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THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

(Catholic Times.)

The death of Father Beckx has turned the eyes of the world once more upon the famous Order which has ruled for more than thirty It is believed that Father Beekx possessed, in a pre-eminent degree, that species of knowledge which is of all others most necessary in a anperior-the knowledge of his fellow-men. It is at least certain that the Society has lost nothbeen credited with a large degree of infuence-with more, perhaps, than he really matters, who are ready to believe that the Order has its agents everywhere, that its influence is unbounded, and that its power is nemory does not deceive us, expressed n bis an objectaphy bis tolemn conriction that the Jesuits had been at the bottom of all the wars which have devastated Europe in recent times. It is not every one who has so robust a faculty of credulty; but we believe that a not inconsiderable section of our fellow-countrymen would admit that anything bad might be expected from the muchinations of the widespread and powerful society. It is as natural for men to fear as to admire what they do not understand. And even when we leave out of sight such opinions as those of Mr. Tupper, and those of the worthy people wno firmly believe that Ritualistic elergymen are all, or nearly all, "Jesuits in disguise," there remains to be accounted for a large amount o' distrust and hatred of the society, for which it is not easy at first sight to find a reason. The very name has come to be a synonym in English for craftiness and deceit. There are even some Catholics who regard the Order and its ways with a certa a distrust; and if a Protestant wishes to convince one of the malignant character of the Jesuits' organization, he points with triumph to the fact that there is hardly a State in Europe that has not, at some time

Much of this distrust and suspicion is, no denbt to be traced to the working of the old principle — Give a dog a bad name and hang him." Old presudices which are inhaled, as it were, with every breath one draws, die hard. Slanders which are so wide as to be impossible of refutation are believed by ninety-nine men out of a hundred, when they have been brought up to believe that the alandered person or corporation was in some way objectionable. And there is an indirect species of slander which is, perhaps, more potent than any other. For example, the are that Jesuits have constantly ished and proscribed is pointed to as a proof that they are wicked, or dangerous, or toth. The tacit assumption is that no Government would banish good citizens-a principle which would not only make every exile a criminal, but one which claims for ruters something like intallibility. The true way to test the matter is to inquire what particular crime or crimes the exiled Jesuits have been a souged of. Have they been found rating sedition? or teaching immoral doctimes? or leading fligitious lives? No. But in the eyes of Protestants the name is enough. The Jesuits are, in popular estimation, a kind of criminal against whom it is -not necessary to prefer any specific charge. The tedious formalities of inquiry, indictment and trial may in their case be safely dis-pensed with. The easier and more satisfactory course is to condemn them at once for general wickedness.

et other, banished the Jesuits from its ter-

But there is also a solid reason for the batred and fear which the Society of Jusus has evoked. To men of the world the mere fact that the Society is a body of highly cultivated men, separated from those family ties which generally act as restructs, that they are spread throughout the world, and are united in obedience to one head, is enough to mark them out for suspicion. They are not a secret society, but they are regarded by statesmen, and by the world, as a secret society; and it is natural that Governments should fear and dislike a community which possesses power, which cannot be broken up, and which never knew a traitor. If the Society of Jesus were composed of men who were banded together for secular purposes, without any religious restraints, without any sacred mission, it would naturally and properly be an object of suspicion to the Governments of the world. But the cause of this widespread batred lies deeper than this. We know that there is of necessity a certain antagonism between the Church and the world. There are times when all men applaud Religion, periods when out-Wardly there is a peace, or at all events a truce, between the secular and the spiritual powers. But this is not the normal condition of things. The Roman emperors and proconsuls did not persecute the early Christians out of mere wanton cruelty. The charge was that the Christians were bad citizens, and in a sense they were bad citizens. They professed doctrines which were incompatible in the long run with much that the pagan world loved and admired. Roman statesmen clearly saw that the principle of implicit obedience to an unseen power was incompatiole with that obedience which the emperor demanded of his subjects. The triamph of the Church meant the downfall of the Empire. Times and conditions have changed. European states are Christian, not pagan; but the old antagonism cannot die. It can only cease here or there when Christianity has been stamped out, or when it has won over a whole nation to its side. While this warfare lasts, is it very surprising that that section of the Church, which has chosen the most difficult and the most honorable station

Ignatius Loyela foretold that his sons should never be free from persecution. The mere fact that Jesuits are hated and distrusted is, therefore, to one who remembers these words, no resion for condemning them, but rather for enquiring whether this Society that is "everywhere apoken against" does not cary in this mark of shame one of the proofs of its apostleship. It is under able that the Order possesses an organization so perfect that if it were wielded by conspirators, instead of by a body of men who are indifferent to politics, it might be ing of its old influence and its old a source of danger. Is is undeniable ferrour daring his long period of govern that is, if the doctrines of the Church "The Black Popu" has always that if the doctrine taught by the Jesuits, were universally accepted, a marked change would come over the face of civil possessed. There are a great number of society. But it is also undertable that the Englishmen, of average intelligence in other suspiction and dislike felt towards the Order by many Protestants who have no desire to be unfair rests on no solid basis of fact. Their judgment is built on the vague rugenerally, if not always, exercised for malign mors of old calumnies. They forget he toils, purposes. Mr. Martin Tupper, if our the hardships, the aportolic simplicity and the hardships, the aroutelle simplicity and fervor of the Jesuit musionaries. They do not think of the fifteen hundred Jesuit martyrs The day will come when, in speaking o the Society of Jesus, Englishmen will take these things into account. The hostile verdict will be in some degree reversed; and many to whom the name of Jesus is now like smoke to the eyes will come to lock upon it as a title of honer. But it would be vain to expect that the suspicion and disl'ke with which the S ciety is regarded will ever quite die away. So long as that Society moves in the van of the Unurch's progress, so long as it trains priests, sends out missionaries, converts here a village and there a province, so long will it be hated and feared by those who would rather see the world Pagan than Catholic.

CARDINAL GIBBONS STRONGLY DE-FENDS THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

ROME. March 28.—The text of Cardinal Gib. bone' report on the Knights of Lobor, as pubished in the Monitour de Rome, a constitutions have been made to the report as originally published. Referring to the objections urged against the organization, the cardinal says: It is objected that in this kind of organization Catholics mix with Project ints to the part of their fath. Among the mixed mon the peril of thour faith. Among t a mixed pro-ple like ours separation of religious in civil affairs is not possible. To suppose that the faith of Catholics suffers shows in rance when evidence was obtained juries decined, of the Catholic workmen of America, who regard the Church as their Mother. They relited adding and ready to give their blood as they give their blood as faith of Catholics suffers shows it rates of the Catholic workmen of America, who regard the Church as their Mother. They reliatelligent, instructed, devoted and rendy to give their bleed as they give their bleed as they give their hard carned gains for its support and protection." To the question whether it would not be better to have the regard tion conducted by priests under the direct influence of religing the Cardinal replies that the latter that the cardinal replies. even a heists, communists, an I anar h ste, the Cardinal said it was true, but that one proof of faith would not try American Catholica. such influences they we see extend every day and they knew them well and despited them. The leasess of the Knights of Labor related how the evident aggressive elements structure. to cain authority in their connects or in innate poi on in the principles of the association; and also teld of the determination with which they were repelled. Danger would arise from a coldness between the Church and her children which nothing would more surely occasion than imprudent condemnations. Special stress being laid upon the violence, even to the shedding of blood, which has characterized several strikes inaugura'd by workensmon's as oc'a'ions, the Cardinal says: "I have three thin's to remark; 1, strikes are not the inven-tions of the Knights, but a universal, peractual means by which warkmen peotest against what is unjust and demand these rights; so ond, in such a struggle of the must turies of the poor against hard, obstinate monopoly, wiath and violence are often as inevita, le as they are regrettable; third, the laws and the principal authorities of the Knights, so far from encouraging violence, or occasions for violence, exercise a powerful influence traking to keep strikers within the limit of legitimate "An exar ination into the action. "An exat ination into the violent struggles between labor and capital has convinced me of the injustice of attributing violence to the Knight. The principal authorities have pray d the fact that it is as unreas nable to attribute violence to the Knights as to attribute to the church the follies and c.im-s of her children, against which she protests." This thought is admirably developed protests." This thought is admirably developed by the cardinal. He says the part of Christian prudence is to attempt to bind the hearts of the multitude with ties of love, for the purpose of controlling them by the principles of faith, justice and charity, and to recognize the truth and justice of their cause. Removed from what is false and crimical there will converge in a legitimate, peaceful, beneficent struggle that which by repulsive severity might become for the masses of our people a volcanic abyss similar to that which society fears and which the church deplores in Europe.

THE EMPRESS AND THE POPE. Berlin, March 28.—The Emperor being in

disposed, the Empress yesterday accorded a farewell audience to Mgr. Galimberti, the special envoy of the Pope. In receiving him she said: "It seems to me as if I had known you a long time, Monsiegneur, and I must request you to tell Pope Leo how great an interest we take in his person, and that we entertain the warmest wishes for his welfare." Mgr. Galimberti will take with him to Rome an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Pope. It is rumored that he will return to Berlin after Easter, when a better opportunity will be afforded for the settlement of political ques-

"Geography class, stand up." said a school-master. "What is a pyramid?" he asked. "A pile of men in a circus, one on top of the other," "Where's Egypt?" "Where it always was." "Where's Wales?" "All over the sea." "Very well," said the schoolmaster, "stay there till I show you a species of birch that grows all over

A hatter in Regent street, London, once asked Charles Matthews for an order for the in the field, should draw down upon itself the theatre. He gave it to him and the next day reproaches and calumnles of the energy? The Prince of Peace came to cast a sword upon bat. The hatter handed over the hat to the the earth. He forstold that His followers bears; but ever ster found it more economical should be hated of all mon, even as St. to pay for his seat when he went to the show.

THE LEAGUE TO BE SUPPRESSED AND PRISONERS TRIED IN ENGLAND.

SWEEPING COERCION.

The Discussion in the Commons on the Irish Crimes Bitl - Liberat-Unionists to Support it-John Dillon Threatens a Rebellion if the Bill Passes.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Communs, this evening, Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, intimated that the Government had decided to ask the House to pass the second reading of the Irish criminal law arrendment hill before proposing the usual Easter heliday. foll before proposing the usual England Architecture (Che rs and counter chert. The Government, said Mr. Solith, disavowed soy intestion to imprice the House, but he wished the members to undersland that the measure was vital to order in Ironaud; that it was one upon which the Government daked their exist noe, and was more investment than holid was more important than holid ys.

THE CORRCION BILL. Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, then moved the first reading of the Irish riminal law amendment bill. In doing so ten ferred to the te ms of Mr. Pa nell's proposed amen ment to the bill in which the I lish l-ader claims that the house should obtain further into mation about the condition of Ireland. Mr. Ba four thought the Parnellites were sufficiently in the ught the Parnellites were sufficiently informed of the state of their country and should be enjoyed lish amerchy as an artificer reconnizes his own work. The Go enment did not the case on statistics of agrarian forme. They took the view that the amount of crime must be considered in conjunction with its causes and character. The am sun; was shown in the fact that at the present moment there were 498 persons in Mun-ster, 175 in Connaucht and 251 in Lousier un or police protection. The law had been set aside d the vacuum hed not been filled by the o dinary law. Here Mr. Balfour read a number of charges made by judges to grant jorie, show-

ing that the number of personnect ally charged bore no relation to the amount of crime. Boycot ing and intimidation, he said, were ram; at in that part of the country most distarted. The mon who gave this testimory were not partisons. (Parnellite ornes of dissent.) The paralysis of courts of law was an evil need sary to be specially chicked. It arose form the difficulty of inducing intimidated witnesses to speak out. In 755 cases 422 injured parties were so terrified that they refused to a pear. When evidence was obtained juries decined, reli d upon the secret seci ties, cyn mite and the dazger, the object of which was the bringing about of a state of anarchy by means of assassination. It was an about directly of the facts, he declared, to say that the League had any reamblinge to a trad a union. The in that nedley of the League was a combination for the plander of judividua's, with the dest uction of the constitution. The speaker then proce ded to give instances of b yeatting, but was repeatedly interrupted by demands from the Parnollites for the names of the persons bo cotted. He declined, however, to give names unless the persons were beyond the reach of members of the League. Mr. Bullour next read extracts from United Ireland disc osing the extent of the system of terror-He said the latest official returns sn wed that 836 persons were boye ted under orders from the largue. In many districts tenant right had become valueless because no selling of the right was possible unless sanctioned by the league. No tyranny, however cruel, could compare with the 'tyranny resulting from the existence of the league tribunal. Coming to the proposals of the bill, he stated that the Government had borrowed a provision from the Scotch system, giving magistratos power to examine witnesses on oath, even whe sons are charged with crime. To most the difficulty of getting verdicts they proposed to abolish the jury system altogether (cheers and counter cheers) for certain classes of crime, giving the magistrate jurisdiction, with power to impose a maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment, in cases of crimin-

al conspiracy, boyoutting, rioting, offences under the Whiteboy acts, assault on officers of the law, forcible and unl wful rossession, and in cases of incitement of the foregoing offences. Cheers.) The Government did not propose to nterfere with the liberty of the press, but they hoped that by giving magistrates the power of summary conviction for inciting offences they would be able to prevent the press sharing in crimes. The bill also gave the Government power to change the venue of trial for graver offences. The Government felt the difficulty connected with the abolition of trial by jury in Ireland and, therefore, proceed that the atterpass general of England posed that the attorneys general of England and Ireland, in cases of grave crimes, should certify when a fairer trial could be had in Eng-land (cheers); when under the same conditions as in case of change of venue in Ireland the trial should be held in England. (Cries from the Parnellites, "What part of England?") Trish counsel, he added, were to be allowed to appear in English courts (Parnellite laughter), and the state would provide the necessary funds for the conveyance of both witnesses and law-yers. Purely political offences, such as treason, treason-felony and seditions libel, were excluded from the provisions of the bill. The crimes triable in England were murder, attempt to murder, aggravated orimes of violence and arson. In all cases the bill applied only to pro-claimed districts. The viceroy would have further powers to proclaim dangerous societies found to be disturbing peace and order. A

proclamation directed against a society would be submitted to Parliament within seven days after issuance, and if Parliament condemned is the proclamation would be dropped. The Government proposed that the pernanency of the bill should not be limited to a fixed time. (Cheers.) He concluded by declaring that it was in the cause of liberty that the Rovernment asked the House to break the yoke under which Ireland was

proclamation directed against a society would

land were capable of sanctioning the measuce he would give up for ever the hope of seeing the frish and the Envlish shake hands. The frish people would be slaves in seed if they subnitted to it. Either he w ulli leave a come ry where o o iri-hman could live unless he lived I ke as ave, or if the people were will no, how uld be ground and happy to out them in b.t.l.. (Ch. ers.) The measure could only result in cateng iner as d disorgan-yzation is d driving the neighblack to the horresoft mergers. (Chess.) Erl Spen-cer, believing his 4ffe to be in danger, had the cer, believing its affect he in deliger, and the courage to face the people of Ireland like a main, but am ill credit was due to the present Government, who did not know the dangers they were facing (Coies of "On, oh!" and obens.) More miserable excuses on which to found one con had never been beard. Mr Buffour had succeeded in proving nothing but his own is normance of the he quited office the bester for Ireland and him-

ences to he tress means that the Governming will suppress prominent Nation list news, aper-A. confessor of Literal Unions's will be bell at Devo-shire house on Tou sday, to consider the toeroion bil. An e-change of vessional desired the toeroion bil. in the labes on the bill is losed the fac that several of the Unionists desprove the me sure, but the Unionists desprove the die a-ure, but the mass of the party consider the provisions, of too stringent. Let Harrington and Mr. Chamberlin will give a theroigh support to the whole proposes. The threatened defection of Unionists will probably not extend to ten votes, beaving the Government still with a rotage majority. with a potent maj rity.

PARNELLITE OPINION.

The Parnellites held an into ind meeting. and united in denouncing what they termed to attretions character of the co-reion bill. The messure, they sail, co-ceased under its provisions powers for the extinction of the lib roles. sions powers for the extinction of the lib ries to receive the chief canon for the kiss of of the press, public meetings, free specific all individual rights. The Punchlites away and the Carlinal was then read in Latin. It was of great length. To this Cardinal Gibundil the sc and reading of the bil. They say if the protract in of the sitting results in a test of physical endurance they will be ready for ment to me by he Holy Father of this lengthful that the state of the protract is a second of the sitting results in a test of the protract is a follows:—"The assignment to me by he Holy Father of this lengthful that the state of the press.

Lord Hartington is about to issue a maniful through a well-ionist poper. For a way we will we were confront dat the present in meat the more lens of Irewi ha more acute form of the problem of Irian than has ever been presented in past times. The difficulties of the problem have idensified by the actor of the Librals, who, sud-dealy discarding every rimedy hitherto approved by the Librals, have made a change of front unparalleled in completeness and rapidity and adout d the policy of the avowed enemies of the integrity of the the courage and hops of the sepera is s. It is the duy of the Liberd Union sts now to e deavor to being back the Liberds to their faith in constitutional reform, res let ly ex-posing the delision that the abautonment of heir principles or the sacrifics of any class of their countrymen can be an act of courses or

REFERRING TO THE CORROTON BILL,

he says :- " Not a single Unjonist believes in coercion as a policy, but all believe in the necessity of every civilized country asserting the supremacy of the Lay. The object of the separatists is to prove that the Government of Ireland as a part of the United Kugdom is an impossibility with or without reform. object of the Unionists must be to prove the union indissoluble while doing justice to Ireland." The whole tone of the manifesto Ireland. indicates that there will be no comprom se. Messrs. Caine and Chamberlain endorse the manifesto.

THE LATE GENERAL SUPERIOR OF

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. Another eminent American religious has Another emment American religious has passed away in the person of Mother Euphemia, General Superior and Visitatrix of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. She was aged 72 years, 56 of which she had spent serving Christ in the person of the poor and the afflicted. A native of Dublin, Ireland, she came to this country in early girlhood entering the Sisterhood of Charity at Emmettaburg, Md., when but 16 years of age, Her rare virtues and talents, her solid judgement and full comprehension of the print of ment, and full comprehension of the spirit of her institute, marked her out for responsible offices. She became successively Superior of St. Mary's Asylum, Baltimore, or Mount Hope Retreat, near the same city, assistant at the Mother House, Emmettaburg, and finally, in 1865, General Superior. The Civil War was just ended-mindful of their aplendid services in hospitals and on batelenelds, the whole American people non-Catholic as well as Catholic, were full of grateful enthusiasm for the Sisters of Charity. They were wanted everywhere. During Mother Euphemia's twenty-two years' administration, she worked unceasingly to sup-ply the demand, founding new houses in every part of the country, and sending thither holy and devoted Sisters whom she herself had trained in the spirit of the great Apost'e of Charity, St. Vincent de Paul. She was widely known and as widely loved. In Boston, where there are four important houses of the Sisterhood, her name was a dear and a familiar one. The community in the United States number now nearly 1,400. The Sisters mourn for the loss of the most thoughtful and tender of friends—their example and encouragement in all good works. To the brothers of the lamented dead—the Rev. W. A. proaning.

DILLON ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

Mr. Dillon followed Mr. Balfour. He asid this bil would never pass into law. (Irish cheers.) If he believed the people of Eng-

THE TITULAR CHURCH.

Cardinal Cibbons Takes Possession With Mach Imposing Ceremony -- He De-Hyers an Elequent Address from the Steps of the Altar.

Rome, March 25 .- It was just half-past ten from the first section of the desired feat day of the Annu ciation, when Cudical James Cibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, prived at the iron gates of the puriou of the Basilica of Seuta Maria in Trastevere, for the purpose of taking passession of it as his titular He was arrayed in the robes of a cardisul-wearing a white for cape, crimson silk mantle and long train. When he cached the door of the church he kielt upon a cushion placed their on a strip of carpet. The choins belonging to the church and the tudents of the American College in Rome wear'ng surplice, were waiting for the archoist op. Bishops K ane, of Kichmond he quitted office the bester to Ireland and himself. The Government were passible to root them out like slaves. They sought to root them out like vermin. The Government offered than the propect of a faverable lad purchase bill. If this course in bill possed neither a land purchase bill nor any other Irish measure would live to be accepted at the hands of an English Uarlianest.

PROSPECTS OF THE THEL.

London, March 28.—Mr. Parcel considers the Lish Crim and Law Amendment bill of of the strong's correive measures expressed in Parliamett. The bill, he saye, ever creates new offences. He this k Mr. Billoud's references to he trees means that the Government. with the sign of the criss. Then, replicing the brette, he appropriate the peope present with holy water, after which he again removed his heretty and was three incensed by the canon, her-thi and was three incessed by the canon, the choir meanwhilesing ing the antiphon 'Eccasacerdos magnus.' The profession them mixed to the allar, followed by the cardinal, who ble sed the people as howert. At the altar the blussed secrament was administered and all knot for a short time in prayer. At the high altar the cardinal knot, and the canon recited the Poter Nester and other pr yers. In the spee a throne with white back and crimson canopy had been placed. The Cardinal s ated homself on the throne the inshops and priests in attendance being seated about him. The prothenotary then read in Latin the Pap I bull assigning the Church Santa Meria, in Tradevers, to Cardinal Gibhons as his titular church. After the reading of the bull the canous went forward to the throne and all but the choof grown but head throng, and all but the chief cason kin hand k's of the Cardinal's hand, the Cardinal rising to receive the chief cason for the kies of

cat combs. Its fund tioc was lad by Pape Calictus, in the year of Our Lo d 224. It was re tor-d by Pope du us in the fourth century and reported by another supreme Pen iff in the twelfth. That never ceasing so iclude which the Sovereign For iffs have exhibited is e ecting these in terral temples which are the glo y of this c ty, they have also manifested on a larger scale in rearing spiritual walls to Zion throughou. Christeadom every age." After reforring to THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN AMERICA.

the Cardinal continued: "For this great progress we are indebted under God and the fest ring care of the Holy See to the civil I berty we are just in our enlightened republic. Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in his luminous encic icas on the constitution of Christia states decines that the church is not committed to say pasticular form of civil government. She adep's herself to all. She leavens all with the sacid leaven of the gostel. She has lived under absolute empires, under c natitutional from cities and in five republics, and every-where she grows and expinds. She has often, ind of, been hamper d in her divine mission. She has even been forced to a ruggle for existence who rever desp tism has cost its dark s' adow, line a plant shut out from the blessed s night of heaven. But in the gineral atmos-there of liberty she bloss malike the rose. For mys if, as a citiz n of the United States, and without closing my eyes to our shortcomings as a nation, I say with a deep sense of pride and gratitude, that I belong to a country where the civil government holds over us the Alis of its protection, over us the Acis of its protection, without interfering with us in the legitimate exercise of our sublime mission as ministers of the gospel of Christ. Our country has liberty without license and authority without desput ism. She rears no wall to exclude the stranger from coming among us. She has few frowning fortifications to repel the invader, for she is at peace with all the world. She rests accure in the consciousness of her strength, and her good will toward all. Her harbors are open to come the honest emigrant who comes to advance his temporal interests and find a peaceful home But while we are acknowledged to have a free government, perhaps wedo not receive the credit that belongs to us for having also a strong gov-ernment. Yes, our nation is strong and her attempth lies under the ever raling guidance of Providence in the majesty and supremacy of the law, in the loyalty of her citizens, and in the affection of her people for her free institu-tions. There are, indeed, grave social problems now engaging the earnest attention of the citizens of the United States, but I have no doubt, that with God's blessing, these problems will be solved by the calm judgment and sound sense of the American people, without violence or revolution or any injury to good will for the great republic in the West and as a mark of his appreciation of the venerable hierarchy of the United States and as an expression of his kind consideration for the ancient See of Baltimore, our Holy Father has been graciously pleased to elevate its present incumbent, in my humble person, to the dignity of the purple. For this mark of his exalted favor I beg to tender the Holy Father my profound thanks in my own name and in the name of my clergy and faithful. I venture to thank him

also in the name of my venerable colleagues, the

bishops, as well as the clergy and Catholic laity of the United States. I presume to also thank

in the name of our separated brethern in America, who, though, not sharing our faith have shown that they are not insensible indeed, that they are deeply sensible of the

admination for the culialitened statementhing and appetolic virtues and benevolent character of the illustrious Pontiff who now site in the of the mustrous round who now site in the chair of St. Peter." The Cardinal's voice was strong and ringing, Each word he raid was distinctly heard, although he spoke under the disadvantage of being seared be hind an alter. His voice rose to wards the conclusion of his address which was prenounced magnificent. The choir ang the Te Deum, after which the earling went forward to the alter and a Papel in dulgence of one hundred days was read in Luin. The cardinal then blessed the people as embled. The church was filled begely by Americans and distinguished visit as to Read during the investiture commonies. A recoption followed in the sacristy and all present went forward, one after another, kne't before the cardinal and kissed his viog. Each spoke a few words, which were kindly r spone ed to by the cardinal. Even little children from the neighbors.

boring streets were admitted.

The scene was remarkable in many The assemblage was the most vair deverse in the church. Number of the poor of Tea vere, claiming the church by first right as the home and refuge for prever, mis giet with many Americans and distinguished si from European countries. Promisent and we members of religious and at. Francisca se their brown robes, Augustinance in black groups of meanonaries who had assemb Rome prior to their deptrure for foreign Americans were especially gratified at t est shown in seeing the second La. ricas Cardinal take possession of his titular church.

"THE SPIRIT OF DARKNESS."

"Remindful therefore from whence then art fation and do pennace, and do the first works; or eight come a these and will now thy condimited out of the place, except thee do paramete "--Apin, it, v. oth.

To the Editor of THE POST: Sig.—The above text contains a terrible was ing from the Lord, aware as we ere of what has happened to the churches which have been cut off from the shining light of the Holy Ghost. Cardinal Newman's remark that Prete tent am is a holf-way home to paganism, and liber li-m text of the other talf, re mate be votified to-day by the remarkable progress of infidelity among Protestants all over the world infidelity among Protestants all over the world.

After sending from Keine, the Reformers, as a flat fruit of their departure from God, gradually lost their authority over the people who heretofore bowed then selve a chansively to their clergy, as long as they recognized in them that dignity and cancity which is insepartible from the hyperpate of the true Church, but when this Divine seal of Infallibity facked to appear in the Reformed Church, in vain did to make frantic nursely to its barder of thekers in ranke frantic appeals to its harder of flocks; in vain were millions speak in scattering tracks, periodicals and the B b e; the "Kingdom got divided acarest itself," the complex tractions of which owe their ori-t nest today principally to John Bull and Bamarck's guns; leather power vanish and Protestenti in will soon become

thing of the past.

Latterly, the Fpisc qualians, more and more alarmed at the in reusing development of agnos tiesen, have eagerly sought for a union of churches as the only remedy against the prevalent distressing evil, but the scheme has proven a failure. The Prot stant churches in many places, repressly in the United States. can now boast of enjoying the spectacle of an infinite mumber of blinded sheep turning a deal car to the voice of their past is to follow after the "spirit of darkness," woo, through the fay cination of "liberty of conscionce" that is formal gift obtained by the band of Luther. drives them swiftly to heathenism.

Reverend M. Doudlet's grand rainfow of multicolor creeds has tursed to a dark cloud of dismay, under which, slass! many unfortuness Catholic nations are suffering or mention, the horrors of which, with some, surpress in atrocky that of the middle agos. Go is chosen people, however, have, from the b giving, been an join to oppression; for several hundred years the Hebrews ground under the lashes of Pharosis, but at the hear of deliverance the moster was swallowed up in the Red Sea. Later on for a similar remod God's fithful critter's descad ants, by hundreds of the soids, for confessing their faith, suffered must set must the hand of pagan Rome ; but, under the Armighty's crushing power, the eruel tyres a fell at last, and muon the pround parities so the blood of the martyrs, was erected it. All alons menument (St. Roter's church), it is not us to posteriby the triumph of light of the kines are omplished by the great and notify C or ch which has a vil ized and christanized the world, giving full evidence of her divine commission, and that the gates of hell can never prevail against her, thanks he to our Heavenly Father Modern autocrats, like their predecessors, cannot escape Heaven's vengeance. The present was cloud which threatens the world ought to be a sufficient warning, were not despots so stubbore in their b induess. Let us pray, how ever, that when the day of retribution conc-God in Ilisinfinite mercy may spare the blood of the inneceent.

LUDGER BLANCIER Ottawa, March 28, 1887.

On a certain occasion at Indore, in Central India, a triumphal arch was put up. On one side were the words, "The Governor is Coming," on the other side, "Heaven Hep Us!" ing," on the other side, " reason to prove while at a certain station in the Lerurs, over while at a certain station in the Lerurs, over the entrance of a cometery, an arch was creeted, on which was emblazoned for the edification of the expected magnate, "Welcome!"

"Do you keep nails here!" asked a sleepy looking lad, walking into a hardware shop the other day. "Yes," replied the gentlemanly proprietor, "we keep all kieds of nails. What kind will you have, sir, and how many. "Well," said the boy, sliding toward the door, "I'll take a pound of finger nails and about a pound and about of the mails and about a pound and half of toe nails."

Pater familias (who has invited his daughter'. beau to have a little refreshment): What'll you have, John? A little ham, cold reast beet, old chicken of --- ! John is true Boston ian]: Ain't those baked beans in that dieh P.: They are. Have some? Daughter's little brother (who has been permitted to sit up 2 brother (who has been permitted to sit up a little while longer than usual): Ha, Jennie, I've caught you. I thought you were telling me a lie at the time. Jennie: What do you mean, Johnnie? Johnnie: He picked 'em out in a jiffy. Jennie: Picked out what? Who! Johnnie: Your beau. Ho picked out the bean himself, and you told me he didn't know be used in a voice of thunder): Johnnie, go to bed! Johnnie (bursting into tears): She did, pa, she did. She said he didn't know beans or he would have proposed long.

I den't like that cat; it's got splinters in honor conferred upon our common country, and it's feet!" was the excuse of a little four-year-have again and again expressed their warm old for throwing away a kitten.

THE VILLAGE ANGEL;

Or Agutha's Recompense

CHAPTER LXIII-Continued. When she went, with here heart full of love and happiness, to talk to her about the earl, Miss Bracke looked tired, languid and ertainty as to the right and wrong of what she had to do was not the only cause of her day in October; one of those which come at suffering; she loved him still, this handsome translations and the whole party it was a mild, warm auffering; she loved him still, this handsome translations and the whole come at bright words, no more warm sympathy. On-

earl who had done his best to ruin her. She emild not take back from him, because he was anu orthy of it, the love she had given him. She was a tender-hearted, loving woman, who had suffered a great wrong, but this wrong did not make her hate the svil-doer when she had recovered from her first shock of knowing that he was there under the same roof with her. It was a fever-a torture of jealousy-that

ing, riding, or walking with the earl. She could not always control herself, face grow pale; her eyes darken with shadows of pain. She loved Lord Kelso, and he had been more than the whole world to her, and she could not endure the thought that the same love and gentle words he had given to her now belonged to woother.

