason why there should be senarain voters' lists for Provincial and Dominion elections. They should be the same for both Houses. Providing separate lists for the Dominion had involved the country in the unnecessary expenditure of half a million of dollars. Eghth resolution-All doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Provinces in appointing stipendiary and police magistrates should be set right by imperial enactment. No private litigant should be able to question this power. It sessing to the thirteenth resolution, he repudiated the pricciple set up by the Federal Government that all Indian lands, as to which there was no treaty made before Confederation, be-longed to the Dominion. All such lands ought to belong to the various provinces in the same manner as other crown lands. Four-teenth resolution.—The Dominion Government, he said, had found it impossible 'o enact a bankruptcy law applicable to the whole Deminion, as all provinces differed in the working out of insolvency lawr. The United States Senate had passed through aimilar experience, and had been forced to allow each State to enact its own binkruptcy legis lation, and he believed the provinces should do likewise. Concluding, he hoped the Opposition would treat the resolutions with as little party feeling as possible. They were of the highest importance to remove friction and irritation, to promote welfare and good feeling of the provinces, and to perpetuate the

Mr. Meredith replied in a long speech, party was at the bottom of the resolutions. Before the Government asked the House to conof his faithlessness from his own wife: Mat- cur in them, they should show wherein they proposed to change the constitution for the better. The Attorney-General had failed to latter was disloyal to the Dominion and called for money. In every instance, or nearly traitor to the interests of confederation, The Ontario Government had consorted with secessionists and traitors at the Quebec Conto the people on the basis of these resolutions before asking the House to endorse them. Disallowance or the veto power was the safeguard of the minority against the majority. He was in favor of strong Federal power, without which it would be impossible to hold the Confederation together. If the people of Manitoba were allowed to defy the Dominion Govern-ment with the Red River Valley Railway assist the latter till furnished with further | bill, they might defy it in any other matter. The resolutions were a step back in responsi ble Government. They proposed to give back to England the vete power they had re-ceived twenty years ago. It would be a most craven act, as if they were children not fit to be trusted to manage their own affairs. Referring to the financial part of the resolu-tions, he said the result seemed to be that Mr. Mercier had got all the cash for Quebec, and Mr. Mowat only the glory for Ontario. Mr. Meredith closed by saying that the legislators of this country had enough to do with the constitution, which the great was ushered into a sumptuously furnished minds of the fathers of Confederation had produced. Let them devote their energies to the development of the great mineral and other boundless resources of this magnificent country, in whose future he had unlimited faith, and its destiny was in their hands. Hon. G. W. Ross followed in an exhaustive speech, lasting an hour and a half, in which he reviewed Mr. Meredith's address point by point. He said the whole purpose of the resolutions was to secure the better autonomy of the various provinces, not to propogate disloyalty, but to strengthen the bonds of Confederation, which had not wholly realized the expectations of its founders. The Dominion had encroached upon the rights of every province, and proven itself unworthy of being entrusted with the veto power. The pro-vinces were perfectly justified in appealing to the Imperial Government, who were far removed from the arena of Dominion politics, and where the atmosphere was purer than at Ottawa. Speaking of the Senate, he declared its usefulness was gone. to the man she had victimized, offered him a Its time was principally occupied in hearing humble apology, and declared she had not the divorce cases and in ratifying bills. They Its time was principally occupied in hearing proposed to infuse new life and blood into it. and the barrister, highly satisfied with the In conclusion he felt sure that if the resolu-success of his mission, withdrew.

friend. 35 doses, 35 centre.

HANGED.

NEIL EXPLATES HIS ORIME ON THE SCAFFOLD.

He Mee's Beath, Unflinchingly, and White Reciting the Lord's Prayer is Launched into Eternity-His sperch from the Scaffold-He Repents MIS ACL:

TORONTO, Out., Feb. 28.-Robert Neil, the murderer of the Warden at the Central Prison, was hanged this morning at 9 o'clock at the gaol. He was visited last night by Governor Green about 11 o'clock who found Neil sitting on the side of the ted cenning a hymn. He received a message from Mrs. Bigelow asking him to read Psaim 79, 11 verse, and put his trust in that. One of the guards got a Bible and read the passage referred to and the Gosman and the control of the guards of the grant of the same research in the same referred to and the Gosman and the same referred to and the Gosman and the same referred to an analysis of the ernor explained to him its meaning. About 2 o'clock this morning he lay down on top of his bed and fell asleep and continued to sleep unit 6.30. He then got up, said he felt cell, and the Governor ordered breakfast to be brought to him. It consisted of tea, preserves, boiled eggs, j-lly chicken, butter and bread He, however, did not partake of any breakfast, saying he

could not particle of any oreakrass, saying he continued to walk up and down his cell, until Mr. Howland, Mr. Goo terham, and Rev. Hugh Johnston came, who spoke kindly to him, prayed and sang bymus with him, in which he joined. As the time approach of the present the saying proached for his execution, he trust to prepare himself for it, by becoming columnat resigned. About 8.45 Sheriff Mowat active t and also Mr. Badgerow, Crown attorney. At 9 o'clock the procession formed and

in the following ord r:—M ss. Howland and Gooderham, Rev. Hugh schosten Governor Green and Deputy-Governor, physicians, Doctors Oldright and Rechardson, then two turnkeys with the priconer; and last of all the execut order. Neil calmly surveyed the upright sandolf that halbeen prepared for him and then stoke as follows:—How that I came here I would like to say, I did not mean to kill that man. You sentenced me to hang for it. I never meant to kill that man MARCHED TO THE SCAFFOLD to hang for it. I never meant to kill that man any nore than you meant to kill him. I had nothing against the man, I did not know what I was doing. I am serry for him and had friends; I am sorry for my own friends. I for-give everyone and hope to be forgiven. They used me like a dog at the broom shop and I did know what I was doing. I have no illfeeling towards anyone. Mr. Howland, I am very much obliged to you for your kindness. Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Johnston, I am very much obliged to you also. They have prepared me to meet my Got. Rev. Hugh Johnston then read portions of scripture, after which he engaged in prayer.

THE BLACK CAP WAS THEN DRAWN over the condemned man, and Mr. Johnston then uttering the Lord's prayer was tollowed in firm and audible tones by Neil. As the latter procounced the words, "Deliver me from all evil," the rope wassnapped and in the space of four minutes, during which in a Neil coursed and kinked clickly. time Neil squirmed and kicked slightly, he was dead. About ten o'clock he was cut down, and an inquest held shortly afterwards. In his cell was found a letter written to his eisters Lizzie, Mary and Susie, telling them that he had repented of his s ne, and that he hoped to meet them in a better land; that he had met kind friends and prayed to be forgiven for what he had done. Neil's courage was much admired at the scaffold, he did not flinch for an instant.

TORUNTO, Feb. 28—Robert Neill, who was hanged this morning, has left a confession of the confessio

sion with the governor of the jail, which the litter refuses to make public on the ground that by doing so it will defeat the ends of justice. It is balieved, however, to be in relation to two cases of supposed suicide, which at the time of their occurrence gave rise to considerable comment. One night, scarcely a week ago, Neill engaged his grards in conversation and hinted that he could furnish information that would unravel a couple of local mysteries. He discussed the matter several times with his keeper, but never substantiany made a clean breast of the affair. To the for, and the only concessions made were consheriffs officer, Wilson, he was most comcessions which honorable mer would gladly tender the municative, and in one of his moments of der when they were endeavoring to settle a difference between friends and were not endeavoring to settle a difference between friends and were not endeavoring to settle a difference between friends and were not endeavoring to settle a difference between friends and were not endeavoring to settle a difference between friends and were constant and the only concessions made were considered. several times with his keeper, but never woman, who was growing extortionate. Which was not concluded when the House With threats that she would expose him to his wife and family, she imposed on his weakness and extorted large sums of money. In the basic of the possible of the p his wife and family, she imposed on his weak- most important questions that ever came be found in the bay at the foot of Berkley street on the 18th of March, 1886, had been He does not seem to have threatened it free from party feelings, but he was alreid foully murdered for his work's wages, which have been two. This was an important fact to amounted to the paltry sum of only eight bear in mind when they were told the com-dollars. On another occasion Neill took missioners had settled nothing and that Canada Wilson into his confidence and confided to him the startling statement that George D. Morse, cattle merchant, had also met his death by violence in May last. He said that the claims of bumanity, the claims of interest and section nothing and that canada has conceded nothing in order to secure freedly relations with the United States. On the contrary, he said that in this matter Canada had conceded everything that the claims of bumanity, the claims of interest and section nothing and that Canada has conceded nothing in order to secure freedly relations with the United States. going with him, and he is now in a foreign show that. He quoted from utterances of country. The woman, however, did not rest Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, on the Sunday evening before the dead body reforring to "better terms," and declared the o Mr. Morse was discovered floating in the bay, at the foot of Berkley street, a man, whose name Neill mentioned, struck him on the head with a sand-beg, and he fell into the secessionists and traitors at the Quebec Conference, and this government should appeal Wilson told the governor what Neill had said, but the latter declined to repeat his statements. There is no doubt, however, that the confession handed to the governor is in reference to these two cases. This confession has caused a sensation, some believing the story, while others discredit it. The detectivo department have not yet been officially informed of the matter, and can take no steps as yet. It is understood that six east end toughs are implicated, two of whom have, however, field to the United States.

> Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Laver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pill.
>
> These Pills act specifically on the deranged by a feeling of anxiety as to future possibilities organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In the lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmalee's Vegetable Pills. repared and submitted this agreement. The responsibility now rests upon other shoulders. It rests in the first place, no doubt, upon the people of the United States, a country where public coinion is allpowerful. It rests upon the Senate of the United States, upon that great legislative and executive body which in the past history of the country had played such a distributed and

Bobby (who lives in an east side Harlem flat)—"Pa, why are they called "Apartment" houses? Father (a victim)—"Because they come apart so easily,'

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counsel for the delicate—Those to whom seasons of changeable temperatures are protracted periods periods of trial should seek the carliest opport tunity of removing all obstacles to good health.
This cooling Oiutment, perseveringly rubbed
upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's ample and effective treatment. This C intment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully conquer influenza; the allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing ∍ ugh.

"I want five yards of cotton-cloth, and that's all I do want," she said to the clerk, in a decided voice. "Ah! Yes! Five yards —forty cents. Any more to-day?"

MOTHERS!

proposed to infuse new life and blood into it.

The franchise for the Dominion, he claimed, should be the same as that for the Provinces. In conclusion, he felt sure that if the resolutions were submitted to the people at the polls they would be heartily endorsed.

Mr. H.-E. Clarke (Toronto) replied at considerable length for the Opposition, and at 10.40; or motion of Mr. Evanturel, the House and prevents convulsions, soothes the children's panacea—the mothers' castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constitution, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhee and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the children's panacea—the mothers' ter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other adjourned. The debate will probably last Castoria is the children's nanacea - the mothers'

CHAMBERLAIN

Banquetied by the New York Canadian Ciub -Me Makes a Speech on the Fisheries Treaty.

New York, March 2. - The Canadian Club entertained the Right Hon. Joseph Chamber lain at dinner to-night at, the Hotel Brunswick Three hundred were present, and the guest of the evening was welcomed by Erastus Wiman. Among the guests were George C. Foster, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Sir Alex. Galt, Congressman Breckenridge, Kedtucky; Mayor Hewitt, General Horace Kedtucky; Mayor Hewith, General Horace Porter, Rev. D. Collyer, Jonathan A. Lace, President of the Boston Merchants' Associa-tion; E. S. Smith, President New York Chamber of Commerce; J. C. Learned, New York Evening Post; W. Bobert Howe, Wm. Lane Boker, ex-Postmaster General; Thus, L. James and Colonel Finlay Anderson, of the United Press, and Edgar A. Wills, Sucretary of the Transock Bourd of Trade

of the Toronto Board of Trade.
The banquet hall was tastefully decorated in honor of the occasion with the flags of the three nations represented by the fishery com-mission. A fine portrait of Queen Victoria graced the wall, and snewshoes and other appropriate emblems were displayed. The speaking was b gun by Hon. E asms Wiman, who, in a brief and p inted way, deprecated the fact that the peac-ful relations of preat nations should have been endangered by what he humorously alluded to as a "ketils of fish," and praised the commission for its excellent and pressed the commission for its excellent solution of the problem and the restoration of good fee ing. After toasts to the President of the United States and Queen Victoria, both drank stan 'ing an 'to the strains of the 'Star Soangled Banner' and "God Save the Queen," Mr. Wiman introduced the guest of the evening, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who, and great appliance rose and responded to the amid great applause, rose and responded to the toast "Our English Guests." He thanked them for the cordiality of their

reception. It was a great pleasure to be, at the termination of his mission, permitted to enjoy the hospitality of the Canadian Club. He did not suppose that either in Canapa or the United States there was any partisan so bitter and so absurd as to dispute the importance of good re-lations between Great Britain and the United States, and especially between the States and Canada. In spite of everything that political science or political ignoronce could do to creet barriers between nations, the social and combarriers between nations, the social and com-mercial intercourse between the two countries was great, and was continually extending. The railway systems were so interlocked that any distorbance of existing relations would constitute something approaching disaster, and might imperil hundreds of millions of capital now invested in those great enterprises Referring to the seizures of American fishing vessels by Canadian cruis-ers, he said, whether justified or not the inter-ference naturally and inevitably provoked great ference naturally and inevitably provoked great irritation and ill feeling in the United States, and the peaceful relations, or at all events the friendly intercourse, between Canada and the United States was at the mercy of officials of either of them acting at a great distance from the central authority. When he first came to New York he was told by a very distinguished American politician that he should find that one of the great difficulties in the way consisted in the fact that the fishery question was, as stated by the chairman, so paltry a matter in comparison with the great American interests comparison with the great American interests with which this country had to deal that it was a question which politicians would think it safe to play with. There could be no graver mistake (hear hear and applause). A question which arouses national sentiment was not a question to be trifled with. The worst wars which have disgraced humanity had proceeded from trifling cause, and nations wer very often more apt to resent petty affronts and injuries than a serious invasion of national rights. If the commissioners had treated their responsibility as lightly as some of those who criticise the result of their labors, they should long ago have relinquished their task in despair. (Great applause). Coming to the result of the negotiations, he ventured to say, with some knowledge of his subject, that there had been knowledge of his subject, that there had been no surrender on either side of anything which national honor and national interests demanded should be retained. (Hear, hear and applause. Both sides had substantially gained what they contended for, and the only concessions made were contended to the substantial of the contended for any contended the substantial of the contended for any contended the substantial of the contended to the contended that the contended to the contended the contended to that the claims of humanity, the claims ternational courtesy or the comity of nations could possibly demand, and at the same time Canada had maintained, as she was bound to maintain, the vital and essential interests of her ctizens. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the three mile limit, the difficulty had been settled by what might be called a compromise, but at by what might be caused a compromise, our at any rate by an arrangement which is in accord-ance with the latest international law. They had settled it substantially in agreement with the principles of the north sea convention, the latest instrument of the kind in Europeam di-plomacy. He would not dwell upon those provisions in the treaty which contemplates prompt and economical jurisdiction in the case of fishiog offences, which limit the penalty to be im-flicted, and which specify the exceptional cases in which forfeiture may well be exacted. They were all conceived in a spirit and with an intention of amity and good fellowship, and they had been inserted in order to remove, as far as 1033ible, every future cause of irritation by a feeling of anxiety as to future possibilities if an agreement were not arrived at, animated also by a strong desire to draw closer the ties

A PAPAL ANNIVERSARY.

cheering. ,, ..

between the two great nations of the earth,

England and America. (Hear, hear.) They prepared and submitted this agreement.

country had played such a distinguished

country had played such a distinguished role, and for his part he could not bring himself to doubt that they would rise to the importance of this great occasion; that they would not suffer party interest to influence them in a matter of international welfare, and that they would do all in their power to aid the efforts of the

commissioners to promoting a concord the world

man defend. The conclusion of Mr. Chamber-lain's speech was greeted by a most enthusias

tic burst of applause and long and vociterous

ROME, March 2.—To-day was observed as the anniversary of the coronation of the Pope. His Holiness received the congratulations of the Sacred College. The Dean of the College delivered an address. The Pop replied in an animated speech. He lamented more than ever his position, which he said was unbearable. He and position, which he said was underrance. He declared that if the Italian Government did not prohiblt the Jubilee fetes, it was in its own interests that it acted and not from any feeling of respect for the Holy See. The Catholic world must be aware of the situation. No articles rangement with the Government was possible until the independence of the Papacy was resto ed.

First bottle nosed man- McGuffy, there's to much money in the Treasury, I tell you." Second ditto—" Well now, between you and me and the Secretary, I wish I could only get

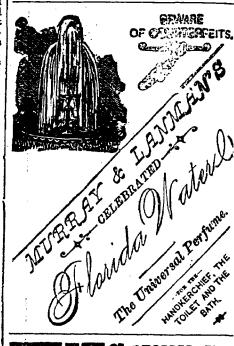
OZZONI'S COMPLEXION

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS "PAIN KILLER."
And Get Instant Reser.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 C.s. Per Bottle.

Campbell's cathartic continues Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constitution on Costiveness. Brandon Von 2010 of 1886 Local Continues Continues

Brandon, Man., 21st Oct., 1886.—I find Cambell'a Catharite Compound the best article I have ever next or entire costs or billousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, A. N. McDonath. McDonatto.
Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere.
25c. per bottle-

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



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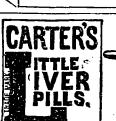
Aurvell ·us success.

Insure Persons Restored.

Inside Percois Restored.

Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
Nerve Restorer
for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only
sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fut,
Epilepsy, etc. Infalling it taken as
directed. No Fits after first Lay's use.
Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patient, they
paying express charges on low when received. Send
names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to
DE. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphis, Ps. See
Druggists. BE WARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS. For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto,

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





CURE

Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

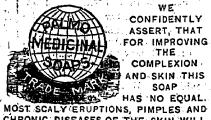
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but formately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find those little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

PALMO-TAR SOAP.



CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT.

ABK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP," DAV'S & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited,) MODERAL.

Se; 58, a. Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines; no. under the horses; feet. Writ Rism Holder Co. Helly Mich.

CALIBRE FIFTY-FOUR.

"Say, General, say!" the courier said,

[A boy of thirteen years],

"Our regiment's scarce of powder and lead;

Most out, the colon: I says.

The men, they have held the ground, while I

The men, they have held the ground, while I

This nessage awiftly bore.

Be quick, and send 'em a fresh supply!

Ib's calibre fifty-four."

"Now von are young," the General said, To rin so even a race;
Some older men might come instead, Some older men might come instead,
Through such a dangerous place."
"They couldn't be spared," the boy began;
"I'm youngest of the corts;
And s:—hut, say, be quick, old man!
"It's calibre fifty-four."

"Now you are hurt," the General said,
"There's blood here on your breast.
Go back to the rear and take my bed,
And have some needful rest."
And have some peedful rest.
"Not much!" said the boy, with half-hid

Mot much: East one copy with sneer;
"I can't be spared no more;
My regiment's nowhere night he rear—
"It's callbre fifty-four."

"But where's your horse?" the General said;
"Afoot you cannot be?"
"O, a cannon-ball tore off his head,
And didn't come for from me;
And bullets warbled around, you bet,
One through my right arm tore): And buners war oren around, you bet
(One through my right arm tree);
But I'm a horse, and a colt to let!
"I'm calibre lifty-four."

Your parents, boy?" the General said;
... Where are they?—dead it seems."
... O they are what the world calls dead, "O they are what the world call But come to me in dreams; They tell me to be brave always, As father did before; Then mother kisses in—but say! It's calibre fifty-four."

"They'll soon be there," the General said; "They is soon of tarte, and concent sate "Those cartridges you claim; My staff's best horse you'll ride, instead Of that on which you came." Of that on which you came.

Away the boy, his spurs sharp set,
Across that field of gore,
S: I shouting back, "Now don't forget
It's calibre fifty four."

WILL CARLETON.

TO FIGHT DR. McGLYNN. NEW YORK'S RICH CATHOLIC CLUB.

NEW YORK'S RICH CATHOLIC CLUB.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The Catholic Club, one of the wealthier enemies of the Antione of the wealthier enemies of the Antiones for the wealthier enemies of the Antione for the wealthier enemies of the Antione for the wealthier enemies of the Antione facing Central Park, on the sruth side of Fifty-ninth street, just west of Sixth avenue of Fifty-ninth street, just west of Sixth avenue and near the farnors Navario apartment houses. The building will be five sturies high, with a front of 75 feet and a depth of 100. It will be built of pressed brick, terra cotta, and stone, in the German renai sance styl-, and the architect proposes to make it a model. The ground has already been purchased for \$90,000. The cost of the building is estimated at \$130,000. The three gentlemen on the Building Committee three gentlemen on the Building Committee. of the building is estimated at \$130,000. The stree gentlemen on the Building Committee are among New York's most prominent citizens, and are known throughout the country. They are Judge Morgan J. O'Bien, of the Supreme Court, Eugene Kelly, the millionaire binker and Irish patriot, and William A. Field. If the expense of making the appointments of the club house first-class should exceed the sum designated these gentlemen can always be relied upon to make up the difference.

nated these gentlemen can always be relied upon to make up the difference.

The club is a very thriving one and wields a large influence in Catholic society. It is owing to its increasing prosperity that it is now going to erect a home of its own. Judge O'Brien to erect a home of its own. Judge O'Brien says the plans have not been definitely completed, but that he surposes they will be very som. As they stand at present there will be a parlor, café and library on the first floor, and a smoking room, re-eption room and reading smoking room, releption room and reading room on the second floor. A restaurant, general meeting room and rooms for general club

eral meeting room and rooms for general club purposes will occupy the upper floors.

The Cathol c club has not hitherto been heard of often, but recently it came into publicity by veting to expel certain of its members for presiding at McGlynn meetings. One of the qualifications required of candidates for membership is loyalize to the head of the church. Its opposition to the Anti-Poverty Society and McGlynn's anti Papacy policy has already been potent, and will become much more so if McGlynn goes into a Presidential more so if McGlynn goes into a Presidential

campaign. SPECIAL CABLE NOTES.

THE NECESSITY FOR COMMERCIAL UNION-THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. TORONTO, Feb. 28 -The following special

cable appears in this morning's Mail :-LONDON, Feb 27.—Professor Goldwin Smith has a long letter in the Times of to-day, in reply to an occasional correspondent of that Journal, who is said there are the Conditional Country. who is said here to be a Canadian Government official. This efficial, if he be the one, wrote some weeks ago attacking the commercial union movement and speaking deparaginally of the Mail. Professor Smith deals as length with the correspondent's assertions respecting the commercial union movement and defends the Mail is this spirited fashion: 'Your correspondent's deals and this pirited fashion: Your correspondent speaks scorafully of the Toronto Mail, and seems to think its motives for taking a dependent line are equivocal. I have not the slightest connection with that journal beyond coasionally, sending a letter to its open columns, but I believe its motives for independence would be found to be much the same as your own, while the results to the community, as in your case have been excellent. The Toronto Mail is now the Cardin Times; read it and you will learn the truth about Canada, which you will be the truth about Canada, which you will learn from aspirants to knighthood, railway projectors or commercial "loyalists" of any kind. The St. James Gazette says Prof.

Air. Paeles continues his article in the Ninetenth Century on the Constitution of the States. He says that future amendments to favor of Commercial Union. Mr. V. Fulton States. He says that future amendments to the Constitution may be found necessary, if not improbable. The tranchise question must in time require to be dealt with, and it is not improbable that there is an inclination in the public wind to extend the length of the term of the presidental office, and to make the president not eligible for re-election. Whether or not changes may be necessary, the attachment of the people to the Constitution in principle and the people to the Constitution in principle and all leading features of the Government under it is unanunous and hearty.

BRITISH POLITICS. GLADSTONE SUPPORTS BLUNT'S CANDIDATURE -

THE PARNELLITES. LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Gladstone has written letter to the electors of Depthford in support of Wilfred Blunt's candidacy for the House of Commons. He urges that Mr. Blunt went to Ireland to maintain the law, to vindicate popular rights and to encourage the people in an orderly strucgle against coercion. He adds: "To speak of the Union affording Irishmen the benefit of equal laws with the British is mockery. The electors ought to remember that the Tories are aiming to degrade and oppress another strucgling to be free."

another struggling to be free."

It is reported that Mr. Blunt has been subjected to harsher treatment in prison since the

The Parnellites will meet on Wednesday to discuss their attitude in the debate on Mr. Parnell's Arrears Bill.

A Unionist conclave will be held on the return of Mr. Champerlain to consider the Hogal Government Bill and Mr. Russell's Arrears Bill.

TS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Creat Nerve storer. No Fits after first dy's use. Marvelous oures, eatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send Pr. Klind, 9314 reh St., Phila. Fa. 1577 (25) G

SPHINX ECHOES.

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

98.—AN EASY NAME TO FIND. What is long I longer make,
Short grows shorter for my sake;
Black is blacker by my aid,
White to whiter still doth lade.
Of the letter "R" I make
What implies a big misrake;
And from "E" I should not sever, Since the Union means forever.

Given broth, that preparation;

Is through me some one's relation;

And each gay moth that appeara Must assume maternal fears.

Now, of you my name I ask,
Finding it's an easy task.

J. A.

99.—A CHARADE. My first is a noan of the masculine gender,
())t the possessor of riches and splendor.
While more of the genus are addy oppressed,
Whose lot is hard toil and their food not the

Whose lot is hard toll and their food how the best.

Often a tyrant, this loid of creation,
A stain on his name, a disgrace to his station,
Foe to the patriot, no friend of the poor,
For illustration Vide Bal 4.
An au phibious bird is next required,
To give the name of what's desired.
Then, in my first and last combined
A venomous plant you're sure to find. A venomous plant you're sure to find.

100.—A DOMINO MAGIC SQUARE.

[This pretty puzzle, which was at first supposed by its author to be incapable of solution, has been attracting considerable attention in certain localities during the past few days, and certain localities during the past lew days, and is testing the wits of some shrewd people.]

From a set of dominoes take eighteen pieces, and arrange them in such a manuer that they will form a square of thirty-six smaller squares, where we have a state of the sta whose spots shall add up 21 in each row; across, downward, or diagonally from corner to corner.

UNCLE CLAUDE.

L. FARRELL.

101.-A TRANSPOSITION. A constellation, one well known, in anagram is "A MAD DRONK." NELSONIAN.

103 -CURTAILMENTS. "Sorrowful" is the meaning of the word,
Then an abbreviated form is heard,
"A market" then we surely find;
"A small lake" comes next into mind. "A parent" troubles us the more That there's "a thousand" just before. With science for a foundation, A measure begins it, I ween, And a laugh follows so closely after That clearer never was seen.

