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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 28

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

REV. J. C. BRENNAN.

elebration of the 25th Anniversary of His Ordination at Picton.

[Special Correspondence]

The all-absorbing topic of conversation for e past few we-ks among the congregation of Gregory's, Picton, has been the most befithe past its desire always to support heartily, even below the most befitting way to worthily mark and celebrate the 5th anniversary of the worthy pator's ordination to the sacred priesthood, which occurred in the 25th of January, knowing well his desire to have as little display as possible. The congregation, however, could not allow gregation, however, could not allow the occasion to pass without testifying and showing their appropriation of his noble qualities and the many acts of kindness and desire always to support heartily, even noble qualities and the many acts of kindness and his desire always to support heartily, even at great personal sacrifices to himself, snything gotten up or tending to the interests of the congregation, and the good will that has always gregation, and the good will that has always gristed between priest and people. Since his advent amought them, for the pasts seventeen years, it has been our fortune to have him for our paster and spiritual guide. Among the many improvements made since his succession to the purish of Poton I might mention the building of our handsome school house, which stands second to none in Canada for the size of the congregation; purchasing and laystands so the congregation; purchasing and lay-size of the congregation; purchasing and lay-ing out our reautiful cametery (Mount Olivette), which in a short time will greatly enhance the which in a short time win greatly enhance the banty of our thriving town; purchasing our spacious presbytery and adjoining lots; ornamenting and beautitying the interior of our church, and many others which time and space church, and many others which time and space will not permit to mention. The congregation decided to present a massive gold chalice—one of the best that could be purchased in Monttreal—accompanied by an address. The altar bys also decided to present him with a handsome water set, which he appreciated very much. The scholchildren, remembering the many acts of kindness and words of encouragement from their The schollenders, remembering the heary acts of kindness and words of encouragement from their good paster were bound not to be behind showing their appreciation of the same decided, to present him with a handsome set of brevaries. The sacred edifice also seemed to wish to join in the festivities, the church was very tastefully decorated, the main alter looking gorgeous, and St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin looked very on Joseph and the Disease vigin to act vigin to the inposing. Hundreds of lighted tapers, the parkling gold lace and the ornamentations presented a very stocking appearance, the beautiful chandeliers in the centre of the chruch, together with all the other lamps lighted made St. Gregory look at its very best and made the some gory look at 1t4 very best and made the scene one of splender not soon to be forgotten by those present. Long before the time for Mass to begin the Church was crowded, all glad to have an opportunity of joining their paster in offering up a mass of thanksgiving for the grangs showered on him for the past 25 pears.

to the occasion, and paid a well-deserved tribute to Father John, eulogizing him in the words of our good Bishop of Kingston, at a conference of the priests in Kingston, where the Bishop told them that as a thealogian Father John was always right. The concluding words of the Right Rev. Monsignor's address brought tears from the people. Father John, he said, I wish you many years of useful, fruitful labor, and when God's time shall come for you and your people may you and they meet in a better land to celebrate the everlasting jubilee with your God, in whose service you have spent your life. The following priests were seated around the sanctuary:—Right Rev. Monsignor Farelly, Vicar-General of the diocese; Rev. Father Kelly, London; Rev. Father Slaven, Hamilton; Rev. J. Browne and Rev. D. O'Connell, Peterboro diocese; Rev. Father Mackav, Marysville; Rev. T. Davis, Madoc; Rev. P. A. Towhey, Westport; Rev. E. J. Walsh, Trenton; Rev. T. Kelly, Kingston City; Rev. J. P. Fleming, Tweed; Rev. W. Walsh, Frankford; Rev. J. S. Quinn, Madoc. Mr. Slattery and Mr. McCauly read the following address and presented a magnificent gold chalice on behalf of the cona magnificent gold chalice on behalf of the con-

ADDRESS OF THE CONGREGATION. To the Rev. J. C. Brennan, Parish Priest of

gregation :-

Beloved Pastor,—"Thou are a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedec." Such, rev. and dear Father, are the solemn and impressive words which seem to send their echo around to-day and call your faithful people here to offer to you their most earnest and heartfelt congratulations on this the twenty-fifth an

niversary of your ordination.
Yes, for twenty-five years have you labored in the sacred ministry, and for seventeen of these it has been our happiness and privilege to have you in our midst, aed we take pleasure in testifying how earnestly and zealously you have discharged the arduous duties imposed by your discharged the arduous duties imposed by your noly calling; for during these years you have, by your readiness at every call of duty, no matter at what self-sacrifice, and by the energy and willingness with which you always assist us in everything relating to our spiritual and temporal welfare, won or despect love and gratitude. We can not pass over in silence the many works accomplished. over in silence the many works accomplished by you since your advent amongst us, for, to your untiring exertions and generous assistance we owe the possession of our commodious pres

we owe the possession of our commodious presbytery and fine lots adjoining, our handsome
school house, and last, though not indeed least,
our beautiful Mount of Olives Cemetery, where
our loved ones sleep the quiet sleep of death,
and where we also expect to lie, awaiting the
sound of the Archangel's solemn trumpet.
And now, dear Father, we beg your acceptance of this chalice as a mark of our appreciation of your noble efforts in our behalf. We
know you will appreciate it, for we know your
great love for our holy church and everything
connected with its sacred rites and offices.
Once more then we offer our warmest congratulations, and pray that our Heavenly Father
may pour on you his rhoicest graces in this life,
and reward you with an unfading crown in
heaven.

heaven.
Signed on behalf of the congregation,
T. SLATTERY,

REPLY. My Dear Friends,—Your presence here on this occasion to offer me, your hursble pastor, your cordial congratulations 'ttainment is it not your lips, that which such touching

D. McAuley, Chairman, Secretary.

of the twenty-fifth anniversary of my ordination, as an event that fills my heart with exquisite joy. It should indeed be always a source of deep gratification, as well as a cause of unfeigned pleasure to the mind of the priest after so many years spent in the ser vice of God, to know, from his own people, that his works have been apprecated and that his ministrations have not been altogether unproductive of, nor unatted ded with, blissful results. I can well understand, on this occasion, when commemorating an event that does not happen in the life-time of the great body of the priesthood, why the faithful rally around the privileged ones anxious to manifest, in word and deed, their devotion and loyal attachment towards their sacred office. It is because every twenty-fifth year 14 marked in the church's calendar as her jubiles year enholy year, and her faithful children, indulgent by the instincts of a dangerous nature and charitably influenced by the prit of christian faith, show an eager willingness to condone any remissuess or imperfections that they may have discovered in the lives of those appointed

In the history of the working of the church the twenty-fifth year has a very momentous signification. She requires that the candidate for priestly orders be in his twenty-fifth year, except for urgent reasons by a apecial dispensa-tion, many of her ministers may be promoted to

over them to lead them to God by word and

the twenty-fifth year is, according to the present discipline of the church the ordinary year of jubilee, when with a largeness of heart commensurate with the riches of her motherly bounty, she unlocks the doors of the storebouse of her spiritual treasures, and with lavish ten-derness dispenses to all her children her spiriderness dispenses to all her children her spiritual largesses in the form of a jubilee. If in the life of the church, the period of a quarter of a century, marks such a momentous period why not, in the individual members of which she is composed, especially in the life of him, who from the years of his youthful manhood, in virtue of the rite of sacred ordination, became engrafted on the eternal priesthood of Jesus Christ, and who, from his school-bay days, devoted his time and talents by a long course of disciplinary training, to the acquire course of disciplinary training, to the acquirement of ecclesiastical science and patriotic knowledge, to fit himself faithfully to carry out the end of his vocation, to fulfil in season, and out of season, the designs of the Great High Priest, expressed in the words of the sublime commission given to His Apostles and their successors in the priesthood before His ascension into heaven. "Going, therefore, the that heaveth you ascension into heaven. "Going, therefore, teach all nations." He that heareth you heareth me. It is a great grace vouchsafed by God to a priest to grant him so many years of health and strength in the sacred ministry, particularly one who, conscious of his short coming, can turn to advantage the end of that period by making it a time for serious reflection how he has discharged the duties of his sacred calling.

restrict to the, as a fold souvenir of this restrict day, shows that you are a people of excellent taste, and that you well understand the armor.al of the priestly office, whose duty it is to take the chalice of salvation in his hands. and to offer up to the throne of Eternal Majesty the sacrifice of the living and the dead When this chalice, after its consecration by the bishop, is placed in my hands, and into whoseever's hands it passes, they will remember you. b th living and dead, and the fruits of the great atoning sacrifice will be applied to your souls as of:en as the officiating minister uses this

cup of the Lord.

I am deeply grateful to you for the religious demonstration of attachment to your pastor today. I must assure you, with all the sincerity of my heart, that I will always remember the of my heart, that I will always remember the good things you have done for me to-day, and in return for your good wishes, your prayers and your substantial offering, I pray that God may shower down on you His choicest blessings, that He may keep yeu in His boly keeping, and that you may always prove yourselves, as you have done to-day, devoted children of the Church and staunch supporters of Her magisterial teachings.

SEPARATE SCHOOL PUPILS' ADDRESS. To Rev. John C. Brennan, Parish Priest of

Rev. and Dear Father,—Why this peaceful, holy joy which fills each youthful heart to-day? Why does each sound borne on the gentle breeze seem to murmur gladness? Why does even the very air seem laden with pleasure, and each youthful face bean with more than its wonted happiness? It is, dear father, because our hearts are throbbing with joy, as with love and congratulations we gather round you on this your happy festal day. Oh! what holy and rapturous thoughts must throng round your and rapturous thoughts must throng round your heart to-day, leading you back, through the vists of years, to that day on which you received such high and heavenly prerogatives — yes. high and heavenly, for the very augels might regard, with holy envy, the privileges of the priesthood; that day on which you received the solemn power of binding and loosesing, "whose sins you shall retain, they are retained;" that day on which you received the power, but high! let our voices be lowered before we presume to say it—the power to call down from His heavenly throne the Adorable See of the Eternal Father, and place Him in our tabernacles there to abide in His inexhaustible love; that day on which your hands were first raised to offer up the great and atonling sacrifice raised to offer up the great and atoning sacrifice "which is offered up from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof." Yes holy and rapturous must be your thoughts, and again we say we gather round you with congratulations and love—with love,—Oh! why should we not love—with love,—Oh! why should we not love? Was it not your hands that poured upon us the regenerating waters of baptism, putting to flight the darkness of our souls, and calling in its place the spirit of eternal light? Is it not your lips that pronounce over us the solemn words of absolution, bringing down pardon from heaven, and its place to the solemn words of absolution, bringing down pardon from heaven, and other parts are with transported. uon, pringing down pardon from neaven, and inspiring us with fresh courage and atrength to breast the fierce waves of passion which sur-round us? And, Oh! is it not from your hands we receive the heavenly banquet "whose

and telling force, impart to us the lesson of heavenly wisdom?

Oh! yes, truly indeed, can we say we love you, for have we not ever found you a tender father, a wise counsellor, a kind and generous friend, ever evincing the most earnest care and solicitude on our behalf, ever warning us againthe rocks and shoals which beset our paths, ever training us to walk in the narrow path of virtue and holiness, and ever guiding us by your virtues upward: to our heavenly home.

And now, dear father, please to accept this set of breviaries as a fond remembrance of this dey—a day which will be ever green in our hearts, and the memory of which will stimulate us to copy your bright and many virtues. That you may live many happy years to labor in the sacred ministry, and that the jubile we are calchesting to day may he a bright prelide to celebrating to-day may be a bright prelude to that eternal jubilee you will enjoy in heaven, is the earnest prayer of your dutiful children. — THE PUPILS OF THE SEPARATE SCHOOL.

ALTAR BOYS' ADDRESS.

To the Rev. John C. Brennan, P.P.: Rev. and Dear Father,—Amid the general oy and congratulations that surround you, on this celebration of your silver jubilee, allow us to respectfully approach you to add our meed of praise and gratitule to that which resounds on

all sides to day.

We are fully aware, dear father, of the great honor conferred on those who have the hap-piness to serve in the sanctuary, and wait on the minister of God when he is offering un the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and we thank you most sincerely for selecting us to that honor; and that we may prove worthy of your choice, and advance in virtue and holiness as we advance in years, we humbly ask, dear father, a share in your prayers. And now, dear father, please accept this water set as a slight token of love and esteem.

We pray that God may bless you with many happy years here, and that we all may celebrate the eternal jubilee in heaven.—The Altar Hoys. choice and advance in virtue and holiness as

Rev. J. Brennan is a native of Ireland, having been born Jan. 23, 1839, at Monecoyn, Kil-kenny. Ireland. He was educated at St. Kiernan's College, Kilkenny, and St. Patrick's Carlow. He came to this country in 1862, and was ordained in December of the same year by the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. He is a highly educated, liberal minded gentleman and a zealous worker in his own church, and bears the esteem of all denominations. tions. He has a hrother a priest at St. Mary's who is now in Rome with Bishop Walsh of Lon don, and a nephew studying in the Propaganda, Rome; also a cousin, a priest in Ireland and one in the London diocese.

The entertainment in the school in the even-

ing was very largely patronized, and all who went were well paid for their time, as the enoffering up a mass of thanksgiving for the graces showered on him for the pact 25 years and of showing their unswerving loyalty in their good pa-tor on this his anniversary, and also to offer up their prayers and communion that he might be spared for many years to continue his labora in his vineyard. The Catholics were not alone in showing their respect for this devoted pastor, a large number of leading Protestants attending the service with whom Father Brennan say the Mass of Thanksgiving. Re. Rev. Moreignor Farelly, V.G., preached a very elequent sermon suitable to the occasion, and paid a well-deserved the Mass of the work of the mission.

I coming', can turn to advantage the end of that period by making it a time for serious reflection how he has d'scharged the duties of his sacred calling.

I do not claim for myself, neither do I desire to do so on this occasion, any prominent part in the works that have been accomplished in this mission during the last seventeen years, for in all my undertakings for the improvement of the Misses M. Sullivan, M. Sullivan, M. Sullivan, M. Sullivan and J. McFadden, showed the principle of the expenses and outlay, so necessary effectually to carry out the work of the mission.

I feel that you have clothed me in a new living the last seventeen years, for in all my undertakings for the improvement of the application, and paid a well-deserved when the various pieces rendered in a very pleasing manher, and richly deserved the applause and enconiums received from the spectators. The "Jubilee Greeting," by 20 little children, was very pleasing manher, and richly deserved the applause and enconiums received from the spectators. The "Jubilee Greeting," by 20 little children, was very pleasing manher, and richly deserved the applause and enconiums received from the spectators. The "Jubilee Greeting," by 20 little children, was very pleasing mather that he went were well paid for their time, as the entertainment was excellent, and the various pleases rendered in a very pleasing treatio rich, sweet voice. "Playing School," Masters R. McDonald, S. Woodhouse, J. Kennedy, D. Sullivan, Wm. Ryan, W. Kearse, J. Heffernan. Master R. McDonald showed himself of to good advantage as school master, seemingly presented to me, as a fond souvenir of this testive day, shows that you are a people of control of the seemingly possessing the requirements. the address to Father Brennan, and presented him, on behalf of the children of the school, with a set of Breviaries, Too much praise can-not be given to Master Woodhouse for the very masterly manner in which he read the address He is probably the brightest boy of the school and no doubt has a marked future before him Father Brennan replied in a very feeling man ner, thanking them very kindly for the beautiful present, and said he would always remember the good children for this unexpected kindness. The announcement of the Rev. Father Twohy, of Westport, to deliver an address, no doubt augmented the crowd, as the rev. speaker was no stranger to Picton, and not unknown as one o the ablest speakers the Church has in Canada His sermon some seven years ago here is stil fresh in the minds of many of the congregation, and all agree in saying it was one of the ables ever delivered here.

Father Brennan entertained the altar boys to dinner on Sunday afternoon.

A SENSIBLE DIGNITARY'S VIEWS. HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO EN DORSES CARDINAL MANNING.

TORONTO, Unt., Feb. 7.—The Chicago Times has received the following answer to an enquiry addressed to Archbeshop Lyach on the subject of Cardinal Manning's recent ut-

terance ST. MICHARL'S PALACE. TORONTO, Can., February 3, 1888. To the Editor of the Times, Chicago:

Sir,-I will answer your enquiry in a few words, being much pressed for time. In the first place I endorse every word of the proposition laid down by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and I am astonished that there can be any second opinion about it. A man is bound by the first law of nature to preserve his own life and the man who preventshissaving his life "murdershim" -I quote the words of St. Augustine. He murders him. A man in shipwreck grasps a

plank belonging to another; the man who takes that plank from him (unless to save his own life) drowns him, for he grieviously falls in charity, whose primary law is "as you would that men should do to you do you also to them in like manner." sin is the same who snatches bread from the mouth of a starving man. The starving poor in Ireland during the famine would have been perfectly justified in seizing on the food which was being conveyed to other countries to be sold for the benefit of land-lords. Archbishop McHale openly an-nounced this primary law of nature. With respect to the maxim "Necessity has no law," I would say "Necessity has a law." That law is the first law of nature, the law which imposes on every man the obligation of saving his own life, if he can, and this law of necessity overcules all positive enactments.

No law deserves the name of law which pre-

vents a man's saving his own life.

Yours faithfully, JOHN JOSEPH LYNOH, Archbishop of Toronto. REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday every day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day though it no a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is al lowed at three meals every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal and no fish allowed at the same meal. Only one full meal can be taken on a fast day. In the morning, according to the prevailing custom, a cup of tea or coffee may be taken with a small piece of bare bread.

In the evening a collation may be taken, which must not be a full supper and must consist of light meagre food. On days of fast and abstinence meagre food

may be cooked with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten. In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease of fat can be put in it (no other kind of mea.). If any of this soup remains over after dinner, it may be used at the evening collarion. Pork, lard or grease

On meagre days pastry cooked with dripping or fat may be caten. Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor my use meat three times a day when

cannot be used in its natural state.

others use it only once. The above privileges authorized in the Dioese of Montreal (Circular of February 16, 1872) facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and with a little good will many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting 40 days and 40 nights and that was ever sacred in the church from primitive Christianity.



OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL. THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, OF PRESTON. (Sec Editorial)

T. D. SULLIVAN, M.P., 1N LONDON.

THOUSANDS OF LIBERTY-LOVING CITIZENS GREET HIM-HE IS ACCOMPANIED BY A NUMBER OF ENGLISH MEMBERS, SAYS HE IS GLAD TO MEET ENGLISHMEN AS DROTHERS; AND PREDICTS THE SPEEDY DOWNFALL OF THE TORY REIGN OF TELROR.

LONDON, F.b. 13 -Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Irish member of Parliament, who was recently imprisoned in Tullamore, arrived in London this morning and received an ovation from ten thousand persons who had gathered at Eusten station to welcome him. The weather was bright and frosty. He was escorted by an immense procession to Hyde Park, where a meeting in his honor was held. The procession entered the park at 3,30 c clock. Forty thousand persons were assembled there. When the procession reached the park the persons composing it When the procession grouped themselves around a platform at the Reformers' tree. Mr. Sullivan, in his speech, said words were insdequate to express his emotions at the glorious English welcome he had received. It would cause a glow in the hearts of the Irish throughout the world, and assist in the consummation of a long and grevious struggle. (Cheers.) Speaking as a representative Irishman, he pledged his word and faith that the people of Ireland would be glad to be friends and brothers of the English and for ever more (che.rs). The Government's wretched attempts at coercion had not suppressed or frightened any one. Irish patriots had been imprisoned because they had disregarded a law which Englishmen would have trampled under foot. The Tory reign of terror, he declared, was doomed to speedy extinction. At the end of his speech cheers were given for Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Gladstone and home rule. The crowd. though enthusiastic, was orderly. Mr. Sullivan was accompanied to the place of meeting by Messrs. Stuart, Lawson, Howell, Pinkerton, Pickeragill, Stack, Schwann, Harrington, Biggar, Tuite, Carew and Foley, all members of Parliament. At the banquet at the Criterion this even-

quire the inspired word of Grattan and the cloquence of O'Conueil to do justice to the occasion. It was not merely a banquet to the Irish nation. For the first time in the long history of England and Ireland, when there were political prisoners in Irish jails there was no feeling in their heaves.

est blame should be laid on the English people because they knew that what had occurred was the doing of a party which had obtained office by false pretences. He regretted the absence of Mr. O'Brien-a man whose heart was as tender and open as a woman's and who was ever ready when duty called. No Irishman existed on the face of the globe who would not be melted if he saw the sight that had been witnessed to-day. If their time of trial was prolonged they should not lose heart. Mr. Sullivan concluded by quoting Moore's "Erin, thy winter is past," and was enthusiastically applauded.

<mark>स्क्रेरिक स्कार मिल्लाम स्टिक्</mark>क के विकास । देखार सिंग का एक एक एक एक एक एक

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The Queen's Speech-She is Pleased with the Results of the Coercion Laws in Iroland, and to These Measures Attributes the Diminution of Crime.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A large crowd gathered outside the Parliament House this morning, drawn thither by the opening of the session. Everything was quiet. The beef-eaters made the usual search in the vaults beneath the Houses of Parliament, but it did not reveal the

presence of any dynamiters.

The Queen's speech was read by Royal Commission. It is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I continue to re ceive from all the powers cordial assurances of friendly sentiments as well as of an earnest de-

sire to maintain the peace of the word. My officers, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of Russia, have completed the de-marcation of the Afghanistan boundary, in conformity with the terms of the convention of 1887. I trust the work thus concluded may tend to remove the possibility of a misunderstanding between the two powers regarding their Asian possessions. Animated by a desire to prevent an effusion of blood, I despatched a mission to the King of Abyssinia with the hope of dissuading him from engaging in war with Italy. I deeply regret that my efforts were not

successful.
The deliberations of the conference at Washington to adjust questions which have arisen between Canada and America are still progressing. The negotiations commenced in 1885 in respect to the regulation of the Suez Canal have been brought to a conclusion, so far as the points of difference between myself and the

French Republic are concerned.

I have also entered into an agreement with France for the protection of life and property in the New Hebrides by a joint naval commis-

The conference of delegates from the powers interested in the sugar industry summoned to meet in London in the autumn, to consider the possibility of lending the injurious system of bounties, has made considerable progress tow-ard the conclusion of a satisfactory arrange-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—The estimates for services for 1888, which will be laid before you, have been framed with a due egard for economy. You will be asked to provide for the improvement of the defeace of the ports and coaling stations, rendered urgently necessary by the advance of military science, and also to sanction an arrangement providing for a special squadron to protect Austrian commerce, the cost of which will be partially borne by the colonies.

My Lords and Gentiemen :

The measures which, at great labor, you passed last session for the benefit of Ireland have been carefully carried into effect during the period since elapsed. The result of this leg slation, so far tested by the short experience s satisfactory. Agrarian crime has diminished and the power of coercive conspiracies have sensibly abated.

Measures tending to develope the resources of Ireland and to facilitate an increase in the number of proprietors of the soil will be laid before you. Your attention will be invited to the subject of local government in England. Measures will be submitted for dealing with it n combination with proposals for adjusting the relations between local and imperial finance and for mitigating the burdens imposed upon rate

The prospects of commerce are more hopeful than any which I have been able to point to in many years. I deeply regret that there has peen no corresponding improvement observable in the condition of agriculture. I commend the interests of that great industry to your attentive care, hoping that means may be discovered to enable it to meet more effectively the difficulties

under which it labors.

You will be invited to consider legislative propossals for cheapening the transfer of land, for modifying the procedure by which the tithe rent charge is collected, for promoting technical education, for preventing undue preferences in rates charged by railway companies on foreign and domestic produce, for remedying abuses i the formation of companies under the limited liability act, for amending the law of liability of employers in case of accidents, for improv ing the position of Scottish universities, for re gulating the borough police of Scotland, for di minishing the cost of private bill legislation. In these and all other efforts you may make to promote the well being of my people, I pray you may be guided by the hand of the Almighty

Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Irish land law amend ment act.

(Continued on fifth page.)

"The elements of Irish nationality are non only combining-in fact, they are growing confluent in our minds. Such nationality as would make the hearth happy and the Irish name illustrious, is becoming understood. It must contain and represent all the races of Ireland. It must not be Celtic; it must not be Saxon; it must be Irish, The Brehon Law, and the maxims of Westminster—the cloudy and lightning genius of the Gael, the placid strength of the Sassenach, the marshalling insight of the Norman—a literature which shall exhibit in combination the passions and idioms of all, and shall equally express our mind, in its romantic, its religious, its forensic, and its practical tendencies;—finally, a native government, which

A SPANISH SENATOR'S ADVICE.

HE COUNSELS PRACE, AND BLAMES ITALY FOR ENTERING THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE, BUT PRAISES HER FOR FORBEAR. ANCE TOWARDS THE PAPACY.

Senor Castelar created a sensation in Congress to-day by declaring that when the mon-archy implants democratic reform all Republicans must serve it. Senor Castelar made a long speech. In reviewing the European situation he censured the policy of a constant increase of armaments and the policy of conquest, and drew a comparison between military and industrial nations. Spain, he said, ought to follow the policy of peace and progress, and to avoid conquests. He referred eloquently to the benefits to be derived from a general disarmament. He defended the interests of Spain in Morocco, but declared that the time for a military conquest was past. Referring to international questions, he advocated free trade as beneficial to the working classes. He applauded the Liberal principles of the present Cabinet, pointing out the conquests of liberty and democracy in Spain, and declared that if the same principles were continued the present monarchy might become the most remarkable of the present time. He said he considered Prince Bismarck's speech an indication of an approaching struggle between the Germans and the Slava. He believed the is. hostility between Russia and Germany to be permanent, and that war sooner or later was inevitable. The animosity between France and Germany, he said, was only transitor and would cease when the latter restored Alsace Lorraine to France. The restoration of this province was the sole object that urged France to seek a Russian alliance. This reconciliation was desirable for all civilized countries interested in checking the spread of pan slavism. He advised Spain to be neutral in European conflicts. He blamed Italy for entering the Triple Alliance, but praised her forbearance toward the Papacy, which she holds to have been far more respected since its loss of temporal power.

GOOD NEWS FOIL IRELAND. GLADSTONE'S FOLLOWING STILL INCREASES.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—There is great rejoicing here over the news that two English members of Parliament, Sir Thos. F. Grove and Mr. Benjamin Kingley, who have hitherto acted with the Liberal Unionists, have joined the Gladstonian party.

STRANGLING IRISH INDUSTRIES. HOW THE BASKET INDUSTRY OF GALWAY HAS DE-CLINED.

An illustration of the way in which red tapeism strangles I rish industries, which greatly need the fostering care of a native legislature, is afforded bo the way in which a Government board has dealt with the butrade of Galway. Some months trade of Galway. Some months ago a movement was started in Galway to introduce the basket-making industries, and to promote the growing of willows for the raw material in the neighborhood of the town. Since then a committee was formed to under-take the planting of caiers on an extensive scale, and to obviate financial difficulties the scale, and to obviate financial difficulties the committee intended proceeding under the tree-planting clauses of the Tramways Act, which empowers the Board of Works to advance money to companies for the planting of trees in Ireland. Mr. Dormot O'C. Denelan, secretary of the committee, forwarded a memorial to the board on September 17 to which an answer has been received to the 17, to which an answer has been received to the effect that having been advised that legal dis-tinction exists between the osier and the troe, they are unable to authorize the advance for they are unable to authorize the advance tor which we had applied. Extensive planting is only possible by laying down the rule that every acre should be planted with that particular tree to which it is best suited, and that ia obedience to any legal theories it would not be necessary to plant horse chestnuts on the top of a mountain or oaks in the midst of a the top of a mountain or case in the midse of a swamp. It was never contemplated that if a company undertook the planting of a large district in Connemara or Donegal, such portions as were only suited to ceters should either remain. vacant in the midst of the forest or be planted with trees unremunerative or wholly unsuited to moist situation.

THE POPE'S FACE.

Christian Reid, in her exquisite novel "Hearts of Steel," thus speaks of the Sovereign Pontiff:—

"If ever a human countenance was expressive of intellectual and moral force, that of Leo XIII. is. And in his shadowy thinness—in that look which he has of being more spirit than matter—with the courage of a lon in his calm giance, and the sweetness of a saint on his lips, he is just the type a great painter would select if this epoch were thrown back a thousand years, and he wanted to embody a helmsman fit to steer the barque of Peter through raging:

seas.

"It is impossible to imagine anything more majestic than the voice and the utterances of Leo XIII. In listening to him one feels elevated into a region as far above the mad cries of revolutionaries and the vague dreams of the And in the ability of a great ruler, in diplomatic sagacity and profound wisdom, no one, in all the long line of illustrious Pontiffs, has surpassed him." orists as the eternal heaven is above the earth.

> "A nation's flag, a nation's flag—
> If wickedly unrolled,
> May foes in adverse battle drag
> Its every fold from fold.
> But, in the cause of Liberty,
> Guard it 'gainst Earth and Hell;
> Guard it till Death or Victory—
> Look you, you guard it well!
> No saint or king has tomb so proud,
> As he whose flag becomes his abroud? As he whose flag becomes his shroud -TEOMAS DAVIS.