There were times when, after she had seen Lord Kelso ride away from the park gates-she so happy, fair, and smiling, he so stately, kind and handsome-she would go into her room, shut the door, and Hing herself with her face on the floor, there to sob out her woe and grief with bitter sighs and bitter tears.

"Shame to me," she cried, "that I love him yet! I love him yet! Oh, my one love -my dear love! Would to Heaven that I might forget you, or might die!" It was wonderful to her how she forgot her logaries -forgot the great wrong done to her, and thought only of him.

Butrice came to her one day, knowing that Agatha was very clever with her pencil, to ask her to draw a design.

"I want it to embrace Lord Kelso's motto and crest; not the crest he uses now, with the Kelso arms, but those he bore when he was Sir Vane Carlyon. I like them best." "I will do my best to please you, Bea-

And the young girl leaned on Agatha's shoulder, as the white slender fugers deftly used the pencil.
"What is the crest?" asked Agatha; and

her voice sounded cold and chili. "A crown, with an olive branch," replied

Beatrice. It was with difficulty Agatha kept back her tears. How well she remembered it !

How many hundred times had she seen it and kissed it!
"What is the motto?" she asked, gently. "Vincit Veritas," replied Beatrice, smiling over the words as though she loved them, "and they suit him, Miss Brooke.

of truth; it shines in his eyes and in his face-do you not think so ?" The question was like a dagger in her heart. She evaded it, making some answer heraelf.

He seems to be always the very embodiment

CHAPTER LXIV

AS SHE COOKED THEE, SHE HEVER GOOKED LOUIS, I shall feel the cold." AGAIN.

Si Saptember came and went, and as yet abe had come to no decision. Lord Kelso one of the antercoms, where a good fire was going a way then-joing to town on busimess connected with the marriage, and Bestrice confided to Against her serrow at losing

him.
"I have learned to love him to well," she know; but it seemed to me even -that I had hardly had time to onjoy my girthood, and it cent and manner." was almost over. But now I would not John had no more to say, and Agatha one day later. I am miserable even that he any curiosity. It was Valorie, there could be going to leave me for so short a time." be no denying that—no mistake: and judgis going to leave me for so short a time."

Military word."
Lori Kaiso went, leaving beliefed him actions out profes and good words, while Apatho I red theorgh what seemed to her a torture of suspense; she could some to no decision - the way was dark before her.

Lord Killo was to return at the end of Sctober for a few weeks, and then they were not to meet again until the wedding day; it was scattled for the twenty-second of Decem-

The bright hours passed, and, with each eme bringing her nearer to the one she loved, Restrice became happier every day. She was in the highest spirits; her beautiful face was bright with smiles; to look at her was so feel young, and happy, and gladrome.
While every day the gentle heart of Agatha Brooke grew more heavy, more uncertain, more despairing—her thoughts and ideas did not seem to grow clearer.

Every day she saw greater preparations made for that marriage which seemed to her so cruel, and Beatrice, loving her every day, trusted her more and more. She talked to Agatha of her future, of that future which ful castle by the lake. She had thought it seeme l so bright to her; of what she should do when she lived at Garawood, until there that the part Valerie played had been sug-

moan on her lips. boxes and chests to the castle; every day brought some portion or other of the elaborate him-no one should, no one should hurt a trousseau which might have been prepared for a princess.

be obsuged.

What was she to do? She had no one to help and advise her; she had no ocrtain rules to grade her; she could not tell, as she generally and, at the first glance what was right | come to him-never while she could avert it. and what was wrong.

If any one had ever prophesied to Agatha that the time would come when she would hesitate as she was doing now, would have given much for a ray of light; to anxious.

was like a real coming home, for he had forgotten no one. Lady Penrith raised her hands and ever in amazement at the number | would end. and splendor of the presents he brought with

Then, suddenly as a thunderstorm breaks on

rare intervals - and the whole party of guests, with Lord and Lady Penrith, had driven over to one of the neighboring manaione, where they were expected to take luncheon

On such occasions, when the beautiful, stately old mansion was empty, it was Agatha's delight to roam over it, to visit the picture-gallery and the drawing-rooms, so full of beauty and luxury. Many little things that she saw this morning touched her seized her, when Beatrice came, with flying Beatrice lay upon the piane in the drawing-feet and flushed, happy face, to tell room; she saw her name heart deeply. Some music belonging to that she was going out drivit in Vane's handwriting. She bent riding, or walking with the earl. down and kissed it, her eyes filling with hot tears. Just then the cound of footsteps on and give the sweet, warm sympathy that the the terrace attracted her attention; surely girl sought. Her heart would ache; her they had not returned yet. She went quickly to the window. She knew that the earl and Beatsice had ridden together. If any unforseen incident had brought them back again -she must go and see.

But a strange figure was there. A carriage, evidently hired from the nearest railway station or hotel, stood before the grand entrance, and a lady had just descended from it, and was walking up to the hall-door-a tall, stately figure, clad in a black, simple dress, and wearing a black veil, quite a stranger to Penrith, for by mistake she had turned to the terrace on the left-a stranger, yet there was something almost terribly familiar in her style and carriage.

The lady went up to the great hall door, and Agatha heard a long, loud peal. In some vague way it struck horror into herit filled her with dread, and then she re-proached herself for being weak and foolish; yet some impulse led her to the great en trance-hall, where she overheard a footman talking to the stranger.

A sudden horror, a dreadful trembling seized her—the tones of that voice were quite familiar. A half-sharp, half-imperious voice, with a piquant French accent. Her heart almost stood still; a chill terrible as the cold of death came over her. What could it mean? Surely as she was living, surely as the bright sun shone in a blue sky, that was the voice of Valerie d'Envers. She stood for a few moments in herrible distress and suspense; then she heard the same voice, but this time in far more imperious accents, say :

"I have travelled some distance, at great inconvenience to myself, to see Lord and Lady Penrith on very important business, and I shall not go away until I have seen them. If they are not at home, I will wait here until they return."

It was Valerie-brilliant, beautiful Valerie. What had brought her here? Valerie, who had slain her with cruel words; Valerie, who had robbed her of her happiness, her life, and her love; Valerie, whose cruel, perfect fice had bent over her in the agony that had been more bitter than the agony of death. Looking neither to the right nor the left—never deigning to let her eyes fall on the figure standing so silent, Valerie swept that contented Beatrice without betraying through the great entrance hall, and Agatha auxiously followed her with her eyes.

"Show me late a room where there is a fire," she said. "If I have to wait some

Agatha saw a psculiar smile on the servant's face, as he opened the door of was blazing. She swept in, and the man closed the dcor. Agatha, with a white, wild look on her face, went up to him.
"Who is that lady, John?" she asked.

should think she is a French lady by her ac-

change it for the world, I would not have it knew that it would not be safe to indulye in And she listening, knowing all, could not ing from her manner, Valerie in her most mangaty and determined mood.

At first Agatha felt quite sure that it was to seek her that the Frenchwoman was there. She must have heard that she had made her way into the world of pure and good women from which she declared her shut out. She had come to betray her; to tell the story of her fatal mistake : to ruin her by driving her from this haven of rest, where she had found peace. It must be that there was nothing else to bring her here. Yet why would she persecute her? Why, after this long interval of time seek to do her harm? Valerie could know nothing of the Penrithe. It could be from no interest in them that she was anxious to betray her. Another thing was how could it be possible that she could have traced her there? Then another, and even more terrible idea, came to her—one that made her tremble. It was, perhaps, not for her that Valerie had come,

but for Lord Kelso. She knew nothing of what had passed between Sir Vane and Valerie, but she was wiser now than when she lived in the beautiall over since, and had come to the conclusion were times when the brave, potient spirit gested by jealousy. Could it be possible that broke down, and Agatha turned away with a she had come to harm him? And the woman whom he had wronged and be-Nearer and nearer—every day now brought trayed felt her beart warm and her oxes and chests to the castle; every day courage rise. Valerie should not injure hair of his head; she would stand before him, if need should be, and receive the Nothing else was spoken about; it was sword-thrust meant for him. He had ing the spring and summer, lets the greater always Lord Kelso and the wedding—the betrayed her, wronged her, inflicted part of the chateau to the rich English who wedding and the trousseau—until even Lady the deadliest isjury upon her, but go abroad. You will understand soon why Penrith langued and said the subject must no one should ever hurt him. She would I tell you this. In what I have to say, do give her life for him cheerfully, as she had given her heart and her love. And the woman who should have bated him, found herself weeping hot tears lest harm should

Then, again, she could not see what harm could be done. It did not matter to Valerie whether he married or not, or whom he married. One thing was certain, he could never not knowing right from wrong, she have any thought of marrying her, or he would not have believed them. Now she would have done so. She was miserably

guide her on a dark road.

At one time she thought of going to Valeria

The chill, sere month of October brought and ask her what she was there for. Then the earl back again to Penrith Castle. It the fear came to her that she might perhaps be doing more harm than good. She did not know in what manner her rash interference

She stood at the window when the party The children were in costany—they returned, and the first two who came wished that such a lover came every day; and up the long avenue were Beatrice Beatrice was happier in a quiet fashion, and the earl, riding side by side—she said less, but Agatha saw that she smilling, blushing, happy, as she would be him more. Her loving heart could not never be in this world again. The sunrest until she had caught one glimpse of him. I shine fell upon her face, on her figure; they She went to one of the unused rooms of the seemed to have found a home in the radiant eastern wing that she might watch him from eyes raised to her lover's face; and as she thence as he monated his horse. He looked looked then, in the sight of the sun, in the well and strong, but there was no happiness light of her love, she never looked again.

the dark handsome face.

They rode up to the front, one grand on the sould have stretched out her hands trance, and with some little confusion of trance, and with some little confusion of the sould have stretched out her hands to him with a loving ory. Ah, if she dare! laughing and talking, they entered the and hear—there are always two sides to was a pause.

The second secon

If that beautiful head were turned to her but for eag moment and said as said of the atrange lady; then the foot said resolutely away.

She lady and little of Beautiful sight of a glad lady, and lady said lady Penrith. "I could do my duty without was waiting for her.

She lady it head were turned to her but house. She knew alterward all that reply."

I am corry for you, "said Valerie to Lady Penrith. "If I could do my duty without stabling you to the heart I would, but I can not. You have accepted Lord Kelso as a suiter for your daughter, therefore you consider him an honorable man."

These, and deniv as a thunderstorm breaks on She went at once to the ante-room, where

She went at once to the aute-room, where carl, Miss Brooke looked tired, languid and a summer day, a shock came to her, an event Valerie, tall and stately, awaited her. I happened, perhaps the most terrible and the She rose in silence when the mistress of bright words, no more warm sympathy. Un the casile entered, and made her most stately

bow. You wish to see me," said Lady Penrith quietly, wondering who this brilliant beautiful Frenchwoman could be.

"Yes. Thave come some distance to see you, Lady Penrith : I wish also to see Lord Penrith, and -and a gentleman who is staying here." "I do not quite understand," said Lady

Penrith, haughtily. "You will understand afterward, madain. I cannot explain. I must see Lord Penrith. Will you kindly allow me to ask you one

question? Have you a gentleman visiting you called Lord Kelso?" "I do not understand the question" replied Lady Penrith. "I do not feel inclined ,to, apswer it."

"I know that I am doing something quite unconventional, Lady Penrith, but I feel quite sare, when you know the motive, you will say that I am more than justified. I have a carriage waiting, and my time is limited. May I ask if I can see Lord Pen-

"I do not know what to say. This is a very unusual proceeding. Would you tell me to whom I have the pleasure of speak-

ng?"
"You will not know my name when you hear
it, Lady Penrith; but I will tell it to you with pleasure. I am Valerie d'Envers," and Lady Penrith, in her turn, bowed.

She knew the name was one of the best is France. That slightly changed the aspect of affairs. A noble lady would not be there on a trifling errand. "I wish," continued Valerie "to make

communication to you and to Lord Penrith but it must be made in the presence of Lord Keiso. Then Lady Penrith began to fear, began to wonder what was coming; her face grew

pale, and she rang the bell with a trembling hand, "I wish to see Lord Penrith at once," she said. "Ask him not to delay."

CHAPER LXV.

A FOLLY OR A CRIME.

It was not easy to find Lord Pen rith; he had gone to speak to the head gardener, who was waiting for him, and the two had walked together to some distant spot of the garden. While the footman was looking for him the two ladies sat in perfect silence. At first Lady Penrith had felt no alarm; true the proceeding was rather unusual, but the lady herself did not look commonplace.

Yet as the minutes passed, and those dark eyes, with their sombre depths of passion and power, valched her with that silent, intense gaze, Lady Penrith began to feel sick at heart. What could it

Nothing surely, which could hurt her hus band or hurt Beatrice-beautiful, happy Beatrice-surely nothing could hurt her? Yet the thought fastened like a serpent on her heart, her face grew pale and still : the dark eyes of the other woman never wavered, never took their glance from her. It was relief to her when she heard her husband's footsteps.

" Here is Lord Penrith," she said; but no change came over the solemn gloom of the beautiful foreign face. The very sight of himself 'Heriot,' and saying that he would him, when he opened the door, gave Lady Penrith a sense of protection; nothing could months, but for a year or two. There was go very far wrong when her husband was near. He looked at Valerie in wonder, quick enough to see the sombre beauty of her face,

He glanced at his wife. "You want me, Philippa ?" he said ; and then the strange lady arose from her seat and stood before him, tall, erect, and stately.

"No; it is I who wish to see you, Lord Penrith," she added. "I have come from some distance, and at some inconvenience, " she added. "I have come from for the purpose of seeing you and Lady Pen rith. Would you kindly see that the door is closed, and that we have no interruption.' For all answer Lord Penrith turned and locked the door.

"We are quite secure now," he said; "no

one will come near us." "I am a stranger to you, Lord Penrith," said the stately lady; "let me introduce myself to you. I am Valerie D'Envers; the name you will recognize as one well known in France.

He bowed low, feeling, as his wife had done, that there was someth ng unusual and extra-ordinary to bring this lady, in this fashion,

to them. "You admit the fact," she asked. "Do

you doubt my identity? If so, I can prove it to you in many ways."
"I do not dispute it," said the ear!. "I should like briefly to say a few more

words about myself," she continued, "so that you can rest assured of my respectability and responsibility. Unlike most perfect woman I have ever known.

most French unmarried ladies, I am She had the most spiritual soul. When I perfectly independent. My father left me a good fortune, and I have been ac-customed to speed one-half of my time among my friends in Paris; the other half has been spent with my aunt, Madame La Baronne D'Envers, at the Chateau of Bellefleurs, in Switzerland, and it is in consequence of what I saw there that I am here now,'

"I must explain that my aunt lost the greater part of her fortune, and that, in order to make up her income, she, durnot for one moment imagine that I am speak ing untruthfully. If you did you will find it out and punish me. but every word I have to gay to you is as true as it is that the sun shines in heaven; therefore, as I tell you my story, do not seek comfort in these words-'It cannot be true.' It is true. I should not have come all this way to tell lies." She looked suddenly up into Lord Penrith's face. "You have staying with you now the Earl of Kelso, who was Sir Vane Carylon some years ago, but who succeeded very unexpectedly, and through some terribly sudden death, to the

Kelso title and estates.' Lord Penrith bowed. This was a true statement, and there was nothing to be an-

swered. "I have read," she continued, "in papers which should be well informed, that Lord Kelso is about to marry your eldest daughter. Beatrice Penrith."

"Oh, Heaven! Beatrice," cried Lady Pen rith. It seemed as though her fears and doubts were to be realized; she stretched out ner hands as though she would ward off a blow. "Beatrice," she repeated, and Lord Penrith went up to her; he knew how she leved this beautiful child; he threwhis strong arm round her.

'I Believe so," said Lord Penrith, stiffly. He did not like the lady's manner, or the triumph that he saw shining in her dark eyes. If wrong had been done to Beatrice, great Heaven! how he would avenge it.

"You would not take a servant into your household without strict inquiries as to character, honesty, and integrity, would you, Lord Pennith?"

"Certainly not," he replied; "although I do not see what that has to do with the

question."
"Only this," she replied, her lips curling -" only this, that if you had made as many inquiries about your daughter's lover as you would have made over a housemald or a groom, you would not have consented to his

becoming your daughter's husband." "Oh, Beatrice ! my beautiful, bright Bestrice!" wailed Lady Penrith.

And then her husband spoke sharply. "We have heard nothing that affects Beatrice yet," he said.

"Had you made enquries about him," persisted Valerie, "you would have found out that he was not fit to marry a young, inno-cent girl like your daughter; that although he bears the name of a great man, although people say there is no real harm in him, and that he is his own worst enemy, there are deeper, darker crimes to be laid to his charge -crimes that have blackened his soul until, I repeat, the white, pure soul of your daughter would shudder at contact with it." " Assertion is not proof," said Lord Pen-

rith coldly. "I can give you proof," she said. "All the world—that is, all the fashionable world of London-knows and will remember the terrible scandal about Lady G-She was young and beautiful; husband was many years older than her-self, she had three little daughtersbaby girls. Sir Vane was a young man then, handsome enough to win the heart of any woman-he won hers; he took the poor, hap less lady from her nusband, her children and her home. She gave up all the world for him. He tired of her in a few months. The love that was to have been immortal died, as wicked love always does, and she has been lost ever since. Do you call that a folly or a crime, Lord Penrith?"

"A crime," he answered, in a loud, clear voice; but Lady Penrith laid her gentle hand n her husband's shoulder, and cried ou gain for Beatrice, her beloved child, "You are right," said Vulerle; "it was

a crime. No honorable man could ever give his daughter to a man whose hands were red with the heart's blood of another woman, There are people in the world," she continued, "who profess to think lightly of such things, and will tell you that a young man must sow his wild cats. You are not one of those, Lord Penrith?"

I am not," he replied, proudly. "I thought not. I pass over many such stories I have heard, and I will relate the one I know myself to be true, and in which I must, unfortunately, take a part."

Lord Penrith laid his hand caressingly on the gentle head of his wife. It was some comfort that whatever they had to bear, they could bear it better together.

"I have told you," continued Valerie, "that I lived with my aunt, Madame D'Envers, in the Chateau Bellesleurs, and that it was ber habit during the spring and summer to let part of the castle and the grounds. I think it is about five years since a young Englishman wrote to her, signing himself 'Heriot,' and saying that he would only himself, his wife, and their servants. The terms he offered were so liberal that my aunt saw at once she had to do with the rich wife, and settled down comfortably at the

"They must have been enormously rich, as my aunt said, for they spared no luxury; paled, grow crimson, and quivered; her eyes they had everything in the wide world they glowed and darkened.

Wished; carriages, horses; they went where Lard Kelso, who had quickly recovered his they would, and did as they would. When I went, as usual, to spend some months at her chateau, I found my aunt enchanted with her lodgers, above all with the fair, beautiful girl they called Mrs. Herist.

much with them; we were all young, and Mr. Heriot, one of the most charming and fascinating of men-no one could resist him. I did not think at first there was anything strange in the matter; it seemed to me quite natural that a young husband, devoted as Mr. Heriot was to his wife, would naturally prefer the beautiful solitude of Beliefleurs to crowded places, where he would have less time to spend with her. There were times when I envied her, and thought how strange it was that she should have everything, and I-mething. She was unlike any one else; she was fair as an angel, and, what was more, she had the fair, white soul of an angel. I must bear this testimony to her-that she was, have looked at her I have often thought that her heart lived in heaven. She was so kind. so charitable, so good to the poor, so tender and loving to every one. If I tried I could

tary homage now, as I speak of her.
"At first I had no suspicion, but after a time we talked, as all girls do, about love and marriage. My suspicions were first aroused when I found that she bad not been married in a church.

not describe her; I bow to her in involun-

"I need not go through the details, nor weary you by telling you how I found out the truth, and the truth was sickening and revolting.
"Mr. Heriot, whom you know as Sir Vane

and Lord Kelso, had most cruelly deceived this girl. She was as innocent as an angel, and he had tiken advantage of her innocence. He had deceived her in the most heartless fashion, and, while she believed herself to be his wife, she was no more married to him than I, Lord Penrith, am married to you." A low wail from Lady Penrith, and again her husband soothed her with loving words.

"Do not forget that we have heard only one side, Philippa; there are always two sides to every question. Let us wait before we judge."

"You shall have every chance of judging," said Valerie; "you shall bring us face to face."

CHAPTER LXVI.

Husband and wife looked still at each other -what was to be done? "I do not ask a favor that you should sum

mon him," she said; "I demand it as a right. I appeal to you, bring here this man who has spoiled my life, and see how he meets the charges made against him." Lord Penrith rang the bell and unlocked

the door. " Ask Lord Kelso if he will come here,"

Valerie would have continued talking, but Lord Penrith said: "There will be no need now for another

word until he comes." the table to the other end of the room, and the two stood in earnest conversation together.

Agatha, know that Valerie was with Lord and Lady Penrith, was almost sence of such a woman as you, Lady mad with suspense. Was it about her and Penrith, but I am airaid I have merely look. about Varie that she was there? It must be ed upon them as toys. I have found out my one or the other. What would happen? wistake—they have the virtues of angels, the Would she be sent away in disgrace, or vices of devils. I love Beatrice. I feel that would anything go wrong with Beatrice and Lord Kelso?
"I would rather die myself," she said,

"than anything should happen to Beatrice." She tried to attend to the children's lessone, but it was impossible; she could not even hear what they said; all her heart, thought, and interest were with Valerie. What was she doing !-what was she saying ! She could not bear it. She left the lessons and the children to their fate and went to her own room; while Lord Kelso and Bea-trice, having half an hour to spare, had found their way into the music room. There woman—it is easy to betray innocence or was no fear of interruption, no fear of intruders, and happy Beatrice enjoyed half an hour with her stately lover.

" Oh, love, if you were only here, Beside me in this mellow light, Though all the bitter winds should blow And all the ways be choked with snow. 'Iwould be a true Arabian night,"

sang Beatrice, and Lord Kelso, smiling at the clear young voice and pretty words, said : "I am here, Beatrice-you have but the

one love I suppose."
"Only one," said the girl, raising her eyes "Only one," said the girl, raising her eyes to his, "and I shall never have another—you and you only. One life will not be enough to love you in."

Seventions not very pleasant for Mademoiselle D'Envers to hear. Out of contemptuous pity I will keep her secret. She has told you tome of the truth, but she has not told me of the truth.

He felt, with a sharp pang of rain, how unworthy he was of this sweet, girlish idelaunworthy he was of this sweet, girlish idolative whom she drove to her death. I tell you try. When he was with Beatrice, as with honestly that I loved that girl with my whole Agatha, he always wished himself a better man. "My little leve," he whispered, "I wish

I were more worthy of your love, but I will do my heat to make you very happy.' "I could to be anything else but happy," she said. "I should be happy if even I only

saw you once each day, but to be with you every day, and all day long, is too much happiness to bear thinking about. I say to my self often it can never be true, I cannot realize it. When you have been staying here and go away again, it is just as though sunlight changed to darkest night. I am to live always in brightest sunshine, am I not?" "Yes, always, my darling," he said, 'always."

Just then a footman came to the door with message that Lord Penrith would be much obtiged if Lord Kelso would go to him at long corrow. She whose name I may never once, he wanted to see him.
"That is unkind," said Beatrice, "just

would never have sent for you."

words to her, and no one living ever tow the sam : smile on her face again. He went, wondering what particular business the earl could have with him just before dinner, and regretted that he had not spent the half hour with Beatrice-it was too bad. He lat no more idea of what awaited him

than a laughing child has of grim death.
"Come in!" said Lord Penrith, who was longing to be able to speak his mind, but who was restrained by prudence for a time. Lord Kelio went in. They knew he was guilty, and that she had spoken the truth,

when they saw his face—as it looked when his eyes fell upon her. Lord Pearith left his wife's side, and advanced to meet him.

"I want you, Lord Kelso," he said. "This lady, Mademoiselle D'Envers, has come here asid "At first, when I thought how soon any name or any card. She wants to see my and to recognize from its expression that she we were to be married, I was not corry, you lord and my lady—and see them she will. I was not corry, you lord and my lady—and see them she will. I was there on no peaceful errand.

English who did not count money. They expressly to make certain charges against thoughts in his sgitated face and trem agreed, and the Englishman brought his you. I would not believe them, but she frame challenged me to bring you face to face with her.

The woman leved him-her face changed, Lard Kelso, who had quickly recovered his

self-possession, turned to her with a how. which she returned. "This is your vengeance," he said.

"Yos," she replied, "this is my venge ance. "It was only natural that I should be very "Will you snewer some which I shall Kelse," she said, "questions which I shall

> He looked contemptuously at her, but made no reply. "Is the story told of you and Lady G-

sek on your honor as a gentleman ?"

true or not ?" she asked. "Of what consequence can it be to you?"
he replied. "I would not condescend to answer you."

"No! I felt sure that you would speak the truth; if not, Lord Penrith. who wishes to know the truth, had better put the question himself.'

"Is it true !" asked Lord Penrith, with dark frown. "I am ashamed to say that it is perfectly

true," he replied. It was a horrible crime, but if anything could redeem it, it was the frank, manly

fashion in which he owned it. "You see that I was right!" oried slerie, in triumph. "Now let him Valerie, in triumph. "Now let him deny, if he can, that he deceived one of the most innocent and beautiful girls in the world : that he made her believe in come wretched attempt at a mock marriage, and took her away with him to Switzerland, where she lived with him for some time,

believing herself to be his wife. Is this true ? " He looked at Lord Pentith as though the question came from him.

"To my eternal regret, sorrow, and con-demastion," he replied, "it is true."

There was a dead silence for one half minate, then a muttered curse fell from the white lips of Lord Penrith, and again Valerie cried, in triumph:

"You see, now, that I have spoken the trath."

CHAPTER LXVII.

DOOMED TO A LIFE-LONG SORROW. Lord Kelso was not a hardened man-he recoiled with pain when Lady Penrith turned her white face, haggard with misery, to of those who consider the destruction of the

"Why have you done this to my Beatrice! What has she done to you that you should spoil her life? Oh, Heaven I who is to tell her, and she propering for her wedding

Lord Kelso's voice was full of emotion as he said :- "Lazy Penrith, I do not know in what

been dead before I had brought this trouble to you and to Bestrice. I wish, indeed, that "Nothing—that is the cruelest part of I had died. Will you listen to me for a few it," said Lord Penrith. "She may suffer, minutes? I cannot make any excuses for and she will suffer. Bester that, than to link myself; I do not wish to make iess of my her life with such a life as yours. sin, but let me say this much for myself-if I had my life to live over again I would act differently. I say it, with team of sorrow and contrition, that I have fiever "Mush, Philipps!" he said, gently; "wait he said to the servant-man, and again there own pleasures. Only Heaven knews whether seenue." it will be any excuse for me to say that I have to consider our name." said

was never (aught. I was born the heir te great wealth, and I always thought I could do as I liked. I am not all bad. I believe that if any one had ever said to me that self. Then he drew Lady Penrith away from control and self-restraint were noble, I might have tried to be noble. As it was quite naturally, I thought of nothing but my own pleasure. I have never done what the world Under the same roof and at the same time would call a mean thing. I have been genertwo other scenes were taking place full of oue-I may even say charitable-but have not respected the claims of women. I am doubly ashamed to say it in the previces of devils. I love Beatrice. I feel that my lips are not worthy to mention her name, love her because she is like an angel." He turned to Valerie.

"You can say what more you will, he said, quietly; "you have had your revenge."
"Yes, I have had it, and the taste of it is sweet to my lips," she said.

Lord Kelso turned to the unhappy parents " Whatever you have to say to me, wait until this woman is gone. She has had her

vengeance; let her go,"

"I have more to say before I go," said
Valerie. "It is easy to deceive a fooling
woman—it is easy to betray innocence or and betray a French noblewoman. told you my revenge should last my life. Every time you attempt to make any woman believe in you, or attempt to make any woman marry you, I will repeat what I have done this time."

He made no answer-a contemptuous smile carled his lips. A woman's threats wou'd

never move him. "I will not retaliate upon a woman," he said, "or I might, in my turn, make certain revelations not very pleasant for Mademoibut she has not told you what a snake in the grass she proved herself to the girl heart, and I would have married her legally and properly long ago but that I was ashamed to let her know that I had deceived her before. If that woman with her horrible treachery had not come between us, in sil probability we should have been married. I love Beatrice because she resembles in her purity, her innocence, and her sweet gayety the girl whom this woman murdered with

"Hush!" cried Lord Penrith. "You must never mention my daughter's name again. Lord Kelso's handsome face grew deadly

"Is it so?" he said. "I cannot complain. You see, mademoiselle, you work is doneyour revenge is very complete. You have doomed a bright, happy, loving girl to a life. more mention need never have known of my the only few minutes I have to spend with the same thing, but they have settled down you. If pipa knew how cruel it was he afterwards, have married good women, and have so become good men. I might She smiled as he whispered some loving have done the same-living with one so good and pure would have made a good man of me. I could have protected her from all evil, and bave made her very happy." The recollection of what she had been saying when he left her, came back to him, his voice faltered, and the tears came to his eyes. "You have had full vengeance, mademoiselle : I scorn to retaliate. If you wish to know whether you have succeeded in making me suffer. yes, you have done so-I do suffer, and I shall suffer all my life. You need not be proud of the feat you have accomplished. Lord Penrith, when this person has gone, we will speak together."

Lord Penrith made no answer; thinking of Beatrice, it was with great difficulty that he refrained from taking the man before him by the throat, and ending the life that to him seemed accursed. Lady Penrith read his

"Nay, dearest Hildebrand," she said, "that will make matters worse. Be calm and patient-blind, hot rage will not help us." Valerie made a sweeping bow. "My mission is accomplished," she said. "You know, Lord Penrith, if any one

attempts to win your consent to this marriage what will happen. I shall be there.
I shell stand by the altar and the priest to denounce him, and your name shall be associated with the greatest scandal that has ever been known in this land of scandals."