101.—AN EASY NUMERICAL. I saw little 2-6-7 1-3-4-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 through the window 5-6-2-4 the other day. It was my the window 5.6.2.4 the other day. It was my 1.3.2 that this little girl's mamma was engaged at the time with the 5.4.7, and so was surprised a little while afterward to see 7.6.2 come out in the 1.3.4.2 ar at a time when she usually takes a 7.6.5. I saw 2.6.2 1.4.3.5 her shawl muffled around her face; so tight was it, she did not observe the cart in the street. She staggered against the 7.4.6.5 and fell solidly on her 1.7.3.4. Her mother came out, dish 5.6.7 in hand, and picked her darling up. The doctor said that 2.6.7's 1.2.3.4.5.6.7 was broken. The 1.4.3.7.6.2's hardly 3.1.3 out an existence by the father's industry, and I do not see how they are going industry, and I do not see how they are going to pay the doctor who is tending to 7.6 7's

The moral of this story is, "Never run away from your mother on the sly." A. B. GINNER.

105.—BEHEADINGS.

Take a short word from which we get The meaning of account or debt;
Take off its head, then what remains
Shows what a painful boil contains.
Once more behead, and then we find Something of a mineral kind; Behead again and you produce A prefix in quite common use; Ose letter now in solitude Survives this treatment harsh and rude.

NELSONIAN. A PRIZE FOR ANSWERS. A suitable and very desirable prize will be awarded the sender of the best lot of answers to the "Sphiox Echoes" published during March. The solutions must be forwarded weekly, and should be sent in even if very few, as the winning list may not be large.

ANSWERS.

90.-Bul bul. 91.- Designation. 92. —

DEN METES DEVOTED DETORTION NETTING SEINE DOG

93.—Scute, cute, ute, te, e. 94. - Rail, line. NOON

NOON 96,-Fur-lough.

97.-Irght.

COMMERCIAL UNION MEETING.

of any kind. The St. James Gazette says Prof. Goldwin Smith's 1-tters remind us that the movement for continental free trade in Canada is a powerful one, not bound up with a single political party; that it numbers among its supporters need of influence and high character, and it will have to be reckoned with. The agitation is formidable and ought not to be ignored. Air. Phelos continues his article in the was unable to attend.

For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

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



If fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prestration and weakness and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the

to smaff and to mende quity to STOR

for Infants and Children.

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

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that Castoria cures Colic, Constitution, Sour Stormach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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

THE NEW TARIFF BILL ENDORSED BY LEADING NEWSPAPERS OF THE

AMERICAN METROPOLIS. New York, March 2.—The Herald comments on the tariff bill as follows:—The bill proposes in the main two things; first, to make raw material used in the great manufacturing industries of the country duty free. This will be an undoubted and very great advantage to the an undoubted and very great advantage to the manufacturers, and still more to their workmen. What is saved by the manufacturer in duties on his raw material enables him on the one hand to pay his workmen better wages, and on the other to sell his surplus products in foreign markets, and this keeps his works an i workmen more steadily employed. If the bill becomes a law, it will secure this great boon of a steady unintercented industry is many of the a steady unintercupted industry in many of the great branches of manufacturing in this country, and by enabling our manufacturers to export their surplus, will prevent those frequent gluts of the home market, whi h have been to injurious to workmen, and will at the same time revive our forego commerce. Second, with free raw materials, duties on manufactures can be lowered without injury to employers or workmen; and this is so judiciously and carefully done in the present bil that manufacturers will find to their surprise that the actual "protection" in the bill for them is better than that they now enjoy. Here again, the employer and his workmen are guarded, while, at the same time, the consumers, the mass of the people, will get their goods cheap r than before. It is not a "free trade" measure; on the contrary, no free trader con examina it without strongly disapproving very many of its provisions. It is a measure for turiff revision made strictly from the protectionist standpoint, and there is not a section or a clause in it which does not show the influence of protectionist quinton or motectionist animon or motectionist animon or motectionist animon or motectionist animon or motectionist formation upon tionist opin on or protectionist information upon those who framed it. It deserves the enor ort of all moderate protectionists, and the President's friends of the protective system will do well to study its provisions and the spirit in which they were drawn before they are misled by extremists into appasing it. For if this hill is beaten the next with, we venture to say, deal far more trenchantly with this question. The World says:—The bill agreed upon by the majority of the ways and means committee

THE CANADIAN IDEA.

has the appearance of an bouest measure. It will, if enacted, reform the tabiff and reduce

the surplus. It does not, like the abortive measure adopted five years ago, juggle with re-

form and leave the revenue substantially un-

Commenting on the declaration of an Imperial Federationist that "We are English men in the full and true extent of the word,' the London Advertiser observes with a perfect appreciation of Canadian feeling: -

We yield to none in our appreciation of all that is nob'e in British character and stimulating in British institutions and history. But if we in Canada are ever to become acything but despised "O louists" it must be as Canadians, not as Englishmen. We, that is the great bulk of the people of Canada, especially that "younger element" Dr. Montague speaks of, are not E-glish in any true or proper meaning of the term. We can never meaning of the term. We can never be English in any other sense than that of servile imitators. We have another that of servine imitators. We have another country, another climate, other institutions, ideas, aims and ambitions than those of Englishmen. While there is much to admire, much that we are proud to inherit, in our British origin and energy, there is also much in the chalacter and institutions of the mather country that is unsuited to Canada a character and circumstances, and teat Canada a character and circumstances, and teat Canada a character and circumstances, and that Calerians do not wish to perioduate. We are and moratic perple in a democratic continent, and we want none of the caste system of the mother country. Aristocracy, either here litary of or at-d by the breath of royal favor, is an exotic which can never flourish in Canadian soil and air. The mother country is, it is true, fact travelling in the direction we wish to go. But we have the start and we want to keep the lead, not follow servilely in the rear. Hundreds and thousands of those wild have come to Canada from Great Britain Tave come, hi her to escape from the injustice of her land ordism, state-churchism, and other inequalitie, to a land in which all are free and equa in the eyes of the law. No influence is more opposed to the develop-

ment of Canadian manliness, more engrating to our nescent rational life, than an indiscriminate our nascent rational life, than an indigenimitation, fawning imitation of everything English. Let us dare to have minds and souls of our own. If ever the dream of imperial federation is realized it will be after the great colonies have developed into independent nations, thinking and acting for themselves, and entering into the great Anglo-Saxon family of nations on terms of equality retias more colonial appendterms of equality, rot as mere colonial append-

THE CENTRAL BANK.

NOMINATION OF A THIRD LIQUIDATOR - OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS DONE AWAY WITH.

TORONTO, Marchil. A meeting of the creditors of the Central Bank, to elect a liquidator to replace Mr. Campbell, was held this afternoon in the Temperance Hall, S. H. Blake, Q. O, presiding. About 250 were present. Two nominations were made, Henry Lye and J. G. Fitzgibbon, and, on a suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Fitzgibbons name was withdrawn and Mr. Lye's election was made unanimous. A resolution was then passed expressing approval of the course of action of liquida-tors Howland and Gooderham and entire confidence in their judgment to adopt and carry out the best means of realizing the assets of the bank for the benefit of the creditors. During the speeches that followed, ex-Liquidator. Campbell came in for several hard knocks. Another resolution was passed, appointing Jas. Neilson, Dr. Pottullo, James French, Hugh Scott, of Toronto, and Hewitt and Elderry, of Guelph, as a committee to represent the creditors as a class, in so far as their interests require attent a and representation, they agreeing to act without remuneration. Strong languages are used against the actions to guage was used against the parties who had wrecked the hank, and the following resolution was adopted:—"That Messrs Howland, Gooderham and I ye take all and every means to prosecute any and all parties concerned in wrecking the Central Bank and bringing them weeking the Central Bank and bringing them to new ora 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.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars.

WELLS RICHARDSON&CO. Proprietors

WELLS RICHARDSON&CO. Proprietors

Wells and business men. Should be supported by the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion, with the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion, with the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion, with the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion by the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion by the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion by the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion by the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion by the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion by the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion by the services of Accounts to Ord West after discussion by the Accounts to Ord West after discussion and the Accounts to Ord West after d

done away with in a monner which was not legitimate, which was not right. He believed they would be able to pay 75 cents on the dollu, and perhaps more, to the depositors. At the conclusion of the meeting most of those present pressed forward to the platform and shook hands with Meser. Howland and Gooderham, and thanked them personally for what they had done.

DEATH OF AN M. P.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 29.—Alex. Roberts n, M. P., died this morning at 10.15, after a largering illness. The deceased, who was the morn of the late William Robertson, was born at Tren 07, December 5, 1889. He was educated here, studied law and was called to the bar in 1878 and 1879. In the latter year he was elected to the Ontario Legislature, was unseated and was re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he resigned his seat in the Legislature and was re-elected to the Commons. In 1887 he was re-elected.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is.

Do you feel dail, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miscrable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of inliness or bloading after eating, or of "goness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tonguo coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight. "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, Irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, culd feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefroshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

ing calamity?
If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—liftious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will evidence if the second in the directions.