Husbands are new said to write "W. P." in the corner of their letters, which means Wife permitting,'

Evolution.—Tight boots make a cors. cors makes whisky, whisky makes a man tight in his boots.

U. 17 分子的**网络**医阿马尔

VENDETTA;

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER XXI.-Continued.

"Vincenzo! As started

" Eccelenza?"

"Eccelenza I"
To-night you will stand behind my chair and
assist in serving the wine."
"Yes, Eccellenza."
"You will," I continued, "attend particularly to Siguor Ferrari, who will sit at my right hand. Take care that his glass is never empty."
Yes, Eccellenza."

"Whatever may be said or done," I went on nietly, "you will show no sign of alarm or irprise. From the commencement of dinner quietly, surprise. hill tell you to move, remember your place is

The honest fellow looked a little puzzled, but

Yes, Eccellenza." I smiled, and advancing, laid my hand on

"How about the pistels, Vincenzo?"

"They are cleaned and ready for use, Eccellenza," he raplied. "I nave placed them in your cabinet."

"That is well!" I said with a satisfied generated them. "You can leave me and arrange the salon for the reception of my friends."

He disappeared, and I busied myself with my toilette, about which I was for once unusually particular. The conventional dress suit is not very becoming, yet there are a few men here and there who look well in it, and who, in spite of similarity in attire, will never be mistaken for waiters. Others there are who, passable in sppearance when clad in their ordinary garments, reach the very acme of plebeianism when they clothe themselves in the unaccommodating even-ing dreess. Fortunately I happened to be one of the former class-the soher black, the broad white display of starched shirt front and neat tie became me, almost too well I thought. It would have been better for my purposes if I would have feigned an aspect of greater age and weightier gravity. I had scarcely finished my toilette when the rumbling of wheels in the courtyard outside made the hot blood rush to my face, and my heart beat with feveriah excitement. I left my dressing room, however, with a composed countenance and calm step, and entered my private salon just as its doors were flung open and "Signor Ferrari" was announced. He entered smiling—his face was alight with good humor and glad anticipation—he looked hand-

numor and glad anticipation—he looked handsomer than usual.

"Eccomt que!" he cried, seizing my hands
enthusiastically in his own. "My dear Conte,
I am delighted to see you! What an excellent
fellow you are! A kind of amiable Arabian
Nights genius, who occupies himself in making
other mortals happy. And how are you? You
look remarkably well!"

'I can return the compliment," I said gaily. "You'are more of an Antinous than ever."
He laughed, well pleased, and sat down, drawing off his gloves and loosening his travel-

ling overcoat.
Well, I suppose plenty of cash puts a man in good humor, and, therefore, in good condition," he replied. "But my dear fellow, you are dressed for dinner—quel preux chevalier! I am positively unfit to be in your company. You insisted that I should come to you directly on my arrival, but I really must change my apparel. Your man took my valiso, in it are my dress-clothes,—I shall not be ten minutes putting them on."

"Take a glass of wine first," I said, pouring out some of his favorite Montepulciano. "There is plenty of time. It is barely seven, and we do not dine till eight." He took the wine from my hand and smiled, I returned the smile, adding. "It gives me great pleasure to receive you, Ferrari! I have been impatient for your return—almost as impatient as—" He paused in the act of drinking, and his eyes

flashed delightedly,

"As sic has? Piccinina! How I long to see her again! I swear to you, anico, should have gone straight to the Villa Romani had I obeyed my own impulse,—but I had promised you to come hero, and on the whole the evening will do as well." should have gone straight to the Villa Romani had I obeyed my own impulse,—but I had promised you to come here, and, on the whole, the evening will do as well,"—and he laughed with a covert meaning in his laughed,—"perhaps better!"

My hands clenched, but I said with forced gaiety.

arrisofuncomfortable presentiments and forebodings"

"No wonder," I returned carels:ly, "with such a spectacle as you have described before the eyes of your memory. The Eternal City savors somewhat disagreeably of graves. Shake the dust of the Caesars from your feet, and enjoy your life, while it lasts!"

Excellent advice!" he said, amilian the said.

gaiety.
"Ma certamente! The evening will be much

better! Is it not Byron who says that women, like stars, look best at night? You will find her the same as ever, perfectly well and per-fectly charming. It must be her pure and candid soul that makes her face so fair? It may be a relief to your mind to know that I am the only man she has allowed to visit her during Thank God for that!" cried Ferrari de-

voutly, as he tossed off his wine. "And now tell me, my dear Conte, what bacchanalians are coming to-night? Pcr Dio, after all I am more in the humor for dinner than love-making!"

Thursh out laughling harshly. "Of course I burst out laughling harshly. "Of course! Every sensible man prefers good eating even to good women! Who are my guests yo usk I believe you know them all. First, there is the Duca Filippo Mariana."

"By Heaven!" interrupted Guido. "An absolute gentlemen, who by his manner seems to challenge the universe to disprove his dig-nity! Can be unbend so far as to partake of fied in public? My dear Conte, you should have asked him that question!"

I watched him narrowly, and went en with the list of my invited guests. "After these, comes the Capitano Luig

ccia"
What! the raging fire-eater?" exclaimed
do. "He who at every second word raps out a Pagan or Christian oath, and cannot for his life tell any difference between the two !" "And the illustrious gentlemen Crispiano Dulci and Antonio Biscardi, artists like yourself." I continued. He frowned slightly, -then smiled.

"Then," I went on, not heeding this inter-ruption, 'Signor Fraschetti and the Marchese Giulano. 371

Giutano drinks deep!" laughed Ferrari "and should he mix his wines, you will find him ready to stab all the waiters before the dinner is half over."

"In mixing wines," I returned coolly, "he will but imitate your example, care mio."
"Ah, but I can stand it!" he said. "He cannot. Few Neapolitans are like me !" "I wish them good appetites! Time was when I envied their skill—now I can afford to be zenerous. They are welcome to the whole field of arb as far as I am concerned. I have

said farewell to the brush and palette—I shall True enough, I thought, eyeing the shapely white hand with which he just then stroked his dark moustache; the same hand on which my family diamond ring glittered like a star. He looked up suddenly.

"Go on, Conte! I am all impatience. Who ome next?"

"More fire-eaters, I suppose you wi ileall them," I answered. "and French fire-eaters, oo. Monsieur le Marquis D'Avencourt and le beau Capitaine Eugene Hamal."

Ferrari looked astonished. "Fer Bacco,' he exclaimed. "Two noted Paris duellists! Why—what need have you of such valerous asceiates." I confess your choice experience as

"I understood them to be your friends," I said composedly. "If you remember, you introduced me to them. I know nothing of the gentlemen beyond that they appear to be pleasant fellows and good talkers. As for their reputed skill I am inclined to set that down to a mere rumor, at any rate, my dinner-table will scarcely provide a field for the display of

swordsmanship."
Guido laughed. "Well no! but these fellows

said Ferrari gaily, enumerating them on his fingers. "Per la madre di Dio! With such a goodly company and a host who entertains en roi we shall pass a merry time of it. And did you, amico, actually organise this banquet, merely to welcome back so unworthy a person as myself?"

Solely and entirely for that reason," I replied. He jumped up from his chair and clapped his

two hands on my shoulders.
"A la bonne heure! But why in the name of "Why have I taken such a fancy to me?"
"Why have I taken such a fancy to you?" I repeatedly slowly. "My dear Ferrari, I am surely not alone in my admiration for your high qualities! Does not every one like you? Are you not a universal favorite? Did you not tell me that your late friend the Romani held you as the dearest to him in the world after his wife? Liberc! Why underrate yourself?"
He let his hands fall slowly from my shoulders and a look of pain contracted his features. After

a little silence he said. "Fabio again! How his name and memory haunt me ! I told you he was a fool,-it was part of his folly that he loved me too well,perhaps. Do you know I have thought of him very much lately?"
"Indeed?" and I feigned to be absorbed in

fixing a star-like japonica in my butten-hole. "How is that?"

A grave and meditative look softened the usually defiant brilliancy of bis eyes.

"I saw my uncle die," he continued, speaking in a low tone. "He was an old man and had very little strength left, yet his battle with death was horrible—horrible. I see him yet,—his yellow convulsed face,—his twisted limbs—his death with the horrible. his claw-like hands tearing at the empty air,— then the ghastly grin and dropped jaw—the wide-open glazed eyes—pshaw! it sickened me l'

"Well, well!" I said in a soothing way, still busying myself with the arrangement of my button-hole, and secretly wondering what new emotion was at work in the volatile mind of my victim. "No doubt it was distressing to wit-ness,—but you could not have been very sorry, —he was an old man, and, though it is a plati-

—he was an old man, and, though it is a platitude not worth repeating,—we must all die."
"Sorry!" exclaimed l'errari, talking almost
more to himself than to me. "I was glad!
He was an old scoundrel, deeply dyed in every
sort of social villainy. No—I was not sorry,
only as I watched him in his frantic struggle,
fighting furiously for each fresh carn of breath fighting furiously for each fresh gasp of breath,

—I thought,—I know not why—of Fabio."

Profoundly astonished, but concealing my astonishment under an air of indifference, I began to laugh. Upon my word, Ferrari-pardon me for saying so, but the air of Rome, seems to have somewhat obscured your mind! I confess I

cannot follow your meaning."

He sighed uneasily, "I dare say not! I scarce can follow it myself. But if it was so hard for an old man to writhe himself out of life, what must it have been for Fabio were students together; we used to walk with our arms round each other's necks like school girls, and he was young and full of vitality—physically stronger, too, than I am. He must have battled for life with every perve and sinew stretched to almost breaking." He stopped and shuddered. "By heaven! death should be made easier for us!

It is a frightful thing !" A contemptuous pity arose in me. Was he coward as well as traitor? I touched him lightly

on the arm.
"Excuse me, my young triend, if I say frank ly that your dismal conversation is slightly fatiguing. I cannot accept it as a suitable pre paration for dinner. And permit me to remind

you that you have still to dress."

The gentle satire of my tone made him look up and smile, His face cleared, and he passed his hand over his forehead, as though he swept

it free of some unpleasant thought.
"I believe I am nervous," he said with a half laugh. "For the last few hours I have had all sorts of uncomfortable presentiments and fore-

not difficult to follow. Now to attire for the

festival, Have I your permission?"

I touched the bell which summoned Vincenzo, and bade him wait on Signor Ferrari's orders. Guido disappeared under his escott, giving me a laughing nod of salutation as he left the room. I watched his retiring with a strange pitifulness - the first emotion of the kind had awakened in me for him since l learned his treachery. His allusion to that time when we had been students together when we had walked with arms round each other's necks "like school girls," as he said, had touched me more closely than I cared to realise.

It was true, we had been happy then—Two
careless youths with all the world like an untrodden race course before us. She had not then darkened the heaven of our confidence she had not come with her false fair face to make of me a blind, doting madman, and to transform him into a liar and hypocrite. It was all her fault, all the misery a she was the blight on our lives; she merited the heaviest punishment, and she would re-ceive it. Yet, would to God we had neither of us ever seen her. Her beauty, like a sword, had severed the bonds of friendship that after all, when it does exist between two men, is better and brayer than the love of woman. However, all regrets were unaviling now; the evil was done, and there was no undoing it. I had little time left me for reflection; each moment that passed brought me nearer the end

CHAPTER XXIII.

I had planned and foreseen.

At about a quarter to eight my guests began to arrive, and one by one they all came in save two—the hrothers Respetti. While we were two—the hrothers Respetti. While we were awaiting them, Ferrari entered in evening dress, with the conscious air of a handsome man who knows he is looking his best. I readily admitted knows he is looking his best. I readily admitted his charm of manuer; had I not myself been subjugated and fascinated by it in the old happy, foolish days? He was enthusiastically greeted and welcomed back to Naples by all the gentlemen assembled, many of whom were his own particular friends. They embraced him in the impressionable style common to Tablans with the execution of the tracket live. Italians, with the exception of the stately Duca di Marina, who merely bowed courteously, and inquired if certain families of distinction whom he named had yet arrived in Rome for the winter season. Ferrari was engaged in replying to these questions with his usual graceful ease and fluency, when a note was brought to me marked "Immediate." It contained a profuse and elegantly worded apology from Carlo Respetti, who regretted deeply that an unforeseen matter of business would prevent himself and his brother from having the inestimable honor and delight of dining with me that evening. I thereupon rang my bell as a sign that the dinner need no longer be delayed; and, turning to those assembled, I announced to them the un-

those assembled. I announced so them the unavoidable absence of two of the party.

"A pity Francesco could not have come," said Captain Freecia, twirling the ends of his long moustachies. "He loves good, wine, and,

tong monaraginos. The loves good wine, and, better still, good company."
"Caro Capitano!" broke in the musical voice of the Marchese Gualdro, "you know that our Francesco goes nowhere without his beloved Carlo cannot come,—altro! Francesco will not. Would that all men were such brothers!"

"If they were," laughed Luziano Salustri,

rising from the piano where had been playing softly to himself, "half the world would be thrown out of employment. You, for instance" turning to the Marquis D'Avencourt, "would scarce know what to do with your time."

Guido laughed. "Well no I but these fellows would like to make it one, —why they will pick a quarrel for the mere lifting of an eyebrow. And the rest of your company?"

"Are the inseparable brother sculptors Carlo and Francesco Respetti, Chevalier Maucini, scientist and man of letters, Luziano Salustri, poet and musiciau, and the fascinating Marchese poet and musiciau, and the fascinating Marchese thou was remarkably small and delicately formed, — it looked almost fragile. Yet the attength and supplied the strong of D'Avan Guit's whith was reputed

idea of all men fraternising together in one common pig-stye of equality. Look at the differences of caste! Birth, breeding and education make of man that high-metiled, sensitive animal known as gentleman, and not all the metile of the cast of th socialistic theories in the world can force him down on the same level with the boor, whose flat nose and course features announce him as plebeian even before one hears the tone of his voice. We cannot help these things. I do not think we would help them even if we could."

"You are quite right," said Ferrari. "You cannot put race-horses to draw the plough. I

have always imagined that the first quarrelthe Cain and Abel affair,-must have occurred through some difference of caste as well as jealousy, for instance, perhaps Abel was a negro and Cain a white man, or vice versa; which would account for the antipathy existing between the races to this day."

The Duke di Marina coughed a stately

The Duke di Marina coognication of the cough, and shrugged his shoulders. "That first quarrel," he said, "as related in the Bible, was exceedingly vulgar. It must have been a kind of prize fight. Ce n'était pas

We laughed,—and at that moment the door was thrown open, and the head waiter an-nounced in solemn tones befitting his dignity— "Le diner de Monsieur le Comte est servi!"

I at once led the way to the banqueting room,-my guests followed gaily, talking and esting among themselves. They were ail in high good humor, none of them had as yet noticed the fatal blank caused by the absence of the brothers Respetti. I had,—for the number of my guests now thirteen instead of fifteen. Thirteen at table! I wondered if any of the company were superstitious? Ferrari was not, I knew,—unless his nerves had been latterly shaken by witnessing the death of his nucle. At any rate I resolved to say nothing that should attract the attention of my guests to the ill-omened circumstance; if any one should notice it, it would be easy to make light of it and of all similar superstitions. I myself was the one most affected by it,— it had for me a curious and fatal significance. I was so occupied with the consideration of it that I scarcely attended to the words addressed to me by the Duke di Marina, who, walking beside me, seemed disposed to converse with more familiarity than was his usual custom. We reached the door of the dining room; which at

our approach was thrown wide open, and delicious strains of music met our ears as we en-tered. Low murmurs of astonishment and admiration broke from all the gentlemen as they viewed the sumptuous scene before them. pretended not to hear their eulogies, as I took my seat at the head of the table, with Guido Ferrari on my right and the Duke di Marina on my left. The music sounded louder and more my left. triumphant, and while all the company were senting themselves in the places assigned to them, a choir of young fresh voices broke forth into a Neapolitan "madrigale," which as far

as I can translate it ran as follows:-"Welcome the festal hour! Pour the red wine into cups of gold! Health to the men who are strong and bold! Welcome the festal hour!

Waken the echoes with riotous mirth-Cease to remember the sorrows of earth In the joys of the festal hour! Wine is the monarch of laughter and light, Death himself shall be merry to night! Hail to the festal hour !"-

An enthusiastic clapping of hands rewarded this effort on the part of the unseen vocalists, and the music having ceased, conversation be

came general. "By Heaven!" exclaimed Ferrari, "if this Olympian carouse is meant as a welcome to me, Olympian carouse is meant as a welcome to me, antico, all I can say is that I do not deserve it. Why, it is more fit for the welcome of one king to his neighbor sovereign!"

"Ebbene!" I said. "Are there any better kings than honest men? Let us hope we are thus for worthy of each other's esteem."

thus far worthy of each other's esteem."

He flashed a bright look of gratitude upon me and was silent, listening to the choice and

complimentary phrases uttered by the Duke di Marina concerning the exquisite taste displayed

in the arrangement of the table.
"You have no doubt travelled much in the East, Conte," said this nobleman. "Your East, Conte," said this nobleman. "Your banquet reminds me of an Oriental remance I once read, called Vathck." laimed Guido.

Oliva must be Vathek himself !" "Scarcely!" I said, smiling coldly. "I lay no claim to supernatural experiences. The realities of life are sufficiently wonderful for

Antonio Biscardi, the painter, a refined, gentle-featured man, looked towards us and

said modestly.
"I think you are right, Conte. The beauties of rature and of humanity are so varied and profound that were it not for the inextinguishplaced in every one of us, I think we should be perfectly satisfied with this world as it is."

"You speak like an artist and a man of even

temperament," broke in the Marchese Gundro, who had finished his soup quickly in order to be able to talk,—talking being his chief delight.
"For me, I am never contented. I never have enough of anything! That is my nature, When I see levely flowers, I wish more of them. when I behold a fine sunset, I desire many more such sunsets, when I look upon a lovely

"You would have lovely women ad infinitum," laughed the French Capitaine de Hamal. "En vérité, Gualdre, you should have been a

"And why not?" demanded Gualdro. "The Turks are very sensible people—they know how to make coffee better than we do. And what more fascicating than a harem? It must be like a fragrant hot-house, where one is free to wander every day, sometimes gathering a gorgeous lily, sometimes a simple violet—some

"A thorn?" suggested Salustri. "Well, perhaps!" laughed the Marchese. Yet one would run the risk of that for the

sake of a perfect rose."

Chevalier Mancini, who wore in his button hole the decoration of the Legion d'Honneur looked up-he was a thin man with keen eye and a shrewd face which, though at a first glance, appeared stern, could at the least pro-vocation break up into a thousand little

wrinkles of laughter.
"There is undoubtedly something entrainant about the idea," he observed, in his methodical way. "I have always fancied that marriage, "And that is why you have never tried it?"

"And that is why you have never tried it?"

queried Ferrari, looking amused.

"Certissimamente!" and the Chevalier's grim

countenance began to work with satirical humor. "I have resolved that I will never be bound over by the law to kiss only one woman As matters stand, I can kiss them all if I like. A shout of merriment and cries of "Oh! Oh!" greeted this remark, which Ferrari, however, did not seem inclined to take in good

part. "All ?" be said, with a dubious air. "You mean all except the married ones?"

The Chevalier put on his spectacles and surveyed him with a sort of comic severity.
"When I said all I meant all," he returned.

I burst out laughing. "You are right, Man-cini," I said. "Come, amico!" I added, turn-ing to Ferrari, "those are your own sentiments; you have often declared them to me, He smiled uncomfortably, and his brows contracted. I could easily perceive that he was annoyed. To change the tone of the conversation I gave a signal for the music to recommence, and instantly the melody of a slow voluptuous Hungarian waltz-measure floated

voluptuous Hungarian waltz-measure floated through the room. The dinner was now fairly on its way; the appetites of my guests were stimulated and tempted by the choicest and most savoury viands, prepared with all the taste and intelligence a first-rate chef can bestow on his work, and good wine flowing freely,

Vincenzo, obediently following my instructions, stood behind my chair, and seldom my chair, and seldom my chair appears to ratell Ferraria class.

know, is more entrancing than the voice of Adelina Patti. I have only to add," and I hand'e the sword, whether in play or grim smiled half mockingly. "the name of Signor Guido Ferrari, true friend and loyal lover,—
and the party is complete."

"It is an impossible dream." he said in reply to the first beverage he had selected, a to the remarks of Gualdro and Salustri, "that the sal to be prodigious by those who had seen him hand'e the sword, whether in play or grim hand'e the sword, whether in play or grim the good example shown by the wisest Italians, who never mix their wines. He remained to the remarks of Gualdro and Salustri, "that idea of all men fraternising together in one common pig-stye of equality. Look at the differences of caste! Birth, breeding and eductions and careful man, and follows in an abstemious and careful man, and follows in a national support mix their wines. He remained the faithful to the first beverage he had selected, a specially fine Uhianti, of which he partock freely without its causing the slight firstly without its causing the slight former on his pale, aristorated features. Its warm and meliow flavor differences of caste! Birth, breeding and eduction in the good example shown by the wisest Italians, who never mix their wines. He remained the faithful to the first beverage he had selected, a specially fine Uhianti, of which he partock freely without its causing the slight. did but brighten his eyes and loosen his torgue, inasmuch that he became almost as elegant a talker as the Marchese Gualdro. This latter, who scarce had a scudo to call his own, and who dine: sumptuously every day at other people's expense for the sake of the pleasure his company afforded, was by this time entertaining every one near him by the most sparkling stories and witty pleasantries. The inerriment increased as the various courses

were served; shouts of laughter frequently in-

terrupted the loud buzz of conversation, ming-

ling with the clinking of glasses and clattering

of porcelain. Every now and then might be heard the smooth voca of Captain Freccia rolling

out his favorite oaths with the sonority and expression of primo tenore; sometimes the elegant French of the Marquis D'Avencourt, with his high, sing-song Parisian accent, rang out above voices of the others; and again, the choice Tuscan of the poet Luziano Salustri rolled forth in melodious cadence as though he were chanting lines from Dante or Ariosto, instead or talking lightly on indifferent matters. I accrited my share in the universal hilarity, though I principally divided my conversation between Ferrari and the Duke, paying to both, but specially to Ferrari, that absolute attention which is the greatest compliment a host can bestow on those whom he undertakes to entertain.

We had reached that stage of the banquet when the game was about to be served,—the invisible choir of boys voices. had just completed an enchanting stornello with an accompaniment of mandolines, when a stillness, strange and unaccountable, fell upon the company—a pause—an ominous hush, as attend to him or not. The glib tongue of though some person supreme in suthority had the Marchese Gualdro ran on smoothly suddenly entered the room an! com manded "silence!" No one seemed dismanded posed to speak or to move, the very rootsteps of the waiters were muffled in the velvet jile of the carpet;—no sound was heard but the measured plash of the fountain that played among the ferns and flowers. The moon, shining frostly white through the one uncurtained window, cast a long pale green ray, ike the extended arm of an appealing ghost, against one side of the velvet hangings—a spectral effect which was heightened by the contrast of the glarish glitter of the waxen tapers. Each man looked at the other with a

sort of uncomfortable embarrassment, and somehow, though I moved my lips in an endeavor to speak and thus break the spell, I was at a loss, and could find no language suitable to the moment. Ferrari toyed with his wine glass mechanically,—the Duke appeared absorbed in arranging the crumbs beside his plate into little methodical patterns; the stillness seemed to last so long that it was like a suffocating heavmess in the air. Suddenly Vincenzo, in his office of chief butler, drew the cork of a champagne bottle with a loud-sounding pop! We all started as though a pistol had been fired in our ears, and the Marchese Gualdro burst

out laughing.
"Corpo di Bacco!" he cried. "At last you have awakened from sleep! Were you all struck dumb, anici, that you stared at the tablecloth so persistently and with such admirwere all dead men!"
"And that idea made you also hold your

tongue, which is quite an unnaccountable miracle in its way," laughed Luzian Salustri. acle in its way," laughed Luzian Salustri. "Have you never heard the pretty legend that attaches to such an occurrence as a sudden si-lence in the midst of high festivity? An angel enters, bestowing his benediction as he passes "That story is more ancient than the Church,

said Chevalier Mancini. "It is an exploded theory,—for we have ceased to believe in angels—we call them women instead."

"Bravo, non vieux gaillard!" cried Captain de Hamal. "Your sentiments are the same as mine, with a very trifling difference.

And he drained his glass, nodding to Mancini,

who followed his example.
"Perhaps," said the smooth, slow voice Captain Freecia, "our silence was caused by the instinctive conscioueness of something wrong with our party—a little inequality,—which I dare say our noble host has not thought

it worth while to mention."

Every head was turned in his direction.
"What do you mean?" "What inequality?"
"Explain yourse'f!" chorused several voices. "Really it is a mere nothing," answered Freecoa lazily, as he surveyed with the admiring air of a gourmet the dainty portion of phea-ing air of a gourmet the dainty portion of phea-sant just placed before him. "I as ure you, only the uneducated would care two scudi about such a circumstance. The excellent brothers Respet i are to blame, their absence to-night has caused... but why should I disturb your equantarity? I am not superstitious-ma, chi sa?-some o

I see what you mean!" intercupted Salustri quickly. "We are thirteen at table!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

At this announcement my guests looked fur tively at each other, an i I could see they were counting up the fatal number for themselves. They were undeniably clever, cultivated men of the world, but the superstitious element was in their blood, and all, with the exception perhaps of Freezia and the ever cool Marquis D'Avencourt were evidently rendered uneary by the fact now discovered. On Ferrari it had a curious effect, he started violently and his face flushed. Diavalo /" he muttered under his breath, and seizing his never-empty glass, he swallowed its contents thirstly and quickly at one guip as though attacked by fever, and pushed away his plate with a hand that trembled nervously. I, meanwhile, raised my voice and addressed my guests cheerfully:
"Our distinguished friend Salustri is perfect-

ly right, gentlemen. I myself noticed the diecrepancy in our number some time ago, but I knew that you were all advanced thinkers, who had long since liberated yourselves from the tranmels of superstitious observations. servances. Therefore I said nothing. The silly notion of any misfortune attending the number thirteen arose, as you are aware, out of the story of the Last Supper, and children and women may possibly still give credence to the fancy that one out of thirteen at table must be a traitor and doomed to die. But we men know better. None of us here to night have rea on to put ourselves in the position of a Christ or a Judas—we are all good friends and boon companions, and I cannot suppose for a moment that this little cloud can possibly affect you seriously. Remember also that this is Christmas Eve, and that according to the world's greatest poet, Shakespeare, "Then no planet strikes,

No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm, So hallowed and so gracious is the time.'" A murmur of appliance and a hearty clapping of hands rewarded this little speech, and the Marchese Gualdro sprang to his feet—
"By heaven!" he exclaimed, "we are not a party of terrified old women to shiver on the

signori! More wine, garcon! Per Bacco! if Judas Iscariot himself had such a feast as ours before he hanged himself, he was not much to be pitied! Hold amic!! To the health of our noble host, Conte Cesare Oliva!"

He waved his glass in the air three times,

every one followed his example and drank the toast with enthusiasm. I bowed my thanks and acknowledgments, and the supersti-tious dread which at first had undoubtedly seized the company, passed away quickly,
—the talking, the merriment, and laughter
were resumed, and soon it seemed as though
the untoward circumstance were entirely forone autoward circumsusuce were entirely for-gotten. Only Guido Ferrari seemed still some-what disturbed in his mind, but even his un-easiness dissipated itself by degrees, and heated by the quantity of wine he had taken, he began to talk with boastful braggartism of his many moved except to re-fill Ferrari's glass, to talk with boastful braggartism of his many and occasionally to proffer some fresh vintage successful gallanteries, and related his most to the Duke de Marina. He, however, was questionable anneedetes in such a manner as to

cause some haughty astonishment in the mind of the Duke di Marina, who eyed him from time to time with ill-disguised im-patience that bordered on contempt. I, on the contrary, listened to everything he said with urbane courtery, -I humoured him and drew him out as much as possible, —I smiled complaiently at his poor jokes and vulgar witticisms,—and when he said something that was more than usually outrageous, I contented myself with a benevolent shake of my head, and the mild remark—"Ah! young blood!" uttered

LARANGE SERVICE

in a bland souto-voce... The desart was now served, and with it came the costly wines which I had ordered to be kept back till then. Priceless "Chateau Yonem," "Clos Vougeot," of the rarest vintage, choice "Valputcello" and an exceedingly superb "Lacrima Cristi"—one after the other, these were tasted, criticised, and hearthy appreciated. There was also a very unique branc of champagne costing nearly forty francs a bot-tle, which was spackling and mellow to the palate, but fine in quality. This particular beverage was so seductive in flavor that every one partook of it freely, with the result that the most discreet among the party now became the most uproarious. Antonio Biscardi, the quiet and unobtrusive painter, together with his fellow-student, Crispiano Dulci, usually the shyest of young men, suddenly grew excited, and uttered blatant nothings concerning their art. Captain Freccis argued the niceties of sword-play with he Marquis D'Avencourt, both speakers illustrating their various points be their dessert-knives skillfuly by thrusting their into pulpy bodies of the peaches they had on their plates. Luziano Salustri lay back at ease in his chair, his classic head reclining on the velvet cushions, and recited in low and measured tones one of his own poems, caring little or nothing whether his neighbors and incessantly, though he frequently lost the thread of his anecdotes and became involved in a maze of contradictory assertions. The rather large nose of the Chevalier Mancini reddened visibly as he laughed joyously to himself at nothing in par-ticular,—in short, the table had become a glittering whillpeol of excitement and feverish folly, which at a mere touch, or word out of season, might rise to a raging storm of frothy dissension. The Duke di Marina and myself alone of all the company were composed as usual.—he had resisted the champagne, and as for me, I had

not taken more that two glasses of a mild Chianti. I glauced keenly around the riotous board,-I noted the flushed faces and rapid gesticula-tions of my guests, and listened to the Babel of conflicting tongues. I drew a long breath as I looked.—I calculated that in two or three minutes, at the very least, I might throw down the trump card I had held so patiently in my

let all the splendid wines go past me, and had

hand all the evoning.