"Threats would never deter me from doing what I thought right," said Lord Penrith. Then, without another word, he opened the

door and held it-a hint that no person could mistake. "I must express my opinion of you," he said to her. "Lord Kelso does not shine in the stories you have told, but the most contemptible person I know or have heard of-i-

Lady Penrith said no word as the woman who had marred her daughter's life passed out of sight : but she stood there with a look on her face that hurt Lord Relso more than anything else in this world. "Who is to comfort my child?' she said to

her husband. "Who is to tell her?" Then Lord Kelso went nearer to hen, and bowed his head before her. "Lady Penrith," he pleaded, "will you listen to me? Need this cruel deed be done? -need Beatrice be told? My follies or sins were all over before I ever saw her, Since I have known her I have been true to her in thought, word and deed, just because she is

strength of a man. Could you largive me?" The passionate serrow in his voice touched her gentle heart.
"I could forgive you," she said; "hat l could never give you my beautiful, hoving

so sweet and innocent. I would respect her innocence, and shield her with the best

"Think better of it!" he cried, with passionate energy. "I own my crims—I have done wrong; I am heartily sorrow for it; I would undo it if I could ; I would make any atonemen: I could-no man can do more.

"This is true; but what you have done quite unfits you to be my daughter's husband. should never rest for thinking of her-L should never be happy about her. I am one soul as far worse than the ruin of the body.

Lord Penrith looked at Lord Kelso. "If my wife would give my daughter to you, I would not. I would sooner a thousand times see her lying dead !"

Lord Kelso attered a cry of despair. "It seems numarily to picad against your decision," he said, "but do, for Hraven's suke, step and think. If you send me away, words to snawer you. I wish that I had you make Beatrice suffer for my sins. What has Beabrica done t"

"You are too hard," grouned Lord Kelse. "I do not think so," said Lord Penrith.

Then they were silent, while the carriage Takeels of the woman who had come down

Lerd Penrith. "Even if my wife and myself were willing now to give our daughter to you, you remember what that woman said that she would denounce you before the riest and the people, and that such a scan-dal should hang round your name as has gever been heard before—you remember." "He would not dare to do anything of kind," he cried indignan ly.

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the kind," s She would noth dare and do," said the " No such scandal must attach itself to my beloved child. The matter is ended, and forever. My atrongest condemnation and reprobation reat with you. You have wronged Heaven and man, your toul wants washing in tears of penitence, your life re-forming; but under no circumstances whatover can you be permitted to see Beatrice again. The proper and many course will be for you to leave Penrith at once."

Even he, in his righteous anger, was struck by the keen rain on the handsome face before him. A low cry came from the

earl's lips.
"My little love!" he said to himself. He looked up at Lord Penrith with baggard "Do you know," he cried, "that I left her half an honr ago with loving words en her lipe, and that she is waiting for me. She asked me not to be long, and I promised to hurry task to her. You cannot be so crurl as to say that I must not see her again. my little, loving love !" and the strong mathis man who had thought so little of the sufferings of others—covered his face with his hands and wept aloud, such tears as men weep only once in life, and that is when their dearest hope is slain.

Even those who were incensed against him felt forry for him at that hour.
"I must see her once more?" he cried. "I

shall go mad if you forbid it. Just onceoh, Lady Penrith, you have a woman's heart, and it must be a kind one, let me see her once-only once !" Lady Peneith held up her hand.

"I shall look upon you sleays as my chila's murderer," she said. " Beatrice will never be happy again."

"But you will let me see her ?" he pleaded. "Once-only ones : "I: must rest with Lord Penrith," sho " Once-only ones ?"

replai. It must rest with Beatrice herself." said Lord P nrith. "If it will lessen her sorrow, and she wishes to say good-by to you, she may do so, but—it must be good by. What

"My punishment is hard," cried Lord Kels, "rarder than I can bear." "I wish you to leave at once," said Lord

Penrith. "I will send word to my daughter either Lady Penrith or myself the pain of looking upon you again."
"But you will let me see her once again

to say good-by? You will not refuse me? -it is the desperate prayer of a desperate "I will consider it. If my daughter asks me I shall not r fuse her, but I shall take her

out of England at once.' In silence Lord Kelso quitted the room,

CHAPTER LXVIII. THE FATHER'S EXPLANATION. Every fashionable newspaper in London

had the same paragraph :--Illness of Miss Penrith, whose condition is a source of great anxiety to her relations."

Those few lines did not tell much of look in her eyes, as though the rain were too great. She longed to die, while all in the house moved with silent footsteps and the sound of a laugh was never heard. It was as though the sun had set, and everlasting night reigned. That bright, beautiful Beatrice should be lying there, the golden hair all down, the beautiful face either white er worn or flushed and fevered; sick unto death -with that one fever for which there is

She looked at the doctor who came to attend her.

"Do not try to cure me," she said to him. "Let me die!"—that was the burden of her song—"let me die!" She had not said much when they told her.

She listened to all, and when Lord Penrith had finished, she cried out:

"You say I must give him up. I cannot! I cannot!" She wrung her hands with a low ory, a despairing gesture. "I cannot!" she "I am sorry he has not been a good man; but, good or wicked, I love him, and I cannot give him up." She listened with a ghastly face, while

Lord Penrith told her the story in the best and kindest words he could find.

"If his own sins did not lie like a great gulf between you, Beatrice," he said, " you could not marry him. That fair young name you of yours must not be blackened with calumny, and that woman will keep her word. You must try to forget him."

"Forget him, para! I will—when my heart forgets to best and my eyes forget to see. I will forget him-when the sun is darkened and the moon gives no light, when my body forgets my soul, and Heaven forgets me—then I will forget my earl—my earl!"
"My Beatrice," said her fatner, gently,
"you are too good, too noble to love a worth-

less man." "He is not worthless," she repeated. "He

may have been wicked, he may have done all these terrible things you say, but he is not worthless."

She listened to him with a face so ghastly, and with trembling hands, with such anguish in her eyes, that Lord Petrith said to self it was worse than slaying her. Every now and then the white hands were elenched, at if the pair were unendurable.

When Lord Kelso left the room that evening, husband and wife turned and looked at each other in silence. Lady Penrith was the first to break it. With pale, trembling lips "What shall we do, Hildebrand-who is

to tell her? I cannot. She will die, my beautiful wounded dove—she will die!" "Ah, no; grief does not kill so quickly; it would be better if it did."

(To be continued.)

HIGHLY SPOKEN OF.

Mr. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Out., speaks in high terms of Yellow Oll for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and painful com-plaints. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally in case of pain; also coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., and has made many remarkable cures of deafness.

Again and again sounds the cry, "Another cod man gone wrong!" When will the bad good man gone wrong!" W

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

COFFEE BLANC-Blands.—Soak the gelatine in a cupful of strong, clear black c fiee, instead of cold water, and proceed as with plain blancmang, using no other flavoring than the coffee. Brazing Cake. - Beat fr in the bottom of the mixing bowl with a wooden spoon, bringing it up full and high with each stroke, and as soon as the ingredients are fairly and smoothly mixed

stop beating, or your cake will be tough. To WASH POULTRY .- Fill the inside with cold water, holding it over a pan. Keeping the hands over the openings, stake hard. Rinse it in this way in several waters. In next to the last it is well to disso ve one teaspoonful of sod . if there is any sourmess.

ASSOCIATION CARE. - Two cupfuls of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of butter, four rgis, one cupful molasses, one cupful of milk, five cupfuls of flour, one tound of currants, one teaspoonful of sods, one-half pound of citron, one spoosful of soda, one-half pound of citron, one him a slave. He is only nee whose body is the ounce of mace, one tenspoonful of cloves and servant of his soul, and whose stul is the servant of God.

JELTED ORANGES .- Cut a small round piece empty and clean.

the tangue for a little while in cold water; then dip it in hot water to remove the skin, and when it is cool lard it with bacon, seasoned with spec's and herbs; put it in a stewpan, with a small bunch of herbs, two carrots, two outons and three cloves. Moisten with stock and cook gently for four hours. Cut it in two, length wise, and serve on a dish with tomato sauce.

COOKING SMELTS. Soak smelts in warm water for fifteen minutes, then scrape them. Remove the long dark vein that runs through the b dy, by gently palling on the head, first loosening it slightly with a knife. After this, rinse them, and lay them in a cloth to dry. Then roll each in a plate of corumeal. Fry them delicately in deep land (or enough to half cover them) beling hot when they are put it, Then roll each in a plate of coraneal. and kept so until the fish are brown. Sprickle them with salt when you dish them; if put on when you begin to cook them they will not brown.

HINTS ABOUT POTATOES, -Old potatoes, such some ametimes has in the months of April or May, can be rendered less watery by a very simple precess. When about odish them, take one at a time in a coarse toweland squeeze it as hard as possible. Then lay it carefully in the may do so, but—it must be good by. What dis. New potatices should always be boiled in do you propose to do? I wish you to leave my house at once."

"My munishment is hard," cried Lord on salt as you lay them in the dish. Some persons scrape the kins off before holling, but on no arc unt should they be pee'ed.

POTATOES A LA ROYAL -One pint of hot, that you have been compelled to return to London on particular business. Do not give either Lady Penrith or myself the pain of four eggs and the yolk of one, salt and pepper of for eggs and the polato very light and pepper to taste. Beat the polato very light and use, Add the seasoning, sails and but er, and lattly two whites of the eggs blaten to a stiff troth. Turn into a buttered escale p dish. Support with a knife, and boush over with the yelk of the eg., which has been well beaten. Frown quickly and serve. It will take ten minutes to brown. The dish in which it is baked should old a little more than a quart.

MAKED Eggs. -Put a table-poonful of butter in a pie plate, and set in the oven until it melts and begins to smoke. Take it to the table and break ix ezgs one by one into a cup, pouring each in turn into the melted butter carefully. Every fashionable newspaper in London Sprinkle with pepper and salt, put a tiny bit of butter on each and a t in the oven to bake until the eggs are "set," that is, when the same paragraph:

"PORTFONEMENT OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE whites are from and the yolks skimmed over, but whites are from and the yolks skimmed over, but RABL OF KELSO.—The marriage of Lord whites are firm and the yolks - Kimmed over, out not hard. Four minutes in a quick oven should do this. Send to table at once. If you have a few spoonfuls of mes chicken gravy you car farrain and use it instead of butter.

OYSTER Sour .- To one quart of oysters, add the tragedy which had taken place at half a pint of wat r. Put on the fire in liquor. Penrith Castle, but that told all the outer The moment it begins to simpler that built for The moment it begins to simmer (not boil, for world ever knew. In one of the grand old that would shrivel the oysters) pour it through a rooms overlooking the river with its rush of waters, and the woods—a room, large, bright, and lofty—a young girl lay, doing hard battle with death, lay like a bruised flower, like a broken lily, her fair head tosing mildle on the nilless a writted hunted ally the over ince and half a pint of modern and half a pint of modern and half a pint of modern ally the over ince and half a pint of modern ally the over ince and half a pint of modern ally the over ince and half a pint of modern and half a pint of modern ally the over ince and half a pint of modern and half a pint of modern ally the over ince and half a pint of modern ally the over ince and half a pint of modern ally the over ince and half a pint of modern and half a pint of modern ally the over ince and half a pint of modern ally the over sing wildly on the pillow, a wistful, hunted ally the oyster juice, and half a pint of g od cream (which has been brought to a boil in ancream (which has been carefully with cayenne thirds of the starch is converted by this fe pepp r and salt, skim well add the oysters. Do not let it boil, but serve immediately. Oyster discovery will, without doubt, increase g crackers and pickles are generally served with

> Tony to Sarce. - Put down one quart of tona oe, and one to spoot ful f salt in a porcelau-lined d'sh, and let them b.il for wenty minutes; then take them and strain them through a colander, forcing through the colander as much of the substance of the temate as possible. Put in a saucep in on the fire a large t blespoon ul of batter, and when it is melted stir in one tablespoontul of flour; let this cook for a few munuts, stirring constantly, then pour in gradu-ally the strained tomato; let it boil for twe minutes, then remove from the fire and senson. A tenspoonful of Worcestershire sauce or a tenspoonful of mushroom catsup gives a delicious

flavor to the snuce. PEACH PUDDING.—Soak half a pint tapioca in a little more than half a pint of cold water, over night. Cover the bottom of your pudding dish with a thick layer of canned peaches sprinkle about two tablespoonfuls of augar over them, and put them in the oven to get hot. Now mix the juice that was left in the can with the tapicen, add half a cup of sugar and enough boding water to make it quite thin and let it bil until it is clear. Then pour it over the peaches and bake for half an cour. Serve with cream, or milk and sugar as a saucs. The pudding must be quite cold before it is sent to the

RACOUT OF TENDERLOIN.—When purchasing tenderl ins take care that the flesh is firm, of a fresh, rosy color. Wipe the tenderloins with a wet cloth, cut them in pieces an inch square and brown them in a pan with two tablespoonfuls of fresh dripping or butter. When they are brown, stir in a tablespoonful of dry flour, and keep stirring until the flour is brown; then cover them with boiling water and a ason nicely with salt and peper, and stir them until the flour is mixed with the water and a good brown grayy is formed. Then cover the saucepan and let the ragout cook slowly for at least half an hour.

BEEF STEW .- Take out the bone of a piece of stewing beef and bind the pieces tightly, put ting in a lemon pared and cut in two, and some herbs before binding. Place in a small stew-pan or pot as will allow it to be covered with water, and let it cook slowly and gently. Do not add any water unless absolutely necessary. Slice a large onion and fry it brown; add also any other veretables you prefer, and serve them on a dish with the beef. If you do not add any water you will have a very rich gravy, and a portion of it can be reserved for soup stock.

portion of it can be reserved for soup stock.

BREAKFAST BISCUIT.—By following this receipt you can make breakfast biscuit, which can be baked in fifteen minutes, and make a pleasant change from rolls or griddle cakes: Take one quart of sweet milk, half a cup of melted butter, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls of bakingpowder, flour enough to make a stiff batter; do not knead into dough, but drop into buttered tins from a spoon; bake in a hot oven—unless it is hot they will not be light or tender.

THE STORY OF HUNDREDS. In a recent letter received from Mrs. Sarah A: Mills, of Wheatley, Ont., she says: "I was a sufferer for six years from dyspepsia and liver complaint. My food did not digest and I graw weaker every day. I lost appatite and had little hope of recovery. I tried many remedies, but all in vain, till I took Burdock Blood Bitters. The first bottle gave relief; after taking seven bottles, I am thankful that I now enjoy good health.

A new ministrel company will take the read ment; sent \$10 for the "finest feed cutter in America" and in return got a \$2 set of false and \$20 worth of new jokes.

TOTAL ABSTLNENCE

He who seeks in alcohol Poetic inspiration
Is risking his immortal soul To win a reputation. -Boston Courier.

Mr. A. Barr, undertaker at Columbia, Tenn., says he has burted forty-four men killed in mortal combat in and near that town, and in every instance whiskey was the cause.

Statistics show, without dispute, that half the champagee and claret consumed is made from things other than grapes. The homely gooseberry comes out as luxurious "fiz," and the hedge-grown blackberry is converted into full-bodied claret.

"All that man hath will be give for his life." Labor, weariness, hunger, cold, ar as nothing in the balance against illerty. A dyet he will tell himself, little by little, to a habit that in kes

George W. Kidd, of New York, owner of the Jelgied Oranges.—Cut a small round piece from the blosson end of each of six or eight oranges, and scoop out the pulp very carefully, so as not to widen the hole, or tear the inside of the fruit. Use your ingers and a small that spoon for this purpose until the oranges are empty and clean.

George W. Kidd, of New York, owner of the International distillery in Des Moines, Ia., has issued orders to the superintendent to stop buying grain and to see that the amount on hand is disposed of, either by consumption or sale, by June 1. Mr. Kidd says he will close the distillery at that time and not attempt to core to the first learning and the problem of the pulp of the core of the superintendent to stop buying grain and to see that the amount on the sale, by June 1. Mr. Kidd says he will close the distillery at that time and not attempt to CALL'S TONGUE AND TOMATO SAUGE.—Scak operate it further under the prohibition law.
This closes the last distillery in Iowa.

Our rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and life has no higher sims, liberty no wider field, than to take the proper measures to secure happiness. Back of tar.ff discussion, back of all the relations between capital and labor, is the great question of human happiness, which demands of us that we make un-compromising war for the unconditional sur-render of the saloon everywhere under the American flog, says John L. Swif :.

A WARNING FROM THE SCAFFOLD. A murderer, about to suffer the death penaltr, in a town not far distant, in his last attributed his crime to drink. While we have no desire to harp on or weary our readers with the evils resulting fr m readers with the evils resulting ir m this awful curse, we cannot refrain from appealing to those addicted to the habit to heed the warnings and profit by the examples set them day after day in every portion of the wild. Frenzied with the fiery liquid, their reason leaves them, transforms them into brutes, and incap citates them for the prformance of anything but that becoming to the wild animal. They has all belonging to the wild animal. Trey loss a l consciousness, and while in that state commit able sins. They start many a young person acts which in ther sober monents they on the downward road to intemperance by would have shuldered at. How much prescribing beer, or light wines. They reetiong r do they want the evidence put before them? A fellow being standing on the brink of eternity, about to be launched into the presence of his Maker, warns one brethren to be entering the abide of the dividence the drinking saloon. What a powerful sermon it
prinches, what a vivid picture, what an
awful doom? We would that those posserion the workers the armst the serion in the serion of the serion of the second of these starting facts
lay thick around us, emphasizing the necessity of care in choosing a physician. circful of the false step they may take when sessing the weakness, the cowardise and the sin of imbibing this froth of ruin could be impressed with the realization of these dreadful truths; that they are standing on the brink of a precipice, propardizing their lives with the risk of tumbing into that awful, gaping chasm, ever ready to engulf them, where mocking fields delight to dama each vict m's soul. This is no overdrawn morel, only the sequel to the wine biber's existence, confronting every devotes of the grog hop and flowing bow. —West Grove (Penn.) Independent.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

According to the Austrian Consul at Yokohamu, the earthquakes of Japan destroy a city every seven years on the average.

At the depth of 700 feet in the ocean the light eases altogether, on half of the light being absorbed in passing through only seven feet of the purest water.

During 1886 eleven new asteriods were detected, increasing the numb r known to 264. Of this totel, fifty-seven have been discovered by Dr. J. Palisa, of Vienna, and forty-six by Dr. Peters of Clinton, N.Y.

Sting and Morofsski have recently confirmed the fact that in the Soja bean there exists a ferment of remark ble a cc arifying power. Twothirds of the starch is converted by this ferm nt 1)o into sugar, and one-hird into cextrine. This discovery will, without doubt, increa e greatly

Sohneke states that the electricity which is discharged during a thunder storm is projuced by the friction of water and ice, that is, the ice is electrified by friction of water. Just before a thunder-storm water-clouds (cumuli) and ice clouds (cirri, cirros rati) appear simultaneously in the sky. The friction of these particles of ice and water is a sufficient cause of the electricity which is generated.

In a recent lecture Sir William Thompson concluded that in the light of recent calcula-tion, and taking into account all the pos-ibilities of greater and less activity of radiation in past ages, "it would be rash to assume as probable anything more than 20,000,000 years of the sun's light in the past history of the earth, or to reckon on more than five or six million years of sunlight for the future."

It has been discovered in France that the fatty matter of wool may be transformed into a substance, which has been named "ceroid," having the consistency and several properties of

Wax. The chief veterinary surgeon of the British army, Dr. George Fleming, finds sufficient ex-perimental evidence to convicce him that smallpox and cowpocks are not identical, as is generally believed, and that the virus of one will not produce the other.

The longest tunnel in the world, commenced in 1782 and finished in 1878, drains the Schemnitz mines, in Hungary. It is 10.27 miles in length, or about a mile longer than St. Gothard, with a height of nine feet ten inches and a

preadth of five feet three inches. The fourth case of the successful removal of a umor from the brain has been reported in Engand, the weight of the tumor being 41 ounces These cases of brain surgery, with the exact location from the symptoms of the spot affected, are feats of which science may well be proud.

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

The habit of administering medicines in cap-sules has received a set-back in the announcement that, if there is any form of alcohol in the stomach at the time of swallowing the capsule, its gelatine is rendered insoluble. When the stomach has been mendered irritable from excesses in strong drink, medicines should not be given in capsules, as they are not likely to be dissolved.

The walls of a sick-room should be finished in plain, subdued color, instead of papered in fancy patterns, as patients are liable to be rendered irritable and sleepless by prolonged mental per turbation induced by vain efforts to trace problems or in counting combinations. A case of temporary insanity is reported as occasioned by a morbid disposition to solve the possible combinations into squares of certain figures on the wall-paper of a patient's room, as his mutter-ings implied, which ceased at once when he was removed to a room with plain walls.

COOL, CAREFUL MR. NETTERFIELD. Mr. Harman Netterfield, the young gentleman of Kingsland, Wells Co., Ind., who drew the \$15,000 at the Feb. 8th drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, has received the cash. He yesterday deposited it in the First National Bank, where it will remain. He is a cool, careful business man, and will safely invest it in due time.

Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette, Feb. 18.

Sugar is cheaper than ever before, and tally can be had in quanties for nothing,

ON CHOOSING A PHYSICIAN.

A physician is a necessary adjunct to most families, and he should be selected with care or the loss of life and treasure may be great. Too frequently, in cases of emergency, the one "handlest by" is called, and if he is of particular case he is installed the physician without further knowledge of his litness. True, the majority of reople are too ignorant to sit in judgment upon an M.D., fluent with physiological terms and latinized remedies. Still, it would seem that common sense might aid as here. But that it does not always, or that it is totally lacking in some, the follow-

ing incident goes to show :
"I see you have changed dectors," remarked a lady to her neighbor,
"Yes, I got so tired of Dr. Brown. He

was always asking what I gave Freddie to eat, the first thing, and what he drank, and all such things. Now, I want a doctor to doctor and not interfere with my sating," she and raising pompously. This but expresses the feeling of too many. We want a physician who will patch us up, and most anyhow Bervioce Recessary.

Not long since a New York physician tyrued from his coffers hundreds of dollars by telling a butterfly of fashion that he could not cure her of a nervousness that threatened to become dangerous, as long as she were the unnatural, high heeled shoes. She things had been disposed of speech xaking left his office in anger, declaring him a fanatic and an ignoramus." And we are sorry to say that such any physician will be dubbed, who has the courage of his convictions and dures tell one of these wasp waisted, padded and painted bundles of weaknesses that all she requires for her thousand-andone ailments is light, luose clothing, wholesome food, sunshine and exercise.

Fortunately for the tempers of this class though unfortunately for their feeble bodies, they can always find the s who will cater to their caprices. But beware of such a doctor. He who flatters you and humors your lusts and appetites is most unworthy your confidence, and not to be trusted with the health and lives of your family.

Such physicians are responsible for much of the sickness and forimes that abound. They lend their aid and wink at unamenprescribing beer, or light wines. They restore some, but to be lifelong slaves to the opium habit. For many they recommend the tobacco habit, while scores must carry till the day of death the sad effects of their

It is said that the Chinese pay their physicians liberally in propriion to their exemption from sickness during the year. It is their duty to instruct the people in hygiene as well as deal out medicine. This every true physician will seek to do. And we have reason to question the fidelity of the doctor who pays no attention to our habits of living, such as our eating, dressing and sleeping.

We know a physician who keeps a set of choice books on hygiene for the purpose of lending to his patients that may be studions. ly inclined, or ignorant of these matters. We wish the practice were more common. wast amount of ignorance and darkness might be illuminated by this means.

Again, the true physician never ceases to be an earnest student of nature, and the best and safest means of alleviating human suffering. He does not become opinionated or fall into rute, but is on the alert for all recent discoveries in his profession.

In a word, we should choose for our family physician one who thoroughly understands the fundamental laws of our being and has a most supreme reverence for those laws in his life and method of practice. Then may we hope for a better instructed, and hence s healthier, people.

CURE FOR CROUP. Prompt relief to prevent suffication from the accumulation of tough mucous-the form ation of false membrane-and the constrict tion of the air nassage, is necessary in case of a sudden attack of croup. Hagyard's Yellow Oil should be used at once, afterwards Higvard's Pectoral Balarm.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH. WHAT CAUSES DYSPERSIA?

Saveral things: lack of exercise, improper food, excess of drink, tea, coffee. The stal wart laboring man seldom autters from dysnen sia. He exercises. The exercise create waste in the body. Waste creates demand for tood-appetite, and waste in order to be disposed of removes constipation. Then again people who exercise too little, usually eat too much and too fast. The result their food ferments and decomposes in the stomach. We have seen numerous cases of dyspepsia caused by coffee and tea drinking

and cured by dropping them. Protty nearly all the American people seen to be suffering, more or less, from nervous exhaustion. "High pressure, hard work and underfeeding," that is the secret. "Underfeeding," you say. Yes, underfeeding. Dyspepsia means that the body receives and assimilates but a small portion of the tood so liberally "forked" into it. It is Tantalus

starving in the midst of plenty.

Does not "nervous exhaustion" explain itself? You have gone far beyond the capa city for work of your nerve centers and they have become exhausted. You have worked too hard-more likely worried too hard. Perhaps you say, "But I have not worked vary hard." Like enough, but you have self starved your body because of the dyspepsia which was caused by indiscretion, and ther you expect your underfed brain to do full duty. Your nerves would not have been exhausted had you been in good physical trim.

This is a dreadful sermon, but what is be done? First, cure the dyspepsia : Take long walks in the open air, cut down trees. box, use a spade, dumb-bells, a cross-cut saw or an Indian club; est coarse and simple food drop tes and coffee. Second, with proper digestion and plenty of exercise you can' worry or work half as much, or as hard. With better health, less work and more food assimilated, the nervous exhaustion will not

But when it does come; what then ! Why live within your means, nervously. Rest and cultivate physical health. Don't use you head, your nervous capital-let it lie still and accumulate. That is the only way it can reach par again. It is better to lie idle for a few weeks, or months, and be well, than remain broken in constitution for a lifetime Stimulating with tonics and spirits will not accomplish the same end.

"Any bear about this neighborhood?" he in quired as he got off the train and leaned an eight-hundred-dollar breech-loader carelessly in the hollow of his and. "The woods is full of the hollow of his and. "The woods is full of 'cm," said a citizen; "one of 'em bit my brother's leg off yisterday. Are ye loaded for b'ar, mister?" "No, sir," replied the young man, hastily boarding the train; "I'm only leaded for abbits." loaded for rabbits." Since Boston has taken such a vigorous hold

of base ball it is no longer a profession; it is an 5+3 at 1 mg

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The morning of the 17th broke serene and fair as the sun shed his rosy rays over the summit of Mount Royal upon the quiet vilone "handlest by" is called, and if he is of lage of St. Laurent. At 6.30 a.m. the St. pleasing address and serves us well in this Patrick's Society, decked in full regalia, commenced the celebration of their patron's feast by receiving Holy Communion from the hands of Rev. F. Mechan. During the celebration of Low Mass the society joined in singing the hymns of their patron and of the faith he had taught.

At nine o'clock the solemn High Mass was sung, Rev. F. McGarry as celebrant, assisted by Rev. F. Meehan and F. McKinnon, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The Mass of Sts. Therese was rendered in a masterly manner by the college choir under the able leadership of M. Sauriol.

While the college clock was tolling three the St. Patrick's Society sat down to a sumptuous banquet. All the delicaties of the season were on hand, and indeed the tables fairly groaned beneath the profusion of good cian who will patch us up, and most anyhow things heaped upon them. The invited guests were numerous and distinguished. Among them we noticed the Rev. Fr. Superior, president of the college, Rev. Fathers Mc-Garry, Meehan, Clark, McKincon, Renaud. Rev. Messre, Kelly, Arsenault, M. P. Sauricul, P. Rafer, president of the St. Cecilia's Society, C. Vermel, president of the St. J. B. Society, and many others. After the good was in order, and neat little speeches were given by Mr. F. Gormely, C. Vermet, E. Rafer, J. D. McGee and others.

About half-past seven, the students being present, together with the rev. members of the faculty and the invited guests, the cur ta'u roje on the evening's entertainment. The etage had been so tastefully arranged under the skilled management of Rev. Mr. Stein and Mr. T. K-liy, that the appreciation of the audience broke forth into prolonged thunders of applause. After the St. Laurent College Land, under their brill ant leader, Rev. Mr. Arsenault, had awakened the nearts of the audience by their beautiful excut on of a medley of Irish arrs, Mr. Gormely, the president of the St. Patrick's L. Fociety appeared and delivered a soul stirring marion on "The Pay We Celebrate." Mr. Garmely seemed to be fully conversant with his subject; he lainted in glowing colors the glory of Ireland in the past, and declared that although she is now plunged in misery and sorrow, nevertheless in the near future Erin will be free and shall take her just rank among the nations of the globe. The pride of the society, Mesers. Eaton, O'Calinghan, Garmly and Kelly, then rendered, in a highly artistic manner, the quarterte "Sunrise." The French oration by the president of our sister society, Mr. C. Vermet, on " Ireland and O'Connell' was applauded to the echo. After the St. L C. had rendered the beautiful overture " Bride of the Sea," the tragedy, in five acts, "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin" was pre sented with the following cast of char

Brutus W. Raton
Titus, his son J. D. McGee
T.rquin F. Gormely
Sextus
Claudius his sons J. O'Callaghan
Claudius F. Hart
Valerius J. Hughes
Collatinus C. A. Harwood
Leucratius J. O'Neill Leuero'ius J. O'Neill Horatius T. Heff-rnan Gorcuna J. McCarthy Horatius.... Centurion Lictors, Soldiers, Senators, Citizens, etc.

Too much praise cannot be given for the manner in which tals superb tragedy was rendered. Praise is due to all the actors, but especially to Mr. Eaton for the masterly manuer in which he played the part of the linerator, Brutus; to Mr. McGeo for his skilled portrayal of the "love-born" Titus Mr. F. Gormely acted the royal Tarquin to perfection, while J. O'Callaghen, as Sextus, fil ed our idea of a dissolute R man Prince. In fact alidid well, and great praise is due all the actors. The entrincies were pleasingly filled with relections by the St. L. C. Band and the St. Ceclia orchestra, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Archambault. After the tragedy the farce, "Wanted a Male Cook," was presented, and, while all did well, still special praise is due to Mr. J. Martin for his natural portrayal of Francois, the Fr-nch (o)k Before closing the article we would wish to return our sincere thanks to Rev. Mr. Stien for the beautiful costumes and stage effects which he had procured with so much trouble. At a very late hour the audience dispersed, well pleased with the entertainment they had witnessed. The actors and friends then sat down to a recherche supper, and early in the morning departed well pleased with the manner in which they had celebrated the feast of Eriu's patron, the great and glorious St. Patrick. Fither Clarke, CSC, the preacher of the day, elequently portrayed the life and labore of St. Patrick; and it is safe to say that his

ever earnest, sometimes impassioned, oratory penetrated to the hearts of all, and found its answering chords of sympathy.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S TYRANNY.