Dr. Piorce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Discases, Heart Discase, Ribeumatism, Kidney Discase, or other grave maladies are quito liable to set in and, sconer or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising It is equally officacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other exerctory organs, cleansing. equary emicienous in acting upon the kideness, and other exerctory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thoreby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierco's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sorea," Salty or Rough Skin, in sho t, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema-Erysipolas, Boils, Carbuneles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Disease, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofuln of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the carlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this torribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed romedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," bushandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strongthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

EW Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WILL OURE OR RELIEVE.

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION. JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM,

HEARTBURN.

DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS Todyall games HEADACHE OF THE SKIN, and overy species of diseases arising from the strong of tiver, kidneys, stomach, sowals or sloop, the strong of the story of OVER: A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

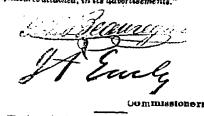
INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Montbly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (Barch, June, September and December).

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



We the understaned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes dra n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. J. H. CGLESBY, Pres. Louists za Nat'i Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 13, 1888.

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ŀ	LIST OF PRIBES.	ı
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÷	3,136 Prizes amounting to\$1,055,000	ι
•	For Club Rates, or any further information, apply to	1
	The uncersigned. Your handwritter must be distinct	ı
	and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery	ı
	will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope hearing	ı

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Send FOSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAFFHIN New Orleans, I.s.

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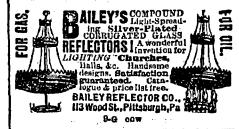
Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

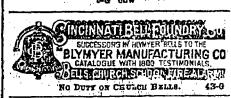
REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

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

VIRGINIA FARMS & RULLSSOLD and exchanged, FreeCatalogues R.B. OHAPPINGCO. Richmond, VA









HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government Canada and Newfoundland for the Convexance of the Canadian and United States Mails.

1887---Winter Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built Inon STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength speed and comfort, are listed up with all the modern improvements that practical experienc can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

ĺ	record.	- 1	***	,
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Con	manders.
١	Acadian	931		F. McGrath.
ļ	Assyrian	3,970	ıi i	W. S. Main.
	Austrian	2,458	,	John Bentey
ì	Buenos Ayre	an 4,005	#	James Scott.
	Canadian	2,906	11	John Kerr.
l	Carthaginian	4,214	u	A. Macnicol.
l	Caspian	2,728	_ 11	Alex.McDoug
ı	Circassian	3,724	Lô. E	L Barret, R.N.
ı	Corean	3,488	Capt.	C. J. Menzies
۱	Grecian	3,613	11	C. E. LeGalla
ı	Hibernian	2,997	13	John Brown.
l	Lucerne	1,925	11	Nunan.
l	Manitoban.	2,975	_ "	Dunlop.
1	Monte Vide	0000	Build	ing.
	Nestorian	2,689	"	John France.
ĺ	Newfoundla Norwegian	na 919	"	C. J. Mylins.
	i Norwegian .	3.523	11	P Commithe

Norn R. Carruthers.
R. H. Hugher
Lt.W. H. Smith, RNE.
Capt. J. G. Stephenso.
D. McKillop.
Hugh Welia Norwegian3,523 Nova Scotian 3,305 Parisian. 5,359 Peruvian 5,038 Hugh Wylie, W. Dalziel, Polynesian 3,983 " Hugh Wylie.
Pomeranian 4,364 " W. Dalziel.
Prussian 3,030 " James Ambury
Rosarian 3,550 Building.
Sardinian 4,376 Capt, J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian 3,668 " W. Richardson.
Scandinavian 3,668 " John Park.
Siberian 3,904 " R. P. Moore.
Waldensian 2,256 " D. J. James.

From Portland to Liverpool, via Halifax: Partisian. Thursday, Dec. 10
Polyn sian Thursday, Dec 3
At ONE o'clock p m., or on the arrival of the Grand
Tru. k Railway train from the West.

From Baltimere to Liverpoel, via Halifax : From Institute to Liverpact, via Hallina.

Jan. 10

Circassian.

Jan. 24

Polynesian

Feb. 4 Rates of passage from Moutreal via Halifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$78.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation) Intermediate, \$35.50 Steerage, \$2.50.

Eates of passage from Montrea) via Portland:—Cabin, \$57.50 \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$35.50; Stoorage, \$25.50. Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverpool:— Cabin, \$40, \$65 and \$75. Interme_late, \$30. Steerage, \$20.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.
The Steamers of the Hallfax Mail Line from Hallfax to Liverpool, via M. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX.

GIASGOW LINE

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

FROM BOSTON. The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and

Glasgow, Via Boston, Portland and Halifex. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand
Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railway
(National Despatch), and by the Boston an
Albany, New York Central and Great Wester
Railways (Merchanes' Despatch), via Boston
and by Grand Trunk Railway Company
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading
for East bound traffic cambe obtained from any
of the Agents of the Shore, named Railways for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Rullways. For Kreight, 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; O. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charle Foy, Belfast; James Scott& Co., Queenstown Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-chure treet. Loudon; James and Alex. Allan, 7 Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-churc street, London; James end Alex. Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Glaegow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rue & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tosonto; Thos. Co. & & Son 26i Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364, St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montres Nov. 18, 1887.



FREEMAN'S **WORM POWDERS** Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual

destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S CCCOA.

BREAKFAST.

BREAKFAST.

Bores and Ulcers!

It is an intallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chast, as salt into mean, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde, and even Astkms. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, G. ut. Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Dicease, it has never been kown to fail.

Both Pills and Ontment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 1s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicate the constitution of the fine properties of well-selected Occa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladice are floating, around us ready to attack wherever, the first of the property of the subtle maladice are floating around us ready to attack wherever, the first of t

All the same and a second section



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

COMMERCIAL.

The grain market continues quiet, and litthe business of any importance was done out-ade of one or two cars of oats, which that at 42c to 43c. The following are the the others: Canada red winter wheat, ofions: Canada red winter wheat, Societo 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; Canada spring 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87c; No. 2 do 83c to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c to 84c; peas, 73½c to 7410 per 66 lbs. in store; oats, 42c to 43c per 64 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 65c to 70c; corn, 70c to 71c, duty paid, and 62c in bond. The flour trade has remained quiet The flour trade has remained quiet' We quote:—Patent winter, \$4 40 to \$4.05 patent spring, \$4 40 to \$4.55; patent spring, \$4 40 to \$4.55; patent spring, \$4 00 to \$4.25; extra, \$3.80 partial \$4.10 to \$4.25. Ontario bage—Extra, \$4.80 to \$1.95; superfine, \$1.35 to \$1.50; oity strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.) per 1.960 bas, \$4 40 to \$4.50; oatmeal, standard, marks; \$0.00 to \$5.45; oatmeal, granulated, baths. \$0.00 to \$5.70; rolled meal \$0.00 to brin., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$0 00 to \$6 00; rolled oats. \$0 00 to \$6 25. PROVISIONS. -There was more enquiry for

pork, and the market was fairly active, with a good jobbing business. We quote: Canada ahort out, per brl, \$17 50 to \$18 00; mess pork, western, per brl, \$17 to \$17 50; short out, western, per brl, \$17 50 to \$18 00; thin mess pork, per brl, \$0 00 to \$17 50; mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per tce, \$0 00 to \$0 00; hams, city cured, per lb, 11 to 12c; hams, canvassed, per 1b, 12c to 121c; hame, green, per 1b, 00c to 910; finks, green, per 1b, 810 to 00c; lard, western, in pails, per 1b, 91 to 101; lard, Canadian, in pails, 910 to 91c; bacon, per 1b, 101c to 11c; shoulders, 00c to 81c; tallow, com refined, per lb, 410 to 430.

Asues .- A moderate amount of business was done in ashes, and the market was quiet at unchanged prices. We quote pearls \$7 50, first pots \$4 25 to \$4 30, and second do. \$3 90

EGGS.—The demand for eggs was fair and the market was fairly active, with a good business doing at steady prices. We quote new laid 23s to 25c, held fresh 18s to 20c, Montreal limed 17c to 18s, and Western limed 15s to 16s per dozen. BUTTER. -Butter has made no improve-

CHEESE.—There seemed to be a somewhat better feeling in cheese. More enquiry for white goods was experienced here. Finest September and Outober 114c, fine 114c, finest August 11, fine 104c to 104c medium

RETAIL MARKETS. GRAIN. Red winter....\$0 82@\$0 87 Vcal.....