I took a close observation of Ferrari. He had edged his chair a little away from mine, and was talking confidentially to his neighbor, Captain de Hamal,—his utterance was low and have awakened from sleep! Were you all struck dumb, anici, that you stared at the tablecloth so persistently and with such admirable gravity? May St. Anthony and his pig preserve me, but for tas time I fancied I was attending a banquet on the wrong side of the Styx, and that you, my present companions, were all dead men!" sacred in heaven or earth. My blood rapidly beated itself to boiling point—to this day I remember how it throbbed in my temples, leaving my hands and feet icy cold. I rose in my seat and tapped on the table to call for silence and attention-but for some time the noise of argument and clatter of tongues were so great that I could not make myself heard. Duke endeavored to second my efforts, but in

At last Ferrari's notice was attracted-he turned round, and seizing a dessert knife reat with it on the table and on his own plate so noisily and persistently, that the laughter and conversation ceased suddenly. The moment had come—I raised my head, fixed my spectacles more firmly over my eyes, and spoke in distinct and steady tones, first of all stealing a covert glance towards Ferruri. He had sunk back again in his chair and was lighting a cig-

arette.

"My friends," I said, meeting with a smile the inquiring looks that were directed towards me, "I have presumed to interrupt your mirth for a moment, not to restrain it, but rather to night, as you know, to honor me by your presence and to give a welcome to our mutual friend, Signor Guido Ferrari." Here I Here 1 was interrupted by the loud clapping of hands and ejaculations of approval, while Ferrari bimself murmured affably between two pulls of his cigarette, "Tropp' onore, amico, tropp' onore!" I resumed, "This young and accomplished gentleman, who is, I believe, a favorite with you all, has been compelled through domestic affairs to absent himself from our circle for the past faw weeks, and I think he must himse'f be aware how much we have missed his pleasant company. It will, however, be agreeable for you, as it has been for me, to know that he has returned to Naples a richer man than when he left it—that fortune has done him justice, and that with the possession of abundant wealth he is at last called upon to enjoy the reward due to his

Here there was more clapping of hands and exclamations of plea ure, while those who were seated near Ferrari raised their glasses and drank to his health with congratulations, all of which courtesies he acknowledged by a non-chialant, self-satisfied bow. I glanced at him again—how tranquil he looked, reclining among the crimson cushions of his chair, a brimming glass of champagne beside him, the cigarette between his lips, and his handsome face slightly upturned, though his eyes rested half drawsily on the uncurtained window through which the Bay of Naples was seen glittering in the moonlight.

I continued,-" It was, gentlemen, that you might welcome and conventuate Signor Ferrari as you have done, that I assembled you here to-night,—or rather, let me say it was partly the object of our present feativity,—but there is yet another reason which I shall now have the pleasure of explaining to you,—a reason which, as it concerns myself and my immediate happiness, will, I feel confident, secure your sympathy and good wishes."

This time every one was silent, intently fol-

lowing my words.
"What I am about to sey," I went on calmly, "may very possibly surprise you. I have been known to you as a man of few words, and, I known to you as a man of new words, and, I fear, of abrupt and brusque manners,"—cries of "No, no!" mingled with various complimentary assurances reached my ears from all sides of the table,—I bowed with a gratified air, and when glence was restored,—"At any rate you would not think me precisely the sort of man to the chart force." take a lady's fancy." A look of wonder and curiosity was now exchanged among my guests. Ferrari took his cigarette out of his mouth and stared at me in blank astonishment.

"No," I went on meditatively, "old as I am, and a half-blind invalid besides, it seems incredible that any woman should care to look at me more than twice cn passant. But I have met,—let me say with the Chevalier Maucini,—an angel,—who has found me not displeasing to

her, and, in short, I am going to marry."

There was a pause. Ferrari raised himself slightly from his reclining position and seemed

laughter.

"Say farewell to jollity, Conte!" cried Chevalier Mancini; "once drawn along by the rustling music of a woman's gown, no more such feasts as we have had to-night!"

And he shook his head with tipsy melan-

choly.
"By all the gods!" exclaimed Gualdro,
"By all the gods!" and I should have

too ! Why, man, freedom could give you twenty !' "Ah !" murmured Salustra softly and senti mentally, "but the one perfect pearl—the ene

"Bah! Saluetri, caro mio, you are half asleep!" returned Gualdro. "Tis the wine talks, not you. Thou are conquered by the bottle, amico. You, the darling of all the vomen in Naples, to talk of one ! Buona notte, bambino !" I still maintained my standing position, lean-

ing my two hands on the table before mea.
"What our worthy Gualdro says," Lwent on, "is perfectly true. I have been noted for my antipathy to the fair sex. I know it. But my antipathy to the fair sex. I know it. But when one of the loveliest among women comes out of her way to tempt me,—when she herself displays the matchiess store of her countless fascinations for my attraction—when she honours me by special favors and makes me plainly aware that I am not too presumptuous in venturing to aspire to her hand in marriage,—what can I do have cover with what can I do but accept with a good grace the fortune thrown to me by Prividence? I should be the most ungrateful of men were I to refuse so precious a gift from heaven, and I confess I fell no inclination to fell no inclination to reject what I consider to be the certainty of happiness. I, therefore, ask you all to fill your glasses, and do me the favor to drink to the health and happiness of my future

EGualdro sprang erect, his glass held high in the air; every man followed his example. Ferrari rose to his feet with some unsteadiness, while the hand that held his full champagne

while the hand that held his 1011 champagne glass trembled.

The Duke di Marina, with a courteous gesture, addressed me—"You wi!!, of course, honor us by disclosing the name of the fair lady whom we are prepared to toast with all bediting reverging?" fitting reverence? "I was about to ask the same question," said

Ferraii in hoarse accents,—his lips were dry, and he appeared to have some difficulty in speaking. "Possibly we are not acquainted speaking. with her?" "On the contrary," I returned, eyeing him steadily with a cool smile. "You all know her name well! Illustrissimt Signori!" and my

voice rang out clearly—"to the health of my betrothed wife, the Contessa Romani!"

"Liar!" shouted Ferrari, and with all a madman's fury he dashed his brimming glass of champagne full in my face! In a second the wildest scene of confusion ensued. Every man left his place at table left his place at table and surrounded stood erect and perfectly calm, wiping with my bandkerchief the little runlets of wine that dripped from my clothing, the glass had fallen at my feet, staiking the table as it fell, and splitting itself to atoms.

"Are you drunk or mad, cried Captain de Hamal, seizing him by the arm—"do you know what you have done?"

Ferrari glared about him like a tiger at bay-Ferrari glared about him like a trger at oay—his face was flushed and swollen like that of a man in apoplexy—the veins in his forehead atood out like knotted cords,—his breath came and went hard as though he had been running. He turned his folling eyes upon me. "Damn you!" he muttered through his clenthed taeth—then suddenly raising his voice to a "Damn you!" he muttered through ship voice to a teeth,—then suddenly raising his voice to a shriek, he cried, "I will have your blood if I tear your heart out for it!"—and he made an effort to spring upon me. The Marquis D'Avencourt quietly caught his other arm and held it as in a vice.

"Not so fast, not so fast, mon cher!" he said coolly. We are not murderers, we! What davil possesses you, that you offer such unwarrantable insult to out host !" "Ask him !" r plied Ferrari fiercely, strug-

gling to release himself from the grasp of the Frenchmen-"he knows, well enough Ask him !" All eyes were turned inquiringly upon the.

I was silent.

"The noble Conte is really not bound to give "The noble Conte is really not bound to give any explanation," remarked Captain Freccia, "even admitting he were able to do so."

"I assure you, my friends," I said, "I am ignorant of the cause of this fracas, except that

this young gentleman had pretensions himself to the lauy whose name affects him so se-For a moment I thought Ferrari would have

choked.
"Pretensions—pretensions!" he gasped. "Gran Dio ?" Hear him !—hear the miserable acoundrel."

"Ah, basta!" exclaimed Chevalier Maucini, scorufully—" is that all? A mere bagatelle! Ferrari, you were wont to be more sensible! What! quarrel with an excellent friend for the sake of a woman who happens to prefer him to you! Mache! Women are plentiful, -- friends ate few."
"If," I resumed, still methodically wiping

the stains of wine from my coat and vest-Signor Ferrari's extra rdinary display of temper is a mere outcome of natural disappointment, I am willing to excuse it. He is young and hot-blooded—let him apologize, and I shall freely pardon him."
"By my faith!" said the Duke di Marina

with indignation, "such generosity is unheard of, Conte! Permit me to remark that it is aitogether exceptional, after such ungentlemanly conduct. I conduct.

I crear looked from one to the other in silent fury. His face had grown pale as death. He wrenched himself from the grasp of D'Aven-

court and De Hamal.
"Fools! let me go!" he said savagely. "None of you are on my side,—I see that." He stepped to the table, poured out a glass of water and drank it off. He then turned and faced me, -his head thrown back, his eyes blazing

with wrath and pain,
"Liar!" he cried again, "double-faced, accursed liar! You have stolen her, you have fooled me, but you shall pay for it with your

life."
"Willing'y!" I said with a mocking smile, restraining by a gesture the hasty exclamations of those around me who resented this fresh attack, "most willingly, caro Signer! But ex-cuse me me if I fail to see wherein you consider yourself wronged, The lady who is now my fiancee has not the slightest affection for you,— she told me so herself. Had she entertained any such feeling I might have withdrawn my proposals, but as matters stand, what harm have I done you?"

A chorus of indignant voices interrupted me. "Shame on you, Ferrari!" cried Gualdro. "The Count speaks like a gentleman and a man of honor. Were I in his place you should have had no word of explanation whatever. I would not have condescended to parley with you."
"Nor I!" said the Duke stiffly.

"Nor I!" said Mancini.
"Surely," said Luziano Salustri, "Ferrari
will make the amenda honorable."

There was a pause. Each man looked at Ferrari with some anxiety. The suddenness of the quarrel had sobered the whole party more effectually than a cold douche. Ferrari's face grew more and more livid till his very lips turned ghastly blue—he laughed aloud in bitter scorn. Then, walking steadily up to me, with his eyes full of a baffled vindictiveness, he said,

in a low, clear tone:—
'You say that,—you say she never cared for me—you! and I am to apologize to you! Thief, coward, traitor!—take that for my apology!" And he struck me across the mouth with his bare hand so fiercely that the diamond ring he wore (my diamond ring) cut my flesh and alightly drew blood. A shout of anger broke from all present. I turned to the Marquis D'Avencourt.

"There can be but one answer to this." I said with indifferent coldness. "Signor Ferrari has brought it on bimself. Marquis, will you do me the honor to arrange the affair?"

The Marquis bowed, "I shall be most

about to speak, hut apparently changing his mind he remained silent,—his face had somewhat paled. The momentary hesitation among my guests passed quickly. All present, except Guido, broke out into a chorus of congratulations, mingled with good-humored jesting and laughter.

The manques have the manques of the said, "Freccia, you will second me?" Captain Freccia shrugged his shoulders. "You must positively excuse me," he said. "My c.n. science will not permit me to take up such a semantably wrong cause as yours, caro mio! I remarkably wrong cause as yours, caro mio! I shall be pleased to act with D'Avencourt for the Count, if he will permit me." The Marquis received him with cordiality, and the two engaged in earnest conversation. Ferrari next proffered his request to his quondam friend De "By all the gods!" exclaimed Gualdro, "your news has surprised me! I should have thought you were the last man to give up liberty for the sake of a woman. One woman, the bit his lips in mortification and wounded vanity, and seemed hesitating what it does not be a supplementation. For a surprise to his quondam friend De Hammal, who also declined to geomed him, the bit his lips in mortification and wounded vanity, and seemed hesitating what it does not be a surprise of the sake of a woman.

when the Marquis approached him with frigid courtesy and appeared to offer him some ug-gestions in a low tone of voice—for, after a few gestions in a low tone of voice—for, after a few minutes' conver e, Ferrari suddenly turned on his hee and abruptly left the room, without another work or look. As the same instant I touched Vincenzo, who, obedient to his other wor' or took. At the same instant I bouched Vincenzo, who, obedient to his orders, had remained an impassive but evidently astonished spectator of all that had passed, and whispered:—"Follow that man and so not let him see you." He obeyed so instantly that the coor had sengely closed more man and no not let nim see you." He obeyed so instantly that the coor had scarcely closed upon instantly that the coor had scarcely closed upon Ferrari when Vincenz, had also disappeared. The Marques D'Avincourt now came up to me. "Your opponent has gone to find two seconds," he said: "As you perceived, no one here would or could support him. It is a most protetrants "fair."

unfortunate offair." "Most unfortunate," chorused De Hamal, who, though not in it, appeared thorough y to

wno, thouse a part," said the Duke di Marina, "I "For my part," said the Duke di Marina, "I wonder how our noble friend could be so lenient with such a young puppy. His conceit is insufferable!"

Others around me made similar remarks, and

were evidently anxious to show how entirely they were on my side. I, however, remained silent, lest they should see how gratified I was at the success of my scheme. The Marquis addresses of my scheme.

"While awaiting the other two seconds, who are to find us here," he said, with a glance at his watch, "Freezi and I have arranged a few dressed me againpreliminar es. It is now nearly midnight. We propose that the affair should come off in the morning at six precisely. Will that suit you?"

"As the insulted party you have the choice of

"As the insulted party you have the choice of weapons. Shall we say—"
"Pistols," I replied briefly.
"A la bonic heure! Then, suppose we fix upon the plot of open ground just behind the hill to the l-ft of the Casa Ghirlande—between that and the Villa Romani—it is quiet and secluded, and there will be no fear of interruption."

I hweed again.

I hawed again. "Thus it stands," continued the Marquis affably, "the hour six, the weapons pistols, the paces to be decided hereafter when the other

sec. nds arrive."

I professed myself entirely satisfied with these arrangements, and shook hands with my amiable coadjutor. I then looked round at the rest of the assembled company with a smile at

rest of the assembled company with a sinke avertheir troubled faces.

"Gentlemee," I said "our feast has broken up in a rather disagreeable manner, and I am sorry for it, the more especially as it compells me to part from you. Receive my thanks for your company, and for the friendship you have displayed towards me! I do not believe that this is the last time I shall have the honor of entertaining you, but if it should be so, I shall entertaining you, but if it should be so, I shall at any rate carry a pl-asant remembrance of you into the next world! If on the contrary I should survive the combat of the morning, I hope to see you all again on my marriage day, when nothing shall occur to mar our merciment. In the meantime—good night?" entertaining you, but if it should be so, I shall

They closed round me, pressing my hands warmly and assuring me of their entire sympathy with me in the quarrel that had occurred. The Duke was especially cordial, giving me to understand that had the others fulled in their services, he himself, in spite of his peace-loving disposition would have volunteered as my second. I escaped from them all at last and reached the quiet of my own apartments. There I sat alone for more than an hour, waiting for the return of Vincenzo, whom I had sent to track Ferrari. I heard the departing footsteps of my guests as they left the hotel by two and track regram. I mart the departing too sand of my guests as they left the hotel by twos and threes, I heard the equible voices of the Marquis and Captain Freecia ordering hot coffee to threes, I heard the equippe voices of the that quis and Captain Fieccis ordering hot coffee to be served to them in a private room where they were to await the other seconds; now and then I caught a few words of the excited language of the waiters, who were volubly discussing the affair as they cleared away the remains of the superb feast at which, though none knew it save myself, Death had been seated. Thirteen at table! One was a truitor and one must die. I knew which one. No presentiment lurked in my mind as to the doubtful result of the coming combat. It was not my lot to fall—my time had not come yet—I felt certain of that! No! All the fateful forces of the universe would help to keep me alive till my vengence was fulfilled. Oh what bitter shafts of agony Ferrari carried in his alive till my vengennee was tubiled. On what bitter shafts of agony Ferrari carried in his heart at that moment, I thought. How he had looked when I said she never cared for him! Poor wretch! I pitied him even while I rejoiced at his terture. He suffered now as I joiced at his terture. He suffered now as I immortal memory, drops unconsciously into more than the suffered he was desired as I had been dured to witness. joiced at his torture. Ho suffered now as I suffered,—he was duped as I had been duped —and each quiver of his convul-ed face and bormented frame had been fraught with satisfaction to me! Each moment of his life was now a pang to him. Well, it would soon be over, thus lar at least I was merciful I drew out pens and paper and commenced to write a few last instructions, in case the result of the fight should be fatal to me. I made them very concise and prief—I knew, while writing. concise and brief,—I knew, while writing, that they would not be needed. Still—for the sake of form I wrote, and sealing the document, I directed it to the Duke di Marina. I looked at my watch—it was past one o'clock and Vincenzo had not yet returned. one o'clock and Vincenzo had not yet returned. I went to the window, and drawing back the curtains, surveyed the exquisitively peaceful scone that lay before me. The moon was still-high and bright,—and her reflection made the waters of the bay appear like a warrior's coat of mail woven from a thousand glittering links of polished steel. Here and there, from the masts of anchored brigs and fishing-boats gleamed a few red and green lights burning dirally like fallen and expiring stars. There was a heavy unnatural silence There was a heavy unnatural silence stars. There was a heavy unnatural silence everywhere,—it opposed me, and I threw the window wide open for air. Then came the sound of bells chiming softly. People passed to and fro with quet footsteps,—some paused to exchange friendly greetings. I remembered the day with a sort of pang at my heart. The

CHAPTER XXV.

night was over, though as yet there was no sign of dawn—and—it was Christmas morning!

The opening of the room door aroused me from my meditations. I turned, to find Vincenzo standing near me, hat in hand; he had just entered.
"Ebbene!" I said, with a cheerful air, "what

"Eccellenza, you have been obeyed. The young Signor Ferrari is now at his studio."
"You left him there?"

"Yes, Eccellenza," and Vincenzo proceeded "Yes, Eccellenza," and Vincenzo proceeded to give me a graphic account of his adventures. On leaving the banquet room, Ferrari had taken a carriage and driven straight to the Villa Romani,—Vincenzo, unperceived, had swong himself on to the back of the vehicle and had gone

"Arriving there," continued my valet, "he dismissed the flacre,—and rong the gate-bell furiously six or seven times. No one answered. I hid myself among the trees and watched. There was no lights in the villa windows, all was darkness. He rang again—he even shook the gate as though he would break it open. At least the roop Giacomo same helf undressed and last the poor Giacomo came, half undressed and holding a lantern in his hand,—he seemed terrified, and trembled so much that the lautern jogged up and down like a corpse-candla

on a tomb.

"'I must see the Contessa,' said the young
Signor. Giacomo blinked like an owl, and
coughed as though the devil scratched in his

throat.

"The Contessa!' he said, 'She is gone!' "The Signor then threw himself upon Giacomo and shook him to and fro as though

(To be continued.)

[WRITLEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

A Leaf From an Old Cook-Book.

To-day, while searching for a recipe for a certain kind of soup that I was ambitious of attempting, I happened by the merest chance upon the oddest old book and one that in other days has often been the cause of merriment to myself, and as a consequence, to certain of my friends. Its quaint diction and innocent conceit, apart from the character of much of the information it contains, made it with us a perennial scurce of laughter and mock-serious reference when matters of the cuisine were in progress or under iscussion, and "allegar."

ce n'est pas mu faute, as poor Marie herself, no mean proficient in the chef's art, and who gave me the book, might say. As I took it out from where it was tightly wedged in between its smart companion volumes, and opened its curled up yellow leaves, its ancient face seemed "to a fanciful view" to wrinkle into a smile at the bare chance of being consulted again. And us I sat down and forgot all about dinner and the much-needed sup recipe, and laughed as heartily as ever o er the stilted phrasing and the antiquated delicacies, which yet, in spite of the dust and must of years that had sifted in upon them, preserved a sort of toothsome sug gestion to any one with a touch of the gourmand in his or her nature, I said to myself: "There is no one here now who used to laugh with ma over these pages; but THE POST readers shall do so if they wish, and also have a chance of testing, if they will, some of these old-time and old world bonnes bouches.

I must premise, however, that thoroughness, I don't recall the phrenological name equivalent for that quality, must have bulged out considerably under the white c p of the chef who derably under the white c.p of the chef who compiled the book. The most careful d.rections and cautions are given throughout, warning the inexperienced and reminding the thoughtless. For instance, in telling the young housekeeper how to do her marketing without running the risk of being cheated he says: "In buying of butter, you must not trust to the taste the seller circumstructure for the circumstructure. gives you, lest he give you a taste of one lump and sell you another. In choosing salt butter, trust rather to your smell than taste, by putting a knife into it and applying it to the nose. If the butter be in a cask, have it unhoused and thrust in your knife between the staves into the middle of it, for the top of the cask is sometimes better butter than the middle, owing to

A trick be it said, known yet to dealers in that article, and by no means likely to get out

of date. There is yet another caution respecting choice of cheese :-

"Observe the coat of your cheese before you purchase it; for if it be old, with a rough and ragged cont, or dry at top, you may expect to find little worms or mites in it. If it be moist, spongy, or full of holes, it will give reason to suspect it is magotty. Whenever you perceive any perished places on the outside, be sure to probe to the bottom of them; for, though the hole in the coat may be but small, the perished

part within may be considerable."

In an elaborate disquisition on the trussing of fowls occurs this remrkabe passage:—"You must not forget that the nails are to be cut off."
Concerning the "casing" of hares, we are told:—"Take care to leave the ears on, and mind to skin them."

Here is another admonition likely to be of in-

terest to our lady readers:—"A turkey should not be fed the day before it is to be killed; but give it a spoonful of allegar just before you kill it, and it will make it white and tender."

To prepare a grose for cooking:—"Salt a

goose a week, and boil it an hour. Also turtles: -"You must kill your turtle

poetry, as witness:-

"Two hours will bake the callipee; But the callipash will require three."

In arranging the table for this lordly dish we must remember to place "the callipes at the head of the table, the callipash at the hottom, and the lights, soup, firs, etc., in the middle."
There is a recipe for roasting sweetbreads:—
First, parboil them, and when cold lard them First, parboil them, and when cold lard them with bacon and roast them in a Dutch oven, or on a poor man's jack. For sauce, plain butter, ketchup and butter, or lemon sauce." Under the heading of "Pigs," we are told, rather suddenly I fear:—" Cooks who choose to have the killing of the pig they are to dress, must preced thus and thus, etc." There is a received the sauding the sauce. killur of the pig they are to dress, must preceed thus and thus, etc." There is a recipe for cooking pheasants:—"Dust them with flour, and baste them often with fresh butter, keeping them at a good distance from the fire. A good fire will roast them in half an hour. Make your gravy of a scrag of mutton, a teaspoonful of lemon sickle, a large spoonful of ketchup, and the same of browning. Strain it and put a little of it into the dish; serve them up with bread-sauce in a bason, and fix one of the principal feathers of the pheasant in its tail." Then follows a note which remunds me of the celebrated formula given by another brilliant light in the same profession, for cooking a pheasant:—"Take an old hen, etc." "If you should have but one pheasant, and want two in a dish, take a large full-grown fowl, keep the head on, and truss it just as you do a pheasant. Lard it with bacon, but do not lard the pheasant, and nobody will know it."

There is a recipe for frying veal cutlet which does not seem much different from the ordinary way, and sounds appetising enough :-

way, and sounds appetising enough:—
"Out your veal into pieces about the thickness of half a crown, and as long as you please.
Dip them in the yolk of an egg, and stew over
them crumbs of bread, a few sweet herbs, some
lemon peel, and a little grated nutmeg, and fry
them in fresh butter. While they are frying make a little gravy, and when the meat be done take it out and lay it in a dish before the fire; then shake a little flour into the pan and stir it round. Put in a little gravy, squeeze a little lemon for your garnish."

For stewing beet gobbets:—
"Cut any piece of beef, except the leg, into pieces about the size of a pullet's egg and put them into a stewpan. Cover them with water, let them stew, skim them clean, and when they have stewed an hour, take mace, cloves and whole pepper, tied loosely in a muslin rag, and some celery cut small. Put them into the pan with some salt, turnips and carrots pared and cut in small slices, a little paraley, a bundle of sweet herbs and a large crust of bread. You sweet berbs and a large crust of bread. You may put in an cunce of barley or rice if you like it. Cover it close and let it stew till it be tender. Take out the herbs, spices and bread, and have ready a French roll cut in four. Dish up all together and and it to table up all together and send it to table.

up all together and send it to table.

To make water-soakey:—
"Wash, clean and cut the fins close off some of the smallest plaics or flounders you can get, put them into a stew pan with a little salt, a bunch of parsley, and just water enough to boil them. When they be done enough send them table in a soup dish with the liquor, to keep them bot, and parsley and butter in a one."

Giacomo and shook him to and fro as though he were a bag of loose wheat.

"Gone!' and he screamed like a madman! Where? Tell me where, dolt! idiot! driveller! before I twist your neck for you!"

"Truly, Eccellenza, I would have gone to the rescue of the poor Giacomo, but respect for your commands kept me silent. 'A thousand pardons, Signor!' he whispered, outof breath with his shaking. 'I will tell you instantly, most instantly. She is at the Convente doi! Annunziata, ben miles from here,—the saints know I speak the truth; she left two days since.' pieces and lay them round the dish. Put into

your oysters and shake them around. Observe not to let the systers bell, as that will make then hard and spoil their appearance. Pour them into a deep place or soup dish and serve

them up.
Scoll-ped oysters:—
"Having opened your oys ers into a basin, and washed them out of their own liquor, put some into your scallop shalls, and strew over them a few crumbs of brad. Lay a slice of hutter on them, then more oysters, bread, and butter, successively, till your shell be as ful as you intend it. Put them into a deutch oven

as you intend it. Fut in in in a deuter oven to brown, and serve them up in the shells in which they are scolloped."

Tripe à la Kilkenny:—

"This dish is much admired in Ireland and is thus prepared: Take a piece of double tripe, cut in square pieces, peel and wash ten large on ous cut them in two and put them on to boil in cut them in two, and put them on to boil in water till they be tender. Then put in your tripe, and boil it ten minutes. Pour off almost all your liquor, shake a little flour into it and put in some butter, with a little salt and mus-pard. Shake all over the fire till the butter be

progress or under iscussion, and "allegar."
"chyan," "callipash," "callipe," "kebobbed,"
"flommery," "skirrets," with similar verbal
gems which studded its pages, had the effect
of adding materially to our in nowise slim vocabulary of household argot.

The poor old book! It might well complain
of shabby treatment, with nothing but the back
remaining of what had once, no doubt, been a
very handsome and durable cover of calf. But,
ce n'est pas ma faute, as poor Marie herself, no of the possessive proncun your. Such expressions as the following have a startling effect until one is used to them:—"After you have boiled your palates till they be tender, blanch them, cut them ino slices two inches long, and lard with bacon." "Lay your feet in the middle of the dish and the ears round them." "Wash your soles very clean." Take out your feet strain the ligner and make a good guist feet, strain the liquor and make a good crust. Having pashoiled your tongue, blanch the tongue and stick it with cloves." And the following, evidently intended for a book agent:—
"Having baked your cheek, but take care not to do it too much, let it lie in the oven all night, and it will be ready for further use next day."

THE VALUE OF TIME. THE VALUE OF TIME.

Time, like most other things in the world, has its fixed market value, which varies according to the way in which it is employed. It is not always, however, unfortunately for the human race, regulated according to the real worth of such employment. If it were so, we should have no use for the fashionable modiste and the artist tailor in the scheme of existence. These potentialities of the present, along with the feather-weights of fashion which make their being possible, would some fine day run a chance of finding themselves jostled by the busy charwoman and the Chinese laundry-man respectively in the struggle for "the survival of the fittest."

But this speculative theory does not by any means invalidate the fact that, as the world is now and has been for a long time past, too long some think, the price of human effort has been pr portionate to the popular demand. Here strike in a perfect chorus of unread poets and depreciated novelists.