HE REPUBES TO REDUCE THE RENTS. AND MVICTING TENANTS WHOLESALE.

LONDON, March 24.—Evictions on the farquis of Lancelowno's estate in Queen's Marquis of Lanedowno's estate in Queen's County, Ireland, a e cau-ing great excitement. The Marquis has refused to make reductions in his rents, and he agent is forcing evictions by

MORE EVICTIONS

DUBLIN, March 24 .- A number of tenants on the Shirleys estate at Carrickmacro-s were evicted yesterday. The evictims were attended with strring scenes. The police, 150 in number, were met by a crowd of peasants with bands of music and headed by priests. Little opposition was met with until the police arrived at the cotterns. These they found be priested and it e cottages. These they found harrie-ded and while they were removing the obseractions holing water was poured upon them from above. In reveral pitiful instances the old people and children were dragged through the windows.

IRISH AFFFAIRS. GENERAL BULLER'S SUCCESSOR

DUBLIN, March 23 .- The Freeman's Journal says Lieut. Governor R. H. Sankey, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, is to succeed General Buller as Under Secretary for Ireland.

MORE CATHOLIC PRIESTS TO BE ARRESTED. DUBLIN, March 23.—Judge Boyd has granted warrants for the arrest of Father Ryan, of the Herbertstown branch of the National League, for contempt in refusing to testify concerning his action as trustee for tenants under the "plan of campain." Warrants have also been issued for a number of other persons in Herbertstown on the same charge.

THE CONVICTED POLICEMEN GO TO PRISON. CORE, March 28.—Police Inspector Somer-ville and Constable Garrett, who were found guilty by the coroner's jury of the murder of Harlon, who was shot and killed during the

Miss Parlos publishes a recipe for making velvet soup. Ordinary people will continue to be satisfied with fiannel cakes.

Story of a Postal Card.

was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—
"For twelve years i"

After trying all the doctors and patent medi-sines I could hear of, I used two buttles of Hop

"Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it
"All the time!"
Respectfully, B. F. BOOTH, Saulabury, Tone. May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1885. It has cored me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly traibles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in years since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. Mrs. Fannie Green.

ABHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 15, 1886. ABHBERNHAM, MASS., Jan. 15, 1886.

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

\$3,900 Lost.

" A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000 dows less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cored my wife of lifteen years' nevcous Sheplessness and dyspepsia."—Mr. R. M. Auburn, N.Y.

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

 $\pi \pi$ Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause graves, Bright's discusse, rheumatism and a horde of other serious and fatal discusses, which can be

prevented with Hop Bitters," if taken in time "Luddington, Mach., Feb. 2, 1885. I back sold Hop Bitters for ton years, and there's is no medicine that expects them for billions attacks, kidney complaints, and all diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALKANDER.

"Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25th, 1885. Sins:—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation "of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me "what four physicians failed to do—cured me The effect of the Bitters segmed like magic to ne. W. L. Cauten.

CENTS: - Your Hop Bitters have been of gross value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relief ing from debility, or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. STOKTZEE. 638 Fulten street, Chicago, III. Can You Answer This?

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of agne, biliousness, nermousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys, that Hop Bitters will not cure? "My mother says Hop Bitters is the only

thing that will keep her from severe attacks at paralysis and headache. Ed. Oswigo Sun. "My little sickly, puny baby, was changed into a great bouncing boy, and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time."

A DEFINITE POLICY.

A Young MOTHER

Coersion and Tenguts' Relief Bills A Tery Buster and Plaster for I cland Mo e Whig Treachery Disclosed-Para-1 ites Betermined to Fight to th

Bliter Fud. LONDON, March 23.-Though neither Mr Smith nor Mr. Ballour ga e any expli it statement of the Government's Irish measures in the House of Commons, yesterday, an analysis of their speeches disclosed the fat t that a definite so been decided upon and fully clabor ated, covering all legislation for Ireland that

the Government will er consent to propose. The programme will open with a co-coion hill conjoined with A THEATTH BELL, to be introduced in the House of Lords next to be introduced in the House of Lords next week. The relief proposals will consist of giving tenants power to stay evictions by de laring their inability to pay full rent, and wiping out the chaim by surrender to the Bankrupter Court. A grand measure is now known to be based upon Chamberlain's land bank scheme. If the Coverment should be defeated at any point in the development of their policy they will not resign, but appeal to the country. The confident tone of the ministerial press seems to confirm the generally a cepted report that Chamberlain and Hartington assisted in build

ing the scheme, and approve the final structure. THE PARCICULITES are eager to fight at every stage, but they find the Gladstonians relevant to support them. Instead of contests of the urgency motion to the Instead of content 2 of appenry motion to an utmost extreme, the Chalatonian whites, without consulting the Paraellites, have arranged with the Government whips to divide on the Morley amendment on Thursday, thus opening the road to the passage of the Co-reion bill before the Easter recess. The Paraellites are disposed to the passage the whites and are arranging to condisregard the whips, and are arranging to continue the struggle independently.

Chamberlain and Hartington assisted in build

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE FOR DYSPERSIA.

Dr. J. C. WEDSTER, Chicago, says: "I consider it valuable in many forms of dysprepsia."

It isn't always the maternal head of the fam ily who puts clothes "to soak."

ily who pats clothes "to soak."

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable anticlote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts premptly and magically is subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so paid to be that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

A tug is the only thing that has tows behind. Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creck Centro, Warress Co., N.Y., writes: She has been troubled with asthmn for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, as d is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to sot

as agent among her neighbors. The presents received by the Emperor William on his birthday are sufficient to fill five

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm de-

stroyer of the age. The Bulgarian Prime Minister is making a tour through the country. He openly advocates the proclaiming of a united and independent

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills the cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so, too!

Father Keller writes that he does not regret his loss of liberty in view of the reason for which his imprisonment was ordered. He says: "If kept in jail until I die I will never

de the infamous thing the judge asked me to de-betray the confidence of the defenceless and loving people who trusted me."

THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY..... MARCH 00, 1987

The time for arguing has passed. The British Government must do justice to Ire iand or take the consequences. It is no lenger a question of now Salisbury can govern Ireland, but how he can pretend to govern the Empire without the consent of Ireland.

As impartial calculation gives the Ministerial majority in the new House of Commons 2828. with possible additions and subtractions as contest-d ma's may be decifed. This is by no means a safe majority in a prolisment elected mainly by reckless promises and wholesale british.

THE Chicago Herald rees to remark: "Canadians who are anxiously considering the subjest how best to defend the Canadian frontier from Yankee Dondie, should consider the ad-*isabity of annexation. It might solve the problem.

is readable the the time will soon came when railroad cares and he built of from or stee! There are already and one in use, and, like the et ausliere, to , will probably soon supplant worden ones. If made firegroof, that would solve the heating question.

encommoned to Dublin by the Court of Con-cery, because he had acted as custodian of rents under the I has of Campaign. He will, no doubt, take the same ground as Art of the ber took. In this way the Government may go on till they have the guol- tad of prinsts and still the Plan will proceed, and in the end Tory marule whether by Chancery Court, packed juries, or coercion acts of Parliament, will fail miser-

An act has passed the Lower flore of the New Branswick legislature to abolish the Legislative Conneil. This is a step in the direction of economy and progress. Provincial second cherabers, aping the House of Lords, from the Federal Senate down to the one-horse offair in Prince Edward Island, are anachronisms in in time and place and either useless or misblevons. Ontario is the lest governed province the Deminion, and it never had an Upper

"TUR PAREONAGE OF THE COUNTY" is phrase which contains the key to many a mystery of parliamentary corruption. It is a whip which the Covernment uses with unsparing vigor, and often extinguishes the last spark of a member's independence. All such power should be taken out of the bands of the Government and every office made elective by a direct vote of the people. In fact, the neater we bring patronage and government to the people, and under their control, the freer and better will th o government be. The democratic idea is only half developed in Carmia. It needs to be br adened and deepened.

A onear near has been said and sung of the w adveral benefits modern scientific discoveries ari applications have conferred on humanity. Box to treable is that the benefits of each new discovery are principally monopolized by a few persons. Thus, a few years ago cotton seed was thrown away in the South. Now it is found to be valuable, and a great monopoly has been formed to control it. Last year \$5,000,000 worth of crude oil and \$3,000,000 worth of coton meal were produced from this seed. In the same way kerosene oil, which was discovered in towards the establishment of representative inquantities in 1857, has been monopolized by the stitutions in Canada. They were further de-Standard Oil company in the States and an oil combination in Canada, which make millions of dollars every year from this discovery. It is a pity that such natural products could not be turned to the bonefit of mankind in general.

THE people of Banfishire in Scotland have equired quite a reputation for illegitimacy in matter of births. The average percentage the total births in the county for the past wenty-nine years has been 16.2 illegitimate, while that of all Scotland has been about 8. In other words, to quote a correspondent of the Scotsman: - "The total number of illegitimate oirths during the period is 8,964 that is, within

The state of the s

county as many illegatimates as the whole lew the control of the affairs of the manyome allowance, moreover, being made for deaths. At the present time," adds the correspondent, "there is being born in Banfishire, even with its small population, an average of Imost one illegitimate child every day."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has long been advauced to the position of a caudidate for the peerage by his admirers in Canada. But we fear they are not likely to have their flunkeyism gross extravarance, corruption and mismanage flattened in the manner than desire. Once the ment. No doubt, if it were possible to respect to flattered in the manner they desire. Once the British Government began the manufacture of lords out of colonial timber the mahogeany of Australia, the button wood of India would have to be considered as well as the basswood of Canada, and the thing would soon become too ridical ons for anything.

FREE CANALS.

The New York State Legislature has passed canals. The completion of this work, as designed, before the opining of navigation next year, will, it is belived, prove of inestimable cerned in the reduction of grain fleights, and will materially enhance the importance of the transportation trade between the seaport and the preductive West. A New York paper, commenting on the bill, says :- " The work of putting our canals in order is the more easential at the present time in view of the possibility that the Canadian Government, in the spirit of retaliation upon our retaliatory mousures, might exclude our people from the use of their natural and artificial water-ways,

This shows the necessity for the Pomision Government taking speedy sction on the recommendation of the merchants of Montre I and other cities. Retaliation is not the policy Canadians contemplate, but its exact revers .

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.

Mr. J. G. Bourinet, clock of the House of Commons, has shown indefatigable indus ry as well as rare discretion and disc insination in his literary labors. Ho has devo ed his time to the elucidation of the development of Canadian in stitutions and has given a number of works of standard value to the country. His latest contribution in this way is a paper prepared for the Royal Society of Canada, treating of the rise of local and municipal government in Cauada. Like everything Mr. Bourinos under akes, the work is thoroughly performed. Already it has attracted considerable attention in England. Recently there appeared a highly laudatory article in the London Daily Kews about it, and Mr. Gladstone, in an autograph letter thanking Mr. Bourinot for a copy, expresses his expectati n "that he will be able to draw f om it instructions applicable to some portions of the political problems now before us."

In the United States It has likewise obtained recognition as an historical essay of great vaine. The John Hepkins University have asked permission, which has been granted, to publish it in their series of works on historical and political science, so that is will be easily obtainable by all who take in laterest in the study of political institutions as a ustrated by Canadian only given orders for the cvi. tim of the righthistory.

of the policy adopted by the King and carried out till the time of the conquest. During that period nething bearing semblance to existing local or municipal institutions existed in New Frence. The prople had no voice whatever in the government, which was carried on by Reyal ordinances, the Governor and the Intendant Leing supreme in their separate and quite able to pay their rents. Since then spheres, and, as every student of Canadian history knows, frequently in violent opposition to each other. The Governor was entrusted with the defence of the colony, but subservient to the authority of the govereign. The Intendant was a species of judicial officer, a man generally of some legal attainments, who usually prepared those ordinances which were intended to have the effect of law, and whose co operation with the Governor was generally indispensible to the estisfactory administration of local affairs. The ordinances of the Intendant usually regulated inus and markets, provided for the building and repairing of churches, for the construction of roads and bridges, and such other matters as concorned the convenience and security of the community. Whatever could be done to prevent any combination of the inhabitan's with a view of influencing public affairs was done. It was thought better that each one should be allowed to speak for himself, than that they should combino upon any definite line of action. It was the policy of the King and his Ministers that the people should not have liberty to express opinions on public matters. The French territory, so far as it was occupied, was divided into large seignories, which were held under a system of modified feudal tenure, and which contimued in force unt I the act of 1854, abolishing seignorial tenure, was passed by the parliament

of the United Canadas. For a period of about three years after the conquest the oblony was governed by the military general in command, whose headquarters were at Quebec, with subordinate officers at Montreal and Three Rivers. This was a purely military government, but, by Royal proclamation, at the end of that time Quebec was placed under a Governor-General with an appointed executive council to which a few of the leading residents were admitted by choice of the head of the government. That was the first step veloped into the system we now enjoy by the municital policy of the Baldwin-Lafentaire administration.

In tracing the rise of those institutions, here briefly sketched, Mr. Bourinot has shown great industry and research. In conclusion he indulges in semia observations which are so judiclously expressed that we have much pleasure in reproducing them, as we are under the impression that they deserve careful, candid consideration Mr. Bourinot writes :-

"In a paper of a strictly historic scope, it would be out of place to dwell at any length on the merits and domerits of the institutions which now prevail throughout the Dominion. It is only necessary to say that we should not conceal from less than a generation liave been born in the in a systems which hards practically to the ourselves the fact that there is always danger

population of the towns of Earff and Keith, which, in a superure, encurages the tenconto other and consequently gives constant opportunities to the corrupt and unscriptibus demagozue to manage the municipal affaire of community in a manner most de rimental to the public interests. Indifference to municipal affairs on the part of those who should have the greatest stake in their careful, economical management, is an ever present poril under a system like ours. The abstention of the educa-ted and wealthy classes from particulation in local affairs is a growing evil which, in rome communities in the United States, has led to the folkmost at the MI times of our ancestors the folkmost of the ext times of our ancestors, or to their best modern examples, the township meetings of New England, and permit the prople to assemble and consult together on their local affairs, a public advantage would be gained; but, unfortunately, such assemblages seem of by possible in primitive times, when possible in spinistive times, when possible in spinistive times, when possible in spinistive times, when of population is spinistly diffured, and large cities and towns are the exception. The rapid increase of population, and the numberous demands of commercialization have force to make a municipa system which must be representative in character-which must entrust to a chisen few a bill appropriating \$550,000 to the improvement of the locks of the Erie and Oswega are obvious to us, and should be carefully borne in u ind by the intelligent and sagacious leaders and think proof every community. Happily, as | could be y describe an evicting Irish landlord the peril is apparent, so the remedy is always | and every syllattle were a bolt of blasting year, well, it is believed, prove of inestimable open to the majority. The eccur ty of our local value to the public, to producers and the alconing tentions rests on the vigilance of an outspoken rress, on the watchfulness of the superior legislative bodies, and on the frequency of ections, during which the neeple have abundant opportunity of criticising a dinvestig ting the admi istration of municipal affairs. On the whole, then, it would be difficult to the vise and mature a system better calculated to develop a spirit of sifrelia cound enterprise in a community, or to public affairs. It is not too much to say that the in nicipal hidies of this country are so many schools where used may unin a valuable experi-ence, which will make them more useful, should It is not too much to say that leaving us to depend, in that respect, upon our of action which the legislature offers to the own facilities and resources."

The depend in that respect, upon our offers and the legislature offers to the ambit ous Canadian."

LORD LANSDOWNE. For many years Canada has no reason to take

exception to the person sent from England to occupy the ocnemental and biglds lacra ivposition of they and General. True we had but few first class stat smen. The respectable toboli swholi led the gap between Lord Illaia and Lord Dufferen orcasionally e me under censur, tal nome of them could be said to have been positive y and personally offereive to any class of our people. Poor as this compliment is it cannot be paid to the present incumbent of Rilean Hall. The Marquis of Lansdow e appears to have concentrated in hierse'f all the worst qualities of [on mostry that it would be gross flattery to dignify with the par allister. It is an eld taring that "blood will tell," and in this instance the blood of the Hampshire tailor. who made a focture out of the gambling recessities of the swashbuckle's who if Howed Schomberg in belond, is displayed with remarkable faithfulness. This man, living in Invertous i leness, at the cost of a hundred thousand dellars a year, paid by the mass of tailing fools have the same effect with respect to these radiation of by the name of the Canadian people, has titled of per onschool with any of the said crimes as if the same has been originally named lars a year, paid by the mess of toiling feels upon a system of wholesale evictions against his tenants in Queon's County. Placed by the indolgenze of Mr. Glodstone in a position where he imagines himself eaft from the vengeance of the people he is persecuting with the here it ry visulence of a Cromwell's Drommer, he has not ful owners of the rol, but he has lied openly in reports were first published, giving an account ing carried on under his instructions, he caused me of the understrappers of his staff to tell a journalist at Ottawa that there was no tenth in the stories. Only three timants, he said, had have been commit ed, or to any conviction been proceeded against, and they were well off which shall have been pronounced prior, to the reports of evictions on the Lansdowne estates have been wired regularly to America as part of the news of the day. And it is but a convention if the said treaty or of this week ago that the Ottawa Feec Press made surrender is demanded be one of a political room for another disclaimer on the part of this character, or if he prove to the competent Patty-tyrant-Fitzmaurice. Yet, despite his authority that the requisition for his surrender protestations of goodness and humanity, the cable again yesterday brought us the news that he had gone to war against his Irish tenants. In this person we have a good specimen wealth and luxury, he would squeeze the last drop of blood out of the people whom confiscation, murder and Dutch infamy have placed under his heartless control as senants on the

land of their natural inheritore. Queen's County belonged to the O'Mores and their connections. It was the succent Laix. In the reign of Edward VI. the people of what is now known as Queen's County united with those of King's County in a flerce war upon the Norman English invaders. Sir Anthony St. Leger had to send to England for reinforcements, and a large force came over, of which Sir William Bellingham was commander. The Irish were dispersed with much difficulty, and not until driven into the woods and bogs and reduced to the last extremities by famine did their cinefs submit. Their lands were declared forfeited and shared among English officers and settlers. This confiscation was completed in 1548, but the Irish of Offaly resisted the usurpation with desperate viger, hundreds being killed in battle or executed by martial law. In the reign of Queen Mary they were almost exterminated, and in 1557 Lord Sussex was empowered by statute to grant estates taken from the Irish inhabitants to English settlers, and to make Offaly and Len two counties, named respectively King's and Queen's, in honor of Mary and her husband. Philip, Dinger, the chief seat of the O'Connors. being styled Philipstown. During the whole reign of Elizabeth the natives continued to wage harassing war upon the English. and the most cruel and unscrupulous measures were adopted to crash them. In 1599 the Lord Lieutenant entored King's County at the head of 2,500 mcn and defeated the O'Conners, but they were in the field again and besieging Phillipstown in the following year. At last Sir Oliver Lambert, at the head of a picked force of 1,000 foot and 100 horse, defeated the Irish near Phillipstown and dispersed them finally. Lord Digby, the Duke of Davonshire, the Earl of Rosse, and almost every other land-thief in these counties, holds his possessions and rack. rants his tenants on titles granted during the 29, and its shipping 67. period of conficution described.

into the rossession of Mr. Petty, the beilor,

faithful to the altar and the throne was coufiscated and given to the mercenaries who made rebellion successful in Ireland, they gambled it away, and Petty was ready to advance money on the "scrip," so to speak. In that way came Irish land into possession of the man who now fil's the position of Governor-General of Canada, and who, from the inaccessible and inhospitable depths of Rideau grounds, issues orders for the eviction of the Irish people dwelling on land

which is their own, not his. Were the Marquis of Lansdowne a man to whom the ordinary amenities of life should be extended, some softening might be given to the terms by which his conduct must be characterized. But he is not, unless meanness, storginess, cawardice and brutal disregard for every thing not tributary to the heredisary spirit of avarice be considered as virtues. It gives us the greatest pain to be compelled to write thus of one who occupies a position that ought to command respect. But were there terms that could by describe an evicting Trish landlord lighting they would not te too severe for a man who by the order to evict virtually prenounces sent-ace of d ath on old men and women and innocent little children.

EXTRADITION.

Free trade in criminals, which has been going on for a number of years with gre at briskness between this country and the Unit d Store, appears likely to undergo a change. Some months ago it was reported that an extradition Britain, which in the past poured forth millions treaty between Great Britain and the United, of people to colorize the world, is rapidly ap-States had been signed by Mr. Thelps at Lone projecting that condition of physical decadence don, but no knowledge of its actual provision where the number of births will be barely suffis was obtained till Feiday last, when the articles | cient to prevent a d cline in the population of were published in the New York papers. The text of the treaty, as it was recently reported to the U.S. Senate, with amendments by the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the committee's recommen lation that the Secate do l advise and consuct to the radification of the same, and broad as could be expected under Provinces and there seems to be a general c n existing cheunstances.

The treaty is as follows, the amendments suggested being printed in italies:-

The provisions of the tenth article of the said treaty said to and are hereby extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following addisional crimes not mentioned in the said article

namely:
1. Man-laughter.
2. Eurglav.
3. Emmezalement or luceny of the value of

\$10 or £10 and upwerd. 4. Mal cons injuries to property, whereby the life of any pers n shall to endangered, if such injuri s constitute a crime according to the laws or both the high contracting parties, or according to the laws of that political division of either country in which the offence shall have been committed, and of that political division of either country in which the affender shall be arrested.

And the provisions of the said article shall and specified in the said article.

ARTICLE II.

The provisions of the tenth article of the said treaty and of this convention shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes there is respect vely named and specified, whose sent nee therefor sun't not have been executed. In the case of a fugitive er minal alleged to have been convicted of the crime for which his Come noing at the first settlement of Canada the press to avert the opproblem which he conviction and of the sentence of the court by the French, Mr. Pourinot gives an outline known his conduct must entail. When the cable before which such conviction took place, duly of the courted author schooled by the King and carried amounts were first unblished giving an account author leaded, shall be produced, together with

to whom such sentence refers.

This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein camed and specified which shall force.

ARTICLE IV.

No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered unpunish him for a crime of a political character. ANTIGLE V.

A fugitive eriminal surren tered to either of the In this person we have a good specimen high contracting parties under the provisions of of the absence landlord. Rolling in the said treaty or of this convention shall not, unt Il be has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered, be detained or tried for any crime committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which his surrender was granted. ARTICLE VI.

> The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of the said treaty and of the present con. vention shall be carried out, in the United States and in Her Majosty's dominions respecively, subject to and in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being n f. ree in the surrendering State.

> > ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall be ratified, and the atifications shall be exchanged at London as con us possible. It shall come into force ten days after its pub-

ization, in conformity with the forms prescribed of the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate it and no longer.

The treaty was signed by Mr. Phelps on behalf of the United States and by Lord Rosebery as the representative of Great Britain. Mr. Bayard and the President have given their formal approval to the treaty, which now only awaits the action of the Senate to become international law between the high contracting parties. There is some talk of an extra session of the Senate being asked for that object.

Only four additional crimes are added by this treaty to the seven specified in the Extradition Treaty of 1842, but they cover the most flagrant cases of abscording embezzlers and persons of that class. It will be a good thing for both nations when the trenty is ratified.

BRITISH VITAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Mulhall, an English statistician whose reputation is world-wide, has lately published a quantity of information relative to the growth of the population of the Three Kingdoms. which contains some curious revelations.

Mr. Mulhall finds, for instance, that while the condition of the United Kingdom is increasing only 12 per cent per decade, its wealth is growing 22 per cent during the same time, its trade

In vital statistics, it is shown that the death The Lansdowne estates in Queen's came later | rate is rapidly decreasing, that fewer children de and that people live to much greater age ், செரிக்காகள் செரியாக நாரி

was a sort of suttler among the than formerly. But what particularly strikes The quarrels and lawsuits between the who was a sort of sutter among the summary among the camp followers of Ny ham III. He was a Mr. Mulhall and clarms him for the future of Dominion and the provinces, necessitating con. shrewd fellow, was this Potty. When the land Great Britain is the fact that the proportion of tinual resort to the Privy Council, are becoming shrewd fellow, was this Potty. When the land oreas british is steadily decreasing, a little too monotonously ridiculous. It is 15 per cent.

Mr. Mulhall recognizes the fact that these figures "gvie ground for an apprehension of wisdom and patience for their adjustment, physical decadence," and calls upon the British Medical association to make a report upon it at

Examining the figures by geopraphical divisions, he finds that the natural increase in population, or the excess of births over deather is at the rate of 14.3 per 1,000 inhabitants in England and Wales, 13.9 in Scotland and only 6.4 in Ireland. This is especially significant in view of the fact that marriage, are not as childless in Ireland as in England, and more children are born to each marriage; but on the other hand, the marriage rate in Ireland is now the lowest in the world and steadily declining, in consequence of the emigration of men and women in the prime of life. The result of this excessive rents. low birth-rate is very unfavorable to the country, the decrease in births amounting to 55,000 per year as compared to the last decade.

Such facts as these are always alarining, but a low hirth-rate secus to come with civilization and weath. France has reached nearly a uncompromising hostility. We are informed stationary position in regard to population, the that they will oppose it at every stage and number of births being just suffici at tokep up the population. New England has about reached that state, and its population would in all probatility decline but for immigration, and Mr. Mulha'l's figures would indicate that Great the country.

QUEBEC FINANCES.

Quebec's financial position is causing coniterable discussion in the press of the other ceasus of opinion that a sweeping change is needed in the existing system. The abolition of all provincial sussidies is bullly advocated in Ontarie, but such a measure would involve a total everhauling of the relations of the provinces to the Federal Government. The subsidy system has been a source of infinite corruption and has been used by the Ottawa Government in the House of Commons. Ontario, claiming to be the principal sufferer in these successive deals, quite naturally goes in for abelition. The other provinces not so fertunately situated, and not having had the benefit of economical government just as naturally resist the proposition unless some other means are found for supply ing the required sevence.

It cannot be said to be a charge made for party purposes when it is alleged that the unfertunate financial position of Quebec is owing to unwise and improper management. The figures speak for themselves. As Mr. Merci-r has already shown, the consolidated debt from Ireland in this way, and not a copper amounts to \$15,155,018, while the expenditures and floating cebt is \$3,693,000, making in all nearly \$22,000,000 liabilities. There is, according to Mr. Shehyo, a deficit on list year's transactions of \$328,592, and there are claims for railway subsidies in virtuo of last year's legislation which amount to \$1,030,000. Tre problem presented by this untoward state

of affairs is very terious as well as difficult. Rigid economy may do a good deal to restore: just relation between income and expenditure but there will still remain large deceands which must be satisfied after the interest on the debt and ordinary charges have been provided for. The old way of spending money freely, and then the date when the convention shall come into running to Ottawa for help, can no longer be counted on. It was that which led to the present demoralization. If the upper chamber were abolished a considerable saving would be made, but, we suppose, it is useless to expect that. A suggestion has been made that the Dominion should assume a portion of the provincial debt, inasmuch as it was largely incurred for railways and other works of a Dominion character. This proposition, we notice, has led to similar demands by the other provinces, which are not much better off than tais provines. The federal treasury, unhappily, is in a position analogous to Quebec, and through similar causes-reaklies expenditure and corrunt government. But however caused, the fact is evident and must be dealt with. All the journals who have considered this subject have come to the same conclusion, viz. : that the provinces who have spent more than their income must resort to some sort of direct taxation if they cannot come to an understanding with Ottown for a revision of the financial relations of the Dominion and the provinces. The Toronto World. thinks it has discovered a way out of the difficulty in this province. It says :--

"It is said that the Lower Canadians are poor, but the Catholic part of the population are estimated to pay \$10 per head, or \$10.800, 000 in all per annum, to support their charges. That is a sign that they do not feel thems-lyes poor, for they pay ungrungingly. In Italy or Mexico the church would be called upon in circumstances to contribute of its revenue so the state, but Jean Baptiste is too devout to take such a step. If, however, direct texation were adopted possibly the Church would sacrifice some of their revenues to refer the burden of the habitums. Her property has been enormously benefitted by the railways, in building which much of the Quebec debt has been created, and she ought to be willing to bear a fair proportion if new taxation. At any rate it is worth trying. If the wholepopulation of the Dominion shoulde the load it is certain that there will be no ecclesinstical contributions."

To rob the Church has always been a favorite mode of raising money with a certain class of politicians. The coolness with which the proposition is advanced shows how little the writer knows of what he sets down under the general name of "the Church." It is very easy to write in such a way, but those who know how matters really stand will smile at a suggestion that could only spring from ignorance or malice.

If, however, direct taxation must be resurted tion in order to make up for the reckless expenditures of the succession of misgovernments in this province, the prople will quickly learn what it means to be governed by Tories, and they will be able to draw comparisons between such rulers in Quebec and the opposite sort in : Ontario. In any case a severe strain is coming upon confederation. And, whether the proposed conference be held or not, there must soon

and has been decreasing for years. Births per pretty plain that the Federal Government can. 1,000 of population fell off about 51 per cent. a not do anything to help Quebec out of her diff. year in the period 1881-1885, as compared with culties without also doing as much in proportion 1876-1880, while the marriage rate declined only for the other provinces. Thus the whole subject appears surrounded with difficulties and con. plications that demand the exercise of much

THE CRIMES BILL

Landlordism, backed by Tory government, is making a final stand against humanity and justice in the management of Irish affairs. Last night's cables inform us that-

"Mr. W. H. Smith gave notice that the Government would move that the New Irish Crims bill have precedence over all orders of Crims but have precedence over all orders of the day. Mr. John Morlay gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Govern-ment's motion to the effect that "the House excessive rents.

Against this repetition of this manifestly fatuous policy of coercion the Liberals, led by Mr. Gladstone, and the Irish representatives, led by Mr. Parnell, have declared from every start. The stopidity and cruelty of introducing a Crimes bill for Ireland at a time when Ireland is more free from crime than at any former period of its history, and infinitely freer from crime than any other country in the world, is sufficient in itself to condemn the Tory policy.

Skirmishing may now he said to have ended and the real battle to have begur, The Salisbury ministry must know that coercion is no longer possible and can only lead to greater confusion and discredit gov crnment more than ever in Ireland.