Rod winter\$0 82@\$0 87	VCBI\$0 08@\$0 1
White 0 836 0 86	Hous, 100 lbs. 6 50@ 7 5
Spring 0 83@ 0 85	Porkstoak, lb. 0 086 0 1
Cabe 0 38@ 0 41	Hams, per lb. 0 100 0 1
Corp U 70@ 0 72	Bacon, per lb. 0 100 0 1
Barley 0 70@ 0 75	Lard, per lb O Obea O 1
Page 0 686 0 74	Pork, per bhi 16 50017 5
Reams 1 95% 2 85	Rolled Bason D 080 0
Brokenhaat O 2500 O 45	DOMEST DECOME. O COM C 2
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Syring	120m of 100 10 20 150 20 1
Butter, mispv 20@30 30	ATTACH DUT U VING IT A
Butter, Town-	Cod 0 03@ 0 0
ships 0 11@ 0 12	Mackerel 0 10@ 0 1
Butter, bakers' 0 15@ 0 17	OYSTRES AND LOBSTRES.
Cheese, fine 0 11@ 0 12	Oysters, select,
Cheese, good. 0 96 0 10	PAR quart\$0 45@\$0 6
Bggs, fresh 0 27@ 0 23	Mackerel 0 10@ 0 1 OYSTERS AND LOBSTERS. Oysters, select, par quart. \$0 45@\$0 6 Oysters.com., par quart. 0 35@ 0 5
Begg, limed 0 12@ 0 18	per quart. 0 35@ 0 5
Potatoes, bush 0 50@ 0 90	Oysters, shell,
Turnips, bush. 0 40@ 0 00	per hach 0 000 3 7
Carrots, bush. 0 40@ 0 50	Lobsters IN O 086 0 1
Ontone bush 0 88/2 1 95	Posterial rows of Com C T
Onions, bush. 0 85@ 1 25 Beets, bush 0 30@ 0 45	Geens now the dry 1000 and 1
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Thirds, part. I now 2 of	Trowns, pair 0 300 0 D
FLOUR.	Turkeys, 1b 0 10@ 0 1
Patent\$4 35@\$4 65 Choice 4 15@ 4 25 Spring 3 50@ 3 75	Prizooni U 35@ U 4
Chotce 4 10@ 4 20	PTRUTH (T 1 15@ 1
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Crushed 07 @ 0748	Coal, stove\$7 00@\$7 1
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Cones. "A"	Ooke 6 50@ 7 2
	Wood, hard 7 50@ 8 0
BALT.	Wood, soft 4 50@ 5 5
Liverp'l, bag. \$0 40@\$0 50	Hides. No.
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email home 2 also 9 50	1, per 1b.\$0 0729\$0 082 Hides, No.
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filled 2 30@ 2 40	Wool, 1b 0 21 @ 0 24
TILIEG 2 3008 2 40	Calibring,
Turk's Island. 0 28@ 0 30	_dry 0 08 @ 0 002
MEATS.	Sheepsk's. 0 40 @ 0 70
Beef, 100 lbs\$4 75@\$6 75 Steak, per lb 0 09@ 0 13 Roast, per lb 0 06@ 0 12	Tailow, 1b. 0 04 @ 0 041
Steak, per 1b 0 09@ 0 13	ashes, per
Roast, per lb 0 06@ 0 12	100 4 40 @ 0 00
Corned U U/GE U UU	HOD8 U II @ U 18
Mutton 0 07@ 0 12	1

TORONTO, March 5.—Very little grain has been offered. Business generally is fair. We quote: Wheat, fall, per bush, 80 to 820; Wheat, red, per ouen, 800 to 820; wheat, spring, per bush, 77c to 80c; wheat, goose, per bush, 71c to 73c; barley, per bush, 72c to 78c; oats, per bush, 48c to 50c; pess, per bush, 67c to 60c. Pressed bush, 67c to 60c. Pressed bush, 67c to 60c. per bush, 67c to 69c; Dressed hogs, per 100 per bush, of to 600; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7 to \$7 25; chickens, per pair, 55c to 75c: butter, per lb rolls, 20c to 25c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 20s to 23c; potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1 05; apples, per br!, \$1 75 to \$2 50; onions, per doz, 15c to 20c; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40c to 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 25c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1: celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per

bag, \$1; parsley, per doz, 20c; hay, \$11 to \$17; straw, \$8 to \$12.

HALIFAX, March 5—There was little doing during the past week. Prices are as follows:—Apples, \$2 50 to \$4 40; outter, large packages, 20c to 21c; packages retail, 23c; beef per lb by the parter 5 to 63; carrots, \$1 15; chickens nuarter. 5: to 6:; carrots, \$1 15; chickens, 45: to 50c; dried apples, 7: to 7½c; eggs, per dozen, wholesale, fresh, 20c to 22c; fresh hogs, 740 to 740; geese feathers, 350 to 450; geese, 50c to 70c; hams and bacon, per 1b, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$14; lamb by the carcass, 5c to 6c; mutton by the carcass, 5c to 6c; cats. per bushel, 400; paranips, \$1 25; potatoes, \$1.50 per bri; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 13c to 14c; turnips, 75c; veal by the carcass, 4c per lb; wool skins, 60c to 70c.

LONDON, Ont., March 5.—Business was very good and a slight improvement was no- t

ticed over the previous week. We quote:to \$1 27; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 17; peas, \$1 06 to \$1 10; beans, per bu, \$1 50 to \$1 90; bar-ley, per 100 lbs, \$1 05 to \$1 30; rye, per 100 lbs, \$0 00 to \$0 00; clover seed, bu, \$4 50 to \$4 75; timothy seed, bu, \$1 50 to \$2 25; flax seed, bu, \$0 00 to \$0 00. Flour and Fred—Extra patent flour, roller, \$2 75 to \$2 75; patent flour, roller, \$2 25 to \$2 25; family flour, atone, \$2 to \$2; buck-wheat flour, \$2 25 to \$2 50; oatmeal, standard, \$2.80; catmeal, granulated, \$3 to \$3; moisture from the karnel and cob? If not cornmeal, \$1.75 to \$2; hay, ton, \$11 no time should be lost in gathering it. Seed to \$13; straw, load, \$3.50 to \$1; bran, per so gaved and dried and afterward stored ton, \$18 to \$20; shorts, per ton, \$20 to \$22. Where it will not freeze, can every kernel of SKIN AND HIDES.—Hides, No. 1, per lb, 5½c; it be relied upon to grow when planted, while hides, No. 2, 4½c; hides, No. 3, 3½c; wool, with seed taken from the crib in spring 00; calfakins, green, per lb, 5 to 7c; calfakins, dry, 7 to 9c; lambakins, each, 60 to 80c; pelks 00c; talkens, the perfectly fail to grow. Another thing, the perfectly solve the perfect the perfectly solve the perfectly 80c; sheepakins, 60 to 80c; pelts, 60c; tallow, cured and kept corn makes stronger and more vigorous plants than come from seed the Provisions.—Eggs, retail, 25c; eggs, whole-vitality of which has been awakened by sale, 22s; eggs, store lots, 20c; butter, exposure to moisture and severe cold.—Farm-pound rolls, 20c to 25c; butter, crock, 16c to 22c; butter, tub or firkin, 10c to 20c; cheese, 11c to 12s; lard, 10c; turnips, per bush, 25c to 30c; carrots, per bush, 20c to 252; chickens, per pair, 40 to 60c; ducks, pair, 50c to 80c; turkeys, each, 75c to \$2; onions, per bush, \$1.20 to \$1.30; potatoes, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.20; apples, per bag, 40c to 60c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$6 75 to \$7; beef, per owt, \$3 to \$7; mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c; give no bad flavor to the milk. lamb, per lb, 10c to 11c; veal, per lb, 0.

Wood Market.—No 1 quality, \$4 to \$4 50;

The Rural New Yorker is au No. 2, \$2 25 to \$2 75.

OTTAWA, Mar. 6-The following are to-day's quotations: FLOUR-No. 1 hrand, per brl., \$4 to \$4 25; strong bakers'. \$4 25 to \$4 50; patent, \$5 to \$5 50; catmeal, \$5 35 to \$5 70; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3 50; provender, \$1 15 to \$1 25; bran, \$1 to \$1 10; canaille, per owt., \$1 10 to \$1 20, GRAIN—Oats, per bushel, 43c to 45c; peas, per bushel, 500 to 600; buckwheat, per bushel, 65c to 75c. MEAT—Beef, per hundred pounds, \$4 00 to \$6 75; beefsteak, per lb, 10c to 15c; roast beef, per lb, 10c to 15c; sheep, live weight, \$3 50 to \$4 50; mutton, per lb, 5c to 8c; lamb, per lb, 00c to 00c. Wool—Fleece, unwashed, per lb, 15c to 20c; fleece, washed, 22c to 25c; factory yarn, per lb, 40c to 50c. PORK—Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7.50 to \$8.60; hams, per lb, 12c to 150; smoked bacon, per lb, 101 to 15c; lard, per lb, 101c to 121; dry salted bacon, 9c to 131; rolled bacon, 11c bably over \$90,000,000. The heaviest packer bacon, 105,000. to 150; mess pork, per barrel, \$18.50 to of corn cans 125,000 cases a year, and of \$19.00; back pork, per barrel, \$17.50 to \$18. tomatoes, 150,000 cases, each case containing Figure—Herrings, fresh, per doz. 17c to 25c; twenty-four time.

herrings, salt, per barrel, \$4 25 to \$4 50; The amount of wheat and flour in transit

ture is wet their feet become diseased, treed over the previous week. We quote:—
GRAIN—Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs, \$1 25 to \$1 30; wheat, Delhi, per 100 lbs, \$1 33 to \$1 36; wheat, Damourat, per 100 lbs, \$1 33 to \$1 36; wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs, \$1 32 to \$1 36; wheat, Clawson, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 36; wheat, red, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 35; buckwheat, \$1 00 to \$1 10; oats, \$1 26 to \$1 27; corn. \$1 15 to \$1 17; peas \$1 06 to \$1 27; corn. \$1 15 to \$1 17; peas \$1 06 to \$1 27; corn. \$1 15 to \$1 17; peas \$1 06 to \$1 27; corn. \$1 15 to \$1 17; peas \$1 06 to \$1 27; corn. \$1 15 to \$1 17; peas \$1 06 to \$1 27; corn. \$1 15 to \$1 17; peas \$1 06 to \$1 27; corn. \$1 15 to \$1 17; peas \$1 06 to \$1 27; corn. \$1 15 to \$1 27; peas \$1 06 to \$1 27; peas \$1 27; peas \$1 28; peac copper. This destroys the diseased tissues that may have escaped the knife. The blue vitriol is best used mixed with equal parts of lard. Watch the sheep's feet in winter, for if one has a diseased hoof it quickly spreads through the entire flock .- Island Farmer.