But what can be done? Those whose wares are the least saleable are always the shrillest in complaint, and the most importunate. Of what use is an immense farm if it be out of reach of markets? Of what use the possession of "a gigantic intellect," as Artemus Ward might say, if one had not it always about with one?

So, as time is the only coin of universal cur-rency, and varies in value only from the hands through which it passes, it ought to be the aim of every one to try to get as much for his money as he can in the e things which contribute most to his welfare and happiness.

TIME'S SPENDTHRIFTS. The worst waste is that of time for in it is comprehended every other form of waste. The heartless worldling who lets life go by in the pursuit of selfish enjoyment, though more criminal, is scavely less lavish than those wellmeaning persons who take up some fad or crochet to the exclusion of some earnest life-work,

in which much good, and perhaps even lasting fame, might have been achieved.

He who shuts himself up in a library or gallery, and there lives with the past, instead of within "the living present," and whose curious stores of knowlege are never turned to practical account is a worse spendthrift of time than the miser who barters the unpurchasable riches of the present moment for the base gold that perishes. The miser's wealth is scattered at his death, and has a chance to do some good to others, but the mere bookish orartistic dilletante slips into the grave, with the results of his life's labors as dry and worthless as the clods that are thrown in upan him.

WOMAN THE GREATEST SPENDTHRIFT OF TIME. It is strange that women with their keen perceptions of the true and just, the intuitive faculty, I had almost said instinct, which they apply to the adjustment of certain conditions of success, and the appraisement of others, should yet be the greatest spendthrifts of time in the

universe.

I do not here refer to the mere butterfles of the wives, the mothers, who bide in the sphere which men have assigned to them, and who find, or claim to have found, in the quiet, if somewhat dull, routine of home-life the full fruition of their expectations of happiness. WORKING SILKEN TAPESTRIE.

When I see a young girl with the bloom that comes but once to the cheek, stooping hour after hour over the embroidery frame, or manufacturing yard upon yard of the interminable crochet lace, I think here is a spendbrift of time, indeed. Not but what these employments, once on a time reckoned exclusively feminine, have through custom alone acquired a certain fictitious value as a resource against canui in idle hands, but what hands accd be idle in a world like ours?

DUST IN THE STAIR-CORNERS. Some women too, notable housekeepers these, fidget their lives away in a futile struggle against dirt, "matter in the woong place," as it has been called. This recalls the story of the housewife, who, troubled by the dust that would collect in the corners of the stairs, hit would collect in the corners of the stairs, hit upon the excellent plan of blowing it away with her breath, thus affording it a lodgement in her own lungs instead of the step-corners.

THE QUEENS OF SOCIETY. It is by no means an uncommon thing to see woman of education and refinement, who might be fittingly occupied in some work of wider scope, frittering away the prec ous hours on the acquisition of some trivial accomplishment, expensive in the outlay and in the re-

How much is done, how little is well done. We see the truth of this should the father or husband be withdrawn by death. Then, indeed, is Time avenged on those who have misused it. How few even of the very brilliant nomen whom we meet in society, clear-cub as gems of the purest water at every point, queens of beauty and of fashion, could, with all their natural gifts, hold their own against the assaults of poverty, which ofttimes batters down the palace gate as well as the narrow door of the humble.

A FACT OF SAD SIGNIFICANCE.

It is a fact of sad significance that among It is a fact of sad significance that among women the value of time, especially of their own time, should be so lightly appreciated. A lady friend shows the new costume she has purchased for the coming spring. The materials are costly, the style and workmanship good. You exclaim over the exceeding cheapness when told the price. But then I made it myself," your friend says in a triumphant tone. Yes, very true, she made it herself; but did it cost the less for that? A dress that would take a dressmaker with staff of assistants, alert and deft, three days to make, one over worked woman makes in a formight, and such a formight! The weary pain in the side at night, the strained eye-sight, the brain power expended in determining style and fit, the sleepless nights, tossing from pillow to pillow, the snatches of time stolen from sensible, because needed, household to the manual the terrible tasks to fashion the spring costume, the terrible fear that after all it may fail in the omission of some indescribable touch of taste or chic that only the practiced eye and skilled hand of the dressmaker could have given, but the lack of which the critical survey of sharp-tongued gossips will be only too quick to detect. Oh, these had better all be taken into account before one exclaims-" So cheap!" MABIANA.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

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

CLASS D.

THE NINTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON

WEDNESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M. Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

\$1.00 PER TICKET. 2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES. 810,000 1,000

25 cents PER TICKET. T on Monday and drawing. Cut ib s street, Montreal, Ü in The Post of the week of d TICKETS special r Tickets appears it every week, except t s. E. Lefebvre, No. 18 by FOR for Se e Order f Wirnka þ RDER REMARKS.—This form of Saturday of each week, and Thure ut hand enclose it with money address nadn. o iii ΕŸ

THE LONGEST WORD IN THE DIC-TIONARY

per

is incompetent to communicate the inexpressible satisfaction and incomprehensible consequences resulting from a judicious administration of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a preparation designed especially for the speedy relief and permanent cure of all Female weaknesses, Nervousness, and diseases peculiar to the female s.x. The only remedy for women's peculiar ills, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee to give satisfaction. See guarantee on wrapper of bottle. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out for many years by the proprietors.

The San Francisco papers say that the Chinese in their city are "gradually adopting American garments." If this be true it is to be hoped that they will first lay aside the opium habit.

MINISTERS, LAWYERS, TRACHERS, and others, whose occupation give but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

Plato being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, replied: "It is no mat- society, and he becomes an object of disgust. ter; I will so live that no one will believe After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy you want the best known remedy for all dis-

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

Wouldn't thou see a reason for all that God saith! Look into thine own understanding and thou wilt find a reason wby thou sceet not a reason. -St. Angustine.

HIGH-PRICED BUTTER.

The highest prices are realized for butter which is of a uniform good quality, and has the proper golden color, which may be imparted to it at all reasons by the use of Wells, Richardson & Ca.'s Improved Butter Color. It pays to

The drying up of a single tear has more Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore. -Byron's Don Juan.

Robert Lubbeck, Cedar Rapids, writes:—"I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil both for myself and family for diphtheria with the very best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease, and would use no other."

Great souls are greatest in the darkest hour, As lightning dazzles most in cloudiest night. -Daniel Connolly.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa. 25-G

The eves of others are the eyes that ruin us. If all but self were blind, I should want neither house nor furniture. - Dr. Exanklin.

Paine's elery Compound

For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged

URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys. AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC. It Regulates the Ridneys and Cures their Diseases. Recommended by professional and businessmen. Price \$1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Montreal, P. Q.

GRATITUDE DUE TO THE LIVING Let us not forget that if honor be for the dead, gratitude can only be for the living. He who has once stood beside the grave, to look back upon the companionship which has been forever closed, feeling how impotent there are the wild love and the keen sorrow to give one instant's pleasure to the pulseless heart, or atone in the lowest measure to the departed spirit for the future incur that debt to the heart

ADDRESS,

spirit for the future incur that dept to the neart which can only be discharged to the dust.

But the lesson which men receive as individuals they do not learn as nations.

Again and again they have seen their noblest descend into the grave, and have thought is enough to garland the tombstone when they had not cowned the linew, and to may the honor to not crowned the brow, and to pay the honor to the ashes which they had denied to the spirit. Let it not displease them that they are bidden, almost the tumult and the dazzle of their busy almost the tumule and the dazzie of their odsy life, to listen for the few voices, and watch for the few lamps, which God has toned and lighted to charm and to guide them, that they may not learn their sweetness by their silence, nor their libgt by their decay.

THE BREATH of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into ies are attacked, and frequently, entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat, sometimes producing inveterate brenchitis, which, in its turn, has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best, if not the only real cure for hay fever, rose cold and catarrin.

QUITE ENGLISH.

There is a society of cranks in Ottawa known as the League of the Rose. It is unnecessary to state that it is largely composed of civil service officers of English proclivities, and imbued with a desire to exhibit their "loyalty," yeou kneow. The latest phase of lunacy on the part of this tuft-hunting brigade is the determination to prosecute all Canadian Irishmen who have been guilty of the herious crime of sub-scribing to the Irish National Defence Fund. The League of the Rose, yeou kneow, has under taken a very large contract, yeou kneow, and it is quite possible, yeou kneow, they will discover what a set of fools they are, yeou kneow, before they have succeeded in filling many of our jails, yeou kneow, with Canadian criminals of the class named, yeou kneow. We have no Tullamore jails here, yeou kneow, and the free air of Canada would be too strong for Balfour's lungs, yeou kneow. - Goderich Signal.

A GENEROUS OFFER.
Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal, P. Q.,
will mail a copy of their new book, "Great
Things," to any one asking. This tells of the
great things in nature and art. It also tells of Paine's Celery Compound, the Great Nerve Tonic.

Peaceful Bismarck-Smith: "I don't believe there is much prospect of war in Europe." Jones: "What basis do you figure on, I would like to know?" "It's only a few months ago that Bismarck said emphatically: 'I fully believe in peace.'"
"But, my dear boy, don't you know that the Iron Chancellor, as he is called, has always been found not only willing but anxious to fight for what he believes in."—[Texas Sift-

Holleways' Ointment. -Sores, wounds, ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing unguent, which has called forth tha loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this cintment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining in the property of the southern and allowing pair. flammation 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 dicerous complaints. In neural-gia, rheumatism and gout the same applica-tion, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

Housekeeper-No; taking off the duty on carpet-wool will not increase the tacks on carpets. They will be put down with swear words and a tack-hammer; as usual,-[Boston Bulletin.

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

It is late before the brave despair,-Thom-

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dan-gerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these perts, head, nose, threat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

"Why," asked a governess of her little harge, "do we pray to Ged to give us our charge, "do we pray to Ged to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four days or five days or a week?" "Because we want it fresh," replied the ingenious child.

MOTHERS!

MOTHERS!

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

Sam Jones has found a woman who never had a corn. She rose in meeting at Laneas City when Mr. Jones said he didn't believe there was a woman living who didn't have corns.

AHEAD OF ALL. I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in my family for years and have found it ahead of any preparation of the kind in curing colds, etc. I can especially recommend it for children. ALEX. MOFFAT, Millbrook,

The gavel used by the prosiding officers of the United States Senate has been in use over fifty-six years. It is made out of an elephant's tooth and has no handle, nor did it ever have one.

THOUSANDS SUFFERING.

Thousands of people are suffering untold miseries from constipation, bandache, biliousness and weakness that might be at once relieved and soon cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. This invaluable medicine is sold by all dealers at One Dollar per bottle, thus placing it within the reach of all.

Two young Massachusetts women have gone to Buffalo with the intention of embarking in the profession of dentistry.

A GREAT SUFFERER.

That person who is afflicted with rheuma tism is a great sufferer and greatly to be pitied if they cannot procure Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This remedy is a certain cure, not only for rheumatism, but for all external aches and internal pains.

Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Jackson, seventythree years of age, recently took part in a public concert at the A. M. E. Church in Reading. The local paper says she has a fine voice.

A LARGE ESTATE.

A broad land is this in which we live dotted so thickly with thrifty cities, towns and villages! Amid them all, with ever increasing popularity and helpfulness, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, giving hope and cheer where there is disease and despair, Wherever there is humanity there is suffering; wherever there is suffering there is the best field for this greatest American Remedy. Consumption (which is lung-scrofula), yields to it, if employed in the oarly stages of the disease; Chronic Nasal Catarrh yields to it; K dney and Liver diseases, yield to it! If you want the best known remedy for all dis-A broad land is this in which we live, dotted so the blood, ask for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and take no other.

Sandwiches of grated turkey, the bread cut in the form of crosses, were served at a New York reception of a semi-religious character a few days ago.

TWO OMAHA MEN HAPPY ON \$12,500. Yesterday the two happiest men in Omaha were at the restaurant of F. Poppendick, at the corner of Howard and Thirteenth streets. Poppendick, the genial host, Robert Price, wholesale butcher, of Tenth street, were the joint winners of a fourth share of the third capital prize of \$50,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery. 21,301 was the lucky number. - Omaka (Neb.) Bee,

A Greek wedding ceremony lasts all day and the richer the family the more priests are employed for the service.

Dec. 29.

The Best Place.—Foreman: In what column shall I put the account of the man who fell and broke his backbone? Editor (busy writing a leader): Spinal column, of course. -(Harner's Bazar.

If you are despondent, low-spirited, irritable, and peevish, and unpleasant sensations are felt invariably after eating, then get a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and it will give you relief. You have dyspeysia, Mr. R. H. Dawson, St Mary's, writes:—"Four bottles of Vegetable Discovery entirely cured me of dyspepsia; mine was one of the worst cases; I now feel like a new man."

Lavater says: "Never make that man your friend who hates music or the laugh of a child."

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes, and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all affections of the throat, lungs, and chest.

Few of our errors, national or individual. come from the design to be unjust; most of them from sloth or incapacity to grapple with the difficulties of being just,—Lord Lytton.

The most conclusive testimony, repeatedly the most continuive testimony, repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil—an absolutely pure combination of six of the finest remedial oils in existence—remedies the mass remediated in existence—remedies rheumatic pain, eradicates affections of the throat and lungs, and cures piles, wounds, sores, lameness, tumors, burns, and injuries of horses and cattle.

A clothing cutter on Broadway has selected "Cabbage" for his next lecture before the Merchant Tailors' Club. He says he was struck by it at the National Convention of Cutters.

Fever and Ague and Bilious Derangements are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

There is no joy like the joy of regived virtue.—O. Dewey.

Treatment of property of the Section of the Section

6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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

WEDNESDAY.....FERRUARY 15, 1888.

MR. GLADSTONE'S speech on the address yesterday indicates that he will force the fighting on the Irish question. The falsehood put in the Queen's speech by ministers regarding Ireland demands refutation, and the Grand Old Man is on hand with all his vigor to compel it.

BISMARCK'S furore Germanicus is likely to find a counterblast in a ferrore Russicus and a furore Gallicus, while the furore Austricus will join the chorus and before this thing is ended, and all the other cusses get up their furores, there will be such cussing as never was heard since the English army was in Flanders.

LORD SALISBURY'S utterances will be taken to mean that England is a consenting party to the Austro-Germanic alliance, and that if the integrity of the Balkan provinces are threatened by Russia, British power will be actively exerted in sympathy with the allies. This must have a decided effect in the direction of peace, unless, indeed, Russia is prepared to face a war with tremendous odds against her.

WE are pleased to find that the letters of "Education" have been widely read, and are now being reproduced from the columns of the THE Post by our leading Catholic American exchanges. Notably amongst these is the Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia. This is a high compliment to the talents and industry of our correspondent, and a valuable proof of the merits of his theory and principles of education.

IF the Americans want to bring the Tories of Canada to their senses, all they have to do is imitate the policy of the Dominion Government and refuse to bond Canadian railways. The outrageous attempt of the Ottawa Government to hand the country over bound hand and foot to a set of monopolistic thieves has made appexation a live issue in Manitoba and will make it a necessity for all Canada, if continued, and should the United States Government retaliste.

This week we add a new and interesting feature to our special attractions in THE Posr and TRUE WITNESS. A veterinary surgeon of high attainments will contribute articles to and conduct a veterinary department. Correspondence is invited and every effort will be made to have it up to the most modern scientific standard of usefulness. The praise. He has drawn his salary and kept breeding, rearing and management of horses is an industry of great and growing importance in this country, while to those who have to use these animals in their business or for pleasure this department will be found of the for the army, there being less than 12,000 greatest practical use and benefit.

By arresting Mr. Pyne and Mr. Gilhooley, members of parliament, at Westminster, where they were in attendance on their duties to their constituents, the Government has performed an act of daring tyranny. These Tories are teaching the Radicals a complacency to the time when a Radical minister, finding Mr. Balfour's presence in ail and put him on bread and water. This is what Toryism has brought British free institutions to, and what is sauce to-day for Gilbooley will be sauce to-morrow for Balfour. A precedent like this is a fine thing and not likely to be forgotten.

Amenican ring rulers have hit upon the brilliant idea of putting high duties on agri cultural produce, as a means of winning the farmers from the cause of tariff reform. The absurdity of the proposition is seen in the fact that America is a great exporter of farm produce, not an importer. But if such duties should have the effect of raising the price of food, would that not be an injury instead of a benefit to the nation? The right and simple thing to do is to reduce the tariff on what the armers have to purchase and let prices reguate themselves. As it is, everybody is taxed to benefit the manufacturers, who combine to regulate production and prices, a proceeding which the masses, made up of tarmers and workingmen, cannot imitate. Hence arises all the wrong.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, in a letter which we his living is justified in remaining idle and Board of Trade, and he was raised to the

true a principle now as ever it was. But there is a more profound meaning in this ancient doctrine which men who rob the poor under forms of law, in nominally free countries, may discover one of these fine days.

A WRITER in the St. John Globe points out that during the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854-1865, the exodus was comparatively small. In the ten years ending ing 1861, the increase in the population of the Maritime Provinces was twenty-five per cent: but after its abrogation the increase tell pendent Canada is on the forbearance and nearly one-half. But the most marked depletion was in some of the cities. The increase in the city of St. John during the operation of the treaty was over twenty per cent. It afterwards fell to five per cent and even less. In Fredericton it fell from twentysix per cent when the treaty was in operation, to less than four per cent in the ten years ending 1881. Such were the effects of the treaty in keeping our people home, and such were the effects of its abrogation in driving prosperity and freedom of their country than dustry allowed to take its normal course the them away.

By a vote of 224 to 125 the M. A. A. A last week decided the question of the expulsion of Messrs. Patterson and Brady. The majority was for expulsion, but the minority carried their point because there was not a two-thirds majority, eight votes of that number being lacking. The result will not be accepted by the public as satisfactory. In effect it darkens the reputation of the Asso ciation, and gives a severe set back to honest athletic sports. Hereafter the decisions of the M. A. A. A. will not be esteemed as worth much in this or any other city.

Some time ago a Tory Kansas land agent at Toronto got up a pamphlet puffing that State as a home for Immigrants, and to serve a party purpose embellished the frant page with a portrait of the Hon. Edward Blake. This inference was obvious. The revelations just made of the Dominion Cattle Company show that a number of leading Tories, among whom are Sir Charles Tupper, Senator Cochrane, W. B. Ives, Senator Hamilton, G. B. Burland and Hugh Mackay invested heavily in Texas. The company has failed, badly failed, according to published statements, but that only shows these gentlemen our respected correspondent, (W. McK.,) on to have had more faith in wildcat Texan enterprises than in the Dominion of which they profess to think so much. Hon. J. A. Chapleau showed the same lack of faith in his own country by investing his Quebec plunder in California. In this as in everything else Tory practice does not agree with Torv pro-

> In the exhuberance of its loyalty the senior Tory organ places the people of Canada on the same level with the natives of India, as 'our fellow subjects," and winds up a per nicketty article by saying :--

May not the choice of our esteemed Go7 ernor-General be regarded not only as a reward for His Excellency's own distinguished ervices, but also as a delicate recognition of Canada's growing importance?

In the same issue of the same paper we read among its "special" cables :--

The Times and Government journals agree that Lord Stanley will make a dignified and agreeable figurebead: More than this is no required, as the Dominion Ministry and the Oolonial Office leave the Governor-General few functions needing special talents or special administrative abilities.

Now, where do the "distinguished services" come in? We challenge the organ to show one word worth remembering attered by His Ex. Lansdowne, or one action deserving of quiet. That is all that can be said of him.

A RECENT return to the British war office shows that there is a great scarcity of horses horses for nearly 20,000 cavalrymen, and the war office finds it impossible to get the horses. The point of special interest in this quarter about the report is that the officer. Gen. Ravenhill, who makes the report, says that Canada has been given up as a source of supply, owing to the poor quality of the Canadian horses, the mares being worn out famous lesson and we can look forward with and broken down before breeding, and the colts being as a rule worked too young. This ought to be a pointer to horse breeders in arliament superfluous, will run him into this country, who should make an effort to cammand attention in so good a market as the pavalry service of the British army.

OUR new Governor-General, the Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., is a younger son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, G.B., by the Hon. Emma, second daughter of the first Baron Skelsmersdale, and is the heir presumptive to the Earldom of Derby. He was born on January 15th, 1841, and received his the extertions of the combines and demand lands, the two Sicilies and the Milanese, education at Eton. In 1864 he married Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. In April, 1858, Lord Stanley entered the Grenadier Guards as ensign and in June, 1862, he became lieutenant, captain and adjutant. He retired in 1865. He is now the colonel of the 1st Lancashire Militia, a supernumerary A.D.C. to Her Majesty and g J. P. for Lincolnshire and Westmoreland. A Conservative in politics, he sat for Preston from July, 1865, till November, 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire, which constituency he has since represented. He the manufacturers and traders who have conwas a Lord of the Admiralty in 1868 and Financial Secretary for War from 1874 to | tions of these combines have done much to des-1877, when he became Secretary of State for troy the popular faith in the policy of protecroproduce, endorses every word laid down by War. Going out of office with his party in tion. Bitter experience is teaching Canadians Cardinal Manning in relation to a man s right 1880, he returned with them in 1885, holding that, a mistaken fiscal policy can create to live by helping himself to food when the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies a tyranny of rascality, which is none the less threatened with starvation. Of course this from June in that year till February in the rascally for being conducted under commerdoctrine has its limitations. Church digni- year following; and in August, 1886, Lord clai forms and dignified with fine phrases. aries do not hold that a man who can sarn Salisbury appointed him President of the

TAIL-TWISTING.

Miller Com Charles

The popular amusement among certain American public men of twisting the British lion's tail has been dropped for the more effective sport of twisting the tail of the Canadian beaver. General Wilson's speech before the Interstate Commerce Committee at Washington is a true representation of the feeling aroused in the United States by the unfriendly action of the Canadian Government. Any one who studies the railway system of the two countries must see how degood will of its great neighbor. That the Republic should have so long permitted the border, in defiance of the wisdom of the Monroe doctrine, is somehat astonishing. But the needed that they should be touched where they are tenderest in order to awaken them. same lines with them towards a common destiny. But a degrading, debauching Toryism, by a series of the most outrageous frauds. has made the country appear to sustain a government which is wholly out of harmony with popular sentiment. That Government has stupidly and insolently excited a spirit of utterly powerless our government is, and how incapable that of England is to pursue any up our jingo. The fact that confronts us is too big to be scared away. Just let British investors in Canadian Railway and other securities understand what is meant by Gen. Wilson's proposal, and they will tumble at once to the situation, with an alacrity equal to their auxiety, to save themselves from loss. they will bid Canada make peace on any terms, and they will not lack arguments to justify the surrender. They would, we can believe, go farther and elevate the advice into magnaminity, on the lines already laid down by Mr. Chamberlain. That some action, in the direction indicated, will be taken, we have no doubt. The current is rising very clay meet together on the turbulent stream we all know which will come to grief.

THREE GREAT QUESTIONS.

In a few days the Ottawa Parliament will assemble for dispatch of business. Three important questions must undoubtedly come up for discussion, and, as we have a right to expect, for legislation, viz:-

1.-Commercial union, or reciprocity. 2 -Conspiracies, or "combines" for raising the price of the necessities of life.

3. - Factory labor regulations. The first of these, we must admit, will States Congress on the Butterworth Bill. cannot be denied that there is a strong sentiment among large classes in both countries in favor of a common sense and mutually satisfactory settlement of all differences. Identical interests have grown up ali along the frontier and have extended in many directions. These interests are continental. rather than national. They are almost wholly commercial. Each year sees them increase and expand, till the necessity for the establishment of a permanent understandng is evident to all. It is, however, an obstinate fact that the Government of this country is not favorable to a solution of existing difficulties on the only lines where cermanency can be obtained. Indeed there is reason to fear that the men who now have charge of our national interests at Washington have declined to enter upon negotiations which might, if properfy conducted, result in a full measure of reciprocity. The true reason for this gross betrayal of the paramount interests of our people, disguise it as they may, is because our government is the tool of a class who would hold the people in commercial bondage. They are opposed to all change in our fiscal relations because they have possession of our markets, which they regulate with a sole view to their own profit,

But, both the Government and the combines will discover that they have gone too far. Already they have advanced the cost of living to an extent that has created profound dissatisfaction. Even the slavish Tory party press has been compelled to protest against remedial legislation. This it would not do. were it not impelled to speak from a knowledge of impending danger to party interests. Yet, we know enough of the man at the head of affairs to convince us that he will defy public opinion till he finds it no longer safe to

The Tory and the Boodler have the Canadian goose between them, and they will not adandon their pray while there is a feather to plack or a bone to pick.

At the coming session the Opposition has a splendid text to work upon in the action of chariot wheels the monarchs of continental spired to rob the people. The greedy extor-

That country is in a sad state when the people discover that Justice, Honesty, Truth,

however, will not leave the people like those described by Wordsworth-

" All silent and all damned."

There are limits to human endurance and our masters seem determined to reach them by the shortest out and in the quickest possible

After the disclosures made before the Labor Commission in this city, the Government must surely pass a stringent Factory Act. Possibly ministers may plead delay till the report of the Commission has been submitted to Parliament. But the facts lately published are not new to them. The history of industry in England and America has shown for many growth of an imperial European power on its | years that wherever there are manufactories speceial legislation is required to regulate them. Exacting masters, dilatory workmen, Americans are waking up to the true child labor, women work, machinery, sanitacharacter of Canadian Torvism. Perhaps it tion are all parts of a complex system. It is not a good, a wholesome, or a natural system. Everywhere its effects are cruel. Granted Canadians who think more of the peace, that it produces wealth, but were human inthey do for Imperial honors or the shadowy same amount of wealth would be produced. prestige of British connection regard the it would be more equally and more justly American people as their natural friends and divided. There would be fewer millionaires, ailies, and would be glad to march on the but there would be vastly fewer paupers. Plenty and comfort would be the lot of all; not as now wealth and luxury for the few, ceaseless toil and misery for the many.

Workingmen have a right to demand all the protection legislation can give them against those who, consciously or not, are ever striving to reduce the wage-earner to a retaliation, and we should not be astonished state of bondage. One of the barshest truths were the United States Congress to adopt the of English political economy is that the tenmeasures advocated by Gen. Wilson. The dency of wages is always towards the minieffect would be instantaneously disastrous, mum. But it supplies no reason why life, and prove in the most conclusive manner how liberty and happiness should be excrificed. Therefore, if the workingmen of Canada would not be seris indeed, they must insist in policy on this continent without American | the only way which governments can be made consent. There is no use bragging or getting to understand that strict laws for the regulation of factory labor and for the inspection of

factories must be enacted. A crisis in the industrial system is approaching on this continent. The forcing process has produced its legitimate results, and, upless we are to endure a period of the most severe trial imaginable, we must put our house in order. In this regard the most pressing demand of the day is for the emancipotion of labor. If the movement in this direction does not come from above it will from below, and the deeper the region from which it rises the more difficult it will be to give it safe direction.

By wise, courageous conduct in relation to fast, and when the pot of iron and the pot of these great questions, the Opposition can do incalculable good and perhaps save the country from trouble, humiliation and far-reaching commercial and social disturbance.

THE COMING WAR.

Bismarck's speech was the voice of Germany, and what he said has been accepted by Europe as a definition of the situation of the nations at a crisis of supreme importance. Armed to the teeth, Germany stands ready to meet the despotic foe on the east and the republican enemy on the west. She will not strike. Holding her vast powers in reserve, the is prepared to meet a conflict largely depend in manner of treatment on the which all admit to be inevitable. The posicourse that may be taken in the United tion of Russia is revealed. Her intention is to place an army in such a situthat she can monace these tion powers, should they presume to interfere with her designs on the Balkan of Muscovite invasion. All Europe will have provinces. The Pausclavic idea is the great moving principle of Russian aggression, backed by a policy which never could brook the existence of independent constitutional governments on the borders of the Empire, and which has plainly intimated that it will not permit the consolidation of a free state between it and the hereditary prize of Rus. sian ambition-Constintinople.

> Thrice since the days of Charlemagne has Europe been threatened with universal empire, but never has the danger been so imme diate, so threatening as now. Charles V. united beneath his massive sceptre Spain, Italy, Germany and the Netherlands. He supported his mighty armies from the gold and the commerce of the East and West Indies. England and France alone existed to oppose him. But the Reformation divided his people, raised foes of his household, and opened the way to foreign intervention which was used with decisive effect. His death divided his empire, and with his son. Philip II., the cloud melted away from the sky of Europe and men brought up for discussion in the Old Country breathed more freely. On the second cocasion France and the fortune of Louis XIV. | from history. Here are some extracts worth filled the haughty place of Spain. His ambition was armed with the double power of the French and Spanish monarchy. He swayed the sceptre over France, Spain, the Nother-Powerless in the hands of Charles, these yast dominions in the energetic hands of Louis and supported by the genius and the military science of France, if once consolidated, made an end to the independence of Europe. The victories of Marlborough made that consolidation impossible and the second danger

On the third occasion Napoleon united in his grasp the scattered energies of the revolution, and turned its madness into the docile minister of his ambition. He dragged at his Europe. He dictated the law from the Baltic to the Euxine. He assembled in stupendous masses the whole military power of western Europe for the overthrow of the colossal emptre of the north. But his power had no deep foundation. It rested on opinion. It vanished with its change. England and Russia alone bade him defiance; but it was only when the enthusiasm of Germany and Austria rose on his retreatseizing the proceeds of the labor of others. peerage with the title of Lord Stanley o Liberty, Patriotism, are but the prostitutes government of a conqueror is necessarily that ing armies that Europe was free. For the Liberty, Patriotism, are but the prostitutes government of a conqueror is necessarily that thrones and wiscked the institutions of every spoke: "Let the servant catch me a other people—hew they kept alive" the only fish in the river, and let it be brought

will of the people. Freelem and aw can have no sure abiding place. The people rose at the call of their kings, because national independence is indispensable to national liberty. Napoleon fell. His foss sat in his seat. Europe was delivered from the hands of one, to those of many tyrants, and the third danger passed away.