What the people of Ireland need is are versal of the unnatural policy pursue lier tha last eighty-seven years. Give them back their Parliament, remedy the crils of the land tenure and allow their intelligence, their industry, and their enterprise to have full scope. Ireland is as fruitful, as rich in natural resources, contains as industrious a population as Eugland, yet decay, on several or asions to strong hen its following famine, misery, have been hers, while England has risen to the height of wealth and prosperity. Had the two countries been equally governed, had the wealth and resources of Ireland been directed as such were in England, so vast a disparity between the two countries would never have been witnessed. But English legislators aimed with Cevilish ingenuity to oripple and destroy Irish industry, while Irish landlords have steadily drained the unharpy island of its wealth by cutrageous rack-rents. Since the union, billions of pounds eterling have been taken returned. No nation on carth could aband such a drain.

This is a question less of class government, though that unfortunately enters largely into it, than of political economy. It is, shall a country possessing unrivalled facilities for commerce, manufacturing and agriculture, a law-abiding industrious population, he kept in a state of ohronic anarchy, misery and de pression, in order that a few worthless landlords may retain their grip on the soil? Or shall England by wise measures of land reform and ilscal improvement allow the people to work out their own destiny, untrammelled by repressive legislation and uncursed by a body and soul destroying landlordry?

It is a stronge thing, indeed, if England dreads that should Ireland become great and prospercus, her own greatness and prosperity would be endangered. Yet, this must be the sucret fear that lies at the root of British opposition to ameliorative measures for Ireland. Novertheless, the change must come. As a fact, England does not govern Ireland to day. The Irish are governang themselves the best way they can in spite of England, her note of parliament, her partizen judges, packed juries, army of occupation, policemen, landlords, spies, informers and Dublin Castle. The nation is united and cannot be repressed, though the homes of the peasants be burned over their heads, their priests imprisoned and their property configured. The masses of Englishmen, instructed by their wisest statesmen, are beginning to see the true character of the conflict in Ireland. They perceive that the elements in it are identical with those that are becoming all too familiar with themselves, and a strong wave of popular feeling is rising in favor of justice to the unhanny people of the sister island.

The struggle in Parliament will be severeand protracted. The Government may carry their point, but they will find the problem as far from solution as ever. In the end they will only prove the impossibility of govern ing Ireland by the old tyrannical methods. and Home Rule will be conceded at last, asevery measure of amelioration has been in the past, by fear and not as a matter of right and justice. Still we are not without hope that Mr. Gladstone may succeed in rendering the proposed measure abortive. He will at least educate the British public, and bring the final and proper solution of the Irish question within a measurable distance of time.

THE EMPEROR AND THE CZAR.

One can fancy with what feeling of envy and examperation Alexander of Russia contemplates the popular enthusiasm with which William of Prussia has been greeted by his people on his 90th birthday festival. The contrast exhibited in the position of the two Emperore is highly dramatic, and conveys a profound moral. Personally the Czar is a wery commonplace mortal. His intellectual. endowments are meagre, his personal courage be a thorough revision of the constitution, more than doubtful. It cannot be said of him.

jects a spectator would at once point him out stature, countenance and bearing to wield the sceptre and wear the crown.

The aged Emperor of Germany, surrounded by his people, who, in the most enthusiastic manner known to human nature, express their devotion and reverence to him, is a spectacle the like of which will not be found often Kaiser William shaking hands and taking a fatherly interest in the students that surround his carriage; then shift the scene to St. Petersburg and look at Czar Alexander and a knot of students with concealed bombs kingdom come on his way to church.

The reason why the two Emperors are so differently regarded by their people is very plain. Germany has passed through the fires of revolution, and her rulers have learned to respect and consult the people. A national spirit has been festered, and the Emperor, by ijentifying himself with his people in the sacred cause of Fatherland, has become associated with the grandest triumphs of Germany. And although the German people are still heavily oppressed by the military system, the form of government partakes so largely of the paternal character that its institutions have become instinct with popular aspirations. The revolutionary spirit of Socialism, which could not be repressed, has been astnicity directed by the master mind of Bismarck in a way to serve existing institutions. Officialism is kept strictly under control, and the result is an Empire worked with the precision of a vast system of machinery.

than the centre of a vast bureaucracy, and though his will is nominally law, the channels through which the law is administered are so many, devicus and corrupt that his best intentions are frustrated. Officialism is supreme and firmly knit together in its own interest. Reforms of all kinds are secretly thwarted or openly resisted, and the Czar knows or dreads that should be act without the opproval or in defiance of the wishes of those immediately about him, he runs in danger of the same fate that befel several of his predeces

Hur in Russia the Czir is nothing more

l'ansclavist party, which has long been dominant, has consolidated the policy of Rusia for generations and centuries. This Mr. There is great excitement stitution. Balfour is exactly the man to exe policy has become the animating spirit throughout the county over the exposure of the cute it. Hicks-Batch could talk dancers: he of the Empire. It is ever active. relentless, irresistible. It shows itself in the ever widening borders of Russian territory. It has penetrated the Caucasus, and the Balkans is now moving smid the fastnesses of Afghanistan. The Czw is the correspondent cables: "Meanwhile, though related is remaining notably quiet, I bear that feeling is growing dangerously violent, much a creature of it as one of his scouts on with a likelihood that if any more such the frontier of China. In the growth of events as the shedy deed at Youghal occur, younger, Gerald William, being a first-class coercion will be needed it dead earnest before man at Cambridge; and he is a fellow Russian power lies an awful menace to European liberty and civilization. Benaparte warned the nations of this northern terror at the beginning of the century, and time has proved his warning true. It matters little her many farms, and in good years would have a big farms, and in good years would have a big farms, and in good years would have a big farms, and in their holdings, all of which her many farms are nearly below to the Tory leader; and Gerald was proved his warning true. It matters little her many farms, and in good years would have a big farms, and in good years would have a big interest the Nibilists may assessing the nearly farms. One of the Nibilists may assessing the vertice. One of the Nibilists may assessing the vertice. One of the Nibilists may assessing the nearly of the Nibilists may assessing the vertice. One of the Nibilists may assessing the vertice. how many Czars the Nihilists may assession would be sacrified by eviction. One of was made President of the Local Governmente—Czars are usually disposed of in that them, named Dunne, was a magistrate, and the mont Board, by list uncle, on the pledge of way—the Russian policy will be followed government has just dismissed him from the with the same restless energy till the nations tenants. If the evictions take place they will not tenants. If the evictions take place they will not tenants. The eviction in Ireland, and will not are compelled to unite in self-defence, overthrow the Empire and divide it into several kingdoms or states.

THE SYMPTOM OF DIVORCE.

During the coming session of the Dominion Patliament the country will be scandalised with reports of divorce cases before the Senate. There are an unusual number of applications published in the Canada Gazette. They are as follows:—Susau Ash, Montreal, claims div ecc from W. Marton, en the ground of desertion E. V. Duggan, nee E. V. McKell, Hamilton, from the train leaves for New Glasgow. A stranger entered the bank at 12.30 and said be entered the bank at 12.30 and said be There are an unusual number of applications Jue, Duggor, adultery, desertion, cruelty; Fauny would like to see the cashier, Mr. Curre, Riddell i om Geo. Herchman, M.D., of the same place in the North-West Territorier, de-Currie and the stanger retired to the inside section and adultery : E. A. Tutor from F. L. Hart, of Montreal, cruelty and adultry : I., Noel, forecarly of Sherbrooke, now of Philadel, phia, from R. L. Johnson, of Sherbrooke, adultery and desertion: John Monteith, Villago of Rousseau, from Many Ann Monteith, unow residing in Philadelphia, on the ground of adultery and desertion; W. A. Larell, M.D. Noel, formerly of Sherbrooke, now of Philadel. adultery and describen; W. A. Lavell, M.D.,
Smith's Falls, from Ada Mary Catton. This is
rather a complicated case. A bill is asked for
declaring to at a ceremony and contract of marfainting from the loss of blood and exhaustion riage, solvantized and entered into at the City of the struggle, we compared to his hotel, where of Hami ton, in the County of Wentworth Some hours I for the hullet was extended from his head. The other bullet, after passing through his bedy, lodged in the wall. The desperado is tween William Arthur Lavell by and under the using of Arthur Vang. and Ada Mary Caton, then of the Village of Newburg, in the Caton, then of the Village of Newburg, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Protince of Ontario, residence now unknown, by and under the man of Marie Herbert, was and in Guysboro. He says he fully intended to grace. Even, they are hocked upon (by their and under the man of Marie Herbert, was and in Guysboro. He says he fully intended to grace. Even, they are hocked upon (by their and under the man of Marie Herbert, was and in Guysboro. He says he fully intended to grace. and under the name of Marie Herbert, was and is null and void on the ground that the said marriage was solumnized and entered into by that the murder would not be discovered, escape and under talse names, or in the alternative for on the tram which left the station a few minutes and under false names, or in the alternative, for a bill of divorce from his wife Ada Mary Lavell. rec Caton, formerly of the Village of Newburg in the County of Lennox and Adding on, Unfario, residence now unknown, on the grounds of desertion, bigamy and adultery.

In all these cases we find that adultery is the cause of the demand for divorce. Desertion is alleged in every instance; cruelty in all but one. One, the last mentioned, is a complication, as far as we are permitted to judge without prejudice, of folly and something worse.

Now, what does all this mean? It means that the social condition of large classes of the Canadian recole is deplorably unseething river of sin flowing by their doors and instinct takes place to morrow and elecader their feet. Many mothers fould April 2nd.

المراكدين المراكدي

as was said of his grandfather Nicholas, that tell how their lives have been darkened THE NEW TORY IRISH SECKETARY. were he standing amongst his million; of sub- by the recollection of some coar one who perished, or is perisbing, in that eiver of Actoron. as the Czar, so well had nature fitted him in And these suits for divorce—they are but surface indications of what is going on in humbreds of thousands of cases, never even mentioned or perhaps anspected.

But a people who are false and immoral in one respect soon drift into dark r ways. How can a man who is the father of a femily expect be solls his own virtue for a few mi-en bie dolrecorded in history. Call up the picture of lars and votes for a politicion who hands him ghe money? He knows that his family must know, or, at least suspect, that he has been false to a most sacred trust. They are accustomed to look up to him and take their cue to conduct from what they see him leaving his palace by a back entrance in a do. And when they see him yield close carriage strongly guarded by troopers his manhood for a me censity consideration their nord fibre becomes instantly frayed; to that party was so vacillating that go astray. He had always been good and careful in their rearing. But he forgets that he was

So is it throughout the whole social and political system. A people who ale willing to be ru'ed by a man like Sir John M. edonald must not complain when vice is rampant and the marriage tie is I gluly set aside. Mankind is so constituted that it cannot be virtuous in some | quira place in public consideration, by victhings and vicious in others. We have the au-hority of the Fathers for the saying that he who breaks one commandment becomes guilty of all. When men laugh at signed to be transient. They had nothing pable virtue, as the politicans in power do, can we expert that there should be private advancement. The members of this group virtue? Tile Almighty does not now rain down i fire and brimstone on the devoted cities, but He sends a more terrible fice surging through the blood of a recreant people, and it destroys them more torriby and with greater tortures citing occasions they were eventually than had the visitation come, as of old, in showers of wrath from heaven.

A TRUE BILL FOUND

AGAINST HON, JOHN COSTIGAN FOR PERSONAL BRIBERY BY THE VICTORIA GRAND JURY-RE WILL BE TRIED WITH RIS CHIEF CANVASSER

June. A true bill was also found ago ust Mr. Costigan's chief carries er, Victory Albert, for bridery. On Albert's application his trial was brings the whole system of Russian government.

It must, however, be remembered that the large terms and this disqualited to rest of \$200 was unade the must, and this disquality and not by his archiver, be remembered that the large that the standard to two hundred. His deposit of \$200 was unade the property and this deposit of \$200 was unade the property and the large transfer and the color was refused. The standard to two hundred, this deposit of \$200 was unade the property and the sevent and this are the property and the sevent and the se by himself and not by his agent, and this, nocording to the ruling of the Tery returning officer in Queen's county, should give the cent to

RETURNS TO THE ATTACK. A REPETITION OF THE STORIES WHICH LORD

LANSDOWNE CONTRADICTS.

NEW York, March 23 .- The Times' London be without treir effect here, as it is ver, clear that the fault for a failure to reach a settlement is due wholly to an obstinate absentee landlors.

A DARING ROBBER

ENTERS A NOVA SCOTIA BANK AND ALMOST MOR-

TALLY WOUNDS THE CASHIER. HALIFAX, N.S., March 27.-An attempted ank r. boery and murder at Antigonish yesterroom, when the latter closed the door and covered the cashier with two revolvers. Before he had time to the Unite grappled about 23 years of age, a native of Guysbors', Nova Scalin, who went to the Statessome years ago. He was concerned in the lurglary of a kill Currie, help himself to the money, and, closing the outer door of the bank after him, so discovered he hoped to occupe in the excitement. There was about \$40,000 in the bank that he would have secured. Cashier Cornie is 26 years of age and as nof Rev. Dr. Corrie, professor of Oriental language in the Presbyterian Theological cellege and one of the ret Hebrew scholars in Canada.—Gazette. later, and if the murder had been pramatically

EAST BRUCE ELECTION.

TRESWATER, March 25.-A large and repre sontative Reform convention was held in For-mosa to-day to select a candidate in the Reform interest in the coming election in East Bruce or the House of Commons. Mr. R. Truax, of Walkerton, was nominated y the usanimous vote of the delegater. In a sarring and happy sound. Every man knows that immorality is spech Mr. Trunx accepted the momention, rampant. Most women are aware of a black, agething view of in floring her things in the indicate of the indi

1 for 21 150

Arthur James Balfour and His Antecedents.

(Cable Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.)

When the Frenchman described man as 'an animal of three elements, soul, body, and Ce." are distilled into the last a description of at ideal which is now being developed in British politics, of which the new Chief virtuous conduct in wife, son or daughter, when Secretary for Ireland is an example. It is pity that we have no precise equivalent, in English, for that French word bete. There is in it, to the Frenchman, a mixture decocted from beast, brute, stupid, villain, and fool. The inference, as applied to the "Fourth Party" whence Arthur James Balfour comes into office, is (apparently) severe; but, is it inexact? The Party" consisted of four men. Lord Rivdolph Churchill was the first. Arthur James Bulfour was the fourth. He levalty even waiting round a corner to blow him into after a while it becomes attenuated and he of the wags of Parnell's set called him "the wakes up some fine day to the fict of rain and honorary member of the Fourth Party. digrace. He won'ers how his children could The "Fourth Party" was born of impatience for office. Its tactics were sensation. Principles it had none. It came before the country with Bradlaugh and his oath buff onery. judged by the little ones and his conduct passed Its members had a solitary mode of Pullasentence of death upon the innocence of their mentary action. It was that which Nelson the country except to appose every measure described, at Palermo, to an ambitious but, for her benefit by the Liberals. Balfour too highly trained officer :-" Don't mint manuavres; go at 'em !" The "Fourth Party "simply "went at

stasms. They were always attacking some oody or something. They resolved to conmace. What they espoused on to-day they denounced on the morrow. What they advocated in speeches they voted against on "divisions." Their association was dein common except eagerness for selfwere wont to fight furiously among themselves whenever anyone seemed likely to claim too much of his asso, istes. Thus, although for weeks the four might talk, vote and conspira together, on many exfound in mutual autagorism; and Loid Rando'ph Churchill more than once co the House with his estire upon Attnur James Balfour. The resolution of the unprincipled Disraeli to forward himself in ray party, upon any vehicle, for any proposed object, without respect for consistency or conscience, these four adopted upon the co-sperative plan. Except in this whilem] killow-brigand as the apostle of the bloody. For Balfour, eynic and speering, languid and fastidious as For Balfour, he superficially appears, has iron in his am bition, and he will resort to any desperate method to fasten the confidence of the anti-trish elements of "The United Kingdom' upon him. He goes in meek as For-ster. He will unglove a tiger's claw as soon as he gets a chance to clutch something with it; it will be the realization of the Parthian threat of Bicks-Beach, that the Irish members will receive builets and eteel if they continue to defy orders from the Castle, suppressing public meetings, in a country presumed to be governed by the Connever used any. Bulfour does not talk them; but, if he believes that bullets and steel will make him a successor for Beaconsfield. Ireland will pass un er a reign of coercion compared with which the past, since '9S, will have been a mild regime. Balfour comes of Scotch Paritan stock. On

very far back. The two sons in Parliament were distinguished University men, the younger, Gerald William, being daga ment Board, by lis uncle, on the pledge of altegiance to the adminstration. Arthur tax some reputation in literature. While not an avowed Athiest, he is at least an Aguestic of the radical type. He brings, therefore, into Irish politics a novel quali-fication. All his predocessors of note have been men of strong religious bias, except Morley, who, although a Retionalist, believes in respecting dogmatic convictions in others. Beliour will damn religion without reserve upleas the pompous propriety of Salisbury has put his nephow's strongest intell ciul tendenby under a check rein. Balfour would like to see a strictly secular Government. He detests religious ritual and despises ecclusiastical rule. He is a direiple of Herbert Spencer, in his theo y of the evolution of ceremonial, and a mocker after Voltaire's own heart. He would yoke the Protestant and Catholic Archbishers of from St. John, thought the Government had Doblin together and drop them into the Liffey; not that he has any rival religious notions or rites to set up. He abjures revelation, thinks Buddha and Carist are poetic myths of the same kind, and of common origin: and he treats religion-historically only-just as he does not and philosophy. He taken to there things as Disraeli took to novel-writing, half as a recreation, half as a political business. He has a larger stock of anti-religious sentiment than Digraeli and : and it is scarcely within the limits of his temperament that he should beable to assume that outward decorum in treating religious matters which Trevelyan and Hicks-Brach practised with snavity. Salisbury knows that Ballour's ambition for perzonal success in public life is his one rulingpassion, or he would never trust him with so langerous an opportunity to discredit the

the father's side they are gritty Scotch, not

Ministry. Dublin Castle has been the grave of Engpolitical opponents) as failures in it. Nos is it surprising that able and konest men should be reluctant to take office in Inland, under the present relations between Ireland and the Crown -relations, indeed, which have existed since the passage of the "Act of Union." Failure, of one kind or the other is inevitable. The Viceroy or the other is inevitable. and Chief Secretary who please the people of Ireland must do so at the expense of displeasing English public opinion. If they satisfy that, the people of Ireland will rande their lives unbearable. It is simply a ques tion of serving two masters. Three-fourthe of the people, over whom they are executive, dotest their presence, hate their functions. and are bound to thwart their purposes They cannot govern Ireland by the ord new law; and, if they try coercion, their own lives are in daily peril.

Balfour has entered upon his duties some what jauntily, and has not yet felt the sting of the laith caricature, nor the whip of Irish scorn. When Lord Londonderry made his enter the retunda but the red tape was broken official entry. United Ireland greeted him in this occasion by Super ntendent Jackson.

with a cartcon, which must have made his blood run cold. He is a descendant of the in-blood run cold. He is a descendant of the in-blood run cold. He is a descendant of the in-order were swept aside like straws. Then the distribution of food began. The strong people than is Benedict Arnold by the Americaus. Theartist mounted the skeleton of Castle. reagh-grinning and ghastly-upon a horse. and surrounded him with a very good imita. tion of the retinue of Lord Londonderry. A subtler device to inflame the populace against him could not have been conceived. Lord Londonderry has never recovered from the association of ideas. Lady London derry-a handrome, but not very refined, English woman-has sought, with shallow and odious patronage, to attract public sympathy; but her want of tact, if not of taste, has made her an object of ridicule. The Viceregal carriage is driven over the avenues of the Phoenix Park, with the most gaudy estentation; but it is never free from its correge of mounted police (and detectives in citiz ne' clothes), although Lord Londonderry has pretended that he has no fear of the accidental fate of the unfortunate Cavendish, or of the doom doubtless designed for Forster.

If the Libiral Viceroys and Chief Secre-

taries have been unable to pacify Ireland,

it is simply absurd to expect the Tories to do it. The Liberals are entitled to the credit of seeking to improve the laws for Ireland. The Torics have done nothing for while supporting, in the House, the icclusion of Ireland in the Reduction of the Franchise-publicly expressed the hope 'em." Its quartet held together only by that the Lords would throw out the bill. Even his whimseys have been anti-Irish. He goes to disport his personal ambition under a Coercion Act to which a majority of the Tory Ministers are now pledged. He carries there neither sympathy with the people nor principles opposed to their rollifical aspira-He will seek, merely, to "distinguish himself." He will "go at 'em." You may rely on witnessing antica which will make Ireland furious, and the rest of the world ashamed. Liberalism in the Gladstonian ranks represents now the soul in British politics. Toryism represents the body. Balfour represents, in Ircland, the bete. It remains to be seen whether its most fantastic quality will be brutality, stupidity, or villainy. The attitude of Tery ism in Ireland is as rigid as paralysis. But, within that rigidity, there is a malice of spirit and a fierceness of will which is recolved to do devilish work. If the Coercion Bill passes, there is no power on earth to prevent sporadic insurrection. It will break out in spots, and simultaneous-EDMUNSTON, N.B., March 26.—The grand jury of Victor a County have found a time bill of indictment against Hon. John Costigan, Minister of In and Revenue, Before this Parliament is ended it is one of the country down with magnificant per of the country down with magnificant ly. It will not be organized. It will lack for personal bribery, and a summens was pected that Churchell will have a chance success. But, if eminent men and estim-ordered to issue against him for trial at the to change his phrase and denounce able women are again thrust, untried, next court, which will be held on the 28th his whilem killow-brigand as the into the balk and indefinitely held there. success. But, if eminent men and estiminto the jails and indefinitely held there, for political reasons, Balfour will not have a merry time. Balzac described S. arron as merrily cutting capers in a paralytic frame. Basfour may strive to emulate the French jester. To: yiem supplies him with the paralytic frame. But it is more likely that he jester to reign his office before he him self reaches the condition of Searron, who could not be moved without screaming, nor sleep without optum. He will profably self reaches the condition of Scarron, who could not be moved without screaming, nor eleep without opium. He will probably ecroam, in a month or two, to be removed.

A DOOMED UPPER CHAMBER.

THE NEW BRUSSWICK COUNCIL TO BE AUDLISHED.

Sr. Joux, N B., March 23.-Premier Blair has responded to the snub which his proposition for a conference received from the Legis lative Council by introducing a bill for alou tion pure and simple. The bill as presented was drawn up hastily, so Mr. Blair explained, and it is proposed to add a clause providing for comp mating to those councillers who year, the present indemnity being \$300. Mr the impression that they would hold their places for life, whereas those appointed since the union knew that the question of abolition was before the people as an open question. The Premier spoke with strong feeling against the action of the council in refusing the courtesy of a conference, and unsparingly denounced former supporters of his own, ap rointed to the upper chamber by himself, who voted with the majority. He declared that these men, before their appointment, when in the nopular branch were strongly in favor of abolition, and asserted that they would never have had their appointment had it been known that they were ready to renonnes their opinions. The bill provides that

the abolition will take place in 1890. The measure passed the house unanimously with an amendment increasing the compensation to \$300 a year for life. Dr. Atkinson, the young member who previously called the council a political deadhouse, made a speech in which he said the council would compare with the English House of Lords about as African bushmen with enlightened Anglo Saxoos. Mr. Stockton, the representative power to dismiss any councillor by the same right as they had the power to appoint, and threatened that if the council persisted this method would be adopted, or else that a large number of new councillors opposed to abolition would be appointed and pack the chamber. Ex-Promier Hanington, leader of the Opposition, supported the Government bill.

The conneillors whom Mr. Blair denounced arc Messrs. White and Barbarie. Those gen themen say that they gave no pledges to Mr. Elair previous to their appointment. They were appointed at a time when votes were needed in the Upper Chamber for another purpose. The council being opposed to a certain Government bill, it was found necesgary to make the appointments in order to give the Government a majority. In the hurry of the moment Mr. Blair asked no questions further than these connected with the peculiar piece of legislation then before the House.

Perhaps if compensation were allowed to all the council might pass the bill, though a strong minority would conscientiously oppose it still. The compensation clauses, only applying to appointees before the Union, will not help much, for there are only two members of so old standing, and two others took their scats at the time of the Union. The compensation clause will probably not carture more than two of them, while the later appointees, now in favor of unconditional abolition, will object to the discrimination.

FIGHTING FOR FOOD.

New York, March 27 .- Five handred and nin teen of the Italian passengers of the wrecked steamer Scotia ar ived at Castle Garten this evening. The some that followed beggared description. They rushed into the rounda pell mel, shrieking and howling for food like ravenous wolver. They crowded around the lunch tables, climbing over each other and tramplin too the helpless women and children. Pandemonium reigned supreme for fully an hour. It is customary to register one by one all immigrants pefore they

distribution of food began. The strong men crowed to the front with uplifted arms and eves staring from their sockets, crying in Italian, "Bread! bread!" The sugging and eves staring from their sockets, crying in Italian, "Bread! bread!" The sugging mob was atterly uncontrolable, Women and children were trampled en, crowded and pushed away. The officers of the garden aided the distribution by throwing the loaves over the heads of the nearest to the outskirts of the crowd. Every time a loaf was thrown into the crowd twenty or more scrambled, and, in some crowd, twenty or more scrambled, and, in some cases, fought to get it. That dry bread was a luxury was evident from the way the starving prople gorged themselves. In a short time all the food was gone, except some bologus sausage The women and children were cared for and milk and beer added to their portions. Outside the railing were 642 passengers from the Erru ia, 852 from the Waesland and 660 from the La Bretagne, Nearly 3,000 people in all were in the rotunda. The babel of tongues was fruitful, as the immigrants were of all nationalities.
The officials handled them well, keeping the Italians separate. The gates outside the garden were best ged with friends and relative of the Scotia's passengers and some affecting scenes were witnessed. The total number of passengers on the Scotia was 832, all of whom are now in the city. The complaints of the unfortunate immigrants were most unfavorable to the company, and particularly to the capt in o the Scotin. Two of them asserted that the cartain was drunk most of the time after the vessel left Italian shores. Others say they did not see him until the stormy weather came, and that they were half starved all through the voyage.

CONCERT.

The choir of the R. C. Church, assisted by Professors Large and Podd and Mr. Tally, lat-of the famous 90th Royal Irish Rifles, gave a grand sucred concert in St. Gregory's Church Picton, o. Monday evening last. The church was tastefully ornamented and beautified for the occasion, and presented a very striking appear ance. Long before the time for the cone at to begin the seats in the church were taxed to the ntmost capacity, and so large was the crone that benches were placed in the aisle to seat the people. The citte of the Projestant popula ion people we in in large numbers, who there dies play their ponerosity by parentiting the enter-thinments on all occasion. The court of all aid of beautifying our new remetery, but it per classed and blessed by His Liraship Gishop Cleary. The large attendance last evening in dicates the high respect and kindly feeling with which our esteemed pastor is deservedly regarded by the ge eral public. The entertainment was, in the estimation of those present, one of the best ever given in Pieron, and shows the class of St. Gregory, and the gentlemen assisting, are possessed of talent of high order. Mrs. Cameron. under whose management the concert was condueted so successfully, deserves the theaks of the congregation for her painstal age cher-Father Brennau delicard a very miscrevity lecture on Saco I Music and its relation to the worship of God and the important para it has always found in the services of the clands, and paid a high tribute to the great St. Gregory ; he who it was changed Ambresian chant to Gregorian, which is sung in the church down to then explained in what position the saints are regarded by the Catholic Cherch. Whilst we

adore God with supreme honor we shaply pay a relative honor to the Blessed Virgin, which is different in kind from the supreme honor we give to God alone. We ask her L pray to God for us; of God we ask grace and mercy; of the saints we ask their intercession. He also explained why the services of the charch were conducted in Latin. She is not a national church; she is the church of all nations. She uses a tongue that is common to all scholars, which was once the imperial tongue; in that tongue she civilized the Roman world, and when it fell asunder and was split by divers reationalities and tongues the Clarch still held on to her own tongue, these reasining uncharged in her largers as all the second tongues as a second tongues the second tongues the second tongues the second tongues to the second tongues the second tongues the second tongues to the second tongues the second tongues to the second tongues the second tongues to the second tongues the second tongues to the second tongues the sec were appointed previous to July 1, 1867. Imaging one well as in her faith and worship.

To these it was proposed to allow \$200 a whose words is fined in order to committee her unalt rable creed, and before closing he wished Bloomy out ook for Ireland. I have been op-Bluir explains this discrimination by saying to them specially Professors Dodd and Larne that the o'd councillors took their seats under and Mr. Tully for their kindness in assisting this evening, and remarked it showed a brotherly love, and was also gratified to see so many of his Protestant friends present, as they have always patronized his relly anything gotten up for the benefit of the church since he came to Picton, and hoped the same good feeling would always exist, if we wish to be a prosperous people and build up this fair Canada of ours. How, and mind up this rair Canada of ours. How, I say, are we to do it? Is it by setting creed ugainst creed and raising religious strife? No, but to live friendly together as good and loyal citizens should. Mrs. Thos. Barke, Professors Larue and Dodd and Mr. Tully gave well rendered instrumental solos in excellent style.

Miss Redmond's solo, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," was a gent of soug. Tired, solo by Miss Carroll, was excented in a fine voice with down."

Except Sheriff Boxe, who relead an impress selections of the commissioner's system. great taste and expression. Mr. Jos. Redmond, sr., sang the solo, "Contemplation of Heaven," sr., sang the solo, "Contemplation of Heaven, which was rendered in his excellent voice. The more he sings the awaster his voice seems to sound. Mr. Joseph Redmond, Jr., sang the solo, "Ave Maria," which was rendered in a very masterly manner and was well received Cameron appeared to great advantage in a solo and choose with the choir, and in the solo, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," This last effect was a most beautiful and artistic rendering of the moble hymn; the rendition of the various pieces by the chair were very fine. Miss Ward's alto, Mrs. Himman's soprano, and Mr. T. and J. Burke's bass voices, all appeared to good advan-tage. The solo and chorus, "Memorare," by Mrs. Cameron and the choir, was another great

treat and a fitting termination for so brilliant a WAR TALK

concert. --- Cam.

CREATES A PRELING OF DISTRUST ON THE GRUMAN BOURSES-RUSSIA PREPARING EOR ACTION IN AUGUAND FAN.

Bentan, March 26 .- On the Bourse the feeling of distrust as to the maintenance of peace con-tinues. Business today was in a state of

absolute stagnation.
The term of the Emperor's agreement expired last week. Though the official relations between the Government at Berlin and St. Petersburg are good, the most recent overtue made to the Ozar for a removal of the alliance met with an absolute refusal.

RUSSIA TRUES TO INCITE A RESELLION. New York, March 23 .- The Stars London special says: The Chilzels, witing, as a ported, by the advice of native officers in the Ha sian army, are raising a recelcion in Charge on General Roberts has gone to Musjid, the advanced British position of the north-west frontier, to organize Bratish forces and defences. News is received from India, not yet confirmed, that the received from India, not yet confirmed, that the Ameer of Afghanistan has suddenly been stricken down with illness, supposed to be fever, the result of incersant exertions, ex-posure and worry. The situation in Afghan-istan is said to be growing critical. Partisans have for some time been quar-relling over the success rishir. At British headquarters it is con id red all important to t the question of a successor should soon be desired in question of a successor should soon be desired in favor of a prince ple feed to an English alliance and hostife to Ru-sia. The trimonh of the Rus ian party at Cabul would probably lead to almost immediate hostilities between England and Afghamatan, the latter supported by Russia with men and arms. Unofficial 33.

The trimonh of the building of the probably lead assume a brownish tinge. To the ordinary observer there seems no difference in the building of the latter supported by Russia with men and arms. Unofficial 33. vices received at the lunion Office to day state that the Government have a dourt devidence of a native chief that the Russim Governor of Turkestan is bribing the head men of the tribes throughout the north of Afghanistan. work is done through native officers of Turkestan, who have entered the Russian service. The chief report is that the Governor has

secured a number of notables, and that these are organizing an extensive plot for a simultaneous rising in Afghanistan and the Punjaub. RUSSIA'S TORFEDO FLEET OBDEERD READY.

Sr. Perkassuac, March 26.—Righty-seven torpedo vessels belonging to the Russian-Baltia fleet have been ordered placed in a stage of constant readiness for service.

BOOK NOTICES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR APRIL Opens with an exquisite steel-plate flustra-tion representing "The Flight Into Hgypt." New feshions and bonnets for Easter walettes will always the laries. "The Manaverer Money. b Flar et Prescott Spofford, is o moleted in this number. It is a weird and faccinating scory. A new serial, "Relle Frazer's Gielle od, is commoned, and primises well. It is written by an English authores of note. "Two ways of Telling a Story," by Prok Clarence M. Boute le, is good, as his stories always are John A. Peters, Emily Lennox, bund Ludekens. George Birdseys, and many others add sheete estand manners. George Birdseys, and many others add sketc's and poems. Jeeny June gives interesting glimpses of New York society news. Handsome designs for work, and fashion notes, etc., completes a number that is even more attractive than its prodessors for 1886. Godey shows no falline off, but a steady improvement. Published by W. E. Striker, 1224 Arch street, Ph Ladelphia, Pa. Price \$2,00 per year; apartment copy 15 cents. men copy 15 cents.

The Magazine of American History for April The Magazine of American History for April op as with the critical, racy contribution of Dr. benjamin E. Martin, the well-known magazin ist, on "The Pararition Period of the American Press," which period the let il gent reader and dust be told was about the beginning of this century. The beging effors were then largely European eights, who plotted in the apportancy a new land of free speech afforded, and there characters and methods are sketched with reade discremination in this honest, rearching, dispassionate study. The paper is elegantly Elustrated. It is followed by the vigorous and well-told story of "Governor Spotswood's Horseshoe Campaign, "Governor Spoiswood's Horseshoe Campaign, 1716, as related to the Romanne et Cathey," by 1716, as related to the Remande et Cathey," by Edward Tingle, an account of Early Virginia Explo ation that is as fascinating to read as it is it eful to understand. The there chapter of this superb magazine is a tenf tribute by the editor to "Themy Went Ecceler," whose the crayon portrait is the appropriate fronti-piece to the number. The several majors that follow are singularly tright, readable and instruction. Evadoric of Contras militage of with tive. Frederic G Stather writes of "The First Constitution of the State of New York," a timely and tefershow paper; Judge William A. Wood presents in "The Heatherly War" a curi-us picture of one significant fecture of eachy Western life; Charles H. Peck to thinness his third and uncluding paper on "slolm Van Baren; A Study in Dygone Politics" where in the stirring events of the consideration to 1858 are still irented: T. J. Chapmon, A.M., writes of "The Fall of Port Duquesne" in a clover and pleasing style. Charles Refleck, the coleb at all author, gives some entertaining and ustable facts con-cerning. The Making of History in Ahaka," and Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., con-tributes a paper of tour hiey interest to all renders, entitled, "A Hereof the Far North," The minor departments are equally full and between the cases of this hands and propa-har period cal. Subscription price, \$5.00 a year, in a savee. Published at 30 hafayetta Place, N.Y. City.

THAT COERCION BILL.

OPENIONS OF PROMINENT NEW YORKERS AS TO .. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE,

NEW YORK, March 26,-Judge Browne, of the City Court, who was temporary chairman of the Parte il Pri ament by Fund Committee, has issued a cell for a meeting to be held on storclay, probably at the Hollman House, for the purpose of considering the site ation in Ira-band. To a reporter the Judge said:-"We must strength in the hands of Gladetone and Parnell in every possible way. I had a consultation to day with our chairman, Mr. Kelly, and we concluded to edd a meeting at once." Governor Green of New Jevey, in addition to ex-Covernors Abbest and Bedle, will be

among the list of speakers.

"There is no us in diagnoing the fact," said W. B take Cockern, "that and as strong pres sure be exerted from this country there is to ed for views to violent measures on the anet of the exasperated people of my maire country, but if the blood laisty programms of Befour he purshed, then I say without hisitation the frish people will be justified in the sight of heaven and the world in resorting to any measures,

however desperate. Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, of the Beard of Education, who was the original secretary of the Parnell Parliamentary Fund Committee. at the Hoffman House, and who raised more to mey for the cause than any other momber, said:—"We are not surprised at occoron. It is a change of task-masters, but the method is

Ex-Sheriff Bowe, who raised an immense collection in the Twenty-bard district for the Parnell Parliamentary Fund, observed :- "It seems to me we will regain have to put our shoulders to the wheel. The sory of evictions shoulders to the wheel. The sory of exictions in Ireland used sickening that we will have to edouble our efforts for the relief of the sufferers.

Why the Irish question should not be rettled in our generation seems to me the great problem, said Mr. John O'Brien, exchairman of the Democratic State Committee. "I donot believe in transmitting to posterity a burden that we an take on our own shoulders." "What do you suggest?"

" Mass meetings in every State of the Union to protest agains. England's new programme of boutship in Trebe d. The main question, after al, is how long the troubles of poor incland are to vex the entre civilized world. I have strong in a general upraing in protess through out this constry against a continuance of oppression in Ircland."

Chief Justive McAdam, of the City Court, erarked :- " I am heart and soul with any movement to check the progress of coercion in Ireland. It is a paradox in this age." Counsellor Joseph P. Fallon, the war horse of the County Democracy in the Twen y-third dis-trict, remarked:—"We collected \$700 for the Parcell Fund in our district. We will converu

Parcell Fund in our district. We will convert the hundreds into thousands if the Coercion wif should pass." meetings be called promptly," said Mr. E. W. Farrell, one of the largest contributors to the Parnell Fund. "It seems to me that the British Coverement has now staked its last in

the policy of coercion."

Ex-Commissioner Flynn, of the Board of Education, said with emphasis, "If the new Contributed in England. The British Democracy wills on afterward assert its power."

Ber. Charles Charripin, S.J., of St. Leuis, thinks the use of bromide zaper in photography will drive crayon portraits out of the market. He says: "I talte a negative of the size of a thumbnail, and then cularge it, as is done in the magic lantern. It may be reproduced as a positive in any cize. One reproduced as a positive in any size. advantage is that such a picture is permanent, while the ordinar y photograph fades in

Beef, Iron and Wine As propared by M. H. Brisswitt, o Now Cork Montreal, is yeary highly recommunicated for all oursons of hota series a mo of all ages. Dentitated the des should go a for it a disce po the fire.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Tailed and Clipped from our Irish Exchanges Just Received.

The Earl of Bantry has allowed 25 per cent. abstement to the tenants on his estate generally, and 30 per cent. to the poorer tenants at Bocarna and Glengariffe,

The tenants on the property of Mr. R. W. C. Reeves, D.L., Besborough House, Kilrush, headed by the Rev. Father O'Mears, P.P., waited on the landlord at his residence, in view of paying their rents less 20 per cent. They were cordially received by Mr. Reeves, who, on learning the object of their visit, at ence conceded to the abatement sought.

United Ireland, in an editor.al headed " Keep Cool," says :- " The necessities of " the hour may be summed up in three scraps " of advice: - Keep cool; atamp out orime; and go right ahead. We have driven our " enemies to desperation. It only remains " that we shall not allow them to drive us. "That is at present their sole hope and whole endeavor. They have no case for Coercion. They are striving with might and main to create one. ** The only really widely-prevailing crime—

* the crime that paralyses and fills them with

* despair—is that nineteen-twentieths of the population abhor their rule and are bring-"ing it into contempt and loathing without "committing any of those crimes which "would garnish a Ministeral plea for coer-"cien. No amount of villainous misrepresentation can disguise the fact that there " are only two counties on the whole spring "circuits where the judges have not found "criminal calendars lighter than, perhaps, any other population of similar extent in " the world has to show for itself." The article concludes with these forcible words, which will doubtless have the desired effect :- "All that our people, therefore, have got to do is to keep level heads upon their shoulders, and decline to be crisised out of their cool senses to oblice despairing rack-renters and a paralytic Tory Administration with the deathrattle already in its throat.'

THE SPRING ASSIZES-A CRIMELESS LAND. Mr. Justice O'Brien, addressing the Grand Jury of the City of Limerick, said-Mr. Shaw and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of

the City of Limerick, I have very little observations to make to you, or, perhaps, none at all, in reference to your duties in connection with the criminal nusiness, because substantially and really there is no crime at all with which you will be called upon to deal I say no crime at all, because the list of offences of a serious nature—in which term I comprise any that become the subject of indictment-are so few and inconsiderable as really hardly to deserve any notice.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. Baron Dowse opened the Assizes at Mary-

boro'. Observing on the state of the country. His Lordship said :—I have even less to say to you than I had to say to the Grand Jury of the County of Carlow. I may say that the state of affire is much the same as I found in Oarlow, and as my brother Andrews found in the County Kildare. The county on the whole is very peaceful. You have only four eases to consider altogether, so that we are here now in all the pride and pomp and cirsumstance of glorious peace instead of glorious war for the rurpose of investigating these four offences against Her Majesty's peace in the Queen's County.

COUNTY SLIGO. The Commission for the County of Slige was opened by Mr. Justice Lawson. Ad dressing the Grand Jury, his Lordship said the report of the County Inspector was satisfactory. The business to go before them on the present occasion was extremely light. There were only five cases for trial, and the only case of a serious nature was a case of murder, in which a man named Armstrong was charged. It was one, however, in which they required no assistance from him. Tre

TYRONE. Chief Justice Morris, addressing the grand jury at Umagh, said that he gaw from the list furnished to him by the Crown Solicitors that bills in nine cases were to go before them for consideration. So far as he was able to 200, none of them presented any feature of legal uitliculty, or were at all likely to engage their attention for any considerable

a were of the ordinary descri

COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

The sasizes for the County of Roscommon were opened by Judge Murphy. The Grand aving been called and resworn, his Lordship congratulated them on the condi tion of their county and said the hills to go before them were very few in number and mone of them calling for any comment from

COENTY CAVAN. Chief Baron Palles congratulated the Grand Jury on the state of the country. There were only three bills of an unimportant character for them to consider. The reports which he had received from the resident magistrates showed that the county was in a very peace ful state.

NORTH TIPPERARY.

At Nenagh Baron Dowse opened the Asgizes, observing to the Grand Jury that he was glad to be able to inform them that the business of the assizes was very light. The mumber of cases to po before them was eight. mone of which required any detailed mention from him.

COUNTY LOUTH.

Lord Justice Fitzgibbon opened the Assizes at Dundatk. His Lordship, addressing the Grand Jury after reterring to the cases which were to go before them, said that the county was in its usus: state of freedom from crime. COUNTY FERMANAGH.

At Louiskillen, the Commission was opened by Chief Baron Palles, who in a few words congratulated the Grand Jury on the peace ful state of the county.

JUDGE BOYD'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NATIONAL LRAGUE.

When it became known in Youghal that a warran was issued for the acrest of the Rev. Tather Keller, P.P., the greatest excitance to prevailed. The chapel and town bells were set ringing, the local bandsturned out, and a large and in lignant crowd assembled. An inducr enesing was held in the National Langue rooms, Mr. R. F.tzgibbon, Chairman Town Commissioners, presiding. The Secretary of the branch (Mr. P. P. O'Neil) road a letter which he had received from Father Kelier,

" i) KAR SIB-The legal agents of Mr. Ponsoning uncourteously furnished me with a summens to the Court of Bankruptoy, and supply mented their kind intentions by placing at my disposal the enclosed sum of £3. As do not permit me to voluntary enjoy a holiday trip to Dublin at the present secon, I cannot think of a better way of using his money for the benefit of poor Mr. Portent y than asking you to place it to the credit our local branch of the League. In aiding Mr. Ponsonby to the conviction of the absolute necessity of settling with his tenants, and that without delay, the organization will confer a singular favor on that gentleman. Yours sincerely,

eigns to Mr. P. Gorman, Treasurer. That gentleman, after "ringing" the coins, said it was the first subscription he had received from Judge Boyd, and he hoped it would not be the last. The Secretary asked if any gentleman present knew Judge Boyd's Christian name, so that he might write out a receipt for the money. "Bully's" name having been ascertained, the matter dropped.

GLADSTONE ELOQUENT.

HH ANNOUNCES HIS APPROVAL OF THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

His Telling Speech Prevents Urgency for the Irlah Coercion Bill-The Government to be Held Responsible for the Blood that May be Spilled.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Com-mons this evening the debate on the motion for urgency for the coercion bill was resumed by Mr. Gladstone. He referred to the "unprecedented" position of the House, which had already sat two months, during which he said its independent initiative had been suppressed. Even now the Conservatives exulted over the prospect of passing a motion forcing the house to an absolute surrender of its whole time until a bill of an extremely severe character had been carried. The House was threatened with a frequent application of the closure if the debates were protracted. No greater calamity could befall the House than this sort of presure. It would say the authority of the chair and brieg the proceedure into disrepute. He had seen more parliamentary life than any other man in the house, but he never knew of so grave a state of affairs. It was due to

AN EXTREME ABUSE OF POWER

by the majority, which, if persisted in, would leave behind a sense of intolerable wrong. The yoke thus put on the neek of the house would not be borne patiently. The position of affairs now was very different from that when the coercion bill of 1881 was passed. There were no papers before the nouse row, nor was there any indication of the nature of the proposed Government measure. Heretelere in asking special legislation for dealing with crime in Ireland, ministers had tried to show that tor rible prevalence of crime threatened social order. Was that the case now? No. The House had been told that the number of agrarian offences prior to the passage of Mr. Forster's coercion ant exceeded the highest number since. Crime then, however, was of a different character from that which the Government now sought to check. The present crime consisted in comoh-e B.) E cen the evidence which the Government put before the House showed that this crime was restricted to demands for just abatements of sent. Never had any former coercion set been sested by a majority of members from Ireland. (Cheers.) Now there was

A PROTEST AGAINST COERCIGN from an overwhelming majority of the Irish member. (Theore.) Had the Government any just claim for demanding coercion or urgency or a new representative measure? After an ting a commission to examine or the spot the rent question and the evils a ising from land laws, the Government now put saide the reenamendation; of the commission and a ked evidence proved that tenants not paying rent were anxious to pay; that there were no general movement against payment, but only a com-bined effort to of tain fair rents. The Irish peple were apt to follow the example constantly set by others and see what they could make of t, of exclusive dealing. (Cheers.) The Government said that contracts should not be roken, yet Mr. Balfour, while preaching the d cuine of sanctity of contracts, was going to introduce a bill breaking leach. Id contracts adjust d under the land act of 1881, just as the judicial rents were. It was not to

VINDICATE THE SANCTITY OF CONTRACTS, nor to repress a wid-spread outbreak of arme, that the Government now d manded coercian for Ireland. No matter of what nature the Government measure should turn out to be, it was the duly of the Liberals now, who ther in a minority or in a majority, to refuse urgency. He trusted that the people of England would e the hiberals united in opposing this Il-om ned measure to the last stage, and that the liberal members would ring out the voices of justice and reas an against a Government which, pastice at reason against a covernment which, after eighty-six years of experience, were preprint, under the name of a statute of Parliament, to serice a tresh blow as the life and happiness of Lie and and at the presporty, contentment and unity or the Empire! (Cleers.) Mr. G. detones de unciation of the use of all ture to cu tail the decate on the upency motion in correion bill fixed the Giver ment to reconsider the surject. The ministry decided to

PERMIT A PROLOGATION of the discussion, but will insist that the House frego its Faster vacation unless the energion bill 'e passed bef rothe holidays. A section the Gladson and a ty is discontanted with Mr Glads ne's tall veited approval of the plan of cam aign. The E.g'ish Home Ral reand Par nelites are delighted with the speech. Mr Balfour, in intr-ducing the coercion bd., will

RESPOND TO MR. GLADSTONE'S CHALLENGE o the Government to state what crime exist that instifies the ado: tion of the measure. Dublin exolutive has propared a stat ment which is designed to assist Mr. Bulfour in proving that the plan of campaign is now being directed against trude men, who are creditors of farmers belonging to the National League The Parnellices will maintain that the plan strictly confined to arrangements respecting

NOT A FOLLOWIN OF GRORGE.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a correspondent says:—"I di acree with you in the statement that I have not defin to y formed an opinion respecting a finel sattlement of the Irish land question. I'do not sympathize with any pro-posal to nationalize the land."

AN ATTACK ON MR. BALFOUR.
DUBLIN, March 24.—United Ireland (Parnell's organ) publishes a bitter attack on Mr. Balfour, Cho I Secretary for Ireland. It calls him "The bloody Bal'our, with a tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hood," and says he has entered lightinto a struggle with the Cathol e Church. "In such struggles the proudest despots have been humbled into the dust. Prince Bamarck, swaying the destinies of Europe, in his whole career but once learned the bitterness of defeat, and that was when he laid his hand on the church, which resents the sacriligeous handling of the sacred privileges of the priesthood."

CHAMBERLAIN'S OPINION.
In the House of Commons, after Mr. Gladstone had speken, Mr. Chamberlain condomned the attitude of these who, without knowing the nature of the bill, refused to give an oppor-tunity to introduce and discuss it. He b-lieved nobody would deny that scoret societies existed in Iroland. It was still his own opinion that no remedial measures would have any chance of success while the National League

was supromo. Mr. Healy, remarking that he had just heard for the first time the real object of the crimes' bill, said he would be deligated if the Government would suppress the National League, because this would relieve the Light members of because this would relieve the link members of great responsibility, and the people would then conduct the largerian movement for themselves. "Supplies the Longue by all means," said Mr. Heely, "eyen stop public speaking I but in the latter ownet the Tarnollites will leave to the Government the responsibility for the blood that might be spilled."

A GOOD MOTIVE.

Harry Riourdo, of Toronto, agent for Fine Art Publications, states that he was so troubled with desires for eight years that "Yours sincerely,
"D. Krier, P.P."

The could coarcely attend to business, until he is the Roll execution he had never favored the tried Yellow Oil. He desires to make this National Policy.

Mr. O'Neill handed over the three covery cure known for the beneuit of others affiliated.

Mr. Deschenes, of Temiscounta, came next,

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH EXPLAINS HIS BEASONS FOR WRITING THE PATRIOTIC LETTER

TO LORD CHURCHILL. TOBONTO, March 23.—Archbishop Lynch was found at his residence this inorning by a New York Herald correspondent, who asked him what had been the particular cause for writing the letter addressed to Lord Randelph Churchill, published in the Herald on Menday last, and which has caused so much excitement in Toronto and throughout the Dominion of Canada.

"I had been meditating such a lotter for six months past," was the reply. "My own experience among the starving poor of Ireland, and the misery and pover y which encountered me on every side during my many visits there, were what partially induced me to write it Another reason is that I firmly believe that the course England is pursuing toward Ireland would in case of any trouble arising between the United States and England precipitate up-on Canadian soil myriads of Irish Americans who feel as keenly this treatment as do their brethren in Ireland.

IRELAND'S SUFFERINGS

"Each visit I have made to Ireland has brought to my eyes scenes of desolation and dire want more heartrending than 1 had seen before. I have seen young women of at home. I have seen young women of eighteen and nineteen years of age run-ning in their bare feet to church, and I have since read constantly of evictions and coercive measures adopted by the British Govern ment. I deemed it my duty as a prelate and a Christian man to express my convictions on these matters, and, being acquainted with Lord Churchill, and knowing him to be a man of talent and high principles, I selected him as the one to whom I should address my letter. Moreover, he is married to an American wife, and I believe that the love of freedom and justice with which she is imburd must certainly have an effect upon his conduct.

CANADA'S DANGER. "I felt convinced that it was better for Eng land and Ire and and for the British Empire also that the statesmen of England should know from a Canadian source that the treourse in op-pressing Ire and makes Canadians feel insecure. om by no mouns an annexation of. I love Canada and respect the Queen. I went Ireland to be as Canada is, on humane grounds, and because I also want Coneda to be secure in the knowledge also want Coneda to be secure in the knowledge that the mother country is in the lifty placing us in a position in which we will be at the mercy of the mighty retablicat the south of us. I am not in favor of the solution of Ireland and England. So, aritid, Ireland would be an anchronism. It should have home rule and be treated as Coneda is treated. England has spent uselessly and inglamously in Egypt and in her Altic n warfer a more mittons to an would have bought out all the landlords in Irland. I do not ake the hund liating position of Canada, tranbling as she really is, de mite a the braggadosio of a weak gov rumen at Ottawa, fest any trouble should area b tween Canada and the United States. I b live every word contained in my letter, and therefore, adverse criticism will not annoy me."

SATISFIED CONFIDENCE.

J. B. H. Girard, of St. Edwidge, Clifton, P.Q., says: "I am well satisfied with the use P. alament for increased power to make the of Burdock Blood Bitters; it has cured me of laws still more offensive to the general sense of dyspepsia that I had for three years. I used the people (lyish choers.) General Buller's five bottles, and shall tell every person I of Burdock Blood Bitters; it has cured me of five bottles, and shall tell ev ry person I know that may be attacked with smiller sickness, and should not be afrant to guarantae every bottle used."

HON. MR. BLAKE RESIGNS. FULL TEXT OF THE LETTER TO HIS FOLLOWERS IN

THE FEDERAL HOUSE.

TORONTO, March 23 -The World this morn ing published the following letter addressed to each Liberal M.P., by Mr. Blake, it speaks for

"(Most seeret and confident al.)

"Toronto, March 3, 1887. "DEAR SIB,-Allow me to cong a u'at you very heartily or your election. As I am quitting Canada for some weeks, I take leave now so suggest the probable need of your e-gazing in the discussion of public que to a, min-diatety on the opening of Parliament, and the consequent importance of preparation in a :cance for such discussion, and of attendance on

the first day of the session.

"Pesides these subjects there is a domestic matter to be settled. Under our arrangements that matter to be a til d. Under our arrang over to my present relation do the party ands with the opening, and it will devolve up a too interals at once to choose their leader or the new My olt c lieagues o ve known my mind so long that for them it is hardly necessary that I should upon, ye it may be for the sens all convenince that I should now anticipate the possibility that my name may in some quarters be suggested by interming you that, even were I honored by an yleadon, could n tattempt the further discharge of the duties of the office, and that another choice

I need not say that all the lelp in my power will be freely given to the new barder. I am deeply grateful for the kindness and the for bearance, a-sistance and support extended to me in the past, and with the cornest hope that. inder better auspic s, there may open for the ia ty a brighter inture, and fer myself an ever-widening sphere of usefulness.

"I am faithfully yours,

" EDWARD BLAKE."

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

THE ADDRESS ADOPTED WITHOUT AMENDMENT-PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 23.-In the Le islature today, petitions were presented from R. U. A. Jones, Bishop Bond, Dean Carmi had, Rev. Jas. Barciay and others, asking for the incorporation of the Victoria. Hospital and Convalescent Home for sick Protestant cuil from.

From Samuel Willard and T. Foster, for the incorporation of the Beauharnois Junction Rais-

way, to ran from St. Isidore in Laprarie to ste Martine in Chateauguay.

The debate was resumed on the address by

Mr. Leblane, who declared Limse f opposed to the Government.

Mr. Lafontaine made his uni en speich in reply smid great appleuse. He charged the Tories with being the real revolution, party responsible for all the trouble in the history of the country. He held that the tre tamen the Government was a patriotic one and deserved the support of all right thin ing men.

Mr. McIntosh came next and declared that the proposed Inter-Provinci d Congres-should not be approved of, as it was intended to raise another National cry. Mr. Pilon i llowed in an elequent defence of the Government, which, being composed of both parties, should meet with ceneral approval.

made, and when carried out would sest we the province to the position formerly held. He concluded after recess and was followed by Hon. Mr. Gagnen, who resided in a magnifi-cent speech, which was loudly applauded by the Government appear is and crowded calleries. He successfully refuted all charge made against the Government and explained its programme amid applause. He est e islly dwelt upon groupsed congress, loan and royal commission

The programme was a fulfilment of the promise

on asylums. He charge to the Government with having squandered public moneys in the most reckless manner, and said that revolations would soon be made that would ast nish the country. The diffence of the Nationalists was strong and effective, and on the whole one of the best speeches ever made by him in the House. Mr. Nantel moved the adjournment, but the

motion was declared out of order. The House at request of Mr. Gagnon per mitted Mr. Nautel to explain, and he stated in his remark that though he had disapproved of Mr. Deschenes, of Temiscounta, came next.

and said he would support the Government measures if they were good.

The other speakers were Mesers. C rdin, Cor

mier, Lussier, Villeneuve and Martin.
At 1.30 a.m. the address was adopted without amendment, and the House adjourned until this morning at 11 o clock. The address will be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday

at 3 o'clock by the House in a body.

On motion of Mr. Treasurer Shehyn, the House will form itself into Committee of Supply LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBRO, March 23.—In the Legislative Council to-day the debate on the address was concluded. The speaker were Hon. Messrs. Ross, Garneau, Methot, Gilman, DeBoucherville and Lavallee. The address was adopted except the clause relating to the inc eased and fair representation, which was struck out by an amendment made by Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville to the effect that the House did not wish to pronounce itself on the question before the measure being submitted. The vote stood 17 to 3, the minority being Hons. D. A. Ross, Garneau and Gilman.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

"For six years 1 suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored five years, and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B B B instead. One bottle cured me. M. A. Squelch, Raglan. Ont.

BOOK NOTICE.

MARGURRITE; OR, THE ISLE OF DEMONS. AND OTHER POEMS. By George Martin. Montreal, Dawson Bros., 1887.

It has often been said, with truth, ti at Canadians are singularly unappreciative of the efforts of native genius, Scureiy a volume of poetry by a Canadian author has appeared and been noticed by reviewers without (a. ing f rth this reflection on the dullness of our 'Arrile Literacy taste is nevertheless cultivated ' in his in Canada, but Canadians are—if the statement he not offensive—literary democra's who regard any one of their number who to kes to poetry as an one of their numbers who stace to passed as an upstart who ought to be appressed, or a person of defective judgment will wanter presions time of defective judgment who was to pressons time which he should devote to the persuit of the aimighty dollar. The lack of national spirit has been mentioned as onother cause of the languid interest taken in the efforts of a tive gening. and it has been predicted that with the prowth of mational source trational literature will be developed. We fancy, however, that the splendid achievements of English literature, covering every region of thought and empt on, and to be had almost for the asking, have so raised the stan ard of taste that hamble aspirants to re cognition in a col my have out poor chances of success. Neverth less, Canada has a literature, success. Neverth less, Canada has a literature, storned by many noble efforts, which will vet attain a place in the hearts of our people when they come to be proud of Canada as their country and of the selves as Caradans. Among such works the volume before us descrives to rink as a classic. The leading poem, "M requerite," is founded on one of the wide tand most romantic legends of the cally history of New F ance. The measure the en by the poet is emineatly fitted for the relation of story in verse, and he displays consummate mastery of language in its manageme t. But what par-ticularly delights us is the deep insight of nature, human and inanimate, which we west a subtle charm throughout the whole plem, giving it a meledy which echoes in the heart of the reader for more touching then the tinest efforts of perfected art could bestow. The poem must be read through in order to understand the m ledy to which wa refer. We rear t that our limited space will not allow of extracts. But even could we make any they would only give a faint idea of the excellencies of this exquisite

The shorter poems which go to make up the volume contain many old favorites, for Mr. Martin has been a contributor to he periodicals for a number of years, and has wisely eathered his fugitive pieces into a permanent form. The volume is be utifully printed, and bound in a very tasteful medern at design, in keeping with the character of the contents. Mr. Martin is suffering, we regret to say, with an affe tion of the eyes, but we trust that painful affliction will not silence a muse for the possession of which Canada, and Montreal particularly, ought to be proud and groteful

WON A FORTUNE. BUYING THREE LOTTERY TICKETS AND WINNING TWO PRIZES.

Joseph Strang, a former Auburnian, who has been living at Smith Fills, Ontario, is st pping with his wife at the Arbor hotel on So ath street. Mr. Strang is the lucky man who drew one-tenth part of the first cap tal prize of \$150. (00 in The Louisiana State Lottery, at its last month's drawing. To an Advertiser reporter Mr. Strang said that he sent money from Smith Falls, by express, to M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, for three tickets and received them in due time. For the on tenth ticket, No 73,987, he paid one dollar. About six days after the drawing he received a circular by which he learned that he h d drawn \$15,000 of the capital prize and also \$10 of an approximatian prize by another ticket, thus drawing two prizes with three tickets. Mr. Strang had also drawn several prizes previously,

but not very large ones.

Mr. Strang came to Auburn and ordered the money sent from New Orleans by express to the banking house of William H. Seward & Co. The total sum of \$15,000 was forwarded in gold and Mr. Strang now has a certificate of deposit from that bank for the amount named. There were no deductions for commissions or any other

charge except the express charge of \$71.

Mr. Strang is a machinist by trade, and has een in comfortable circumstances, but never had so large a sum of money before. He and his wife will reside in this city. They have no children .- Auburn (N.Y.) Advertiser, March 11.

When it was learned in Kentucky that dia mon is, to be of fine quality, must be of the 'orst wat r." the civizens became discouraged They don't want water even in their diamonds

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & yman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wouderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Dizestive

Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of

Convalescent (to doctor): "Now that I am on the road to recovery, doctor, I think you may as well send in your !ill." I hysician: "Not yet, sir, I want to avoid any risk of a relapse." QUICK TRANSIT from a state of feebleness bodily langour, and nervous irritability—in need by dyspensia—to a condition of vigor and physial comfort, follows the use of th gulating tonic and stomachic, Northrop & Ly man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure which speedily conquers Indigestion, Constipa-tion, Bilious Cooplaints, and Female Com-plaints, purifies the Blood, and reinforces the vital energy.