SELECTING SEED CORN. Has the seed been selected yet and is it hung where the heat from the kitchen stove, or other artificial heat is extracting the where it will not freeze, can every kernel of

There is no use saving the common turnip for late feeding. Soon after January it becomes pithy, loses its flavor and feeding value. The rutabaga is a better keeper, but it also becomes pithy later in the winter. Beets and mangels are much better feed for cows late in the season, and have the advantage that they

HORSES IN NEW YORK. The Rural New Yorker is authority for the statement that horses in New York City represent over \$12,000 000 worth of property ; that there are 60,000 work horses in the city and that of this number 25,000 are changed every year-one-half by death, and one-half by lameness or other disability. It is for the New York and other large city markets mainly that horses exported from this province are purchased, and the demand for them is always well maintained.

COMMERCIAL NOTES. Steel rails are worth about \$21 per ton in English mills, and it costs about \$2 per ton to lay them down in United States ports,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

haddock, per lb, 4c to 7c; smelts, per lb, 7c | to Europe, while the visible supply of wheat per lb, 40 to 6c; finnan haddies, 7c to 103; tommy cods, per gal, 13c to 20c. GAME AND POULTRY—Chickens, per couple, 50c to 80s; turkeys, each, 80c to \$1 50; geese, each, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; patridge, per brace, 40c to 80c. DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter, in pails, per lb 18c to 22c, fresh prints, 23c to 25c, cheese, 12c to 15c; skim cheese, 7c to 9s; eggs, per doz, 20e to 30c. HIDES —Hides, rough, per lb, 43 to 44c; shearing and lamb skins per lb, 40c to 60c; sheepskins, each, 70c to \$1; tallow, per lb., 33 to 4c. VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, 90c to \$100; cabbage, per head, 10c to 20c; beets, per dozen bunches, 200 to 300; onions, per gallon, 200 to 250; oelery, per bunch, 50 per gallon, 20c to 20c; detery, per bunen, be to 10c; carrots, per bag, 45c to 50c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c. Coal—Stove, \$8; chestaut, \$8; Egg, \$7.75; Farnace, \$7.75; American soft, \$8.50; coke, \$4. No charge for weighing. Wood—Ta-BUTTER.—Butter has made no improvement. Creamery has sold at 18½c to 19½c for goods not prime, and cff-flavored stock of all kinds has a slow sale. Creamery, 19z to 22½c; Townships, 17z to 21c; [Morrisburg, 17z te 20c; Brockville, 16½c to 19½; Western, 14z to 18c.

HORSE MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

At the Montreal Horse Exchange during the At the Montreal Horse Exchange during the week 384 horses were received and 296 shipped out. Trade during the early part of the week was good, but closed quiet. The sales were 35, averaging from \$95 to \$140 each. A number of extra fine horses are on hand for sale and 3 cars are coming from Ottawa this week. Mr. John Dalgleish, of Glasgow, Scotland, has arrived with the following thoroughbred Clydesdale stallions and more, all registered pedigrees:—Borneo, a fine bay stallion, 4, rising 5 years, with a first prize at Sterling and second prize at Falkirk, the only two occasions when he was Falkirk, the only two occasions when he was exhibited; Silence, an elegant black stallion, 2, rising 3 years, with a second prize as a yearling and first as a 2-year old at Strathaven agricultural show; Geordie Lyon, bay stallion, 2, rising 3 years, a beautiful type of a horse, standing on short legs; a thoroughred Clydesdale bay mare, weighing about 1,700 pounds, 3, rising 4 years. This is the first arrival at Montreal this year of thoroughbred stock for sale, and agricultural societies and other intending purchasers will do well to examine these horses.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

For week ending March 3, 1888: Receipts for week, 325 cattle, 164 sheep, 24 hogs, 46 cattle; left over from last week, 35 cattle; total for week, 360 cattle, 164 sheep, 20 hogs, 46 calves; sales, 330 cattle, 163 sheep, 20 hogs, 46 calves; on hand for export, 30. Trade was more active than last week, owing to lightsupply. Good cattle found ready sales, and there was a better feeling throughout. We quote the following prices: Export, good, average 1,250 to 1,400, 37c to 4c; do., med., average 1,100 to 1,200, 37c to 4c; do., med., 27c to 3c; do. culls, 2c to 27c; sheep, 37c to 44c; hogs, 57c to 57c; calves \$5 to \$8 each.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK. TOKONTO LIVE STOCK.

The receipts at the cattle market yesterday amounted to 14 load, including 130 hogs and about 30 sheep and lambs. Trude was pretty fair, the demand good, and nearly all the cattle were sold. The quotations of the week were well maintained, good quality cattle bringing fair prices. fair prices.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET. There has been no outside demand of any account, and trade has been more than or dinarily quiet during the past week, owing very much to the severe weather. The indications are, however, very favorable for a fair amount of business as soon as a break occurs in the weather.

On Tuesday twenty-one horses were sold at auction, but the range of prices was a low

ens.

The following were among the chief sales on the list:—Ch m, 5 yrs, \$100; ch g, 4 yrs, \$125; bg, 10 yrs, \$95; brn g, 8 yrs, \$124; brn g, 9 yrs, \$117; brn g, 8 yrs, \$130; bg, 152 hds, \$70; bg, 6 yrs, \$145; brg, 8 yrs, \$120; brn g, 9 yrs, \$105; bg, 7 yrs, \$120; brn g, \$86; crm m, \$120; brn g, \$86; bg, \$72: ch g, \$75. \$72; ch g, \$75.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

POOT ROT IN SHEEP, Sheep love dry land. In pastures they [Jeremy Taylor. will always, in summer, sleep on elevated knolls, rather than in hollows. If the pas-

to 10c; brook trout, per lb, 10c to 15c; cod, in the United States and Canada, is equivalent to 53,997,453 bushels of wheat, against 79,731,225 bushels one year ago, and of corn 11,843,232 bushels, against 18,974,015 bushels.

Parry Sound lumber operators report five camps in full blast this winter to every one in operation during the past two winters; although a large number of men were hired in Toronto for the camp, the demand was not satisfied. Good wages were offered.

The export of wheat and flour from the United States during the rast four years when compared with the previous four years shows a large decrease. This comes from the fact that the acreage and production of wheat has of late years fallen off, while the population has increased.

Mr. R. L. Patterson, Toronto, has been awarded the contract for furnishing \$5,000 pounds of new type, about two-thirds of the whole quantity required for the use of the new Dominion Bureau of Printing, the Du-

Immense canning establishments are constantly coming into husiness in all parts of the United States. These give increased impetus to the production of fruits and vegetables in their vicinity, and insures the growers against the loss of their products when the usual consuming markets are not remu-nerative. Canning is a large and important business in Canada also, but large as it is, it is comparatively in its infancy .- Manufac

Owing to the shortness of the maize crop there has been a falling off in the fattening of pigs in the United States during the packing season. According to returns from all the packing centres the number of hogs packed for the whole season just ending will amount to about 5,735,000, as compared with 6,439, 000 for the preceding season. But there is not only a reduction of about 700 000 bogs to reckon upon; the weight of those packed is said to be about 10 lbs. each below the aver-

Western millers visiting this city during the past week admitted that their recent sales on this market were made at a loss, and this is generally believed by the trade here, as it has cost the western millers as much freight en their Manitoba wheat as it would to lay it down here. Then there is the freight on the flour to this city, so that in order to compete with Montreal millers they have had to put up with losses on their flour sold in this market. Some of the large millers are storing their goods until navigation opens, when they expect to get more money. -Trade Bulletin.