The fourth peril now exists. It is greater, more grievous than the preceding. The power of Russia is more permanent and stable la its foundations than that of any of either of the previous aspirants for European domi. nation. It is not like the others, composed of different discordant states united only by the crown. It is one great central empire, compact in shape, vast in its dimensions, inexhaustible in resources, moving as one man at the word of its master. The will of the Czar is hampered by no feudal privileges. His orders are disputed by no proud, powerful vassuls. No national immunities with. draw the resources of his people from his each. No parliament deeply scated in the national affections and interwoven with the history of the people, bids him defiance in his usurpations. No religious dispute rouses the stubborness of conscientious resistance; but the religious zeal of his people conspires with his ambition and with the expansive tendencies of his empire.

The empire of Russia occupies the northern and eastern extremities of Europe. Eternal snow and ice are the unassailable bulwarks of its rear. Its eastern flank skirts far and wide into the dim confines of Asia-'ree from the chance of assault, and prolific in the materials for the best cavalry in the world. Its vast plains slope to the south, and tend to precipitate the mass of the empire on the fated walls of Constantinople. On the west alone it is assailable, and there only for three months in the year. Retreat can hide disaster behind inaccessible snows till the favorable moment summons new armies to activity. They march to sunny climes. allured by the splendors of art and the luxuries of civilization. This colossal, invulnerable power Napoleon well declared the "Antens of the fable which cannot be overcome but by seizing it in the middle and stifling it in the arms." "But where," he asked after his own terrible failure, "is the Hercules to be found who will attempt such an enterprise? Show me an Emperor of Russia, brave, able, impetuous, in a word a Czar worthy of his situation, and Europe is at his feet. He may begin his operations at the distance of only one hundred leagues from the capitals of Vienna and Berlin, the sovereigns of which are the only obstacles he has to apprehend. He gains the one by scduction, subdues the other by orce, and is soon in the midst of the lesser princes of Germany, most of whom are his reations or dependents. Assuredly in such a situation I should arrive at Calais by fixed stages and be the arbiter of the fate of

This is the danger, foreseen by Napoleon, which now menaces the peace of Europe. The mission of Russia, as understood by Russian statesmen, is the destruction of the Turkish Empire in the East and the suppres-Bion of free principles in the West. of The New Moon. The departments of rest are carefully proportioned. There are 24 pt sion of free principles in the West. may have been to belp along this of stories; others devoted to children's ch programme after the Russian armies had quenched the revolution of 1848 in blood on the plains of Hungary, they must now stand with their people against the threatened flood to combine to fix a limit to Russian encroachments. Should the French republic mistake its roution and play into the hands of Russis, it will commit a stupendous blunder. But the bounds of Russian ambition cannot be fixed without a gigantic war, and that war is the event for which the nations are now preparing with the perfect understanding that it is inevitable and not to be de

IRISH CATHOLIC LOYALTY.

The Tory press of England accuses the Catholic people of Ireland of disloyalty to the empire. Never was there a more unjust and unfounded charge. Despite oppression and persecution the Catholics of Ireland have frequently given the best of all proofs of their loyalty We would not care to refer to this matter here were it not for a tendency in certain quarters to cast doubt upon those who, in this country, take strong ground on the Irish question as advocates of Home Rule. The same subject has been recently and pretty effectually settled by citations treasuring :-

The Irish Catholics had been petitioning the Tory aristocracy of England for 100 years for their civil rights. O'Connell was organizing and agitating them for a quarter of a century to no purpose. Distinguished men patronized them and took office, leaving them in the lurch. King George III. and his sons swore against King George 111. and his sons swore against them. The Irish Catholic soldiers had fought well under Wellington at Waterloo and elsewhere against Napoleon for years up to 1815. Yet they were kept outside of the British Constitution all the same. In defiance of the penal struction at the same. In denance of the penni laws O'Connell, a Catholic offered himself in the year 1828 as a candidate for a Protestant Perliament to represent the County Clare. O'Connell was cheered in Clare by the soldiers

of the King.
When that fact became known the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister, told the British House of Lords that there were but two courses open to their lordships-either emandi pation to the Catholics or civil war ! He further stated that though he was unused to war and its horrors for several years, yet he would rather face the biggest war of European history than a civil war with Ireland.

He further told them:—

'It is already well known to your lordships that of the troops which our gracious sovereign did me the honor to entrust to my command at various periods during the war—a war under-taken for the express purpose of securing the happy institutions and independence of this country—at least one-half of the troops were Catholics. My lords, when I call your attention to this fact I am sure all further enloyy is unnecessary. Your lordships are well aware for what length of time and under what difficult circumstances they maintained this empire buoyant upon the flood which overwhelmed the liberate.

spark of freedom which was left unextinguish in Europe. My lords, without Cathelicod and Catholic valour no victory could's obtained, and the first military talents my baye been exerted in vain."

Wellington's speech and his personal fluence, he being Prime Minister, and Robert Peel, Secretary of State, all of Government men being rank Tories, con rather, coerced, the House of Lords to the Catholic Emancipation Bill, Now, remember, the Battle of Waterloo

Now, remember, the Battle of Waterlook fought and won in the year 1815. The balasted three days and nights, June 16, 17, 18, 1815. The Duke confessed in 187 thirteen years after that battle—that a Catholic blood and Catholic valor his victor. over Napoleon were due-that no victory c have been obtained without the presence of blood and the aid of that valor. Remember the Catholics of Ireland, with O'Connei their head, had been for thirteen years after great victory praying and praying the Engli Government and aristocracy for their of rights. Remember that the Duke of Wellisten ton and his brother, Marquis Wellesley, which the members of the English Ministry in the year 1822, and that not one word in the or the emancipation of those valiant Cathe was spoken to England by them until goldiers in the Clare election fluor up caps on meeting O'Connell in the street Ennis, the capital town of the County C It was there and then and by that incident Catholic Fmancipation was won—not alon O'Connell's eloquence but by the unmistake hints of men trained to war living amongs

LITERARY REVIEW.

GABRIELLE: A Story of the Rhineland, and Girl from Under the Lake. Hearth Home Library. Boston: B. Noonan d This charming addition to a popular wholesome series of stories will be welcomed all who love the pure and beautiful in acts The two stories contained in this hands volume are selected from the rich stories German legends, and are just the sort of reing for recreation which careful parents we place in the hands of their children. In the days, when so much that is trashy and vice is published as juvenile literature, it is pleat to find an effort being made to supply pr and attractive books for the young. We co ally recommend the Hearth and Homa Lib

CANADIAN LEAVES. History, Art, Science erature, Commerce. A Series of N Papers Read before the Canadian Club New York. New York: Napoleon Thor son & Co.

This handsome volume, got up in folio for and printed in the highest style of the art; servative, contains a number of essays by of light and leading, who are either native Canada or associated with the country an institutions. As the editor, Mr. G. M. F. child, jr., says in his preface:—"It is rare find gathered in one volume so brilliant a ser of original papers by so many distinguished, thore and scientists. The Canadiau Club New York is to be congratulated upon its policy of having instituted a winter's serie entertainments that are not alone delightful unions of Cadada's sons and fair daughten voluntary exile, but which have kept alive t interest in the affairs of our great Dominic Cauada through the clever papers which h been delivered before the ciub on Canad The contributors are Edmund Coll oldwin Smith, Rev. John C Ecclestor, J. Goldwin Smith, Rev. John C. Leciestor, J. Bengough, J. M. LeMoine, George Stewart, Charles G. D. Roberts, Hon. B. Butterwa John McDougall, John A. Fraser, Rev. Geo Grant, Erastus Winan, and G. M. Fairch jr. Each essay is accompanied with a lift graphic portrait of the author. The subject treated are various, but all of the greatest terest to Canadians.

This magazine is in its seventh year, and, ts intrinsic merit, has attained a very large culation. Every article that appears in pages must stand two tests-is it interests and, second, is it healthful in its tone? No ference how noted the author, how elegand diction, how grammatical the construction, does not show the two qualities of deep interest. and high morality, it cannot appear in the pe iment, house and household, lit leisure, mirthful mention, wisdom's weaven and answers to correspondents. None of the departments are careless clippings, but er item is carefully edited, and much of it orig \$1 secures The New Moon for one year. Add The New Moon Publishing Co., Lowell, Mi

RUSSIAN WAR FORCES. On this side of the Ural mountains and

and the Caspian Sea, Russia has a population 95,000,000. Exclusive of the transcauca population there are more than 90,000,000, while this reckoning includes Poland, even the Vistula provinces also deducted, the greenpire would still have a population in Eur about equal to that of Germany and Austrombined in the actual concentration of the troop, their railroad facilities, their milit organization, and in respect to the matter equipment and arms, Germany and Austria superior; and if the former is apprehens leat in a war with Russia France should stee her in the rear, yet she would then have in to rely on, and not improbably Great Bria also, should the aid of the latter be required. Russia's peace effective proper in her regular army comprises a total in 622,000 officers and men. Reserves, garried local troops, Cossacks and volunteers bring! aggrigate peace force to about 890,000. Of war footing this force is more than double amounting to 1,960,000 men. In addition th are sundry miscellaneous forces to be rector in, so that in round numbers Russia's per force may now be set, including reer and garrisons, at nearly 1,000,000 office and men; her war effective proper 1,000,000; her total war strength increased n little at 3,000,000. Behind this war strength nilitiant 3,000,000. Behind this is a tarritor militiant 3,000,000. Behind this is a tarritor militia of perhaps 2,000,600 more. With so numbers at command the old Russian poler swarming out" an enemy is brought to militian than 6 Russia has far fewer great soldiers than G many, and in the death of Skobeleff lost one of most brillians renown. Her great military leader now is Gourkho, who has reputation founded on solid achievement Unlike her great rivals, Russia lacks a mazine gun for her intantry, and this it very serious disadvantage. Still there is very serious disadvantage. Still there is well-grounded belief that she has new explosion. compounds for artillery, and perhaps for ob-arms, and it is said that the purchase of one these, the invention of the Russian engin (Rouckteshell), was recently sought in vanidate of \$400,000 by Krupp, the Russis Government having secured it. In her ficavalry, Russia is particularly strong, as she has concentrated a great body of it? Poland. This point has an important besting on any sudden outbreak of operation ing on any sudden outbreak of operations of Great efforts have been made of late to income the navy of Russia, but her vessels would most be useful in helping to protect her coasts, and would undertake no aggress action against the fleets of Germany a Austria, which are far superior. She has p great attention to torpedo defences, and the might be found to play an important part in

protection of her harbors.

READS VERY LIKE THE BIBLE STOR Two women came before a mandain China, each of them protesting that she was to mother of a little child, they had brought will them. They were so eager and so positive the the mandarin was sorely puzzled. He reting to consult with his wife, who was a wiss as colever woman whose criming was hald in his clever woman whose opinion was held in hir repute in the neighborhood. She quested five minutes in which we have the control of the control o five minutes in which make the end of that time spoke: "Let the servant catch me all

here alive." This was done. "Bring me now but leave the women in the infant," she said, "but leave the women in the outer chamber." This was done too. Then the mandarin's wife caused the baby to be undressed and its clothes put on the large fish.

Arry the creature outside now, and throw it in he river in aight of the two women." The in the river in sight of the two women. The seriout obeyed her orders, flinging the fish into the rater, where it rolled about and struggled—lisgusted, no doubt, by the wrapping in which it was swaddled. Without a moment's pause one of the mothers threw herself into the river with a shriek. She must save her drowning child. "Without doubt she is the true mother," the mandarin's wife declared, and commanded that she be : escued and the child given to her; and the mandarin nodded his head and thought his wife the waset woman in the flowery kingdom. Meantime the false mother crept away. She was found out in the impesure, and the mandarin's wife forgot all about her in the oc. cupation of donning the little baby in the best sik she could find in her wardrobe.—St. James

Only Eight Votes Wanted to Secure a Two-Thirds Majority.

Patterson's Case to be Concluded on Friday Evening Next-How the Vote Was Carefully Recorded-The Discussion-Regret That the Feeling of the Majority did not Prevail.

Never, it is said, in the history of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association was there such a large meeting of duly qualified mem-bers as last week, when the very important question of expelling two members was brought up. The strictest rules were used in the ad mittance of members. All required to have their pass book or card showing them to be qualified members of the M.A.A.A. A very important matter was to be decided and all were prepared to vote. The audience was composed of men of all ager, from the young and partly alected member to the old veteran, who The strictest rules were used in the ad newly elected member to the old veteran, who strengthened the association and was in the ranks since the organization. On looking over the many faces it was noticed that determination rested amongst the old members, and that they were present to m-ke every effort to clear the association of the stain which had to clear the association of the stain which had fallen upon it. Shortly after eight o'clock the directors of the M. A. A. A. took seats on the platform, there being present besides the chairman, Mr. Maltby, Messrs. A. W. Stevensoo, F. Gnaedioger, Angus Grant, — Marler, R. Taylor, R. Stilling, J. G. Ross (secretary), J. N. Fulton, J. Scriver, J. D. Miller, R. Whitehead. The chairm in called the meeting to order, and on his commencing to speak it was possible to hear a pin drop in any part of the hall. He said the meeting had been called in accordance with the by-laws and he was pleased to see so many members present as a role piece of work was to members present as a rose piece of work was to be completed and the vices of all were required in the matter. A crisis had arrived and something had to be decided. The association had a great name, which was known over the whole continent and none but gentlemen had ever been in its ranks. He had a resolution to put been in its ranks. He had a resolution to put which was for the benefit of the association and if carried, the association's good name would remain without blemish. On the other hand, if the resolution was not carried, it would prove injurious to the association; members would undoubtedly resign; gossip would prove injurious also, and pepple could say that men were harbored in the ranks of the M. A. A. when they were not proper members. The chairman wanted all personal feeling to be set aside for this once, and let everyone present who intended to vote do his duty. The direc-tors had done their duty, which was not the most pleasant, but under the circumstances they had arrived at what they deemed a right conclusion, and now they left the matter in the hands of the whole association to be dealt with as is thought proper. The association could now do its outy to the public. The chairman made it understood that he was proposing the

Mr. A. W. Stevenson rose and seconded the he would assist in upholding the good name of the association. It was necessarry to expel the members, Mesers. Brady and Patterson, otherwise the association would lose heavily by it. It would prevent outsiders from becoming members and, what was more, some of the present ones would resign. He had been informed that a large number of gentlemen, who intended to subscribe were withholding their subscriptions in aid of the new ground till they would ascertain what steps the association had taken in this matter. The welfare of the association required that there members be expelled, and he hoped the resolution would be carried.

Mr. Malthy then read the re olution, which

was as follows: Whereas in a certain action before the Superior Court for Lower Canada, wherein this association was plaintiff and the Post Printing and Publishing Company was defendant, which said action was tried before the Hon. Charles Peers Davidson, one of Her Majesty's judges of the Superior Court, and a special jury on the 30th and Slat of January, 1888, it was proved and it is a fact that William H. Brade and David Pateners members of H. Brady and David Paterson, members of this association, did, on or about the 24 h of September, 1887 (the evening previous to the Montreal-Cornwell lacrowse masch), enter in company with a sporting man or gambler into a certain saloon kept by another gambler, and did there remain in a certain private room with the said two sporting men and another gambler for a considerable space of time, under circumstances which, in view of the evidence adduced at the said trial, have been characterized by the jury which tried the said suit as "suspi

clous," and;
Whereas, the said jury, composed of respectable cizens of Montreal, after hearing such evidence, denounced the conduct of the said W.
H. Brady and David Paterson as "ungentlemanly" and as "deserving of the severest cen-sure" of the said Superior Court, disentitling the said association to any damages in the said

case, and:
Whereas the conduct of the said Brady and Paterson on the said occasion was "ungentle-manly" and has caused this association great injury, and has brought disgrace upon this as-

Sec. 1.—"Any member who may have been guilty of ungentlemanly conduct shall be liable to expulsion, and may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the mempers present at a meeting of the Association specially called for that purpose, as provided in Art. 9, Sec. 3; six days' previous notice by registered letter shall also be given to the member concerned."
Whereas, although the said facts were proved

and the verdict of the said jury was rendered on and before Tuesday, January 31st, 1888, the said Brady and Patterson have not, prior to the notices summoning this meeting, or since, resigned their membership in this association,

Whereas this special meeting has been duly called by the Board of Directors of this associa tion, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws, for the purpose of enforcing the clause above recited for the causes referred to, and due notice has been given to the said Brady and Paterson of this meeting, in accordance

with the constitution, and ; Whereas the honor and character of this as sociation require that it deal strictly but firmly with the offending members whose conduct has been censured publicly, and thus forced upon the notice of the association and its members,

with the think the section with a make the side of the control of the con-

Amateur Athletic Association be, and are, hereby expelled from this association. Having concluded, the charman called on Mesers. Brady and Patterson, who were present, to ascertain it they had anything to asy in their defence. Mr. Brady stated that he would leave it in the hands of the meeting for them to

leave it in the hands of the meeting for them to decide, and Mr Patterson was represented by his legal adviser, Mr. W. J. White.

Mr. O'Hara Baynes moved in amendment, seconded by W. J. White, that the cases of Messrs. Brady and Patterson be considered separately. He made a lengthy speech, reproaching the directors for calling the meeting publicly, saying that all this basiness could have been carried on in private. An investigation been carried on in private. An investigation that way would have been more appropriate, be thought. He also referred to the temptations of lacrosse players of championship teams, and said they come in contact with persons whose influence sometimes on a team was not, to say the least, of the most refining. He belived that there was a slight difference in the cases of Brady and Paterson; the cases should be decided separately. Mr. W. J. White seconded

the amendment, and the motion was carried.

It was then decided to proceed with the case of Mr. Brady. Mr. W. J. White, on behalf of Mr. Brady, reviewed the case from the start to the finish, and called upon the audience to put more weight in the evidence of their friends than of that given by the witnesses for the de-fence. He included that the course taken by the association was not proper, and that the directors had influenced the press. He concluded by asking the members to consider well before casting their vote, which was such a very

important one. By consent of the meeting, Mr. R. D. Mc-Gibbon spoke on behalf of the directors. In reference to the advertisement published calling the meeting, he said he had drawn it up, and could say that it was in accordance with the by-laws of the M. A. A. He answered white, and thought that at the present all personal feeling towards the two players should be laid aside, and a vote cast according to the conscience of each. The gentlemen who were on the jury enjoyed the best social standing. They were gentlemen of exceptional merit, and he believed they had returned a verdict, which was the result of deliberate thought, and their censure should be fellowed by the secciation following it out. He was

A two-third vote was required and the mo-tion for the expulsion of Mr. Brady was lost. Two hundred and thirty-two votes would have carried, but there were eight short of this. The younger members we o voted for Mr. Brady congratulated him, but the directors feel sore, and have a great right to be so, at the result of the vote. It appears that a rigid canvass had been instituted during the week and the motion being lost was probably due to this. The meeting to decide the case of Mr. Pater on will be held on Friday evening next, but it is be-lieved that eince Mr. Brady was not expelled

Mr. Paterson's ca e will turn the same way.
The Gazette, editorially, this morning says The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association last night voted on the expulsion of its members whose name was associated with the alleged wrong-doing in connection with the Cornwal Montreal Lacros e match. The motion, which was supported by the board of directors, failed to carry, receiving eight less than the two-thirds majority required in such a case. There can es but one opinion on the matter outside, and that is that, after what has happened in the courts, it would have been better for the repr tation of amat ur sport in our city had the wil of the majority of the meeting prevailed.

(Continued from first page.)

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

In the House of Lords, Lord Crawford moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The motion was seconded by Lord Armstrong. Lord Salisbury, in the course of his remarks, referred to the great issues peuding as to war or peace in Europe. He said he shared the sentiments of Prince Bismarck in favor of peace, and attempted a defence of the Tory party on the accusations made by Mr. Gladstone.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, in reply to a question, said that the convict, Harkins, had gained admission to the Speaker's gallery in August last, under the name of Mc Finn. He was accompanied by Melv-lie alias resolution and made a short speech, which was, Moroney. Both were admitted on an order however, to the point. He said he was sorry to obtained from an Irish member of Parliasee that matters had arrived at this stage, but mont. Melville not only entered the gallery, but also spent some time on the River Terrace and in the House in company with his introducer. This case, he said, proved the necessity of an increase in the safeguards a. tending admission to the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wharton (Conservative) moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The motion was seconded by Colonel Don-

can. Mr. Gladstone then arose and said that he rose to speak at this early stage of the debate hoping that he might contribute to expedite the business before the House. He could congratulate the Government on some aspects of their foreign rolicy. The question of the Afghan boundary, so long a source of danger to two great empires, was settled the cases of —a great thing in itself—and he trusted the House.

The Attor ing regarding the territorial extensions of Russia. So far as he was aware no other

cause for misunderstanding remained between the two nations (Hear, hear.) Referring to Ireland, Mr. Gladetone said :- While the Opposition are anxious to expedite the business, the Government's policy in Ireland could not be lightly passed over. (Cheers.) The address declares that orimes of an agrarian character have diminished, and that conspiracy has sensibly decreased through the careful execution of the C. imes' Act. He was disposed to substitute for "careful" some very different word. (Cheers.) The whole subject of the administration of oercion must through amendment be de-

bated. He would not anticipate the debate, but could not pass over the assertion that the Irish people under coercien had become more reconciled to law. (Cheere.) When he looked back fifty years upon the exuberanoy of crime under a pressure of difficulties not less than now exists, he was amized at control was more and more becoming a hapit whereas, the constitution of the said association provides by Article XIII., section 1, as But the Government could not be congratulated on assisting to diminish number of offences. Under the Coercion Act 350 persons had been tried and sentenced. Was the House to believe that these returns showed a diminution of offences as compared with the some period last year? He demanded that the Government produce official data in support of the alleged decrease of ioffences. The return showed that while the administration of the common law was easier in Ireland than in Great Britain, the administration of the law relating to the agrarian crimes had been transferred from judges and juries to magistrates dependent upon the executive government, and that the Coercion Act had in no wise strengthened the Government in regard to the prevention of orime as distinguished from combination. Apart from crime, could the Government show that they were not prosecuting the peo ple of Ireland for acts of exclusive dealing freely resorted to in Great Britain? If they were, what became of that theory of equal rights between England and Ireland, which was the recognized basis of the union?

(Hear, hear,) The royal speech promised

fied, and the aspirations of the Irish for selfgovernment had been suppressed or unheeded. (Cheers.) After declaring that he would oppose all attempts to increase the number of Irish proprietors by direct dealings between the Treasury and individual cultivators, Mr. Gladstone reviewed the legislative proposals of the Government, concluded by promising that the Opposition would assist in forwarding the local government bill and other measures, and of making the session fruitful of beneficial legislation.

LONDON, Feb. 10.-In the House of Commons this evening, Right.-Hon. Sir James Fergus-son, Parlirmentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, referred to England's position towards the European Powers, and said that no agreement pledging material action by the country had been entered into with any power. By material action he meant military responsi-

bility.
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, continuing the debate on the address in really to the Queen's speech, commended on the changed tone of Mr. Gladstone as manifested in his speech of last evening. Where, he asked, was the imprisoned orator who used all the resources of thetoric to inflame the public mind against the law and against the policeman.

Mr. Gladstone here interrupted the speaker,

saying that there was not an atom of foundation for such assertions. Mr. B. lfour, continuing, recalled the inciting language in Mr. Gladstone's Nottingham and said that he did not complain of, but rather congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his change of tone. He would have liked it if all the speakers of the Opposition had followed an the speakers of the Opposition had followed Mr. Gladstone's example, and he would have liked it still better if they had refrained from attending meetings of Irish tenants and conniving at violence against officers of the law. Grave reflections he is been cast upon resident magistrates in Iriand. It was true that they were dependent for appointment upon the executive Government, but out of a total of 73 magistrates, Earl Spencer had had appointed or approved 60 when he revised the list, The Government's efforts to protect persons from the boycotters Lad been notably success ful in Counties Clare and Kerry, where the National League had been suppressed. People now travelling in Ireland declared that the condition of the country was greatly improved, and the judges' charges confirmed this opinion. The Government were engaged in an old strug-gle, but never before had any Government ar-

rayed again tit forces recognized by the Opposition. (Cheers from the Irish members.)

Mr. John Morley said the house would infer from Mr. Balfour's speech the temper in which he administered coercion. (Parnelite cheers.) Regarding the Irish criminal statistics, he said the period showing a decrease in crime included the six months' calm during which eviction notices could not be executed. The diminution of beycotting was due not to coercion, but to an entirely changed state of feeling and a deeper sense of responsibility towards the Liberal members who were co workers with the Irish to obtain justice for Ireland. (Cries of "hear, hear.") The Irish party was now assured that would ultimately realize its aspiretions. If it should ever be deprived of that hope the effects of coercion in aggravated social disorders

would become painfully apparent. Mr. Edward Harrington, member for West Kerry, called Mr. Balfour's speech a "choice example of his mendacity."

The Speaker called upon Mr. Harrington to withdraw the expression. Mr. Harrington acquiesced, but said he did so only under command.

Mr. Harrington, continuing, said that the Government had manipulated the figures relating to crimes. Everybody convergant with the affairs of Ireland knew that the magistrates administered the Crimes Act and did all they could to irritate the people. Mr. Balfour's regime had oppressed the people and had tried to suppress those vindicating the people's rights. But the principles of liberty would be fought for until they triumphed.

London, Feb. 13 -Mr. Picton (Liberal) d recied attention in the House of Commons to day to the arrest in London last week of Messrs. Pyne, Patrick O'Brien and Gilhooly, Trish members of Parliament, which, he claimed constituted a breach of privilege.

The Speaker, in reply, said that Messrs.

Pyne and Gilhooly were arrested on a criminal warrant. In their case no breach of privilege was committed. The arrest of Mr. O'Brier

however, was a breach of privilege.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, apologized for the indignity to which Mr. O'Brien had been subjected. The occurrence was an unfor-tunate one. Sir R. E. Webster, Attornay-General, denied that any privilege existed.
Explanations and applopies had been given,
and if they did not suffice to satisfy Mr.
O'Brien he could prosecute a remedy elsewhere.

AN APPEAL TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. Picton was not satisfied with the Attor ney-General's opinion. Parliament, he said, must clearly vindicate its rights. He, therefore, moved that the "wrongful arrest of Mr. O'Brien, when leaving the House of Commons

was a breach of privilege of Parliament." Mr. McLaren (Radical), in seconding the motion, referred to the arrests of Messrs. Gilhooly and Pyne within the precincts of the House of Commons.

The Speaker reminded Mr. McLaran that

the cases of these gentlimen were not before

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to the effect that the House regretted the in-dignity to Mr. O'Brien, but considering it was a mis ake, did not think it necessary to proceed further.

GLADSTONE'S OPINION.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that as far as an apology was concerned the Home Secretary had done all that could be expected. But Mr. O'Brien was not only arrested within the precincts of the House, but was seized by a con-stable without a warrant. The circumstances stable without a warrant. The circumstances afforded reasonable grounds for reference of the case to the committee on privileges. The incident was not merely an innocent error. It was either a careless or worse procedure, which demanded an enquiry. If the Attorney-General persisted in his amendment, and if it was carried he would move that it be referred to the committee on privileges. committee on privileges.

Mr. Parnell said that the Government would have taken a different course if it had been an English member, and would have sent a de-tective who knew the member want d. He protested against the duties which the Government now thrust upon the constables goarding Parliament. Surely it was a question of privilege whether members were entitled to go to and from the House without being molested. Mr. W. H. Smith, the Conservative leader, denied that the Fovernment imposed duties of espionage upon any officers of the House.

THE MOTION REJECTED.

Mr. John Morley (Liberal), intimated that the Opposition would allow Mr. Picton's motion to be negatived without a division. He then moved that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges. The motion was rejected by a vote of 246 to 151. Mr. James C.

Flynn (Nationalist) resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Mr. Parnell said that his party in these days had a special interest in facilitating business. and were prepared to go further than the Government in new rules to expedite legislation. It was a mistake to measure their attitude their actions in respect to the Coercion Bill Looking forward as they did to the introduc-tion in the near future of a better government in Ireland, it was their direct interest to assist the Government to diminish facilities for obstruction. With reference to Lord Salisbury's remarks he declared that the Tories' action in 1885 was much more than assisting the Irish members to cust the Liberals, for an under-standing had been come to through a Tory whip, who was no longer a member of the House of Commons. Whatever the Earl of Carnaryon's views now were, when he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1885, they were

land? The power of action of Dublin an Irish Parliament would settle the difficulty, Castle has been increased and intensi-such parliament ty have extensive power, even that of instering Irish industries by sition of protective duties. Lord Carnaryon then conveyed to him what he understood to be an assurance that Lord Seliabury was also in favor of an Irish Parliament.

IT WAS AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMENTARY on the result of one year of Tory rule that wherear Ireland might have been entrusted with a parliament, she could not now be entrusted with the duty of building bridges and repairing roads, and was, therefore, excluded from the local government scheme. (Cheers.) He complained that the Government had broken its promise that there should always be the right of appeal from ministerial decisions under the crimes act. He argued that the diminution of crime was due to remedial legla-lation and the action of the Liberal party, which had worked miracles in Ireland. The Government seemed to have no idea of the gravity of the situation in Ireland. Affairs there were in a state of tension, but the people would suffer with cheerful hearts, because they were convinced that their country was on the eve of prosperity and progress.

MR. PARNELL TAUNTED MR. BALFOUR with the meanness of his treatment of political prisoners. The fate of Mr. Forster had struck down the league in a single night, so that they did not dire to hold a meeting. There was the same difference between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Forster as there was between the scratch of a at and a blow from the paw of a British lion. (Laughter and cheers.)

AN AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS. Mr. Pain-li concluded by moving the follow

ing amendment :"Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that only the remedial portion of the last session's Irish legislation tended to diminish crime, whereas the repressive measures had done much to all mate the sympathy and respect of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the laws, and that t le admin stration of the crimes oct as well as much of the general action of the executive has been harsh and partial."

The Solicitor-General for Ireland replied on behalf of the Government that Mr. Parnell's remarks were not relevant to the amendment, and that his charges were trivial, while he ad mitted the beneficial result of the remedial legirlation for Ireland. On motion of Sir G. O. Trevelyan the debate was adjourned.

THE LATE MR KERR, Q.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED CRIMINAL AND CONSTITU-TIONAL LAWYER PASSES AWAY AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.

Mr W. H. Kerr, Q C., one of the brightest members of the B-r of this district, and an esteemed and highly respected citizen, ras ed away at his residence last Sunday, after nly a few day's illness. It is but such a short time since he appeared in the the election case as counsel for Mr. McShaue that the agroupsement of his death will be received with the greatest surprise and regret by his numerous confreres of the Bar and friends. He was born at Quebec, on the 19th Novem ber, 1826. In 1847 he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1873 was created a Queen's



THE LATE W. H. KERR, Q.C.

countel, McGill the same year conferring upon him the degree of D.C.L. His professional carreer was a highly success ful one. He was associated on one side or other, with many of the most noted causes that have come up for tria! in our courts and always proved himself a powerful ally or formidable opponent. Notable among these were the Orange prosecutions, growing out of the intended procession by the society in this city, and wherein he gave an opinion adverse to their claims to the right to parade the streets in the province of Quebec. He appeared for the prosecution in the famous Jacques Cartier election trial, and was counsel for the defendant in the prosecution of the Consolidated bank president and directors, and succeeded in having the verdict of guilty found against them annulled. He was a recognized authority in criminal law, and was connected with nearly all the important oriminal cases of late years, notably in the case of the St. Albana' raiders; and at the time of his death was prosecuting counsel for the G.T.R. against the accused detectives He was Dean of the Law Faculty of McGill University, and also Professor of International Law for many years past. He was frequently mentioned as a fitting person when ever a vacancy occurred on the bench of this Province, but although a good Conservative, he was not considered sufficiently loyal, owing to his independence of charcter, to entitle him to be primeted to a position which his well known professional merita deserved. The decessed contested Huntingdon County for a seat in the first Federal Parliament after confederation, with Sir John Rose, The latter, however, was refuceed with large majority. Mr. Kerr also centested Montreal Centre for the loss! House, with the late Mr. H. A. Nelson, and was again defeated

Mr. Kerr leaves a widow and two children, a son and daughter, who will have the warmest sympathy of a large circle of sor rowing friends. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 30 o'clock, from his late residence, 268 University street.

OFFICIAL BOYCOTTING RECORD.

LONDON, Feb. 14.-A report on boycotting in Ireland has been presented to Parliament 1t shows that in July, 1887, and January, 1888, the number of cases of boycotting was 768 and 362 respectively, and the number of persons boycotted 4,835 and 2,075 respect-

Every escape from slavery necessarily and in stinctively awakens the regard of all who love The endeavor, though unsucces reveals courage, manhood, character. For alaves every sentiment of humanity is aroused. Rude and ignorant they may be; but in their very efforts for freedom, they claim kindred with all that is noble in the past. They are among the heroes of our age. Romance has no stories of more thrilling interest than theirs Classical antiquity has preserved no example of adventurous trial more worthy of renown. Among them are men whose names will be treasured in the annals of their race. By the elo quent voice they have already done much to Therefore, it is—
Therefore, i THE HOME RULE PICTURE.

Expressions of Gratitude from Subscribers.

The following are additional acknowledgments from our subscribers, new and old, expressing delight with "the Home Rule picture." which finds a prominent place in the household of lovers of liberty and of those in sympathy with the gallant party struggling for Ireland's rights:-

We thank our subscribers for the lively interest they have taken in spreading the circulation of our papers in their respective localities. Every subscriber can secure one or more subscribers to either THE DAILY POST OF TRUE WITNESS by introducing our paper and requesting their friends to subscribe NOW ! Every new subscriber receives the picture with first number of his paper.

GREEN VALLEY, Feb. 3.—Your picture of Home Rulers received, and I would not be without it for anything. I inclose pay for the

JOSEPH GILLES.

COBOURG, Feb. 2.-I acknowledge the receipt of your lithograph and appreciate it much.

TIMOTHY WISEMAN.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 30 .- The picture of eading Home Rulers I sm much pleased with nd I renew my subscription with pleasure. JAMES LYNCH,

VANELERE HILL, Jan. 31.—Thanks for the lithograph and inclosed find my subscription for he coming year for the daily Post.
R. McGerry.

GLENTINT, QUE.—It made me very happy and proud to be the recipient of a picture of four such noble and good men as the Home Rulers. God bless them and THE TRUE WITNESS. Mrs. James J. Adam.

PLANTAGENET, Feb. 2.—I am more than pleased with your libbo, which i pronounce one of the best I have ever seen. I will do all in my power to get subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS.

J. SHAHEN.

MAYNOOTH, Feb. 5.—I received your pic ure of the four principal Home Rulers, and am delighted with it. JAMES COLLINS.

BABNHABT'S ISLE, Jan. 23.-I am much obliged for the very fine picture you have sent

me, and will get you some new subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS. ANNIE McConnell. MONTREAL, Jan. 25.-We are in receipt of

your very handsome pictures, for which pleas accept our thanks. D. J. Saddien & Co.

Leeds, Mass., Feb. 10.—Permit me to return thanks for your beautiful picture of the Home Rulers. I will do all I can to forward the interest of your paper.

Miss Ovalda Moss.

PINE ORCHARD, Feb. 10 .- 1 am thankful for

your picture, which is worth more than the subscription. LUKE DOYLE. OXFORD STATION, Jan. 29.-Enclosed find my subscription for the year. We received the picture of the Home Rulers and are highly

JOHN WHALEN.

INESTER, Dak., Jan. 28.-I enclose my sub scription, and hope you will not forget to send me the picture of the Home Rulers. MICHAEL DOUGHERTY. BEENTON, Ont., Feb. 3.-I have received,

pleased with it.

with the greatest delight, your very fine picture of Ireland's four tried friends, for which I thank you. Wishing THE TRUE WITNESS SUCCESS D. LEAVY.

MICHAEL RAFTER.

St. Pauls, Jan, 23.-I return you my since to thanks for the valuable picture of the Home Rulers which you sent me by post. DAVID O'CONNOR.

PORT DOVER, Feb. 12 .- I have received your picture, and am well pleased, and shall do my best to get more of my friends to subscribe.

JOHN KELLY JOHN KELLY. BRYSON, Feli. 11.—I beg to acknowledge, with

thanks, your lithograph premium of the four leading Home Rulers and will do my best to secure new subscribers.

JOSEPH DUFEAULT.

Manitou, P.Q., Jan. 6.—Enclosed find my sub-cription to the TRUE WITNESS for 1888, with many thanks for your beautiful premium.

CHARLES O'CONNOR.

CAMPBELTON, P.E.I., Feb. 1.—I have re-ceived your picture of the Home Rulers which pleases me very much. I enclose subscription for the TRUE WITNESS for another year. JOHN LUTTBELL.

FORESTERS FALLS, Feb. 6.—We received your lithe graph of Home Rulers, and it is well worth the whole subscription for the TRUE WITNESS, which amount find enclosed. · A. R. McDonald.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 4.—Send me the TRUE WITNESS, for which I enclose subscription. The primium you offer is grand. WM. KIRBY.

St. HENRY OF LEVIS, Feb, 11.—Received your valuable gift and return you many thanks, and enclosed find renewal of my subscription. D. Gosselin, jr.

OSCELA, Feb 1, 1888 -Please find enclosed renewal of my subscription. Accept my thanks for the picture of the Home Rulers, and my best wishes for the success of your valued pa per. HENRY MCINTOMINY.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 6.—Thanks for the pic-ture you have sent me of the Home Rulers, who have done so much to open the eyes of English-men to the tyranny of a Tory Government. J. JOHNSON.

LANGFORD MILLS, Feb. 1.—Enclosed find subscription for TRUE WITNESS until January 1889. I am thankful for the picture sent and hope that you and I will see the Jay when Par-nell and Gladstone will open the Parliament House on College Green.

PATRICK GETHONS.

KEARNEY, Jan. 6 .- Enclosed find subscription for TRUE WITNESS, also money for a new subscriber. I have received your picture of the Home Rulers, for which I am thankful. MARTIN CORCORAN.

LICYDIOWN. Feb. 7 .- I write to thank you or the nice present you sent me, and assure you I will do everything in my power to advance the Yours. etc., PATRICK HANLEY. cause.

CHITICAMP, Feb. 8.—Your premium "Home Rulers" received, and I highly appreciate it. The WITNESS grows more and more interesting every year. P. COODY.

WALTHAM, Co. PORTIAO, Feb. 10:—I received your beautiful picture which well repays a sub-wiption to your valuable paper. Enclosed

"All I want," said the opera singer, "is notes for notes; large notes for high notes."

find subscription for the PRUE WITNESS for 1888. JAMES COGHLAN.

CRIPTOWN, Feb. 6.—Enclosed find new subscriptions for TRUE WITNESS. All your subscribers wish me to thank you for the pictures. They are greatly pleased with them.

THOMAS KENNEY.

LOCHIEL, Feb. 4.—Enclosed find my subscrip-LOCKIEL, Feb. 4.—Engineer and my subscription, with thanks for your beautiful litho, representing Ireland's friends and the world's true heroes, who, by their advocacy of justice and right, are entitled to the admiration of

HUGH McCORMICK.

SIEPHEN J. MEANY'S DEATH

CONSUMPTION CARRIES OFF THE WELL KIN WK IRISH PATRIOT-HIS STUGGLES FOR THE LAND-A FOLLOWER OF DANIEL O'COM NELL AND TWICE IMPRISONED FOR HIS LOVE OF COUNTRY.

WATERFURY, Conn., Feb. 8-" Tell them was true to Ireland."

These were the words of the Irish patriot and author, Stephen Joseph Meany, last night when it was announced to him that he could not live. At first he was almost prostrated. His nature found it hard to yield even to death. It was as much a surprise to his little circle of friends here as it was to himself. It was two months ago that he found it necessary to get employment somewhere. All that he had of wealth as well as of strength had gone to help Ireland. The position of editor on the Erening Demo rat, a paper just about to start was efferred and accepted. Night after night he rolled out editorials in that pure classic style of his that made them read like essays. It mattered not that his locality was inconspicuous and his time declining he worked with all the enthueissm of youth. Never could be rally, however, from the broken condition he was left in by his long imprisonment in Kilmainham Jail, where he was thrown for speeches and work done in

America. Toward the last he was confined to his solitary room in his hotel by a diseased toe oint. A week of the confinement worried nim, and his old pulmonary trouble renewed its grasp, crysipelas setting in at the same time.

Still he worked to the end. For last right's paper he sent down an editorial on Ireland's present need, written in a hand so unstoady that it could not be read. A few hours afterwards he was told that the end was near and received the last riter. He died peacefully at half-past ten this morning. He has not a near relative in the country. His mother is at her home in County Clare, Ircland, and his two daughters are believed to be in London. His desire was to be buried in Ireland. No definite plans have been made as to the disposal of his body.

STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Stephen J. Meany was one of the most prominent Irishmen of his time. He enlisted heart and soul in the cause of his native land as against English rule and English oppression, and labored unceasingly with tongue and pen from early manhood to old age for the welfare of Ireland and the betterment of its unfortunate people. There were but few Irishmen either in this country or in Ireland more favorably known or more respected than Mr. Meany, and there was never an Irish patriotic movement from the time of Daniel O'Connell up to the present time in which he was not more or less interested and in some manner connected with.

As an agitator he was one of the uncom promising stripe, and labored assiduously day and night to promote and intensify the hostility of his countrymen to everything English which pertained to Ireland. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and he could face a hostile crowd as coolly as be would address a friendly and sympathetic audience; and this very coolness more than once placed his life and liberty in jeopardy, ARNPHOR, Jan. 96.-I wish to express my for he was one of the famous men of "Fortyto were exiled, and on two or three subsequent occasions after his release he was

incarcerated in English dungeons.
Stephen Joseph Meany was born in Newall, county Clare, Iveland, in 1825. He received a liberal education in the neighboring town of Ennis, and was an excellent classical scholar when a mere boy. At an early age he began writing for the papers, and in 1842 was employed as reporter on the ...imerick Chronicle After a time be became connected with the London Morning Chronicle, and subsequently returned to licland and became a stenographer on the Diblin Freeman.

O'CONNELL'S FRIEND.

While on the last named paper he was sent travelling through Ireland with O'Connell, all of whose speeches on the tour he took down in shorthand and reported them in full for his paper. In alter l.fo Mr. Meany was especially proud of the fact that he was Daniel O'Connell's official reporter on that trip, and he was never tired of speaking of the great "Irish Liberator" and of the stirring times

through which he passed.
In 1818 Mr. Menoy was arrested in Ireland, charged with a violation of the Habeas Corpus Suspension act, for which he suffered a three months' imprisonment in Carri' kfergus Castle. After the troubles of 1848 had subsided Mr. Meany came to this country and became an American citizer. He was in England again in 1862, and was again arrested and im-prisoned for a few months. After this he returned to New York, and from here he went to Toledo, where he again entered the field of journalism, and later on became a Fenian 'Centre" for Ohio and Michigan.

ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

He was one of O'Mahony's chief aids in the Feulan organization, and acting in that capacity again visited England in 1866, and was again arrested in London in December of that year charged with sedition. He was taken to Dahlin, and his trial commenced on the 16 h of February, 1867, and lasted till May 18, when he was convicted by a "packed jary," it was claimed, and sentenced to penal servitude and sent to English prisons to serve his time. His "speech in the dock" in Dublin is about the last of the speeches made by the prisoners. He was released from prison after one or two years, and again came to America.
In his calling, as a journalist, he was sent

to Ireland for the Star in 1881, when the English authorities arrested him. He was released after the American Government interfered. In 1884 he went to Iteland for another paper and was so harassed by the British desotives that he was glad to return to New Mr. Meany was one of the leading men at

the Fenian Convention held at Philadelphia. at which George Francis Train presided. Meany was also one of the deputation who waited on President Johnson to as the re-lease of John Mitchel., The last time Mr. Meany was in the old country was in the summer and fall of 1885, when he went to London and took part in the defence of Burton and Cunningham, accused of attempting to blow up the Tower of London with dynamite. Two years ago Mr. Meany had a severe attack of pneumonia, and the Press Club raised a subscription to help him when he came out of the Harlem Hospital.

LETTER VI.

"Fifty tons weight of eggs and ten tons of live and dead poultry are sometimes shipped from the port of Dablin in one

"day."
"In 1829, the exports from the single port of Waterford reached £2,136,934, a sum " less by £170,000 only than the whole trade of Ireland for seven years, a century be-

"Exports to Great Britain :-1801.....£3,270,300 12 0 1825..... £7,048,934 5 6 ** Imports from all parts:—
1801...... £4,621,344 16 1825......£8,596,785 8 11

-[Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the State of the Irish Poor-1830.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-The Iriah Parliament in 1779, in a voice that could not be misunderstood, said by a Free Trade alone that this Nation can be saved from impending ruin." This unequivocal and spirited language opened the eyes of Lord North and the English Nation; and the haughty Minister, who contemptuously refused some trifling commercial advantage in 1777, brought forward his propositions in the English Parliament, granting a Free Trade to Ircland. I endeavored to prove, in former letters, that the Landed monopoly had undermined and subverted Irish manufactures. It is my intention in the present to prove that the same many-headed monster has annihilated Irleh trade, with the exception of that portion of it which can scarcely be called trade—the transportation of her rude agricultural produce for the supply of the English markets. These are open to her; the colonies and every other market in the world are shut against ber.

There is no simpler problem in Political Economy to be proved than that neither the Landed interest of England nor that of Ireland gained anything like what is generally supposed by the Corn monopoly, or a tenth of what the community lost by it; that it was the intermediate monopolists that reaped all, or nearly all, the advantages; and that the Landed monopolists were made the tools and instruments to bolster up the others. The innumerable monopolies that were generated by it would instantly vanish if the Landed one was done away with; but one might as well attempt to reason with the ocean billows, or the winds of heaven, as with monopolists of any description; no matter whether they are Landed monopolists, Mercantile monopolists, Railroad monopolists, or Slave monopolists—they will cling to their monopoly to the last, though they may at the same time bring down ruin on their own heads as well as on the heads of their victims. You may crush the monopoly-but it is the extreme of folly to think of reasoning with the monopolists. If reasoning could have any effect on the Irish Landed monopolists, the strongest have been given, and it has been proved, ad infinitum, that any measure that pressed on the industry of the country must be injurious to them, their interests and thore of the community being identical.

The great object with the Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the Irish poor, from whose Report I have taken the extract that heads this letter, was to prove the vast increase in the trade of Ireland since the Union and the unrestricted intercourse with England. "Fifty tons of eggs intended to apply to the trade now carried "and ten tons of live and doad poultry are "sometimes shipped from Dublin in a single | then, the trade which is carried on between "day!" triumphantly exclaimed the Chair- the two countries, as far as Ireland is comman of the Committee, Thomas Spring Rice, corned, "the last, the lowest, and the most at that time M.P. for the City of Limerick, disadvantageous?" Before I have closed this and shortly ofterwards one of His Majesty's subject, I hope to make it clear that the Irish Under Secretaries of State for the Treasury. | merchants are the unrequited agents, or, | magistrates-Colonel Typte-a real colonel Let not the Mercantile Princes and Lords of rather, the mere pack-horses of the English who has seen service, had no heart for the Tyre, with their purple and fine linen, nor the Argonies of Venice, freighted with the wealth and inxuries of the East, be longer the theme of the enraptured historian-let not the trade of Britain, guarded as it is by

"That flag that brav'd a thousand years The battle and the breeze,'

be longer the boast of every Briton and the wonder of an admiring world—star-spangled banner of Columbia, that floats in every breeze and is waited over the billows of every ocean in the universe, hide your diminished head! Spirit of Adam Smith, your economical principles have met with a stern re-Thomas Spring Rice, M.P., announces to a wondering world that Dublin, the Capital of Ireland, of his native country, experts in one day "fifty tons of eggs and ten tone of live and dead poultry!" Strangely sympathetic with the language of Spring Rice is the annual speech of every Lord Lieutenant who has graced with his presence a Mansion House banquet, down to that glorious exception, the Earl of Aberdeen.

Leannot say which feeling should predomi-nate in any thinking man's mind-scorn or indignation—at having such gross delusions foisted on the public as a proof of the pros-perity of Ireland. Ridicule and laughter would be the most appropriate weapons to use on such occasions were it not that at the very time that committee was laboring to prove the rapidly improving state of Ireland, her wretched inhabitants were suffering all the horrors of famine, and the Premier of England was stating that there was no remedy for it; that famine was periodical in Ireland-a dispensation of Providence: that it should take its course; that it was beyond the power of legislation to meet or cure the evil! In the face of wretchedness, misery and famine stalking abroad in every corner of Ire and-in the face of the avowal of the Prime Minister-the Committee on the state of the Irish poor attempted to prove that the commercial, agricultural, and other interests of Ireland were rapidly improving! But they imposed on themselves-perhaps ignorantly,-und grossly deluced those who placed any reliance on their Report.

To show that trade is flourishing and agriculture advancing, it is not necessary for Parliaments or their Committees to aunounce the pleasing intelligence; it is easy of proof.
The questions to be asked, and which every man can answer, are these: How are the great body of the people situated? Are they well clothed, well fed, and well lodged—are they contented -- are they happy? Let these questions be put with reference to Ireland; the answer will decide whether the country is prosperous or otherwise. The opinion of a great authority on this question is well worth quoting. Adam Smith says:-"The liberal "reward of labor, therefore, as it is the "necessary effect, so it is the natural symp"tom of increasing national wealth—the
"soanty maintenance of the laboring poor, "on the other hand, is the natural symptom "that things are at a stand—and their starv-"ing condition, that things are going fast backward." This opinion of that great man, like every other opinion of his, is at the same time based upon the most profound knowledge of tuman affairs and on the most splondid principles of benevolence and humanity. What contrast does it not exhibit to the pigmine of the Committee on the state

of the Irish poor, who pretended to be political economists, and presumptunusly arrogated to themselves knowledge sufficient to guide and direct the movements and actions of seven or eight millions of people! Can any man be found to-day who will have the audacity to state that the industrious and laboring classes of the Irish are even tolerably "well fed, lodged, and clothed?" Will any be found to deny "the scarty maintenance of the laboring poor," and that the only

change in their unhappy lot is from base sub-

sistence to " periodical starvation?" But say the monopolists in the language of Sir James Graham, "Never was there a country that derived more benefit from another than Ireland has from England since the Union. That country derived wealth from this, and this found her the "market for her produce." If the first Lord of the Admiralty had said, found "consumption" for her produce, and that, like hungry gluttons, the English consumed everything raised from the soil by the labor of the Irish people, without leaving them even the husks for the swine, there would have been some truth in the assertion; but I must dismiss the opinion of Sir James Graham and his school, who appear to be as profoundly ignorant of the first principles of trade and the true source of national wealth as they are of that "It is not by temporary expedients, but | the true state of Iroland or of the character of the Irish people.

> I have given Adam Smith as an authority to prove that if the working, industrious portion of the community are poor and miserable, none of the superior grades can be much better off. A most striking illustration of this pirnciple is given in souvenirs of Rome. written by Eugene Davis to the Dublin Journal, under the heading: "A Little Landlord Colony." (Vide TRUE WITNESS, Jan. 18, 1888) I stated that the Irish population in 1830 was reduced to the lowest state of destitution; in opposition to this state of things, the Committee on the state of the Irish poor had the hardihood to aver that the commercial prosperity of Ireland was advancing with rapid strides. They triumphantly put torward their proofs, which appear at the head of this letter, in the amount of exports from Ireland in general, and from the port of Waterford in particular. Such has been the reasoning of Government backs, Lord Lieutenants, and Monopolists, all along the lines from the Union to the present time, now 88 years. Out of their own mouths I shall condemn them. I shall show that no reliance can be placed in this school of Political Economists. From the facts they have placed at my disposal, I shall prove that ground. Greeley erected a kind of shanty or Irish trade is equally subverted with Irish hut on the ruins and continued to reside with manufactures. What was true in 1830 is his little family on the spot. The bold St. equally true in 1888. It will not, I presume, be disputed that the seven or eight millions of exports from Ireland consist chiefly of agricultural produce. "The last, the lowest, and most disadvantageous species of commerce," says Archdeacon Paley, "is the in what it takes out of the country, or in poor man's case—his heart bled, he enlisted what it brings into it. Its operation on Father Francis, of Clarenbridge, in an effort both sides is nox'ous:-by its exports, to secure the poor fellow a home. They it diminishes the very subject upon which the industry of the inhabitants ought to be side carts were procured and in one half day exercised—by its imports, it lessens the encouragement of that industry in the same proportion that it supplies the consumption of the country with the produce of foreign · labor.

Did I not quote my authority, it might be supposed by those who cannot see below the surface, that the opinion I have stated was on between England and Ircland. Is not, monopolists.

The advocates for things as they are say, if Ireland attempts to carry Home Rule, the English markets will be closed against her butter and bacon, her live and dead stock, &c. Let them be shut by all means. So

much the better for the tillers of the soil. Those who so flippantly drum this threat into Caristepher Reddington who was in court at Irish cars are probably not aware that it one offered a site free and so ended the would not be the first time that they were fiases. Blazes Baltour will grant some of his shut against Ireland. The commercial jealousy was as vindicative and as indefatigable as the manufacturera' jealousy. The British Parliament prohibited the importation of live stock into England when they thought it injured their own country and served Ireland-when they found this hibition had a directly contrary effect to that which was intended, that it absolutely served Ireland, they at once repealed the law. It is not too much, then, to assert that they would act precisely on the same principles at this day, if they found their advantage in doing so. The old adage, "We must not put John Bull on short allowance." Commercial monopolists, the world over, are like insatiable tigers, ever ready to pounce upon their prey. But what would be the inevita-ble consequence to England if she did shut her ports against Irish produce? In this case she would have one of two things to do -sither to give the sole monopoly to the English landlord for the supply of the English markets, thereby putting the people on short commons, (a principle revelting to John's stomach.) and by which means the price would be doubled, (an uncongenial theory to John's pocket,) or she would throw her ports open to all other agricultural countries. Could she, if she acted on the former, be able longer to supply the world with her cheap manufactures, as well as her own corn, butter and bacon? And if she adopted the latter course, would any other country in the hanging over him, has at length been caught. universe take the same proportion of her manufactures as the Irish? Could she refuse to give Ireland the same privileges as she or brains enough to capture him in Ireland, would give foreigners? If she did, then the though he assures us he assumed no disguise, people of Ireland would be reduced to the and they must needs wait until he steps over melancholy alternative of eating their own corn, butter, pork and beef, together with the "fifty tons of eggs and ten tons of live and dead poultry," instead of potatoes and salt, (often moistened with salt tears,) and of shearing their own sheep, manufacturing their own wool, and wearing it themselves. It is not overcruel to tell those ignorant a common pickpocket. His rights are writ alarmists, who see nothing but dismemberment (?) of the Empire in Home Rule, the destruction of the Landed monopoly, and the barring of the English markets, that if a wall of brass, fifty cubits high, were raised secrecy. His arrival there is, however, between England and Ireland, the people speedily ascertained, and messages despatched would be able to support themselves, and be in a far better situation than they are at present. England will receive Irish produce as one day longer. I have stated that it was not a new thing to have Irish cattle prohibited, and that other articles of Irish produce were also prohibited, until it was discovered to be advantage to admit them. T. prove this and other matters connected with Irish trade, I have again to draw upon the

Montreal, J.n. 30, 1888.

author of the "Choice of Evils" for an extract, which will preface my next letter.

W. M. K.

Or the Coercion Reign in Ireland.

(By Special Correspondent of THE POST. and TRUE WITNESS.)

Dublin, January 24, 1888. The reign of terror proceeds apace. Every

morning some new surprise, some lower depth has been sounded, some fresh degradations achieved, by their great and good statesmen who rule over our stricken land.

I have just returned from the prosecution -persecution would be a better word-of the two priests, Father Burke, of Crusheen, and Father Francis, of Clarenbridge. The scene of the trial was an obscure little village of some dezen houses named Ardraham. It lies about ten miles from Galway as the crow flies and about seven miles from classic Loughrea. The country around might have been, before the mental vision of the late Father Tom Burke, the great Dominican, when, pleading for his poor country, he ad-THE PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE,

but continued, "all the patriotism in the world will not make a blade of grass grow on an acre of limestone." The land is liturally boulder strewn, with consumptive looking patches of grass forcing themselves through between the stones. From the window of the railway carriage one sees nothing but stones, stones, until the heart grows sick thinking of the misery and wretchedness covered in by those thatch roofs discernable at long intervals. The village was literally alive with police. They had kept pouring into the place from the grey dawn, coming, some of them, long distances on drays, brakes and cars. One brake came empty to remove the

prisoners, so complete were the arrangements. The court house was a gem in its way, being about the size of an average packing box. The Dublin Freeman's Journal would make it a comfortable carpet. The public were perforce excluded, and it would be a rafe guess to say that nine-tenths of those inside would exchange with an outsider, did not duty compel his presence. FATHER BURKE AND FATHER FRANCIS

are both young men and the story of their crime is short though not sweet. A man named Grealey was evicted by his landlord, a certain Mr. William St. George, in the year 1880. Grealey went back into his house, St. George evicted him again and to make sure work this time levelled the house to the George now had him arrested and sent to Galway jall. The ties of his hearth and home were not yet to be severed, again and again did the unfortunate man return only to be cast into prison each time, being accompanied merce," says Archdeacon Paley, "is the in the last few journeys by his wife. He exportation of raw materials for wrought finally took refuge under the bridge of a tidal goods-as when wool is sent abroad to pur- river and there his eldest daughter sickened chase velvets,—hides or peltry to purchase and died, or, as the doctor expressed it, "her shoes, hats, or linen cloth. This trade is throat rotted away." Why pursue the story, and died, or, as the doctor expressed it, "her unfavorable to population, because it leaves it is the old and well known one. Father no roum or demand for employment, either | Burke at last had his attention called to the gathered the brave fellows of the country.

A STONE BUT WAS RRECTED

complete with a fire lit all ready for Greatly and his wife's return from Galway juil. They came and for a time were happy. The hut was erected on a disused road, which road was on the mighty St. George's property, his hopeful son was present at its erection and was therefore able to speak with authority as to those engaged in the work. It was truly a humiliating and pitiable spectacle to see the Catholic son of a Catholic father come into court and with diabolical deliberation endeavor to swear away the liberty of his priest, the soggarth aroon, around whom so Blunt's, and prosecute Mr. Shaw-Lefevre if many fond memories cling. One of the he attempts to hold it. work and sub rosa gave the Crown counsel the straight tip that he for one was against a conviction, the word was sent flashing away to the Attorney-General in Dublin and making a virtue of necessity the Crown instructed that if the hut were removed anywhere the the prosecution would be abandoned. Mr. minions a bad quarter of an hour over the

FATHER M'FADDEN'S ARREST has roused the very devil in the breasts of those who know him, and what Irishman has not heard of his beroulean efforts to keep his lock alive amid the barrenness of Gwedore? The very last man in Iroland who should be touched is Father McFadden. Some years ago he went over to Scotland, where Donegal men abound, and he raised enough money in a few weeks to keep his people from starvation, the little town of Greenock alone giving him over £200 in a few days.
This is the man whom the Castle demons have thrown into a prison cell, refusing ball. It is a striking instance of the power wielded by the Irish party when they are able to control the passions of the peorle under such provocation. Did but Parnell, or even lesser men, lift a little finger, the walls of his prison would crumble into dust. The judignation and anger of the people know no bounds, and it will be a mercy from Heaven if his trial and-as a matter of course-conviction are allowed to pass without some viclent ontburst.

ARREST OF MR. COX. Mr. Cox, who for seven weeks wandered at his sweet will over the length and breadth of the land with four warrants for his arrest He walked into the lion's den literally—he went to London. They hadn't men enough to the shores of free and glorious England. 'Tis there the hand of the detective finds his shoulder. Where now is England's boast,the slaves of South America were free if they were able to gain even the deck of an English ship, but a member of the British Legislature can be arrested on the streets of London like on water, his magna charta is in Balfour's coat tail pocket. Having caught their have the next thing was to cook him, and so he is smuggled away to Dublin with the greatest speedily ascertained, and messages despatched all along the line. Crowds assemble to give him a passing cheer, but the Castle were a shade too previous for that, they have long as it is her interest to receive it, and not sent instructions to man the platforms one day longer. I have stated that it was and prevent any manifestations. The result being that legitimate travellers were unable to join their trains. At the important junction of Athenry, where Mr. Cox had to hange carriages to-day, the police took complete possession and would not a mit any person, the railway officials being treated like so many children and their authority set at naught. Baton charges are so common that one pegins to look moon them in the

things go on this way much longer, people who are compelled to go to bed without a broken head will feel positively uncomfort-

DEATH OF ONE OF LANSDOWNE'S

VICTIMS. (Leinster Leader, Jan. 28th.)

On Saturday, Dr. T. F. Higgins, coroner for Queen's County, held an inquest at Fossy. near Timahoe, touching the death of Michael Lawlor, 54 years of age, one of the tenants holding under Mr. Kilbride, recently evicted be Lansdowne.

The widow of the deceased deposed that her husband was a farmer, who was evicted from his holding on Lord Lunedowne's pro perty, at Luggacurran, on the 22nd March 1887, and ewing to the exposure and hardship which he then suffered, the got a bad cold and cough, for which he was taking medicine from Dr. Percival, and which he never got out of He became very delicate entirely, particularly for the previous three weeks. On Wednesday the deceased, on returning from Athy got out at Ballylinan to visit at a friend's house, and in getting into the car to go home his foot slipped and he fell and lost all power of his limbs. He had to he carried into the house, and he died the following day.

Evidence was given by Mrs. Margaret Holland (who was in the car with the deceased) that the deceased was periectly cober on the

occasion. Dr. MacKenna, Ballylinan, deposed that he had examined the body of the deceased, and found a dislocation of the spine, and he wasnf opinion that there was pre-existing disease, and that the shock was so great that paralysis

ensued, which caused death,
Dr. Davison, Brinskill, was also examined,
and concurred in the opinion expressed by

The jury found that the cause of death was spinal paralysis, consequent on a full acci-dantally sustained whilst deceased was affected with some pre-existing disease, brought on by exposure after his eviction.

A TIMELY PRECAUTION. To prevent serious disease, regulate the

stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood with Burdock Blood Bitters. Remember that prevention is better than oure.

DEFYING COERCION.

MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE GOES TO IRELAND-CLAN-RICARDE'S INFAMOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., cables as follows to the N.Y. Tribunc:—
Lord Clanricarde is condemned by parties, from Chief Baron Palles in Dublin to The London Times," which has denounced his incredible baseness. But Mr. Balfour has been backing him up and harrying the whole district for him with his Coercion act, sending batches of his tenants into jail again and again for such offences as refusing to deal with emergency men or celebrating the release of an imprisoned neighbor by holding a meeting at his door. For the latter offence the secretary of the Woodford Tenants' Defence Association, Mr. Roch, a Poor-law

guardian, who has already been twice in jail since the midnight meeting, was on Monday sentenced to three months, and with him ten other tenants. The question is, "Will Mr. Bulfour, while Parl'ament is sitting, go on with this no k and proceed as Lord Clanricarde's ally to

lengths of extermination?" Mr. Shaw-Leievre is determined to put this to the test. He, during Mc. Blunt's trial, was so impressed with the tyranny practised on this estate that he offered to go over and hold a meeting, as Mr. Blunt did, should evictions be again threatened. He has now gone over with Messra, Brunner and Rowntree and Sir J. Carmichael, and will hold this meeting next Friday. Mr. Balfour, to be consistent, must proclaim it as he did Mr.

I travelled from Dublin with Mr. Morley on Saturday evening. He is profoundly impressed by all he witnessed in Dublin. The orderliness, intelligence, good sense and enthusiasm of the people, whether displayed in demonstrations in the streets or by the au diences in the City Hall, Mansion House and Leinster Hall, were beyond his utmost expectations. He says he never addressed a quicker, more responsive or more clear-headed audience than that im mense one in Leinster hall. The hospitality and courteous kindliness of the people have husiness, he does not take well to being also delighted him, as they have Lord Ripon, who has gone back more Irish than the Irish themselves in his enthusiasm for the national idea.

I have just obtained some striking statistics as to the working of Mr. Balfour's Coercion Act. In the six months out to the end of January during which the act has been working, 687 persons have been prosecuted under it, and of these 540 have been put in jail.

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN. Artisans, mechanics and laboring men are iable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness To all thus troubled we would recom-mend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and

MORE IRISH MEMBERS ARRESTED. DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—Patrick O'Brien, M.P., was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment for inciting tenants not to pay rent. Mr. O'Bricn appealed and was released on bail. Mr. Fiyon, member for North Cork, was arrested to-day and afterward released on ball. He is charged with conspiring against the payment of rent and for unlawful assembly. He was remanded for trial at Newmarket on the 24th inst.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

Any person troubled with irregular acting zioneys or any form of kidney complaint, however elight it may seem, is in a dangerous condition if the trouble is neglected. Bur-dock Blood Bitters should be taken at once; is is the best regulator of the kidneys, liver and blood known to the world,

What is defeat? Nothing but education; nothing but the first step to something better. -Wendell Phillips.

POPULAR PREPARATION! Pure, Patent, Powerful! Pallid People Praise, Progressive People Purchase! Positively Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Properly Partaken, Preserve Physical Powers, Produce Permanent Physical Perfection. Purchase, Prove!

It is infamy to die and not be missed,-

ARE FEEE FROM ALL CRUDE AND IERITATING matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carber's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try

same light as dinner—a necessity. In fact, if | congratulate himself upon being in fashion. | deal surprised.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. IRELAND'S

In the west of sunny Europe there lies three lovely isles, The ocean shields their landings and heaven on them smiles.

The e summer fondly lingers and winter scarce appears, Till the rosy dawn of springtime has banished darker fears,

There England lies in glory like gorgeous Indian mine, The spoils of other nations on her sumptuous ; enids mesod There Scotland stands in graudeur, created more to fill The soul with lofty feelings and pure poetic skill,

But, journey on still westward, there meets the wanderer's gaze, A sight more fair than England on Scotia's bonnie braes, Like an emerald gem affoat on the ocean's stormy cre-t. Like a babe in peaceful slumbers on a bounteous

mother's breast.

Tis Erin, nature's first-born, tho' old yet ever countless bards has praised her, there is glories yet unsung, There is love, light and beauty enthroned upon the hills, And the miestrel finds a rival in the music of

When Britannia, sunk in darkness, to pagan idels bow'd,
This Emerald Isle resounded with music sweet

and loud: Twas the voice Erin's priesthood o'er hill and valley sent. From the lofty chrine of Tara, where kings and poets bent.

They fill'd Ionas mountains with light and each d song, Thro' highlands wilds and glens the music swept along: Twas barp notes broke the silence, on Alba's virgin plains. And the rcho of its numbers like a fairy spell remains.

But the spoiler came, and with him too, the curse of crime and wrong, The crv of battle rose above the chant of sacred

the hills where shrines and temples stood, the vales where abbeys lay, Was souk'd with Erm's purest blood; a proof of tyrant's sway.

But like the dawn that breaks the gloom of a long terrific night,
There rose a heart above control, a hand that struck for right,
A neck too proud to wear the yoke of any foreign knave, A man who feared not death itself, his native

land to save. Whose fame can rival that of our warrior monarch Brian? In the annals of our country his name will ever

To him we owe the honor of Clontart's victorious field, And the memories of his glories forbids our hearts to yield.

But 'tis sad so think the nation for which the bravest died, Again should be the victim of another tyrants

Tis hard to see the valleys where our fathers fought and blad, O'ershadowed with the banner of England's

There's a banner in the distance, not far, it can It is the standard of our fathers, our own immorta; green; Beneath it stand the millions determined to be free, Behind them stands the aid of their friends beyond the sea.

The Celtic hearts are warm and their hopes today are high,
For the hour of atonement is surely drawing The cloud of vengeance lowers o'er England's guilty head,
Called thither by the blood of Erin's martyred

As Erin was of old, she is still the same to-day, The throne of every virtue and a faith beyond decay;
She cannot boast of gold or other ill-got gains,
But the centre of her glory is the faith that still remains.

dead.

Again the native bards will strike the chord As they did when victory shone on the shield of Brian Boru;
As Kincora's balls resounded with the warriors jubilee band,

So the canticle of freedom will re-echo o'er the land. MARGARET Scullion, 166 Napoleon Road, St. Gabriels.

JAMES REDPATH DYING. (Boston Pilot.)

The news that James Redpath has been stricken down by paralysis, and is lying speech-less on his deathbed, will bring heartfelt sorrow to tens of thousands of homes in America and Ireland. It means the silencing of a tongue that never remained silent in presence of a wrong; the stilling of a heart whose sympa mend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and thies knew no bounds, ranging from the Bor-reliable pain cure for outward or internal der Wars of Kansas to the famine evictions by the cruel landlords in Ireland. It means that the friend and co laborer of John Brown, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Michael Daviet, William O Brien, Chas. Stewart Parnell, Bishop Nulty, and Archbishop Walsh, is awaiting death in silence in New York.

James Redpath never was a rich man, but he was always a powerful one. He had the divine power of earnest belief and kindly sympathy, Whatever cause he espoused advanced, for he compelled careless men's attention.

He will die like a great man, like a man who

has been nobly engaged in noble causes, who never reckoned consequences when he saw his He is an Englishman by birth and race; but

he has been one of the most intense and active It is Nationalists in the world. In the days of the last famine in Ireland, when the English policy tried to make the world believe the story an exaggeration, he went to Ireland and traveled it from North to South, and the reports he sent out shocked and horrified civilization.
No limit of race or country bounded James

Redpath. He was ever a warm hearted, kindly man, faithful to his friend and honest as a hound on the scent of principal and humanity. The prayers of those who leved him, those whom he befriended and believed in, will make his last dumb waiting peaceful. He was a good man for a helpless cause. May he die happily and rest in peace.

MAKE A START IN LIFE

By taking hold of the live business of a live house. You do not have to put in capital, but are started free. Any one can do the work. You can live at home if you like. Both seves, all ages. \$1 per hour and upwards easily earned. No special ability or training needed. Let us show you all at once, and then, if you don't take hold, why, no harm is done. Address Stingon & Co., Portland, Me. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

Mrs. Riley, of Brooklyn, ran a needle into "To be anything in Boston now you must her heel seven years ago. Last week she either draw or paint." The Boston ma who either draws a fish cart or paints a barn can It is needle-less to say that she was a good



HAVE YOU & PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." And Get I-stant Reifef. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 C s. Per Bottle.

Fo MA a Day. Sangles and duty FRE Lines to under the borses feet. We BERWSIR'S SAPRIY REN HOLDER OF Hol'y Mich 1230

MORE PILLS! NO



MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to take IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS

SICK HEADACHE

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS PRIVE. 25c. PEC. SOTTING.

ES Littant relief. Final cure and new returns. No indelicacy. Nella recurns. No indellosoy. Nelth rge, salve or suppository. Liver, know the troot is especially constipation—control to the troot is resulting to the troot in the troot is resulting to the troot in the troot in the troot is resulting to the troot in the t





PAUL MORTON, Gen. Passi & Tkt. Agt, Chicago! COUCHS, COLDS,

Croup and Consumption **CURED BY** ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAN 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



CURE

SICK Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equal valuable in Constipation, enring and prefet this annoying complaint, while they also could disorders of the stomach, stimulate the and regulate the bowels. Even if they only constitutions are the stomach, and they only constitution in the statement of the stomach, at the statement of the state

HEAD

Is the bane of so many lives that here is when make our great boast. Our pills cure it with the course of the control of the course of the cou

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York C

PALMO-TAR SOAL WE



COMPLEXION AND SKIN T SOAP HAS NO EQU MOST SCALY ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES

THE

CONFIDENTL

ASSERT, TH

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN W BE CURED BY USING IT. MK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP,"

DAYS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited,) MONTH

UNITED STATES' SENATE.

rest Esliway Builder's Views Before the tersiate Commerce Committee - He orges an Amendment to Existing Laws which will Cut off Canadian Competition in Freight Transportation - Canada Must Come Into the Union or Not Expect Favors.

VASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 10.—The Senate erstate Commerce Committee held a cisl med tig to-day to listen to an arguit by Quec J. H. Wilson, a distinguished road builder and manager, on the subject he competition of Canadian railroads in rying freight from one point in the United tes to another.

eneral Witson urged an amendment of the eneral sylison urged an amendment of the enstate Commerce Act to provide that ds shipped in bond from any part in the ted States across the Canadian border and gued to be returned to another port in United States, shall be subject to duties their return.

his amendment would virtually cut off present Canadian competition in the r-State freight transportation of this ntry. This competition is increasing dily and very rapidly and deprives this dily and very rapidly and deprives this serment of the power to properly reguinterstate commerce without injuring roads and transferring business to those lanada. The legislation proposed is upon as me principle as that of the navigation by which this Commence the selections. s by which this Government seeks to pret foreign entions from having equal rantages with the United States in carrying trade by vessels. The itical effect would simply be that of nonstrating to Canada how much more roughly her interests are identified with United States than with Great Reits in United States than with Great Britain. argued earnestly as to the necessity for h modification of law for many commer-

The absurdity and injustice of the pre-t methods (permitting the bonding through t methods (permitting the bonding through hada) were abundantly manifest when it remembered that the Government of the y Dominion which was becoming enriched the enjoyment from us, refused positively pormit American railroads in the Northet to take wheat of Manitoba, haul it ough the United Stares and re-enter it free duty for Canadian points. Only a few ago urgent appeals were made by the dians to the authorities at Ottawa to had their orders on this subject lest our ernment might retaliate and thus bring Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and other ninion railroa la to bankrupte;

ur Government had in the express of its legal right to regulate commerce pussed w, which justly enough limited the freeof our own railread corporations to mantheir business in their own way and asurably to protect themselves agaist for competition. Their hands were to a tain extent bound while Croadian roads e picking their pockets. It would seem, fore, to be no more than fair that Conss should cut off all the facilities which are ended to the Canadian roads under paraoh 3,000 of the revised statutes, article 30 he treaty of 1871, and the regulations of treasury department which carry them into But inasmuch as article 30 had exot. But maximum as article of had ex-ed by limitation and by the President's clamation it was no longer binding upon as a rule of conduct, and for paramont pocal reasons it should no longer be our de in determining our course towards the ninion of Canada, and our Treasury Dement should be prohibited from making regulations to carry it into effect. Back hese more obvious considerations is the at question: Shall we live in such relaas with the Dominion of Canada and the tish Maritime Provinces as to encourage m in their allegiance to the British Crown their political union with the British Emor shall we so manage our affairs as to ce them ultimately to a political union the United States? He wouldn't itate to declare that many of our and most thoughtful citizens were ing to look upon the existence of nada and the allied British possessions in rth America as a continuous and growing nace to our peace and prosperity, and that y should be brought under the constitution laws of our country as soon as possible, eably if it can be so arranged, but forcivif we must. The Dominion has 10,773 les of railroad, all of which has been built der British subsidies, and most of which been specially located so that it can be ed for military purposes against our entire rthern frontier. It was also well kown that tile the light of free navigation had been nceded to us under the treaties, all vessels, ether British or American, carrying reight stined for points in the United States, re compelled to pay higher dues than those rying freight for transhipment from nadian ports to Europe. Upper and wer Canada offered advantageous bases in eat number for military operations against most popular interior towns and cities. Dominion of Canada contained a populaof 4,324,810 sonis whom we justly disrerd as a public enemy, but at the end of 25 are it would probably contain twenty miln souls whom it would be exceedingly diffi-It to expel from an armed invasion of our rder, and impossible to prevent from in oting enormous damage upon our people d possessions. It was no more than

t in the subject by frequent questions. REAT HOME RULE DEMONSTRA-TION.

non precaution for us to lay down a licy now which would make it per-tly plain that we are aware of the

nger which threatens, and that there n be no reciprocity or commercial

ion between us except under the law d constitution of the United States. It

a self evident that if we give the Canadi-

sall they want of us without compelling em to come into the Union they would be

re to stay out of it so long as Great Britain

ould pay their bills; lend them money; baidize their enterprises; fight their bat-

es and distribute honors to their leading

en." General Wilson expressed the cou-ction that the fisheries question ought not

be settled upon any other basis than a

cognition of equal rights. We had shared

the efforts which brought the fisheries der British rule, and an equal share in tem was our right. Members of the com-

ittee followed General Wilson's remarks

oughout, and further evinced their inter-

FORTY ENGLISH M P.'S TO ATTEND. LONDON, Feb. 8 .- Forty English members the Rouse of Commons have promised to tend the Hyde Park demonstration on lenday, in honor of Mr. O'Sullivan.

AN IMPERATIVE WHIP. The Government has issued an imperative ip instructing its supporters to be present the House of Commons before the address reply to the Queen's is moved. The atdance of the Conservative members is nesary, the whip say, because there is reason believe that the Parnellites will attempt to ise a question of privilege regarding the imsonment of their colleagues.

The number of applications for licenses at W is over seven handred.

SPHINX ECHOES

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

74-A GREAT TRAVELLER.

I am an aged pilgrim, Was born long years ago; No mortal can control me, Or rule me here below.

I am always divided, And sub divided, too: I've travelled on for ages; Tis all I have to do.

And though I am of value,

And precious, too, I ween, I'm wasted every instant, And yet am never seen.

And when my life is over-For I, like you, must die— I'll leave the world forever, And in oblivion lie.

75.-A CHARADE.

Those who are learned, and wise, and great And much renowned in church or state, Have made their first by eminence— The unlearned, in a different sense. Two firsts most surely last must be, For last implies duality.

The nom de plume that total shows Is one that every solver knows.

NELSONIAN. (I.)

76-A ROOT AND ITS BRANCHES. [The words in quotations define words having common root, that root being the word first

a common root, that root being the word hrat defined.]

As my aim is "to puzzle" you, I "assume" that you will not "place" too much confidence in what I "testify to in writing," though while I "arrange" every sentence for your guessing, I do not intend to "palm off" too much npon your credulity, for fear you will "combat" my proceedings, and "lay up" to ridicule my best endeavors to "regulate" and "change the order" of my sentence. order" of my sentence.

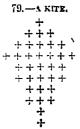
ERMINA S.

WILTY.

77,-A REVERSAL.

I'm in a bone, am in a petal: Also in mineral or metal; A coat or layer I may be,
But always very thin, you see.
As a thin scale I am displayed,
And sometimes, too, I'm a lest's blace;
Should what is said belog the brain,
A woman's name may make it plain. Now read me backward, and you bring Before your view a living thing. NELSONIAN (1.)

78.-A PAIR WE'VE KNOWN. Both with manners debonaire, Conduct you to their chosen chair, And with very blandest air, Both their sharp-edged tools prepare. Then they seize you by the head, And by both your blood is shed. Tell us, please, and answer quick, Who are these so barbaric?



Across.—1. A letter. 2. The legal profession.
3. Diminished by little and little, 4. Certain tropical fruits.
5. Designated. 6. Corrodes.
7. A measure.
8. Baronet.
9. A letter.
10. letter.

Down.—1. A letter. 2 A momentary pain.

3. Certain fruits. 4. A city in Guiana. 5. One who renews. 6. Parents. 7. A letter, E. W. R.

80.—A TRIPLE LETTER ENIGMA. In tell-tale blushes which mantle the cheeks Of the "fair maiden" when some bold youth

secks
Her "tiny fingers" quite softly to press;
Noteven "stopping" with such a caress,
"Tremblingly" stooping to her ruby lips,
"Nectar," ambrosial, he joyfully sips.

Now, puzzle-solvers, if you would tell The answer which I've hidden so well, Read, then, the words which are printed here, You'll find the answer—'tis wondrous clear.
Tully W. Hoochs.

81.—AN ANAGRAM FOR 1888.

Sweet is the nectar that Jupiter sips; Sweet are ripe berries all smothered in cream; Sweet are the kisses from fresh maiden lips; But sweeter by far is Love's young dream.

A damsel of ninety, with feelings yet tender. Went "sliding down hill" with a youth of five She sighed and she snickered like a flirt " on

Oried Barkis, "Jerushs, sarly ape, I snore 1" She simpered, she smirked, and she cooed like a dove. Hard o' hearin' was Barkis-most strange,

aver! While she called him her dear, darling, sugar

plum love, To his ear a yelp-ing she clung like a burr, H. R. W.

PRIZE AWARDS.

The prize for the best lot of answers for December and January is awarded Damon P. L., St. James street, Montreal. That for the best answers for January alone is won by Alice Daly (aged eleven), Seigneur street, Montreal The lists of several solvers were nearly equal to the successful ones, those of Virgil, John Donahne, Harvey Salomon, Maggie S., Clara J. Brady, L. L. D., Curley and Jacques being among them.

ANSWERS. 66.-Tit. 66.—Tit.
67.—Spark-ling.
68.—

D I V E S
E D I T S
E D I T S
E D I T S
S P U M E
H Y E N A
U N I T S
D E I S T
B E G O T
C A N O N
A T O S S 69.-Ass-ass-i-nation. 70.—Stenographist. ACCREDITED OHABMINGLY R RIOPHORUM ASSIENTIST ATMOSPHERE
M BODIMENT
L AUGRINGLY

OSCULATORY 72.--Wash. 72.—Wash. 73.—Fi dd-le. AN IRISH BISHOP'S ADVICE. HE EXHORTS TO PATIENCE, BUT DOES NOT COUNSEL TAME SUBMISSION TO HARSH

LAWS. DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—The Bishop of Cloyne in his Lenten pastoral says: "Never was the all-powerful grace of God more needed to enable our people to refrain from retaliating by acts of crime and violence against those whom they have too much reason to regard

for Infants and Children.

o me." H. A. Aroner, M. D., gestion.

111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I Castoria cures Colic, Constitution, I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhos, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes direction."

H. A. Aroner, M. D., Section.

TAKE

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

patience, it is by no means my intention to counsel tame submission to a harsh, oppressive law, framed for the purpose of depriving you of the rights of free citizens. All that is required is the avoidance of any crime or outrage condemned by Divine law.'

AN ARRESTED NATIONALIST ON THE IRISH POLICE.

London, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Pyne, member for West Waterford, who was arrested here, says the London police treated him with the greatest consideration, and the Irish police directly the opposite.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A pack of caged wolves escaped from Sanger's circus to-day. The elephants, camels, horses and other animals became mad with terror and were liberated with difficulty. The wolves were trapped in a stable, where they furiously devoured a horse already slain. They still fiercely defy capture.

THE POPE AND THE ESUITS.

Rome, Feb. 12 -The Jest its have prosented to the Pope the sum of £40,000 as the Peter's pence contribution of their order. Various valuables which were presented to the Pope, and which were on exhibition, have been stolen from the Vatican. Among the stolen articles was a chalice value at £1,000.

BALFOURIAN TACTICS.

THE WAY IRISH VOTES ARE SILENCED. CORK, Feb. 10 .- The magistrate to-day re manded Mr. Gilhooly, M P, for trial at the School Sessions on March 2nd. Bail was re-

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT. WHAT AN IRISH ARCHBISHOP KNOWS ABOUT THE POPE'S PEELINGS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7-Archbishop MacEvilly, at the opening of the annual retreat in Tuem Cathedral to-day, declared that he had authority to deny the rumors that the Pope is opposed to the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. The high position of His Holiness imposed reserve at he had never turned against Ireland.

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miscrable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after cating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity? ing calamity?
If you have all, or any considerable number

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Billous Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it talon according to diversity of the control of the c or. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, it taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Disease, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave nuladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Disease, over the converse and some proposely area of the converse of the

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

Dr. Pierco's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

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

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

CONSUMPTION,

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

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

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

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address, -World's Dispensary Medical Association,

668 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

as their enemies. While exhorting you to A TRIBUTE TO JAMES REDPATH.

(Boston Pilot.) James Redpath, the friend of every good cause that needed a word or a hand, lies stricken by paralysis in New York. His mind is clear, though his voice is gone. He may yet recover, his physicians say, at least sufficiently to enjoy life and to continue his intellectual labors.

To relieve his mind from anxiety and to save him from debt or dependence, it is pro-posed to raise by subscription a sum that will tide him over the time of sickness and expense. He has friends everywhere, for he was a friend to whoever needed one. The following sums have been already subscribed; and it is hoped that his brethren of the press throughout the country will swell the tribute to respectable dimensions :-

"I'm afraid you're forgetting me, Bib," said a coquette to her sweetheart the other day. "Yes, I've been for getting you these last two years," replied Bob.

Nasal Catarrh-Not Consumption. Nasal Catarrh—Not Consumption.

GRNTLEMEN:—I have obeyed you to the letter, by cleansing my nose, and inserting the auturated tent to night. Have taken the Cannahis Indica as directed, and an happy to tell you that I am perfectly cured of NASAL CATARRH. You were right, my trouble was not Consumption, but CATARRH. Very gratefully yours, James M. Caldwell, Wabsshave, Chicago, Ill. This remedy speaks for liself, Dr. H. James' preparation of EAST INDIA HEMP will arrest Catarrh, and prevent it entering the lungs, and will positively cure CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BEONCHITIS, NASAL CATARRH AND GENERAL DEBULITY. \$2.60 per lottle, or three bottles \$0.50. Pills and Olmmant, \$1.25 each.

CHADDECK & CO., Sole Proprietors, 032 Race Street, (4) Philadelphia.

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



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, DISTRICTOF MONTRIAL. No. 415.

Dame Edease Clement, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Jules Godin, Inn-keeper, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, has, this day, instituted an action for separation as to properly against her said husband.

Montreal January 10th 1894

Montreal, January 19th, 1888.
BERGEVIN & LECLAIM.
25-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, District of Montreal.

Dame Rebecca Gable, wife of Frederick Baker, manufacturer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

Montreal, 18th January, 1888.

25-5 G.F. COOKE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

NG. 634.

Dame Marie Longtin, of the Parish of St. Constant, in the district of Montreal, wife of Hormisdas Barbeau, formerly farmer of the same place, and now absent in foreign parts, duly authorized, has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her husband. PAGNUELO, TAILLON, BONIN & GOUIN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th January, 188 - 24-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court for Lower Caneda. The twenty-first day of January, one thousand cight hundred and eighty-eight.

No. 894.

Marie Longtin, of the Parish of St. Constant, in the District of Montreal, wife of Hormissas Barbeau, formerly farmer of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice to the effects of these presents, Plaintiff.

ester en justice to the effects of these presents, Plaintiff.

Vis.

The Said Hormisdas Barbeau formerly farmer of the said Parish of St. Constant, and now absent in paris unknown, Defendant.

Upon c otion of Bissers, Pagnuelo, Taillon, Bonin and Govin, attorness of the Plaintiff, the Defendant is ordered to appear within two months. Ryorder,

25-4 HONEY, LONGPRE & CHERRIER, P.S.C.

HEALTH FOR ALL BOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Mousehold Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Realing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

LESS FOR THE OURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

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Ourse Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
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4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

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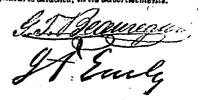
NPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVEREA MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

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

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

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bonkers will pay all Prizes dra n in The Louisiana State lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OCLESBY, Pres. Louisiano Nat'l Ronk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. | N CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

١,	CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.	Polynesian3,983 " Hugh Wylie.
3		Polynesian3,983 " Hugh Wylie.
	100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars	Pomers nian4,364 W. Dalziel,
1	coch Halves Clor Ourstance CE	L FUBSIAD
١	each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5;	Kosarian 3.500 Ruilding
1	Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.	
1	List of Prizes.	Sarmatian
4	1 PRIZE OF \$300.000 is eann onn	
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1	I DIMIZES OF JUDU Bre	The Ricemers of the Timeseaster
,	25 P 11/105 OF 1,000 416 25,000	The Steamers of the Liverpool Hail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Hailfor on Hailford and Hailford on THURSDAYS.
	100 PRIZES OF 500 are	DAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at
•	500 PRIZES OF 200 arc 100,000	Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Malis and
3	200,000	Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are in-
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES 100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to	I TO IN THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
		Parislan
	\$300,000 Prize are 50,000 100 Prizes of \$300 approximating to	Polynesian Baturday, Dec. 1 Sarmatian Baturday, Dec. 3
	1 \$100,000 Prize are	Sarmatian Saturday, Dec. 3 Circassian Saturday, Jan. 14
	1 100 Prizes of \$200 approximation to	Circagsian. Saturday, Jan. 14 Polynesian. Saturday, Jan. 28
7	\$50,000 Prize are 20,000	Polynesian
-	TERMINAL PRIZES.	At TWO o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the
ì	1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by\$300,000	Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

3,136 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,055,000

For Club Rates, or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivers will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope hearing your run address.

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. REME EMBER That the presence of General Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolution of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolution on the charges are all equal and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

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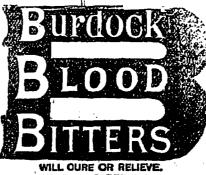
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And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH.

For the R. C. Separate School Section of Mattawa Village, a male teacher holding a second class certificate. One capable of teaching English and French preferred. Applistating salary and enclosing testimonials, to GEO. SMITH, co. Tress., Matter One.

ALLAN LINE.



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

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
Assyrian	3.970	" W. S. Mai[n,
Austrian	2.458	John Bentey
Buenos Ayı	esa4.005	" James Scott.
Janadian	2.906	" John Kerr,
Jarthaginia	ın4,214	A. Macnicol.
Савріап ,	2,728	" Alex. McI) ougall.
Jircasbian .	3,724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
Corenn	3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
recian	3,613	" C. E. LeGallais
hibernian .	2,997	" John Brown.
Lucerne	1,925	" Nunan.
Manicoban,	2,975	" Dunlop.
Monte via	ean3,500	Building,
Newformal.	2,689	" John France
Normania :	and 919	" C. J. Mylins,
Nove South	3,523	" R. Carruthers.
Pomision	an3,305	R. H. Hugher
Parisina	5,359	Lt.W. H. Smith, RNR.
Phonician	3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephenso
Polynasian,	2,425 3,983	D. McKillop,
Pomeranies	34,364	" Hugh Wylie.
Panantan	311	" W. Dalziel,

Vessels.

From Portland to Liverpeol, via Halifax :

From Baltimere to Liverpoel, via Halifax:
Sarmatian. Jan. 10
Circassian. Jan. 24
Polynesian Feb. 4 Rates of passage from Montroal via Hatifax: -Cabin \$58.75, \$78.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50.

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The Steamers of the Hallfax Mail Line from Hallfax to Liverpool, via 81 John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched

PROM BALIFAX.

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

FROM BOSTON. Carthaginian About Dec. 12
Siberian About Dec. 26
Scandinavian About Jan. 9 The Steamers of the Glasgow, Lendonderry and Phils-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:—

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Norwegian About Bec. 23
Kanitoban About Jan. 6

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and

Glasgow, Via Boston, Portland and Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Control Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston an Albany, New York Central and Grand Wester Railways (Merchanis' Despatch), via Boston and Albany, New York Central and Grand Wester Railways (Merchanis' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above name of Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Ourrie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Benns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. & Bremen; Charle Foy, Belfast; James Scott& Co., Queentown Monfgomerie & Workman, 36 Gracs-churc street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James atreet, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Twonto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1363 St. James street, opposite St. Law rence Hall.

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

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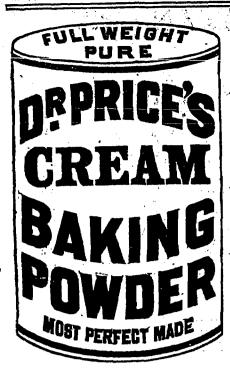
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flayered beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is, a weak point. We may see appen many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly multisked frame."—Civil Service Gazette.



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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. ORIGAGO.

MORMON QUESTION.

Belva Lockwood Thinks it a Romance in Real Life.

Conception of the Stage Nothing Compared to it-The Part the Government Has Played in Mormonism-What the Ed munds Rill Has Done-The Men Who Voted for it- How the Bill Affected Washington-Kate Field's "Mormon Morror" -Morals of Mormons-A Curtous Part-Defence of Mormonism-Should Utah Become a State?

(Copyrighted, 1887.)

Just at this time, when the Territory of Utah, now comprising more than two hundred thous and souls, is knocking at the doors of the United States Congress for admission as a State, the Mormon question becomes a very important one, not only to the people of that Territory, but to the Government itself.

The history of the Mormon people is a romance

in real life, more interesting than the often far-fetched concert of the novelist, and in some in stances has been more tragic than the distorted conceptions of the theatrical stage. Foreign nations, as lookers on, must be amused and puzzed at our treatment of a question that has within the last few years become of so much legislative consideration, and in which the Federal Government has appeared not only as the conservator of the morals of that Territory, but as the expounder of what its religious greed. but as the expounder of what its religious creed ought to be, and finally, as the trustee or commit-tee of all of the available property of the Mormon Church. The Government has imitated the typical guardian in this instance, and the proceeds of the trust have been virtually confiscated, so that the Mormon people are to-day paying into the hands of Government trustees two hundred and seventy-six dollars per month for the privilege of worshipping in their own tabernacle and occupying their own parsonage and other church buildings built by their own money and by their own work. If the Government can do this with the Mormon Church, it will not take any stretch of authority to confiscate in the same way the property of the Catholic Church, the Joss House of the China-man, or the magnificent edifices of the Metho-

Utah was organized as a Territory more than thirty-seven years ago, and for more than a quarter of a century the Federal Government tolerated polygamy in hor midst until it became a fixed fact—an institution; received and swore in as delegates to represent the Territory accoved polygamists; and then, with a sudden spasm of virtue, commenced an attack upon the system-a war of extermination, which for viru lency and bitterness, for misrepresentation and oppression, exceeded the horrors of coercion and eviction in Ireland, about which our sympathies have been so greatly excited. It not only forbade plural marriages and disfranchised all polygamists, but punished men for living with plural wives to whom they had been married for scores of years, and wao, with their infant children, were dependent upon them for support. The expounders of the law went bend the letter, and made the casual recognition of the former wife appear as the continuance of the marriage relation, and punished the parties accordingly; one judge declaring from the bench during my sojourn in the Territory that the object of "the Edmunds' law was not for the inculcation of morality, but for the suppression of a religion."

The Government under the Edmunds'-Tucker Act, then disfranchised not only all polyga-mous Mormous of the male persuasion, but all women of whatever creed or condition, whether women of whatever creed or condition, whether believing in the Mormon or Christian religion, or non-believers, although these women had beer peaceably and orderly casting their hal-lots for twelve years; had not been charged with or convicted of crime; and no intimation had ever been made that any of these women had, or desired to have, more than one husband. No absolute despotism could have more fully infringed upon the rights of American citizens than did the Government upon these Mormon

But they bore it all uncomplainingly; took up their own burden of work, banded themselzes together for protection, ang and prayed together, believing that out of trials would come blessings, even as blessings had come in the early laye of their tribulations until their places of worship were seized, and a portion of e burden of rent came upon them.

By a vigorous execution of the Edmunds' raw, polygamy was suppressed. But not more than two per cent. of the whole number of the Mormon people were ever practical polygamists.

Mormon perplaware ever practical polygamists. But this small number sufficed to throw the territory into such disreputs that the whole Christian world threw up its hands in holy horou, until, as a rule, no Christian man or woman believed that he or she were wholly absolved from sin until he had publicly denounced "those horrid Mormous." It was also a nonceable fact that those Mambers of Congress mean arrent for the or Members of Congress most urgent for the en-actment of stringent laws against the Mormons were those whose moral character was far from

being above reproach.

But the Edmunds' law was far-reaching in But the Edmunds law was far-reaching in its application, and extended to all of the Territories. It included the District of Columbia—a Territory exclusively under the control of the United States Congress, where no law had previously been enacted to punish the most flagrant offences charge against these rebellious Mormons. The district attorney was not slow to discover the applica-tion of the law, and already a score of cases under it have been up before our police court judge. But perhaps the most amusing thing in connection with the enforcement of the law in the District of Columbia is the remarks of J. the District of Columbia is the remarks of J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, a prominent momber of the House, during its passage. "Why," he exclaimed recently in talking about the Crawford case—a test case appealed to the the District Supreme Court—"I never dreamed of that law being applicable to the District of Columbia! If I had I'w ul? not have voted for it. That law was intended for the Mormons!"

Land varie Kate Field, with her "Mormon

Horror to thrill her audiences; and Angie Newsn with a pumphlet which she was paid

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Herror * thrill id actionness and a was an w TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1888.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

article, be reported to the Congress of the United States, and shall be opened by Congress approved and ratified, and such approval and ratified, and such approval and ratified, and such approval and ratified, and if not so ratified and proclaimed by the President of the United States; and if not so ratified and proclaimed, said section shall remain perpetual," it would seem as though sufficient concessions by the president of the standard price. There is little document of the standard price. The standard price of the standard pr had been made in this instrument not only to satisfy the United States Congress, but popular clamor.

But now the cry is raised by the newspaper press, "These Mormons are incincere." And yet insincerity in the past has not been a feature of the Mormon character; either as pertains to their religion or their business relations. In the latter especially there has ever the present the state of manifested a marked probity and re-

In my opinion, if there is any substantial reason why the Fiftieth Congress should not admit Utah as a State, it is the fact that they tamely submitted to the disfranchisement of their women, and have entirely left them out of their new State Constitution their new State Constitution.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

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

VETERINARY.

(The Veterinary Department of THE TRUE WITNISS is in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The hone-fits of this column are extended to country subscribers of the column tree steaded to country subscribers. It

Our object in publishing the fruits of our study and experience has not been to make study and experience has not been to make 170c. Hay in fair supply and prices firm; 25 every man his own doctor, but to produce a loads sold at \$10 to \$12 for clover, and \$13 to knowledge which, while of value to the busy farmer, may also assist him in diagnosing dissipations. Straw quiet and prices farmer, may also assist him in diagnosing dissipations. farmer, may also assist him in disgnosing dis-eases, and in the event of inability to obtain qualified veterinary advice to apply the knowledge he gathers from this department for the prevention of suffering, death add loss, Empericism has too long ridden rampant in the land, and by giving the general reader an insight into scientific matters, an antidote will be found for the old proverb that "Quackery has no friend like guillibility. I shall, even it blamed by some, anticipate the thanks of others, and feel myself rewarded.

S.A.B.-Three-year-old mare cut her leg or front of gambler joint about the middle of October, cut about an inch deep, syringed it with carbolic acid water till cut filled up, but did not heal, it is not a running sore, its present size is three inches square. ANS .- The treatment was right enough; at present touch the edges daily with nitrate of silver, or apoly an ointment of iodoform; apply a little of the ointment daily and rest the limb as much as

A. S .- Dog got hurt in his side, there rose a bunch and about a month ago got is broke and runs a corte of bloody matter, it doesn't healup, but keeps running all the time? Ans.—Clip the hair off around the sore, insert your finger, open it well up, then syringe out with lukewarm water, and poultice it till you have a clean looking wound, then syringe out with carbolic lotton I to 40, and cover it with lint, feed porridge and milk.

T. D.-Cow that was good milker and feeder, but she does not give the same amount of milk as before, seems dull and sick? Ans.—Give 1½ lbs. of Epsom salts, with 2 oz. of ginger dissolved in quart of hot water, when cold give it as a drench, if it does not operate by the third day repeat the dose, keep her warm.

R.W.-I have a horse about 9 years old, left him in the stable for two days, he eats well, on second day became very lame and swoollen on the tind leg. Ans.—Apply fomentation of warm water to the leg and give him the following ball: 7 drs. of aloes with 1 dr. of ginger, lard sufficient to make a ball.

RULES FOR LEAP YEAR PARTIES.

The following are suggested as rules to govern leap year parties:—1. Ledies will call for the gentlemen promptly at eight o'clock. Those who keep their escorts expectanly waiting, and are consequently late at the party, will be treated for the remainder of the evening as wall flowers. 2. The gents will be expected to behave in the most ladylike manner. 3. Gentlemen are to bring to the ball a fan, a corsege bouquet and smelling salts. 4. The gentleman whose bouquet is not crushed in the first dance will be a witness to the fact that he had been held in propriety. 5. No gentleman shall cross the ficor without a lady excort. 6. If a gentleman goes for a glass of tleman shall cross the ficor without a lady escort. 6. If a gentleman goes for a glass of water unattended by a lady the floor manager will at once declare him out of order and compel him to be seated. 7. The gents are expected to be languid, to drop their handkerchies as often as possible, make frequent calls for water, and at supper to give the ladies no time for eating. 8. The ladies who have been at dauces heretofore will claim the greatest number of dances, and those who have been active society belles will let the gentlemen severely alone.

demand, but prices are no better than last week; few cats are offered, and there are no shipments of hay being made. Prices are as follows: White wheat, 81 to 82c; red do., 82 to 83c; spring do., 70 to 81c; goose, 72 to 73c; buckwheat, 65 to 68c; cats, 46 to 47c; rye, 72 to 75c; timetoty of the ladies who have been at dauces heretofore will claim the greatest number of dances, and those who have been active society believed.

Sp. Johns. Que.—Pork was the principal

	White 0 83@ 0 8;	[Veal 0 05@ D 12			
•	l Spring 0 83@ 0 84	Hous, 100 lbs. 7 00% 7 50			
•	I Oata U 3860 U 4	POZKITCSKID. U UMG U 13			
	Corn 0 70@ 0 72	Hams, per lb. 0 10% 0 13 Bacon, per lb. 0 11% 0 11			
	Barloy 0 75@ 0 86	Bacon, per lb 0 116 0 11			
	Peas 0 686 0 73	Lard, per 1b 0 05% 0 10			
	Boans 1 256 2 35	Pork, per bbl. 17 0% 17 50			
	Buckwhoat 0 35@ 0 45				
٠,					
1	PRODUCE.	F1817. Sea Salmon, lb.\$0 15@\$0 18			
	Butter, nne\$0 22650 27	Halibut 0 16% 0 18			
ı	Butter, Town-	Cod 0 15			
1		Cod 0 036 0 05			
ı					
1	Cheese, fine 0 11@ U 12				
1	Cheese, good 0 10 0 10	Oysters, select,			
	Bugs, fresh 0 22@ 0 23	per quart. \$0 45@\$0 60			
1		Oysters.com.,			
1	Pulatoes, bush 0 8000 0 80	por quart 0 35@ 0 50			
1	Turnips, bush. 0 40@ 0 60	Oysters, shell,			
1	Carrots, bush. 0 4004 0 50				
1	Onlons, bush. O 8566 1 20	Lobsters, Ib 0 Or@ 0 10			
ı	Boets, bush 0 300 0 45				
1	Apples, bbl 1 25@ 3 75	Geese, per 1b, \$0 07@\$0 10			
1	FLOUR.	Fowls, pair 0 25@ 0 50			
1	Patent\$4 35@\$4 65	Turkeys, 15 0 10@ 0 15			
1	Choice 4 15@ 4 26	Pigeons 0 35@ 0 40			
1	Epring 3 50@ 3 75	Hare, pair 0 35@ 0 45			
ı	SUGAR.	Inipe doz 2 75@ 3 00			
ı	Cut loaf \$0 71863\$0 734	Plover, doz 2 50@ 3 00			
I	Cushed 07 & 074	MISCRLLANZOUS.			
I	Granulated. 06% 07	Coal, stove\$7 00@\$7 10			
ŀ	Coffce, "A"	Coal chestnut, 6 7564 4 85			
1	standard 0 8126 0 7	Coke 6 50@ 7 25			
Į	BALT.	Wood, hard 7 500 8 00			
ı	Livern'l, bag \$0 40@\$0 50	Wood, soft 4 50@ 5 50			
1	Canadian, in	Hlies, No.			
ı	singli bags, 2 50@ 3 50	1, per 15.\$0 074@\$0 084			
ı	Factory filled. 1 20% 1 25	Hides, No.			
١	Eureka fact'y	2, per lb. 0 07 @ 0 09			
1	filed 2 30@ 2 40				
Į	Turk's Island. 0 286 0 30				
l	MEATS.	dry 0 08 @ 0 0914			
ſ	Boef, 100 ths\$4 75@\$6 75	Sheepsk's. 0 40 @ 0 60			
Į	Steak, per lb 0 08@ 0 15	Tailow, 1b. 0 04 @ 0 041.			
ŧ	Rosst, per lb., 0 Odgs 0 10	Ashes, per 100 \$4 40			
1	Corned 0 066 0 08	Hons, chotco., 0 11 6c 15			
4	COMMISSION OF THE PARTY OF THE				
1					
۹	Manager Miles has	been a decidedly alem			

TORONTO.—There has been a decidedly slow market this week and there are no changes worthy of note, although there has been a good call for grain. Oats are coming in more freely than was anticipated and prices are a little off. About 800 bushels of wheat offered and sold at only, and no charge is made for these answers. In about 800 bitsales of wheat offered and sold at cases private advice by mall is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.

Our object in publishing i the fruits of our selling at 42c to 44c. Peas remained at 65c to firm at 87.25 to 87.50. Beef 83 to 85 for fore-quarters, and 85 to 87.50 for hindquarters. Mutton 86.50 to 88; lamb at 89 to 810; veal 85.50 to 88.50. The flour and feed market remains unchanged.

OTTAWA-This has been a cild weak, and business at the markets has been decidedly slow. Farm as report the travelling next to impossible. Hay is coming in in small quan tities, sufficient for all local demands. The latest market reports can be classed as follows:—Butter by the tub 18 to 22 cents; print, 21 to 25 cents; eggs, 20 cents per dozen; beef, fore quarters, 5c; hind quarters, 7c; live beef, fore quarters, 5c; hind quarters, 7c; live hogs, 41c; dressed, 6c; chickene, 10 to 12c per pound; potatoes, 65 to 75c per bushel; cheere, factory 10½ to 11c; dairy, 9 to 10½c per pound; cats, 45c per bushel; corn, 75c per bushel; hay, \$11 to \$12. Wood is coming in slowly. The lumber business is booming, and the cut is promised the largest for years.

Shenbrooks.—The business in hay for the past week has been quite active, and several large shipments have been made, the price paid averaging about \$9. Oats are coming in freely and the supply, at prices asked, is more than

and the supply, at prices asked, is more than sufficient for the demand. As to poultry there seems to be a good supply, but the quality is not always the best. Apples, per barrel, \$1.75 to \$2.25; potatoes, per bushel, 70c to 75c; turning to \$2.25. nips, 50c; squash per pound, 1c to 11c; fowls, alive, 6c to 0c; chickens, dressed, 10c to 13c; eggs, per dozen, 23c to 25c; ducks, dressed, 12c to 15c; geese, dressed, 12c to 15c; turkey, per pound 12c to 15c; honey, per pound, 12dc to 15c; beef, by the side, per pound, 5c to 7c.

HALIFAX, N.S.—During the past week the

market, for all kinds of produce, has been exceedingly a rong, there have been several large orders for potatoes from the States, but the weather has "cut off" all shipments. The flour weather has cut on an supplied of the strong strong market is stoody; choice pastry, American, \$5 to \$5.25; choice pastry, Canadian, \$5 to \$5.25; Family Patent, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers, Patent, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Superior Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Extra Spring, \$4.25; Superfine, \$4. Oats are in good demand and sell steadily at 42c, and several cargos have been sent to Boston and New York at above figures.

London, Onr.—Quotations to day are as follows: Butter duli, 18 to 21c per pound; selections, 21 to 23c per pound; new butter a shade higher; egrs, 20c per dozen; fowls, 8 to 10c per pound; chickens, 10 to 14c per pound; per pound; chickens, 10 to 14c per pound; beans, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bushel; potatoes quiet at 50 to 65c per bushel; apples, little demand, \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel; beef, 5 to 55c per pound; rork, 5½ to 65c per pound, at wholesale; hay, \$7 to \$12 per ton. Quite large quantities of hay, are being brought in and best timothy sells at \$9 to \$10. The cat market seems to be taking a rest, and only small lots are sought for.

QUEBEC—During the past week business has been decidedly dull. Wheat has been in good demand, but prices are no better than last

demand, but prices are no better than last week; few cats are offered, and there are no

took an upward tendency and brought from \$6.50 to \$7, and in some cases for prime \$7.10 was paid per owt. The grain market remains

commodity on the market this week and prices

		• -
t 80c.	Receipta.	Shipments
lour	18,000	21,000
Vhest.	25,000	14,000
orn	106,000	57,000
ata	93,000	90,000
ve	, 1,000	600
arley	46,000	35,000

course of feeding that produces deficient results. These experiments tell very clearly what differ-These experiments tell very clearly what difference there is in different breeds of cows. The Jersey, for instance Produced 63 more pounds of butter than the notified the stock and their butter brought, undoubted, asy 3 cents more per pound than the other. Last season the rate we will suppose to have been 25 cents from well made butter from native cows. A Jersey here made butter from native cows. A Jersey nerd of 10 cows would then produce an income of \$742, while the same number of native cows would have produced \$505. The \$237 difference each year during the life of the cows would go a great way to make up the difference in value of the ten carcases when they reach the slaughter house. To this question the farmers of Canada cannot give too much attention, for with good stock they can produce a quality

HORSE EXCHANGE.

produce superior butter.

for with good stock they can produce a quality of butter that will defy the world. Good stock,

At the Montreal Horse Exchange during the week 194 horses were received and 80 shipped out. Trade during last week was fair. The out. Trade during last week was fair. The sales being 25, averaging from 895 to \$145 each. We have at present 40 extra fine horses on l and for sale. We have also been adviced of three loads coming in the first week of the week. Mr. Rowley, situated at our stables, shipped out two loads of extra fine horses this week: one to Providence, R L, and one to Worcester, Mass., and is now ready to purchase more. Buyers have been a little scarce during the latter part of the week, but we have been advised of a number coming in the early part of the week, which will have a tendency to make trade more

THE DOMINION CATTLE CO.

This company seems to be far from healthy. A meeting was held in Sherbrooke on Saturday A meeting was field in Sherotoke on Saturday and liquidators appointed. Among the unfortunates are the Eastern Townships Bank to the tune of \$105,000, and Hugh Ryan, of Toronto, holds about \$133,300 of stock. Hugh Mackay, of this city, has \$81,000; Hon. John Mackay, of \$25,000. Mackay, of this city, has \$\$1,000; Hon. John Hamilton, \$25,000; Thes. Pringle, \$21,000; G. B. Burland, \$20,000; MacDougall Bres., \$25,000; Andrew Robertson, \$20,000; Hugh Graham, \$10,000; Geo. E. Armstrong, \$5,000; A. M. Ogilvie, \$3,200. These are the principal shareholders here. A divine in England has \$52,500 worth of stock. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, a director, is down for \$5,000 in his own name. R. H. Pope, another director, is the owner individually of \$18,900 in shares, and W. B. Ives has similarly \$14,500. The following includes a list of those who have in shares, and W. B. Ives has similarly \$14,500. The following includes a list of those who have dropped over \$5,000 aside from those above mentioned: S. Hilman, New York, 40,000; C. H. Gemmill, Ottawa, \$30,000; Uriah Lott, New York, \$18,000; Rev. A. R. B. Knight, \$25,000; England; A. C. L. Fuller, England, \$20,000; W. B. Ives, Sherbrooke \$14,500; C. H. Eletcher, Shestrooke, \$14,500; C. H. \$20,000; W. B. Ives, Sherbrooke \$14,500; C. H. Fletcher, Sherbrooke, \$17,500; R. H. Pope, Cookshire, \$18,000; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, \$5,000; Robt. W. Gordon, Victoria, B.C., 4,000; Sir Charles Tupper, Ottawa \$21,500; F. P. Buck, Sherbrooke, \$2,500; T. J. Tuck, Sherbrooke, \$2,500; Mrs. M. A. Hayes, Hillhurst, \$5,000; A Ferguson, Ottawa, \$5,000; E. F. Hubbock, Eugland, \$5,000; Reynolds, Carter & Reynolds, England, \$5,000. The remaining unfortunates hold stock listed as \$300 to \$4,000. The failure, it is a searted. at \$400 to \$4,000. The failure, it is asserted, has been brought about by the most wilful mirmanagement. It is to be said, however, that many American ranche companies have lost a great deal of money the past few years, owing to their having purchased properties at extreme values, which have not been maintained. The failure of the Dominion Cattle Company is similar in many respects to that of the Canadian Meat and Produce Company, also a Sherbrooke concern, which occurred some years ago, and was due to bad management. The Eastern Townships Bank was also a creditor of the latter company and is badly left by this failure, and Sir Charles Tupper is hit to the tune of \$21,500. All in all it is one of the saddest "bust ups" of the season, as the assets are very

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

It is the general impression among farmers It is the general impression among farmers that it will not pay to raise full rigs, and as they are usually cared for, left to shift for themselves through the winter, this is, no doubt, true; but when attention is given to them, however, and they are provided with warm quarters and proper food, they can be kept through the winter with small outlay, and about the walks sufficiently growth. Then when should make satisfactory growth. Then when turned on good pasture in the spring they will make weight rapidly, especially if given a ration of grain also, and be ready to fatten for market when fall comes.

Says an exchange: These cold days make it hard for some people to get the butter to come, and hot water is often poured into the churn which makes it come soft and white. By all means use the thermometer in the cream, and do not let the churn be too cold when the cream is poured in it. Keep it in a warm room for an hour before churning. Bring the cream to a temperature of at least 63 degrees, and a little higher may do better. This will save work and make better butter.

It is the quantity of milk that a cow gives i a year that fixes her value, and not the quantity she gives in a month or two while the grass is at its best; and a good cow cannot give a uniform mess of milk unless she is fed uniformly; her milk is made from the food, and that must be of such quality and quantity as will produce the best flow of milk and keep up her condition. No good butter is made from cowa kept on sour and unwholesome feed.



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



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STE. MARTHE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the Parish of Sie. Marthe, held on the Sixth Day of FEBRUARY, at the usual place of meeting, PETER MONAHAN, Esq., C.S.C., was unanimously re-elected Mayor of said Municipality.

STE. MARTHE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council o the Parish of St. Redempteur, held on the Sixth Day of FEBRUARY at the usual place of meeting, JOHN McCABE, Esq., J.P., was unanimously re-elected Mayor of said Muni-

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Comparison has proved our 50c Black Cashmere Hose to be by far the best value in the market. 6 pairs for \$2.90; 3 pairs for \$1.48. Length of leg without stretching, from 281 to 90 inches the paragraph of the 20 inches the 29 inches; cheaper grades, 3 pairs for 72c and 3 pairs for \$1.25.

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