An idle man asked a coa merchant what peck of coal, multiplied by eight, divided by four, with a ton added to them and a bushel subtracted would come to. "Well," said the al merchant, "if you burn 'em, they'll come to asbo».

A. Maybeo, Merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, &c., and is worthy of the greatest confidence.

A Lynn cierryman relates that on one occasion, after marrying a couple, an envelope was handed to him which he suppose, of course, onia ned the marriage fee. On opening he found a skip of paper on which was written We desire your prayers.'

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

O'SHANAHAN DHU.

O'Shanahan Dhu, you're a rover, an A you'l never be better. I fear, A regue, a deluduerin' lover, with a giarl for each

A regue, a deluduerm lover, with a prior each day in the year;
Don't you know how the mothers co frowning when a village you wander at rough,
For the priest you'd not seek wer a you drowning — "That's the truth," says C "Shanshan Dhu.
"For I'm a sy in love and divarsion," says the ranting O'Shanshan Dhu.

O Shanahan, don't think was but this moment. I'm sure, Saying—"Speak of the and that moment. You're welcome, for I think and he'll come," you stood on the flure; Now you blarney, and 'on stood on the flure; you know I'ver ' flatter, and swear it, while It would take a br' fht angel to bear it—"That's the truth," se 'ye O'Shavahan Dhu; the rant m' O'Shanahan Dhu.

O'Shanahan Dhu, there's Jack Morrow, the wer fing the end of all love;
Who says scarriage is nothing but sorrow, and a wer fing the end of all love;
I myer foot care much for believing that it's group spel, yet what can one do,
Who a you men see so given to deceiving—

"That's the truth," says O Shanahan Dhu; We're the thi-ves of the world, still you like us," says the ranting O Shanahan Dhu. O'Sharahan Dhu, why core scheming, when

there's nobody in but poor me, Can you fancy I'm foolish or dreaming to believe there's notody in out poor me.

Can you fancy I'm foolish or dreaming to believe that our hearts could agree?

And they felt at home like children around their mother's knee;

And they felt at home like children around their mother's knee;

And thus the; pass'd a loving time, as every one may know, with good reason, perhaps, for it too, That Jack Shoa's dainty daughter you're court-

ing ?- "That's the truth," says O'Shanahan Dhu: But there's no one believes it, my darling,' with a wink, says O'Shanahan Dhu.

O'Shanahan Dhu, now you'll vex me, let me go, sir, this moment I say,
I'm in earnest, and why so perplex me, see I'm
losing the work of the day.

There's my spinning all gone to a tangle, my blesched clothes all boiled to a blue, While for kisses you wrestle and wrangle—

"That's the truth," says O'Shanahan flou.

"I own I've a weakness for kisses," says the ranting O'Shanahan Dhu.

O'Shanahan Dhu, here's my mother, if you don't let me go, faith I'll (ry.

Why, she'll cell both my father and brot'er, and

with shame, maybe, cause me to die; And then at your beste Ill haunt you, with light in my hand burning blue,
From my shroud meaning, "Shemus, I want
you"—"That's the truth," said O'Shanahan

SUNDAY READING.

"But, ah, derling, say that while you're living," says the rauting O'Sharahan Dhu.

Home of the Blessed Virgi .

Mr. Kingslake's chapter in "Eothen," on the above Mr. Kingslake's chapter in "Lotnen," on the source subject, is worthy the pares of any atholic journal in the land Resides being beautfully written, it conveys a just descripion of the reverential sawe which pervades the Christian on approaching such sauctified precincts. The chapter is entitled, "The Sanctuary":—

Olymp.

"I cross-d the plains of Esdkrælon and entered amongst toe hills of betutiful Ga'ilee. It was at sunset that my path brought me sharply round into the gorge of a little valley, and close ap n a grey mass of dwellings that lay happily nestled in the lap of the mountain. There was one only shin ng point still touched with the light of the sun, who had set for all besides; a rave sign this to the holy Shereef, and the re-t of my Moslem men, for the one glittering summit was the head of a Minaret, and the rest of the seeming village that had veiled itself so meekly under the sliades of evening was Chris tian Nazareth!

Within the precincts of the Latin convent there stands the great Catholic Catholic Church which encloses the sonctuary,—the dwelling of the blessed Virgin. This is a grotte of about 10 feet either way, forming a little chapel or recess, to which you desceed by steps. It is decorated with a landour; on the left hand a column of gracite hangs from the top of the grotte to within a few feet of the ground; imsame size, which rises from the ground as if to meet the one above; but between this and the suspended pillar there is an interval of more when he so he and told Mary the mystery of her awful blessedness. Hard by, near the

altar, the Holy Virgin was kneeling.

I had been journeying (cheerily, indeed, for the voices of my followers were ever within my h aring), but yet, as it were, in solitude, for had no comra le to whet the edge of my reason, er wake me from my noonday dreams. I was left all alme to be swayed by the beautiful c'r. cumst mees of Palastine travelling, by the cline and the land, and the name of the land, with al: its mighty import, by the glittering freshness of the sward and the abounding masses of flow re that furnished my sumptuous pathway, by the brucing and full rant air that seemed to poise me in my saddle, and to lift me along as a denet appointed to guide through space. And the end of my journey was Nazareth— the home of the Blessed Vir. in! In the first dawn of my manhood the old painters of Italy out taught me their dancerous worship of th sauty that is more than mortal; but those pages all seemed shadowy now, and floated oth r, that they left me no one sweet idol on which I could look and look again and say, 'Maria mia'.' Yet they left me more than an irol—they left me (for to them I am wont to trace it) -a faint apprehension of beauty not connected with line and shadows - they touched

me—(forgive, proud Maria of Anjou!)—they touched me with a mith in leveliness transcend ng mortal shapes. I came to Nazareth, and was led from the convent to the sanctuary. Long farting will sometimes heat my brain, and draw me away out of the world-will disturb my judgment, confuse my notions of right and wrong, and weaken my power of choosing the right; I had fasted, perhaps, too long, for I was fevered with the zeal of an insane devotion to the Heavenly Queen of Chris endem. But I knew the feebleness of this gentle malady, and knew how easily my watchful reason, if ever so slightly provoked, would ding me back to life; let there but come one chilling breath of the outer world, and all this loving piety could cower, and fly before the sound of my own biter laugh. And so, as I went, I trod tenderly not looking to the right nor to the left, but bending my eyes to the ground.

The attenting friar served me well—he led me down quietly, and all but silently, to the Virgin's home. The mystic air was so burnt with the consuming flame of the alter, and so laden with incense, that my chest laboured strongly and heaved with luccious pain. There, with beating heart, the Virgin knelt, and, listening, I strived to grasp and hold on with rivited eyes some one of the farmer Matounas, but of all the heavening face, invariant has made to the farmer of the farmer matounas. heavenly faces imagined by men, there was sanctuary. Impatient of vicancy, I grew mad! strong against Nature, and if by some awful spell—some pious right, I could—oh I most sweet religion, that bids me fear God and be plous, and wet not cease from loving! Religion and gracious custom commanded me that I fall down lovely and kes the rock that blessed Mary pressed. With a half consciousness—with the semblance of a thrilling hope that I was plunting deep, deep into my first knowledge of some holy mystery, or of some new, rapturous and daring sin, I knelt, and bowed down my face till I met the smooth rock with my lips. One moment one moment-my heart, or some old Pagan demon within nie, woke up, and fercely bounded
—my bosom was lifted, and swung—as though I touched her warm robe. One moment—one more, and then the fever had left me. I rose from my knee. I felt hopelessly same. The mere world reappeared. My good old mank

was there, dangling his key with listless pa. was there, daughing his key with histless pa-tience; as he guided me from the church and talked of the refectory and the coming repast I listened to his words with some attention and

OLD CATHOLIC TIMES.

Now join the hearty chorus, while I sing my homes; rhyme,
rhyme,
And you shall hear how things went on in the gooded
Catholic time,
When England was a happy land; and her some way
are and free,
And innocence kept company with mirth and tollic brave and free, And innocence kept company with mirth and joility: For thus they passed a merry time, is every on may know, When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time sgo.

For what concern'd a mau's belief there needed ne For what search; a man a benef there needed as great search; He know but one high road to Heaven, and that was through the Church; A Church that prized the poor man, and beld him as A Church char prised and poole birth with all their costy Hear;

may know.

When our ol i Catholic fathers lived a long time ago. Then every man profess'd himself the Church's fain ful son, And fearlessly she taught them their duties every. one—A truder heart for the poor man, with a free and open hand, A noble and a frank respect for the pentry of the land; And thus they pass'd a merry time, as every one may

know, When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago. They knelt beneath the self-same roof, and said the self-same prayer,
And all allow, both rich and poor, could meet as
brothers there,
For every place was free to all of high and low de-

know, When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago. And when they heard the "Angelus" ring over hill and

dale,
The blacksmith stopp'd his hammer, and the thrasher
stopp'd his fluit:
They don'd their caps, and cross'd themselves with
mock and piens care,
And never call'd the minute lost they spent in hearty prayer;
And thus they pass'd the godly time, as every one may know,
When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago.

They loved their free dom too;
Their hands were quick for action, and their hearts
were good and true,
They dearly loved their merry land, its custems and its laws,— Right-glad to fight for England's right, and bleed for England's cause;
And thus they pased the glorious time, as every one may know,
When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago.

Full well the homeless wand'rer knew he'd not have long to wait, if he could once contrive to reach the nearest conven: gate; The traviler then was welcomed with kind and Christian glee,
And cheerful monks perform'd the rites of hespi-

tality, and thus they pass'd a gen'rous time, as every one may know, When our old Catholic fathers lived a long time ago And happy, both for high and low, will be the moment we see in merry England those times come back again; And if we strive to live the lives our fathers lived of We may hope to see old England what England wa Op i then we, il bass a ment time as cael, oue spen

An our old Cathelic fathers did a long time ago. Montreal, 26th March, 1887,

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Lineke's case with Green's August Flower and Boscho's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsis and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Liver troubles have treather for Couch and Lung troubles have, perhaps the largest sales of any me licine in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottle will be greatly appreciated by the sick and sefficted in every town and village in the civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same tize.

TREATMENT OF ACUTE RHEUMA.

TISM. A recent number of the Russkaya Meditsina contains a communication from Dr. L. Grineviski of Rostoff-on-the-Don, who writer that for more than twenty years he has treated acute articular rheumatism with nitrate of potash, two drachma being given daily in raspberry syrup, and a dose administered every two hours. Together with this internal medication he prescribes an ointment for use, morning and evening, of the following composition: Olei hyose, one sunce; ung. hydra g, cinerei, two drachms; ext. acon., one drachm. He has tried all ordinary remedies, and finds that, on the whole, this plan of treatment is more satisfactory than any other, being especially valuable in those cases where salicylates fail to give relisi. Generally the disease is cured in from one to two weeks, according to its severity and the time at which the treatment is commenced If commenced at the onset of the attack, and before more than one joint is affected, the others are usually spared altogether,

OUR CARDINAL IN PARIS.

HE MEETS WITH A SLIGHT RAILROAD ACROUNT BUT ARRIVES SAFELY.

Paris, March 23.—Cardinal Tanchereau ar rived here at half-past eight o'clock yesteriay, he having left Rome on Sunday afternoon The train was two hours late owing to an axle of the carriage containing the cardin: I having broken near Turin while the train was coing at full speed. Nobody was injured, but His full speed. Nobody was injured, but His Emineme and all on board was well shaken for about ten minutes, until the train was brought to a stop, when a new carrage was attached. The cardinal is in splendid health, and expressed himself. and expressed himself as perfectly de-lighted with the cordial reception he was accorded at the Vatican. He says he was especially touched by the delicacy of the Pope's attentions in conferring upon him a court of honor neminating Abbes Hamel and Legare to the rank of apostolic prothonotaries, Abbes Methot and Bolduc to the rank of domestic prelates and Abbes Marois and Tetu to the rank of secretarian developments. of secret chamberlains. The Cardinal's brother, Judge John Thomas Tasch reau, also received decoration - that of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory. The Cardinal, who is staying at the Saint Sulpice seminary, intends to sail from Havre for New York on Saturday by the

Gascogne. Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, f. R. T. A. SI.OCUM, BRANCE OFFICE: 37 Younge St., Toronte.

Harvard proposes to win the foot-ball chainplonship next year, if she has to smuggle in a couple of Chicago girls dressed in men's dother.

Montaigue speaks of "reposing upon the pillow of a doubt." Beiter repose upon the certainty that Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will cure all chronic female diseases with their attendant pains and weaknesses.

Dear Sir-Your "Favorite Prescription" has

orked wonders in my crse. It gave immediate relief.

MRS. M. GLEASON, Nunica, Ottawa, Co., Mich.

FROM A NEW DICTIONARY. Anger-The reaction of others' faults upon

arraelves. A body of men kept one thousand days to be used on one. Buchelor-A wild goose that game geere

Benevolence—A service that the receiver should remember and the bestower forget. Child-The future in the present. Coquette - A mirror that receives all

inages, but preserves none. Consistency—A church without a mortgage

Conversation—The idle man's business and the business man's recreation. Crying—A woman's weakness and a child's

Death—The dealer that sweeps in the bone chips.
Dubt—The example set by a government

to its prople.

F.mi.y.—Matrimony doing penance.

Fastion—A decree that subances beauty, but makes homeliness the more conspicuous. Heart-The abyes of season.

Heiress-A capital wife. Hope—The bridge between our lodgings and fraition, beneath which flow the waters of diappointment.

Inconsistency—A woman's prerogative; for which we never blame her unless we are its victims.
Ink—The black sea upon which thought

rides an anchor. Jea ousy—The homage paid by inferiority to merit.

Justine-Truth in action. Law-A train baited with promise of profit er revenge.

Lawyers—The heirs of intestates. Love-A frezen deep: before you venture ee if it will bear.

Lovers-The Miss-guided. Luxury-The labor of the wealthy. Mankind-Pieces in a game of chess, play-

ed by destiny.

Marriage—The only lottery not put down. Mirror-A shrine, before which the functions of worshipper, priest and divinity are all enacted by the same party.

Miser—One who makes brick that his heirs

may build houses. Money-To the wise a convenience, to the

fool a necessity. Old Maid—A woman who has missed the opportunity of making a man happy. Pawnbroker-The man who holds your

ccat while you fight Post—Ous who may bestow immortality upon others, yet finds it difficult himself even

Poetry-Thought in blossom. Prison-An oven into which society puts newly made crime to harden. Revenge-The only debt which it is wrong to pay.

River—A moving road, at once the high-

way and the conveyance.

Space—The statue of divinity. Sugar - A hand without fingers.

Surs-Jeweled hands in the resaries of

Success-A vencering that can hide all baseness. Taxes-Periodical bleeding as prescribed

by government.
Temptation—The test of soul. Tenderness—Passion in repose.
Theater—Nature in the "house of cor-

Time -- To the age an atom ; to the young

Tongue-The boneless that can break Incliness-The privilege in man, the unpardonable in woman .

THE INDIAN'S WORD.

sthing as one of the most beautiful stories of reniship and no for. Listen to this from be Cherokee Indian and ask yourself if it loss not give you some different opinion of him. An Indian was that for killing a man some time ago. A stranger in the territory happened to be with the Sheriff when the news was received that the appeal had been lost and the sentence must be carried ont.
"Yes," said the Sheriff, "I'll have to have

the poor fellow shot." "Where is he? I don't see the jail."

" He's at home." "A prisoner under sentence of death at kome !" "Certainly; he's out on his word. He's

been at home three months. We've got no jaile here.
"Well, you don't expect to get him to rec'e and be shot."

" Certainly I do. He'll be here te-morrow. I sent for him."

And the merry stranger laughed. Next day he was on hand to witness the Sheriti's discomfiture. But a few minutes before the hour a cavalcade appeared in the distance. It was neaded by a manly young Indian, and it was made up of his friends. They rode gallastly up, and the young Indian surrendered himself to the Sheriff. He went about the gave one his saddle, another his horse, and so on, until he had disposed of all he possessed. Then he selected his tosom friend as the man to fire the

fatal shot, an honor his bosom friend erteemed highly. He took his place, pinned a piece of blan ribbon over his heart, the point the bullet was to take, and stood up like a man. A few seconds, there was a shot, and be was dead. I wonder if there is nothing at all the white man can learn from the Cherokee

THE OLD STORY.

The figures of the statistics given for Ireland ha the English Registrar General's last quarterly report show that during the four months, anding with September 30th, 1886 the old story of commercial and social economic ruin and lecay was as fully carried out as at any period during the previous centuries of English particles and misrule. This estimate, made up to the end of September,—states that the population had then further declined, a total number, by 6,955. The entire people the Registrar numbers now at 4,889,430, which is the lowest point touched since, probably, 790. The population in 1801 was stated at ,216,329; but it should be remembered that he means of taking the Census were then very of commercial and social economic ruin and he means of taking the Census were then very ade, and the results necessarily uncertain. here are at present in Ireland, 2,396,527 males, nd 1,492,903 females, and this number, unless one Ruls is speedily attained, will be the leasened by the flight of every lebbatied native who can leave for foreign at more alluring lands,—as is shown The fact that, in the quarter referred to, the migration was in excess of the corresponding the months of 1885 by 1,585, Beytember being SHALLOW CORN ROOTS.

Irish emigrants who have sought careers in foreign countries, since the first of January, 1886, up to 57,275, which is 853 more than the total for the first ten months of the pear 1885. Numerically, the emigration from 1 cland is still keeping up to half that from Engl. and, while it is the set that of San tland. Prois nearly three times that of Sca land. Proportionately it is many times of eater than

As an offset to these depressing fig area of a decreasing population, the English statistical informs us that the Irish death-rate is below that of the previous year; that the state of the public health is satisfictory; that the state of the public health is satisfictory; that purpersim has somewhat declined, and that the prices of provisions are lower than they have been in the recent past. It is the old, old story of Ireland under Tory rule;—that story of ruin and decay that will continue in its horrible management until Ireland area for all the horrible monotony, until Ireland, once for all, is rid of the rule of London and landfordism, and her people become wasters of their own destinies and conservators of their own National

FARM AND GARDEN.

HINTS PERTINENT TO THE SEASON.

It is comparatively an easy matter to turn out the sheep to early in the spring, sa a the Chicago Sheep Breeder. While it is, of course, desirable to allow them to have grass a soon as it can be secured in the spring, yet care should be taken not to turn out out tirely. We have always found it a good plan to sow a patch of rye in the fall on purpose to turn in the breeding ewes in the spring whon they especially need something treen. While we may be able to keep the sneep in a fairly good condition on dry feed, yet to issure the best growth, not only of the animal but also of the wool, green food should be given whenever the wool, green food should be given whenever grossible, and especially the breeding ewes. In order to keep them thrifts and healthy, and at the same time formish a full supply of neith to keep the lambs growing, green food is almost a n-cessity. But it is better not to turn into the pastures too early. It will answer to let them have the run for two or three hours each day, when the weather is pleasant, but in cold, wet or stormy weather it will be much better to feed under shilter, and this is especially the case with sheep that have been reasonably well sheltered all winter.

It is certainly poor management to keep sheep all winter, taking paor management to keep sarely all winter, taking pans to teed and shelter so as to obtain a good growth in fiesh and wool, and then in the spring, just when they need the feed and care the worst, to turn them out and let them look out for themselv. s.

It is an easy matter to stant the growth of the wool of the sheep or the lambs, and a stunted growth is ever desirable in anything. The longer we farm the in re thoroughly satisfied do we become that it pays to keep stick growing steadily all the tim; just the same as crop, and that any failure to do this is a failure to secure as much profit as we could. THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Agriculturally speaking, March is a great friend to the farmes, fields and meadows. These cioting winds tear open the surface of the ground and send their reaching influences far below, as often as the frosts of win'er a e caug t relaxing their grasp. And they cean up the frees all along their stems and out to the very ends of their spreading branches. Orehards and to estable benefited beyond computation by this annual visitation of the rough winds of March, which alternately soften the gunnay cases of the buds and toughen them for the onged service of the approaching season. March helps the country roads, too, even

when the town road makers have done their work thoroughly and well. It trit rates the hobbles and the ruts, resolving them into their original elements, to be acted upon yet many times by the thawing and freezing processes of April as we have it in these late times. And careens around the fields and meadows wholly unrestrained on the wings of its winds, winnowing, pulling apart, clearing up and calling on every living plant to prepare for the great transformation that San Francisco Chronicle.

There can hardly be a doubt that there is something wrong about the Indian country. There is not a jail anywhere within the bounds of the Cherokee reservation. No country can ever be at a high point of civilization in which there are no jails and nobody does anything to need them. We have always been taught to look upon Damon and Pythias as one of the most beautiful stories of in the procession of the days of this hard; month to the equinox and beyond, a multitude of signs and tokens of the reviving year which are lost to the one who, having eyes, sees a t

and does not understand.

FATTENING OLD COWS. The farmer who owns a good mileh cow raturally desires to keep it for milk, if not for breeding, as long as possible. It will even pay to cut feed and mix it with meel for winter after her teeth are so far gone that she connot mesti-cate harder mat-rial. But when the end comes it is often bet er to sell her for what she will teten than fatten her. The amount of valuable food required to put fless on the frame of an old cow if given to a goo! milker would pry much better. The to a gool milker would pay much better. The beef from o d cows is not of the best quality, beef from o d cows is not of the best quanty, though there is great difference in this respect. fill the mind of the man who on reading though there is great difference in this respect. That is best which is fattened rapidly, and if it is desirable to fatten an old cow she should be Monk or those of Father Chiniquy? Let us hope that his bread and that of his children will have all she will cat. Good cowe are always to gained after a more clearly manner in the from indigestion than fattening heifers or future.

HARROWING GRAIN IN THE MUD. It is generally puor policy to work land when it is wet, but this, like all rules, has its exception. Wherever hardy spring grain, especially whent, is sown it is the common practice to fall plough and then sow on the

muddy surface as s and as it is thoused sufficiently to be harrowed in. The grount is sown while still froz n beneath, for if the fa mer waited until the frost was all out it would mive his teams, and be might wait days or even weeks for the soil to serte chough to be worked. Sometimes all tarrowing is omitwhich wash lose earth over it. But the surface thus harrowed when wet does not bake and become hard, as it would nater in the season. It generally freezes two or turns thus after the seeding, and thus keeps the surface bose

LAYING DUCKS.

and friabl .

The ducks shauld be doing good service now, and if rightly fed the swill have as many ergs as the heas. In feeding ducks do not give them too much grain to the ercusion of other foods. Cooked turning, with a smull quantity of ground ment added and enough g cond cats and corn meal to make the meas pulatable, will make a cheap meal and answer all purposes, but if they are laying well they should be fet three times a day, beginning early in the morning. They usually by early in the morning on that of at night, and come out for feed long before the sun is ep. They must have animal foul in some form or they will not lay well.

DESTROYING BURDOCES. The burdock is bigunial, but so persistent is its life that if not cut off deep in the soil it will send up a shoot and perfect seed for snother year before it dies. By g ing to any place where these weeds a cound, the stumps with burry seeds may be seen standing up through the snow in winter, where the owner of the place last summer thought he had entirely destroyed them by his last autting. If all bords is seeding were prevented the weed would not be a difficult

The number of emigrants who left Ireland and the quarter ended September 30th was after frost is out of the ground, he will that makes and 8,969 females), being after frost is out of the ground, he will that many of the corn tubs tilted over by the frost, and sloss lossened that they will uproot easily. This shows that they are mainly near the surface, and gives a bint as to the best method of culture during the growing season. With flatelland, as against 4,370 in the same month in mound, of earth is made around the sorn the frost almost entirely uproots it. This brings the total number of frost almost entirely uproots it.]

PROVERBS RELATING TO CLOUDS.

There can be no doubt that those who observe the clouds can make pretty shewd guessess as to weather for the next twenty-four hours. Proverbs relating to clouds are very numerous, and we give a few of those which are

numerous, and we give a few of those which are applicable at this time of the year:
Anvil shaped clouds are very likely to be followed by a gale of wind.

If the sky becomes darker, without much rain, and divides into two layers of clouds, extends and divides into two layers of clouds, extends and the control of wind.

et sudden gusts of wind. Brassy colored clouds in the west at sunset in licite wind.

If you see clouds going cross wind, there is When on clear days isolated clouds drive over

When on clear days solated clouds drive over the zenith from the rain-wind side, storm and rain follow within twenty-four hours.

If the clouds be of different heights, the sky heing grayish or dirty blue, with hardly any will stirring, the wind, however, changing from west to south expect storm. west to south, expect storm.

Black clouds in the north in winter indicate

approaching snow. If on a fair day in winter a white bank of

clouds arise in the south, expect snow. Small black clouds drifting from the south west is a sign of rain.

It is winter the clouds appear fleecy, with a

veryb.us sky, expect cold rain or snow If clouds be dark,
"Twilt rain, do you hark?
If clouds be bright,
"Twill clear to-might.

If a layer of thin clouds drive up from the forthwest, and under other clouds moving more to the south, expect five weather.
Clouds in the east, obscuring the sun, indicate

fair weather. If the sky beyond the clouds is blue,

Be glad, there is a picuic for you. If the clouds at the same height drive up with the wind and gradually become thinner and descend, expect fine weather.

Enough blue sky in the northwest to make a Scotchman a jacket, is a sign of approaching When the clouds hing on the nountain side

fter a rain, and the sun shines on top of the mountains, the storm is over .- Lx.

THE ROMAN SISTERHOOD.

(From the Critic.) It has become common with many of the extreme Protestant school to be ready to hear any story, and to repeat the same, to the dis advantage of the Roman Catholic Sisterhood, Such books as Maria Monk are read by many as well as the notorious works of Father Chiniquy. If women were as they should be such fifthy literature would not be touched by them, or allowed to enter their houses; they are sold as a rule by men under the plea that they are truthful, whereas the actual fact is that the men who sell them know that the books are highly drawn, and far fetched, and that they sell merely from the filth inside, just as the Mysteries of London, or any other similar work, obtain a demand in the market. Money will cause the most sanctimonious of booksellers to do a dirty thing. I would, therefore, like some good and Christian women to buy one of these books expecially the first and then with the books, especially the first, and then ask the vendor how be can consistently, with his pro-fessed Christianity, help to rum many young

people for the sake of money.

Supposing that the statements in such books were correct, at the time they were written, which we can readily see they were not, still t would not justify any man in sailing indecent iterature when the supposed evil had been long done away with. No one to-day thinks of accusing priests and nuns of the vices which our ultra Protestants thought fit to charge them

with 60 or 70 years ago.

I will narrate a little incident connected with the nuns of this city, which happened many years sgo: several of you will have heard it before, maybep, but it may be new to some, so I will tell it to you: You all know, possibly, that in the wilds of New Brunswick, there is a settlement of lepers, men and women afflicted with a hideous disease, which renders it necessary for them to be shut up by themselves, so that none can go in, or if once in can never come out. These lepers were abandoned by men, they lived and had children afflicted like themselves, received no education, and knew not God. It entered into the minds of some good Catholic christians that these poor creatures ought to have a share of the blessings they enjayed, and they appealed to the si-ter hoods of this city for help.

The mother superior called together the

The inother superior called together the sisters who were waiting to be despatched to any quarter of the globe, wherever their services were required, and she said: "Sisters, I have called you together in order to meet the most serious difficulty we have ever experienced. amongst the lepers, those of you who decide to go must remember that it involves eternal separation from the world, from your dearest relatives, and those you at present take the most interest in, which of you are ready to make so great a sacrifice? There were hundreds of sisters present at the time, I believe, and to their honor be it said each and all protfered their assistance for the purpose demanded, and it became necessary to elect them by lot. In this way a devoted band of sisters disapmared from our midst, never to be seen again

GLADSTONE GRATEFUL.

HE CABLES HIS APPRECIATION OF AMERICAN SYMPATHY. LONDON, March 23,-Mr. Gladatone has

cabled the following message to Mr. C. A. Dana, of New York, in acknowledgement of a cable despatch informing him of the endorsement of his Irish policy by a mass meeting of citizens in Cooper union, New York, last Mon-day: "I am very sensitive of the value of the sympathy which from the first, we have received from, I believe, the great majority of the American people, in our attempt to secure just moreures of good government for Ireland-a symptody which I fo I sure will continue to attend us until this just policy shall attain its consummation.

W. E. GLADSTONE."

The fattest woman in the world, Hannah Battersby, cats half a pound of canny a day There may be an item in this for the Sarah-

Instant relief. Final cure and never knife, purge, salve or suppository. Liver, kidney and all lowel toub. — especially constitution—cured like magrie, Fig., every willbearton; stuple remedy free, by addressing. J. H. REKVES, 18 Kuseau SL, N. 3 11-G

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ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the made mark on



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com a common Blotch, or Eruption, the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, Sever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcors rapidly heal under its benign induence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Bose Bash, Roils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goffre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tenents in stamps for a large treatise, with colved plates, on Skin Disease, or the same andount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." horoughly cleanse it by using Dr. Plorce's folden Medical Discovery, and good figestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

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which is Screfulous Disease of the farings, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the decay to the last stages of the decay the taken before the last stages of the decay the taken he fore the last stages of the decay the reached, from its wonderful power over this terribly that disease, when first offering this now cell-brated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce accepts the seriously of calling it his decay that the combination of the which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alternitive, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, actoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the imags, but for all

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If you wel dull drowsy, debilitated, have slow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots a face or body, frequent headache or dizziose, had faste in mouth, internal heat or chills, acruating with hot flashes, low spirits and comp borebodings, irregular appetite, and cated tongue, you are suffering from Indicated Indic

Fire Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Swortness of Breath, Bronchitis, evere Coughs, Consumption, and andred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's mock on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

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Both rn and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the 'nivilized world.

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LATEST TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

CABLE. The Prince of Wales was greatly feted in Brussels. He has returned to Lendon.

Dittler Gothard Monrad, the well-known Danish ecclesiascie, cabinet minister and author, M. Eycolles, a trusted clerk of the War office,

has been dismesed for imparting official sec. et. to age to of Germany.

The Nord, the Russian organ, says all at temps to found a Franco-Russian all ance wil be aon lately to: el ss. Prince Ferdina of f Saxe-C burg has written

no members of the S-branje apress up take desire to be nominated to the Balgaran tarone. The French Budget Committee : y a vote of 14 to 4 has rejected the supplementary er dit seked by the Governments. Aministorial crisi

believe : to be inevitable. Thirte . Anarchi ts convicted of complici ; in a lot os thre to Vienna and to blow up the Poperial pala e at Son nbaum with dyn mite, have been eat need to impr so ment at hard labor for terms ranging from one year to twenty yours. One was acquitted.

The R ichsta; tod y pase to its third reading the b dast with the tudget bils and load bail. On mation of Dr. Wind no st the prisent president and vice-president of the Ruchstag were relected by accountinfor the remainly of the session. The Rechstag then adjourned over th Easterholdays

The D ke and Duchess of Cumberland din dat the British Empassy at Vieuna on the 10th inst Toe Duche's was then in her usual smit, except that she confessed herself homesick. It is now stated that her malady is only severe melancholic. The Duke has daily visited the asylum in which sha is confined, but he is not allowed to see her.

In the British House of Commons last even-

The Czar his replied to an address sent to

regarding his consection with the plan of compaign. The priest cluded the offices, however, and proceeded to Dudin voluntarily. He will content Justice Bold to-day. Although he travell did diguise Father Ryan was recognized by anyther procedure to the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. We are the state of the officers at Oscoda. The state of the officers at Oscoda and the nize! by any persons along the toute and was enthalistically greeted. A Catholic constable authories at Oscoda.

whose assistance had been demanded threw down his arms and refused to aid in arresting he p iest.

Asensation has been caused by the ruble-tion of a reported conversation between M. Flourens, French min ser of foleign alfors, and a correspondent of the Novo Vrenya, of St. P'ter burg. The story is officially denied, but lettle value is attached to the deniel. According to t e published reports, M. Flourens says: "1 entered office with the full conviction that the key to Europ an policy was in St. Peters-burg. While Russia is with us war with Ger-

These was another revival in speculation in Now York yes erday. All the markets, which have been very dull for two or three weeks, became very other. There was 402,000 shares of stocks, 1,000,000 bushels of which, 212,7000 bules of cotton, and 119,750 tags of coffee dealt in. Cotton and coffee have not been so active before this year. Prices were very strong. If fty five stocks advanced & t. 24 per cent; who it closed 3c bigher; coffee advanced 27 to 35 points, and cotton rose 14 points, but afterwards lost most

Last Friday night, Dora E. Bennett, a young married women who li es with her fath me near Columniana, Ohio, was abducted by three men-She had cone into the yard after dark when, it She had cone into the yard after dark when, it is said, she was over-owered, placed in a buggy and taken away. Yesterd y afternoon she was found in a small grocery stre in this city by a police away. She was sho less and wore a rubber coast over her night of thing. Her hair had been cut off, and she noted as if crazy. She saif she last her wits directly after she was abstracted and that when the regimed was abstracted.

A French doctor being the regimed was abstracted and that when the regimed was abstracted and that when the regimed was abstracted and the regimed was abstracted as a second control of the regimed was abstracted as a second control of the regimed was abstracted as a second control of the regimed was abstracted as a second control of the regimed was a second control of the regime ducted, and that when she regained mental equilibrium she found hers if in a house occua led by colored people. Her father, a wealthy farmer, took her home last night.

nig a and David Lunah a, the proprietors, and The livery atable keeper then presented his Adolph A. Albrecht were engaged in a mane of bill for hise of the carriage. It was six francs. fare, heing the only persons in the building According to Albrecht's story he detected According to Albrecht's story he detected Lana'da, in an attempt to cheat him, there being about 16 on the table. He as monestrated with him, when Lanahan grabbed a biggiron bar, and make a avage has at him. Albricht in self-defence drew his revolver and fired two shots at Lanahan, one passing through his forehead and coming out of the back of the hack of the hack

instant death. Flannigan then started for Albrecht also with an iron bar, but was met by 2 or 3 more bullets from Albrecht's revolver, one of which passed through his 12 throast and the others took effect in his heid. He is at the hospital and is dying.

CANADIAN.

Michael Bourget, a laborer, of Queboc, dropped dead fom epilepsy while drawing water from the St. Charles River yesterday. Mayor Stewart, of Ottawa, has left for Chicago to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Anthracite Coal company, of which he is pre-idont.

Wn. Docks, of Scarb:ro, was arrested in Toronto yesterday on a charge of forging the name of his brother John to a promissory note in favor of William Allardice.

A meeting of the medical profession of Quebec and district has been called for Wednesday evening at the School of Medicine, to consider the proposed amendments to the Medical act.

During the past year 85,658 pilgrims visited the shrine of St. Anne. There were 3,070 mas es celebrated and 87 crutches, besides many o her articles, were left in the sanctuary as offerings for cures and favors received.

The ex-pupils of the Upper Canada college residing in Ottawa are to hold a meeting on Wednosday to take steps towards co-operating with those in Toronto in protesting against the proposed alteration of the endowment fund.

The tai ore sea and seamstresses of Toronto met last ore ses and seamstresses of Toronto met last night and, after considerable discussion, decided to support the journeymen tailors in their scrike for higher wages, and will, therefore, quit work. They also decided to join the Knights of Labor, so as to aid them in procuring an increase in their own wages.

A deputation from the Parkdale Public School Board waited upon Hon. G. W. Ross Minister of Education, yesterday and presented a langely signed patition asking that the school law be amended so as to give power to the school trusties to act in the interest of the many by preventing boys convicted of crime from attending school. Mr. Res acknowledged the necossity for the amendment and promised to give effect to it at the present session.

The ca-c of Ryan vs. the Bank of Montreal was argued yestermay before the Ontario Court was aggred yestersay bytes the charles of Appeal. The plaintiff, Peter Ryan, of Thomto, has recovered judgment against the Bank for \$485, which sum he paid to take up a draft upon him by the fiamilton Cotton company, which had been discounted by the bank and was subsequently discovered to be a forgery computed by one Hamilton Young. The bank committed by one Hamilton Young. The bank now appears. Judgment was reversed.

Det et ve Keliert was in Que'tee yesterday in Rivers on he train hands and several passing as y roughs of that town. Hon. Mr. M reser, torney general, instructed Judge Charv au ogrto Thee Rivers and hod an avestigation. o go to The extreme and no d an averagation, Judge Cheuvenu, a companied by a clerk, Deterive Kellert and two consultes left for has place at 2 30 p.m. The Consider Pacific Railwa company are the prosecutors.

The Ottawa district lumbe men have, at meeting called to discuss the bill introduced by Mr. Marray, M.P., now before the Outario Legislature, expressed them elves also thas a mugainst the cares providing that in case of a jum of Gather or logs on any stream where a number of lumb mens legs are congressed, the arm or it divid at who breaks the jam may ake a lien on the legs so liberated un'd paid for the expense of creeing them. The lumbermen object that this would result in endless litigation.

A urge and enthusiastic convention of tem perance workers of Oxford met verterday. The executive committee reported on the working of the act is Oxford, Ont. The report related the difficulties of enforcing the set, and the In the British House of Commons last evening Sr H-nry Holland, colorial secretary, reallying to a question, stated that the Canadian in the possibility to purchase and street the operations of around or users in Canadian waters without the consent of the Imperial Covernment. The arm of 1867 gave Consider the power to be gibble in all in their relative to the militian and military and may all defense.

The Crar has realled to an individual to the point of the pomitter of the pomitter of the provided to the continuent to the act as well and the pomitter of the pomitter p objection bill submitte i at the coming session of the Dominson house.

number of tudies took in the criminal disign on my life has created in everyone. May God bless and guide the university crimbt."

Yesterday officers were sent to acrest Either Ryan, of the Herbert-town branch of the National League, for declining to accession of companion. The price of consecution with the plan of companion. The price of two consecutions is the disconsistent of the price of two consecutions as soon as demanded to the consecution which regulate the demander of the National League, for declining to accession of Sheriff Glass. We cwill be tauch the commandments which regulate the demander of the national league, for declining to accession of Sheriff Glass. We cwill be tauch the commandments which regulate the demander of the national league, for declining to accession of Sheriff Glass. We cwill be tauch as soon as demandered to the commandments which regulate the dation of man towards of accessing the national league, for declining to accession of Sheriff Glass. We cwill be tauch the commandments which regulate the dation of the prescribes to us our duties towards our father and our mother. Our parents as for the national league, for declining to accessing the has considered the constant the parameter of the has considered the commandments which regulate the dation of the prescribes to us our duties towards our father and our mother. Our parents as formal demanders the dation of the prescribes to us our duties towards our father and our mother. Our parents as formal demanders which regulate the dation of the prescribes to us our duties towards our father and our mother. Our parents as formal demanders which regulate the dation of the dation of the has considered the constant the dation of the dation of the has considered the constant the dation of the dation of the has considered the dation of the dation of the has considered the dation of the dation of the has considered the dation of t was offered for his arrest and d livery to the

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

ELECTION BY ACCLAMATION OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS LAST NIGHT-MR. BARRY RE-PUDIATES THE "WITNESS" INTERVIEW.

About fifty members of the St. Patrick's So ciety were present last night when the comina-tion of officers for the ensuing year was pro-ceeded with. Among those in the last our re-porter no level the following gentlesson: the key to Europ an policy was in St. Peterburg. While Russia is with us war with Germany is impossible. Germany, by charce of her state disconting, would suffer more than any other power by defeat. Therefore, she has no reason to first, but to live on good terms with us. Russia came forward for us in a moment of changer, and we will not remain with folded arms should she be endangered. M. Flour, no professer that he had little fear in the new all nates of Austria, Italy and Germany. It ly being mainly a mayal power Germany and Austria could give her nothing, and she would have no interest in taking part in a war aga not France. He beheved that the Bulgariaos themselves or the Turkish Government would expel the regents and Russa coult have no e d to interface in Belga a. The situation there, he thought, was unwarlike Touching France's relations were likely to arise. England would coner or later q at Egypt, and she could not dream of complications were likely to arise. England would once or later q at Egypt, and she could not dream of continental c nquist.

UNITED STATES. nomination papers, and on one being presented with the chairman as a candidate. Mr. Barry r quested the Vice-President, Mr. H. J. Cloran,

to preside.
When the ten minutes had elapsed it was found that Masses, Barry and Guerin were the only gentlamen presented, but as Dr. Guerin's written consent, which was nocessary according to the constitution, was not forthcoming, his name was withdrawn and Mr. Barry declared

name was withdrawn and Mr. Barry declared elected by a clamation amidst applicate.

Mr. P. Weight was then elected 2nd vice-president by acclamation, as was the Treasurer, Mr. P. M. Groom, and the corresponding secretary, Prof. McKay. Mr. S. Cross when nominated for recording secretary, wished to decline the office saying he had occupied it now for 14 present a transit and the should be should be years and thought somebody else should be elected to it. Mr. Closs was, however, elected unanimously. Mr. P. Connolly was then elected marshal and the meeting adjourned until Friday evening next for the nomination of a com-

A French doctor being asked by a man one day to go to a distance to see his sick child, re-plied that it was to far to walk, and that he had no carriage "Oh," said the man, "that doesn't matter, I am a livery stable keeper and A fatal quarrel ar se yesterday in a sambling denon Av ry street, foston. Edward Flandector's bill was asked for. It was five frances in a and David Lunch in, the proprietors, and The livery stable keeper then presented his

KEEP HOLY THE SABBATH DAY.

Lenten Pasteral of the Archbishop of Paris.

The Pasioral Letter which has been issued by His Grace Archbishop Ricard, of Paris, on the occasion of the opening of the penitential season of Lent, is a learned treatise on the duty of keeping hely the Lord's Day. Eighteen done n years ago, as the Archbishop remarks at good. the outset, the Vatican Œcumenical Council but th summed up with infallible authority the teachings of the Church with regard to the existence and attributes of God. It may seem strange that the Church should have deemed it necessary to affirm by its teaching voice notions which right reason has never misunderstood, and which can never be wholly effaced from the human mind. But if we study what is passing around us daily we shall recognize at once the Di-viue wiedom which governs the Church in all her actions. The Fathers of the Vatican Council had noted the increasing efforts of implety to darken and deform the notions of God in the intellect, the audicious attempts of science to substitute man for God, in such a way as to justify the application to certain modern schools of philosophy of the celebrated saying of Bossuet: "For trem of the celebrated saying of Bossuet: everything is God except God Himself." The pride of an impious science does not stop at the theoretic negation of the existence of God, but endeavors to put the mark of that desolating doctrine upon the public institutions of the various Christian countries in which it is allowed free scote. It was to combat that pernicious error, which has produced such and have in the schools, and in the domestic and scotial life of the people, that the voice of the Church was raised—that voice which, soorer or later, will lating doctrine upon the public insti-tutions of the various Christian countries the people, that the voice of the Church was raised—that voice which, somer or later, will make itself clearly heard above the din and clamor of the impiety of the times.

SUNDAY THE MEMORIAL OF THE OREATION. Among the commandments of God there is one which is, as it were, the memorial of the others, and the perpetual manifestati no ot God living and reigning in the moral as we I as in the physical world. It is that which enjoins the sanctification of the Sunday. Under the New Law, the seventh day or Saturday, was replaced by the first day of the week, Sunday, or the Lord's Pay, in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ He who, in crossing human nature, imparted to it a wonderous dignity, to use the language of the liturgy, restored it in a mander more wonderous still. It was right that the day on which the primitive work of creation was re-newed and sanctified by the Red-motion should become the day, by excellence, of rest and of the worship of the God. Thus Sunday recapitulates the whole tradition of humanity, and remains the everlasting witness of the Divine work of the Creation.

A SOCIAL AS WELL AS A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION. If we contemplate the law of the sanctification of Sunday we shall discover in it, as in every Divine law, not only a religious, b.t a social character. God is the Father of mankind and He disposes all things with such wisdom that the commandments which concern His glory assure, at the same time, the happin as of Hi-children. As the Angelic Doctor lu idly explains, mon owes to God the worship by which he ackn. whedges His so ereign dominion and aspir s towards Him as his last en. The interior wo ship of prayer and of love which man offers Him in the secret of his sur is express d by the exterior acts of religion. It is, moreover, necessary that the hum n family s would unit to render a common and social worship to God. The sanctification of Sumbay s the grand religious act of human s cieties The precepts of the Decalogue as the first principles of the laws which embrace al. men and this is why the exterior worship of the Divinity was established by the third precent of the Decalogue under the form of a law which reminds humanity of the common benefit of the creation. Man, as the holy doctor adds, is led by natural inclination and by the conductors of his life on earth to devote a determinate time to the various acts of existence.

to the various acts of existence.

He gives the time necessary to the exigencies of his material life; and he ought, therefore, to reserve the time necessary for the maintenance of the spiritual life of his soul. Sunday represents this privileged portion of exist new which man consecrates to God and to the highest acts this intellectual and free nature. But this ting h m on his escape from the recent plot to assessing a him. He says: "I thank the university and hope it will prove it divided and the highest acts by deads not mere, you paper and endeavor to efface the grade impression which the part a number of budges took in the criminal disign procession of Sheriff Glass. We call be made and domestic life. After the number of budges took in the criminal disign possession of Sheriff Glass. We call be made to commandments which regulate the of the first table, which enjoins us to honor then Nor does this exhaust the Farmony and complete eas of the Divine law. Cath I'd theology teaches us that, in the procept when a minimal as to honor our parents as the immediate representatives of God in our regard, are comprised the duties which bind us to our central forther and the forther and the control of the cathelian forther and the control of the cathelian forther and the control of the cathelian forther and the cathel earthly fatherland. For, as St. Thomas Aquinas tell us, the father and is for us the facily colorged, and we owe cur country the honor and love that children bear their family.

ITS OBSERVANCE ENNOBLES A PEOPLE. On the Sunday the good man detaches the noblest portion of his being, his soul, form the material preoccupations which attempt the life of the vast majority of men, and raises himse f to wards God by the adoration and the love, the ture and lofty thoughts which he offers up to Heaven. It suffices to live in a country where the Christian faith is in honor, and resulted the habits of life, to be convinced that the sanctification of Sunday emotles the people. Their whole exterior physiognomy is changed on that day. It is with them truly the Lord's Day, when they recover the liberty of rest necessary after six days labor, nourish their souls with the great and wholesome thoughts of religion, and expoy the tran quit bliss of family life. Compare the life of a people in a village or town where the Sunday is sunctified with that of the people in a village or town where it is descented, and you will have no difficulty in deciting which contains the elements of true civilization, the best guarantee of the moral and material interests of the population.

A VICIOUS ERROR It is sad to reflect that in our days the moral

sonse of the people is so perverted that there yery many members of the working classes who fancy that the precept of the Sanday's rest is an interference with the freedom of the laborer. The law of Sunday defends the laborer against the cupdity of the employer; it may be said indeed to be the charter of the emancipation of the working classes. This is no exagg-ration. The most eminent political economists acknowledge that the procepts of the Decalogue are the fundamental principles of public order and

social prosperity.
PRACTICAL MEASURES.

Archbishop Richard closes his pastoral letter with an earness appeal to Catholics of all classes to exert themselves conscientiously in the pro-motion of the one observance of the Lord's Day. Parents should secure that their children sanctify the day in the proper manner, and masters shou'd grant every facility to their servants to do likewise. The duty is also inservants to do likewise. The duty is slad in-cumbent upon them of showing a good example to those around them. Employers of later, too, should remember and fulfil their obligations in this respect; and should bear in mind that it is only in putting into practice the teaching of the Catholic Church that a real and lasting solution can be found for the social question.

I HAVE BEEN a severe sufferer from Catarria for the past fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a half ago I commenced using Ely's Cream Balm, with most gratifying results, and am to-day apparently cared.—Z. C. WARREN, Rutland, Vt.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

There is a slight improvement in bu-iness generally and a good trade is expected to be done next minth. Orders from travellers are Remittances are considered a isfactory but there is sufficient room for improvement.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—There has been considerable enquiry for spring extra and Outario patents for May shipment. On local account there has also been a little more doing, sales of Ontario patents having been made at \$4.20 to \$4.65 as to quality. Superior has been placed at \$3.90 to \$4.00, but on the basis of values which mills ra are pa ing for their wheat Superior should bring 10c to 15; per bbl. more. Manitoba strong bakers' have changed hands at \$4.30 up to \$4.50, the latter price for straights. Very little is being done on Newfoundland account at the moment, rathers appears to be a discription. there appears to be a dispisition to await the opening of navigation. We quote: Patent, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitob.), \$4.20 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Canad.), \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$3.95 to \$4.00 i Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$0.00; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3,

OATHEAL.-Ordinary oatmeal has sold at \$3 90 per bbl in car lots, and we quote \$3 90 to \$4 10 as to the quantity. Our quotations are as follows:—Car lots \$3 90 to \$4 per bbl, and job-bing lots at \$4 10 to \$4 26. Granulated, \$4 25 to \$4 50; in bags, \$2 to \$2 10 for ordinary, \$2 10 to \$2 25 for granulated. Commonl, \$2 30 to \$2 50 per bbl.

Bran. - Sales have been made of car lots at \$15 50 to \$16, shorts are quoted at \$16 50 t. \$17

WHEAT .-- It is said that 90s would be paid for No. 2 red and white Canada water wheat for May shipment. Mani oba wheat on spot is large trade will be done in it this saisen. CORN.—There has been some business for May at 48c in bond, and we quote 47 to 48c, and

duty paid at 84 to 85c.
Pras.—There is vory little being done in peras prices in England do not warr at his new at present prices. There have been further best ness along the line west and north of St aff ri at 50) to 50% for through slipment via Boston and Portland. We quote prices 67 to 67%. Oats.—The market is stagnant and values favor the buying interest. On soot, pressure quoted at 27 to 28c per 32 lbs, willisted track 30c May. Shippers, however, stite that they cannot pay over 25 or 25c at the most.

Banker.—The duliness in this cereal is as

marked as ever. Prices are purely n min 1 at 52c to 55c for malting grades, and at 40c to 45c for feed de cription.

Ryg.—Prices are purely nominal in th

abse ce of business, and we quote 480 to 50c. Buokwhrat.—Market dul', and prices Lomin Matt.—A few sales having been made during the week at about former prices, and we quite No 1 Montreal 900 to 93; and Ontario at 70:

to 850 as to quality.

Sanos.—The market has a very quiet appearance, although we cannot report any material change in values. Red clover seed is quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bushel, sales having been made at within this range. In timothy seed a few lots of Canadian have been brought in by tew bits of Contacts in two been brought in by farmers, who have realized \$2.60 to \$2.65 for choice seed. Flax seed \$1.05 to \$1.15 and Alsike \$5.75 to \$6.50.

PROVISIONS, &c.

Pork, Lard, &c.—The demand for mess pork has not been brisk by any means during the past week, and the only sales reported to us were made at \$15.50 scroting to size of lot. The price of regular mess pork to Chicago is too bigh to admit of its being brought on here, as it is quoted at \$21. The importances of short cut clear, however, keeps down the price of Mintred short cut. In lard there was a good supply of meat, vegetable in the price of Mintred short cut. In lard there was a good supply of meat, vegetable in the price of Mintred short cut. In lard there was a good enquiry as usual at this season. Roand loss were sold at 10c, while jobbing lots went for 15½c to 16c per dozen. Butter and choses was in good demand, and the supply was large. PORK, LARD, &c .- The demand for mess pork been husiness in Western at 10c in parts, and of Canadian at the 10c in parts are steady under an improved enquiry, sales or hams taving been made at 12c to 13gc and bacon at the We quote:—Mo, treal short cut pork, per bid, \$18.00 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut clar, per bid, \$18.00 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut clar, per bid, \$18.00 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut clar, per bid, \$18.00 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut clar, and the supply was large. New brings \$1 per tin and old \$9c. Maple by the bid, \$18.00 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut clar, and the supply was large. New brings \$1 per tin and old \$9c. Maple bid, \$18.00 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut clar, and the supply was large. per bil., \$18.00 to \$18.25; Hams, city cur d. per lb., 12c to 122c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 10c; Lard, Western, in puls, 10c lb., 10c to 10fc; Lard, Canadian, in puls, per lb., 10c to 10fc; Lard, Canadian, in puls, per lb.,

9ke to 9%; Bacon, per lb., 11a to 11ke; Tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4ke to 4ke.

Drassen Hoss.—The principal holder of considered hogs dispused of his offerings last wick at about \$6.50. This figure is much bett r than many in the trade said he would get, as it was not long si ce that a buyer sait he would have to take \$6. We quote \$6.20 to \$6.50 as to quality and quantity

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The duliness of the market pre-viously noticed, has degenerated into a brook in prices, and holders have moderated their id-as considerably, on all grades below selections of finest. Whilst chains creamery sels at 23c to 24c, ordinary have changed han is a. 19c to 21c, and whilst theire Eastern Township brings 22c in single tackware, ordinary is make od down to 16c to 17c. We quote: Creamery, fine to facey, 23c to 25c; do, fair to go d, 23c to 22c; Townships, fine to linest, 20c to 22c; do, fair to go d, 17c to 19c; Morrisburz, fine to finest 19c to 21c; d., fair to good, 16c to 19c; Brockville, fine to finest, 19c to 21c; do, fair to g od, 16c to 18c; Western, fire to fine c, 16c to 17c; do, fair to good, 14c to 15c; low gales,

CHEER -The only business at the moment is a small beal trate as fr m 12le to 14c. as to quality. We quite: Finest Fall colored, 13c to 134c; finest do white, 13c to 134c; finest do white, 13c to 134c; fine, 12c to 12 c; medium to far, 10 to 11c; lower grader, 00c to 00c.

COUNTRY PRODUCT.

Eggs.—The improvement in the egg market prevously noticed has become more pronounced, and for several days past a firm feeling with steady prices has prevailed. Receipts have been on a much smaller scale than for some time previous, and almost altogether of Canadian control of the control o time previous, and almost integether of Cam-dian production. Quotations 16c to 16½c, with busines at both figures.

DRESSED MEATS.—Market steady. Farmers' froz-n beef 4c to 5c for hindquariers, and at 3c to 4c for forequarters. Mutton 6c to 6½c.

Honey—The muket is very dull and prices are nominal at 10c to 11c for pure white clover honey strained. Honey in comb 12c to 18c per

honey strained. Honey in comb 12c to 18c per 1b. as to quality.

Hors—The market is dull as ever for Canadian hops, which are exceedingly difficult to place. Some large speculative sales have been made in London, England, but at low prices. We quote prices here at 8c to 14c for fair to choice Canadian, and at 1c to 7c for old crop. POTATOES.—Are stendy and prices are quoted at 75c to 90c per bag as to quantity and

quality.
Onions—The market is quiet at \$2.75 to \$3 CABBAGES-Strady at \$2.50 to \$4,50 per 100

as to size and quality.

Ashes—The market has ruled very quiet at \$4.20 to \$4.25 per 100 lks for first pots.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples.-The market remains steady under a good local and contry e.quiry, and we have further sales to report of round lots of fair to good Western fruit at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per bbl., one let of 100 bbls, being purchased for shipment to the Eastern Townships at \$3.00. Johning let at 1 from \$3.50 to \$4.00, the latter for

to 14c av to like of lots. Dried apples are steady

at 5c to 6c as to quality. 1 ATES. -Th re is no change in this fruit, last sa's being reported at 5c to 61c as to quality.

STRAWBERRIES - The last recipts of Florida
strawberres from Ne Y rk so'd at 3 c rec quart wh leads. Si ce then, however, prices in Now York moved up to 50c.

ORANGES.—The demand I cks a imation, but prices rem in firm at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per case for Walencias. The supplies coming to hand this welk are ab ut 1,000 c.ses ex tre SS. Origon from Portlan I, which are held at \$5.75.

LEMONS.—The demand is see wand prices are

anchinged at \$4. to \$4.50 in boxes, and at \$5.50 OF #88/34.

COCOANUTS.-Pric s are st ady, but the demand continues light at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per 100.

GENERAL MARKETS. IRON AND HARDWARR -There are no changes

to note in value. All metals are firm with a more active demand; the country business is m re active demand; the country, still suffering from the bad reads.
GROCERIES.—The business of the week has improvement, orders having come improvement, orders having come the win some improvement, orders having come in from the contry for a variety of articles which at rekeep rabidly nord. In teat there is very little doing and trey are dull all round. Boors and Shors -- Manufacturers of boots and shors we in the mer sime very busy, though owing o the condition of the country read for a most me past and the present accessibility

which there has been a stight accessfully they have not received the amount of orders which they had anti-ipated this spring.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The hide market is stonger and with horse a sight advance. Higher prices are the order of the day.

FURS.—The local market for furs continues without companion which is also the charge without companion which is a local to the charge.

without snimation, which is also the character stic of New York. Hors.—Hops con inne very quiet and prices nominal. New York quotations are:—English hoss crop 1886, 17 to 22°; choice German, 18 to 22°; c mmon, 15 to 17°; best state, crop 1885, 12 to 12°; good, 8 to 10°; inferior to company 6 to 7°; Pariffe company 6 to 10°; 1881, 15°; 1881, 1891

mon. 6 to 7c; Pacific coast, 6 to 10c; 1886, 15 to 21c. FISH.—The market is generally quiet for all kieds of salt fish. Green Cod is very low, sales having been made at \$2.75 and \$2.80, and we for No. 2 red and white Canada water what learn of a lot of 100 bbls being shipped back for May shipment. Mani oba wheat on spates to St. John. N.B. Latrador herriog are very quoted at 93c to 94c, and it is expected that a lored trade will be done in it that. quate \$4.75 to \$5. Newtonnilland and Freuch shore he ray are quoted at \$4 to \$4.25. Salmen

si quiet at \$20 in therees for N 1, and \$17 to \$17.50 for No. 2. In barrels, No. 1 is quoted at \$14 to \$14.50 and No. 2 at \$13 to \$13.50.

CANNED FISH.—May keroll that were being offered for apring delivers at \$3.00, have advanced about 75c, percare, owing to the bulk of the crop being snapred up by Boston, buyers. Figure 1.—The market is very dod and takes are race or less combod, as follow: team refued seal 48c. to 49c. Newfoundlind code at 38c. to 40c., and Holifax at 34c. to 36c. Cod liver oil 65c. to 75c.

HARD Coal.—The market is firm at \$6.50 f. r. story \$6.25 f. r. sec. 4 and \$6. fer agg and

stove, \$6.25 for coo-t-ut, and \$6 for egg and furnece, per 2,000 l's, delivered.

SOFT CAL.—Further large contracts for Low r Ports cool have been nego inted at steady prices, which we quote a: \$3 to \$3 15.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.

The receipts of hay were better, consequently the market was stronger. There was a good enquiry and mostly all the fferings were bought up at steedy prices. We quote choice timethy at \$10 and it from at \$7 per hundred bundles. In press day little business has been done, but prices have ruled steady and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$12, No. 2 at \$11, and No. 3 at \$10 per fon in large quantities. The offerings were light, for which there was a good enquiry at \$3 to \$5 per hundred bundles as to quality. For feed of all kinds there is a good demand at firm prions. Moulée sold at \$22 to \$23 per ton. Bran is stil searce and firm at \$16 per ton. Shorts are also scarce at \$17 per ton.

after and the supplies were readily disposed of at unchanged prices.

Holloway's Ointment.—Sores, Wounds, Ul-cerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing ointment, which was called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, bad breasts, piles, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, "fter every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever Holloway's Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all such complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

TOFICED.

McLAUGHLIN.—In this city, on the morning of the 16th in-tast, More Rock, aged 67 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, r lict of the late John McLaughtin, in his lifetime chief of the Government Harbor Police. McCORMACK.-In this city, on the 24th

instant, Stephen Christoper, aged 15 months, youngest son of James and Norah McCormack LYNN.—In this city, on March 23rd, Samuel, youngest son of the late Mr. Jno. Lynn, sr. GIBBONS.-In this city, on the 24th March at 1291 McCord street, the wife of l'atrick Gibbons, of a daugh er.

GAUDRY.—At Grenville, Que., March 21st Charles David Gaudry, at the age of 67 years and 11 months. STAFFORD.-In this city, on the 25th inst. of membraneous croup, Lois Gwendoline, youngest daughter of H. S. Stafford, aged 1 year 8

months and 5 days BELL.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Lottle Florence, aged 8 months and 9 days, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bell, carter. GALLAGHER -In this city, on the 23rd

March, of congestion of the brain, Francis, third son of James Gallagher (printer), aged 5 months and 24 days.

CLANCY.-On the 22nd instant, Daniel, youngest son of Mr. Martin Clancy, aged 4

HOWARD.—In this city on the 27th instant, Margaret O'Keefe, aged 84 years, relict of the late Jeremiah Howard, of St. Columban, P.Q.

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