The imports of iron and steel in the United States in 1887 amounted to 1,783 251 gross tons, against 1,098,564 tons in 1886. The imports of iron ore in 1887 amounted to 1,194,301 gross tons, against 1,039,443 tons in 1886. The total value of imports of iron and steel, excluding iron ore, and including machinery, cutlery and fire arms and similar products, the weight of which is given, in the tracker months lended Dacamber, 21st, 1887. twelve months ended December 31st, 1887, was \$56 420,540, against \$41,630,779 in the corresponding period of 1886. The value of the imports on iron ore in the year 1887 was \$2,206,958, and in 1886 it was \$1,912,437.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lings are attacked by this terrible malady, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have trued all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But don't up give the ship while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perframmiracles, but it has cured thousands of cases of consumption, in its earliest stages, where all other means had in its earliest stages, where all other means had failed. Try it, and obtain a new lease of life.

Here thou art but a stranger traveling to thy country, where the glories of a kingdom are prepared for thee; it is, therefore, a huge folly to be much affected because thou hast a less convenient inn to lodge in by the way .--

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castona.

VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of The True Witness is in charge of a practical veterinary sur, con. The bene-fits 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.]

W. J. P.—I have a dog with marge; what will cure it? Ans.—Sulphur sub. 8 cunces; linseed oil 8 ounces; oil of tar ½ ounce; blue ointment is ounce, mix. The dog should be well washed with warm water and soap, when you may apply the above mixture, washing off in 24 hours, and repeat on the third day.

M. O. C.—Have a horse; has great difficulty in draking water; has a cough; breathes very hard.

in drinking water; has a cough; breatnes very hard. Ans.—Apply the following to the throat: Liq. ammons fort, turpentine and linseed oil, equal parts, mix and shake well; give internally chloride of potash 4 drs., belladonna 1 dr. three times a day. I eed on bran mashes or boiled oats and linseed; give plenty of cold water to drink.

W. A.—My horse has swelling around the top of hoof; he is very lame. Ans.—Fire around the swelling, followed by a blister made of the following: Cantharides 2 drs.; la d 1 ounce; mix and rub in well for ten minutes, then lay the bluster on without rubbing in then lay the blister on without rubbing in allow it on for four days; lard for six days wash off with warm water and soap.

D. A.—Have horse troubled with sore heels; what will I do for him? Ans.—Fred on bran what will I do for him? Ans.—Feed on bran mashes for two days, then give the following ball: Aloes 7 dra.; ginger 1 dr.; lard to make a ball; allow to physic well; also poulties the heels with linseed meal for three or four days, when you may apply the following cintment. Oxide of zinc 4 drs.; lard 2 ounces; mix and rub into the heels tripe a day. into the heels twice a day.

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

COMMERCIAL UNION ENDORSED BY AN ENTAUSIASTIC MEETING IN PENN-SYLVANIA.

ERIE, Pa., March 5 .- One of the largest audiences ever gathered at a public meeting in this city assembled at Park Cpera House where the duty is \$17 per ton. Steel rails at this evening to listen to addresses American mills are worth about \$32 per ton.

In the whole United States the capital in-Matthew Griswold, and letters cordially endorsing the movement were real from Congressmen W. L. Scott, of this district, Robert L. Hili, of Illinois, and Thomas M. Browne, of Indiana. The principal speaker was Erastus Wiman, of New York York, who, among other things, said in addition to the five thousand miles of sea coast fisheries, Canada possesses more than half the fresh water of the globe. Further, that her fish wealth in sea, lake and rivers is beyond computation, and a continental heritage created as much for the advantage of the United States as for Canada, and that no greater contribution could be made to to the easy sus-tentation of life throughout the Eastern and Western States than to develop this fish wealth to the full extent of the vast possibilties. Mr. Wiman closed his address by describing the market that awaited American manufacturers in Canada if the barriers were removed, and said that the highest species of protection to industry is that which opens new markets for its products.

> Safe, Certain, Prompt, Economic. - These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a standard external and nternal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore throat, hearseness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excoriations, sores, lame ness and physical pain.

The United States has \$240,000,000 inminion Type Foundry, of Montreal, being vested in Mexico in mines, railroads and awarded the contract for the other third.

FULL WEIGHT CREAM

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Governments. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purcet, and most [feather]. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder toes not contain Ammonis, Lime, or Alum. Sold only PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

WANTED

RELIABLE MEN,

Throughout this Province, to sell our Celebrated Wanzer Sewing Machines, and all our friends and dealers to know that our General Agency for Montreal and District is transferred to TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., 1437 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

R. M WANZER & CO., Manufacturers,



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable.

Price 50 cants at ornavists; by mall, registered, 80 cts.

RLV RROTHERS, 235 Greenwich at New York

OBITUARY.

Miss Catherine O'Brien, neice of the late Mrs. Richard Nagle, of Ottawa, died at Notre D. me Hospital, at 8 o'clock Friday last, after a severe illness, which she bore with rare Christian forti-tude. Deceased was endeared to a large circle of friends by her many awable qualities and greatly beloved by relations with whom her gentle life was passed. It was not expected that the complaint from which she suffered (inflammatory rheumatism) would have had a fatal termination but, though she was surrounded with every care that affection and the attention of the good sisters of the hospitals could provide, all was in vain. Yesterday Mr Nagle, havily summoned by telegraph when the disease took a turn for the worse, arrived in the city only to find she had passed away. The remains were removed to Ottawa by Canada Atlantic train yesterday afternoa and will be interred. train yesterday afternoon and will be interred at Octawa to-morrow, where the funeral service will be held at St. Patrick's church, of which congregation, during her lifetime, Miss O'Brien

was a member. Requiseat in pace.

THE END IS NEAR

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 17, A Choice Line of gents' spring gloves now ready for inspection at S. Careley's.—Witness,

Dr. KERGAN'S SURGEONS

WILL CLOSE THEIR VISIT

Hotel, Albion



In order to accommodate many persons who desired treatment, but still were unable to take same until March 10th, we have concluded to extend our visit beyond that time, and trust that our friends will be prompt in calling, as other appointments make it absolutely necessary to close this visit as appropried.

Don't let Prejudice or False Modesty

keep you from placing yourself under the care and treatment of mon who are absolute masters of the specialties. D. Kergan and his Associated Physicians and Surgeons D. Kerran and his Associated Physicians and Surgeons are noted of age, ability and practical experience. The number of cases treated by them every year varies from fitteen to twenty thousand, which certainly affords ample opportunity for each member of the staff to perfect limself in his particular specialty.

Dr. Kerran and his Surgeons confine themselves to the treatment of chronic, private, constitutional and hereditary diseases, diseases peculiar to women, diseases of the nervous and reproductive systems and deformities of every character.

The following are included in the above, and all diseases they never fail to cure when treatment and directions are followed by the patient:—

Catarrh, Asthma. Bronchitis, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Piles. Disease of the Kidneys. Neuralgia, Blood and Skin Diseases, Concers, Tumors. Thick Neck, Deafners. Sore Eyes, Nervous Weakness, Fits, General Debility, Falling of the Womb, Irregular, Fainful and Suppressed Menstruation, and all physical, mental or nervous troubles resulting from the indiscretion of youth or the excesser of after years CURED. The treatment of each and every case is varied to suit the symptoms and indications. Call at Hotel for a personal interview, and find out the nature and extent of your trouble.

Persons suffering from diseases that have been pronounced incurable especially invited to call.

Hours from 9 a.m. until 8 p.m. daily (except Sundays).

Opinion and Advice Free in All Cases.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO HEADQUARTERS, TO THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,

Dr. J. D. KERGAN,

Corner Michigan Ave. and Shelby St.

AT THE ALBION HOTEL UNTIL Saturday Night, March 17th.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The leading firm for closkings and ulstrian of every description is S. Card y's, where they have noveltus coming in daily to chose from and give best cash value.

S. Caraley is selling atylish walking jackets: \$3.25 in all wool twee's, which you have to pay \$5.60 or \$6 00 for elsewhere.

Our new Spring and Summer Prints are pro-nounced by the Ladies to be as Pretty as Pic. tures. S. CARSLEY.

> PRETTIER STILL PRETTIER STILL

The new Printed Cambric, both English and French, are said to be and really are Prettier S. CARSLEY.

CHEAPER THAN EVER CHEAPER THAN EVER

Our new Prints and Cambrics are not only prettier than previous seasons, but are Cheaper S. CARSLEY.

> NEW STYLISH PRINTS
> NEW STYLISH PRINTS NEW STYLISH PRINTS NEW STYLISH PRINTS NEW STYLISH PRINTS NEW STYLISH PRINTS

For the most stylish and prettiest English and French Prints ever shown on this side of the Atlantic. See our new stock just received.

S. CARSLEY.

"Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day." is the old adage; but now comes the modern philosopher and says, "Never do to-day what can put off until to morrow, for ten to one if you wait until to-norrow you will not have to do it at all.—Tid-Bits.

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S. CARSLEY

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MEN'S NEW SPRING GLOVES S. CARSLEY.

At The Price white shirts are sold at S. Carsley's it is expected that double the quantity will be sold compared to previous seasons.

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S. CARSLEY.

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S. CARSLEY.

If men and women would only display half as much frantic energy and ability in getting or in life as they do in dodging across the street in front of approaching handsom cab or 'bus, we should all be Rothschilds before 1800.—Tid-Bits.

MONTREAL, March 7th, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN