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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 30.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUAR v 29, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Gladstonians Hopeful and Jubilant and Tories Despondent and Anxious.

Salisbury to a Bad Pix. with Bradlaugh-The Coercion or No-Concession Polley Threatens to Break up the Union Party-The Key to British Politics.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The present position of parties in the House of Commons is deserving parties in the House of Commons is deserving of special attention. The ministerialists have a working invitation of special attention, the ministerialists have a working invitation of emergency; yet shey are I will hundred on an emergency; yet shey are I will have a proposed and a visited. notsay despondent, but—perplexed and arxious.
The Liberal Unionists, whose ranks have been
thuning ever since this Parliament assembled, thinning ever since this Faritament assembled, are much less hopeful than they were, and there are some wavevers among them who are pretty sure to fi p over to Gladstone long before a general election comes in sight. On the other hand, the Gladstonian allies, though in a minority, are sanguine, jubilant and full of them and courage. hope and c urage.

THE KEL TO BRITISH POLITICS.

How is this? The explanation gives the key to English politics. At this moment the only Ministerial measure which looms up large in the public sye is the Operaion bill. The second great measure to be produced is the bill for regreat measure to be produced is the bill for re-forming and improving local government in England and Wales, but excluding Ireland. The Government, then, to all appearance, adopts as its motto, "Coercion and no con-cession." Igainst it stands Gladstons, de-manding justice for Ireland and perpetual friend-hip. That is the picture presented to the popular eve. with results which are importthe popular eye. with results which are importaut now and must exercise a still more importanticfluence upon the future.

IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY.

Sir R bect Peel, in the heyday of his popularity just after the rapeal of the corn laws, was turn dont of office on a coercion bill; Gladstone, his disciple, fell from power in 1885 through the coercion bill of 1882. Is there no lesson in them things? lesson in these things?
Gladstone occessed that the tories were worse

Gladstone occessid that the tories were worse than the Bourtons, for they learn nothing and forget everything. Goscen had declared that Ireland is new in) to have self-government and ought not have it. Since his enversion to toryism he has been anxious to make himself a living example of the truth of Gladstone's hitter ing example of the truth of Gladstone's hitter ing the necessity of a measure dealing with an early of example of the charged.

THE UNION ENDANGERED.

Observe that in the opinion of many Conservatives no les than of Gladstonians, the policy of "chercion and no concession" endangers the union and threatens to break up the union party. The Liberals who voted for Conservatives at the last general election are returning to their old party lines; that means, returning to their old party lines; that means, if it goes on, the wholesale defeat of the Liberal Unionists at the next election and the decline of Conservative majorities. If Don caster and Dentford go Gladstonian the process will manifestly be in active operation and the government will have to change its tactics or go to pieces..

WHAT THE BILL MAY RESULT IN. This local government bill is the touchs one of a general upset of all things in England and the cold shoulder for Ireland. Suppose that tiledstons brings in a skilfully worded resolu-tion merely affirming the principle that Ireland needs to have an extension of local government. The Liberal Unionists and many Conservatives would be in a tight place. They would have to vote for Gladstone's resolution or swallow an-

other dose of election pledges.
Seeing this the Ministerialists are in no hurry for Ritchie's bill. They rather like the delay in getting rid of the address. Presently the money votes will be wanted and Easter will be upon us; and perhaps the dreaded local government bill will be quietly suffocated in its

WHY OBSTRUCTION IS OPPOSED.

Gladstone has tried to cut off all chance of this, urging his followers to expedite the despatch of business and make the Government show its hand.

This advice is not taken. The Scotchmen will have their field night; so will the Welsh; so will the hero s of Trafalgar square. The Ministry is invincible on these points. Grad-stone and Parnell would avoid them and come to blows at close quarters; but their fiery English followers will not be restrained, and thus the Government is gaining time that is the patent friend of Ministers in difficulties. The Gladstonians might go on debating such questions as Trafalgar square till the day of doom without shaking the Ministry; but force out the local government bill and a whole chapter of accidents is opened.

BRADLAUGH SCORES OFF SALISBURY.

As for general matters, Bradlaugh has succeeded in putting Salisbury completely in the wrong, and even the Times calls upon the latter to apologize. Thus there is to be a set off against the Colonel Dopping affair of Gladstone's. Bradlaugh always, tracks his game with unfaltering determination, and generally brings it home on his shoulder—but this is a big bag, indeed. Is Salisbury to cry "peccapi" to the iconoclast? Why, the whole British constitution will be shaken to its foundations, crepe will be put on the pillers of the Carlton Club and ashes sprinkled on the doorstep of Hatfield. If you feel the earth tremble during the next few days, do not mistake the cause. It will not be an earthquake, but only Salisbury apologizing to Bradlaugh.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. ATTACK ON BALIBBURY BY LABOUCHERE-GLAD-

STONE CONGRATULATED ON THE TONE OF HIS REMARKS BY THE LEADER OF THE GOVERN-

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The House of Commons to day negatived an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, proposing the creation of a tribunal on judicial rents in Soctland. A motion to vote the address was then approved, after which on a motion that the report on the address be adopted. Mr. Labouchere moved to in(ertain); the report a request that the House be informed whether the correspondence with the Iteliam Government bound It is the language of all the saints. It is the the British Government to interfered in the language of Our Saviour. Without Me event of war between France and Italy, "Hexiyou can do nothing."

त्रामान् व्यक्ते हेद्वारम्बर्धात्राम् नामम् वार्णात्रास्य राज्

advised Lord Salisbury to take the country into his confidence, as Bismarck had done with Germany. England had every reason to dis rust Lor. Salisbury, who was willing to deag the country into a war in order to save his policy towards Ireland from criticism. The foreign policy of Lo d Salisbriy was hatred towards France (Cries of "No") and jealousy towards Russia. The reason he hated France was obviour. It was a republic, progressing and pros-perous, without aristocrats, without royalties, and without hereditary ruling families directing the affire of State. Parliament must watch a Minister to biased and refuse to assent to his mingling in continental matters relating either to territorial or dynastic settlements even if made in concert with Europe.

Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, said he could not understand Mr. Labouchere's purpose in making these statements, which were most mischievous in their tendency and most reckless in their particularity. No responsible statesman of France would attribute such a policy to Lord Salisbury. Least of all those French statesmen who had had deal ings with Lord Salisbury during his conduct of the foreign affairs of England. The Governthe foreign affairs of England. The Government would not lay confidential correspondence before the House, but Sir James could reassure the House that no engagement had been entered into with Italy or any other power that was not known to Parliament. He hoped the danger to the peace of Europe was not greater, perhaps, it was less, than a year ago. He relied upon the House to meet the motion with a simple negative.

Mr. Gladstone said he had heard with ex-

Mr. Gladstone said he had heard with extreme satisfaction Sir James Ferguson's asen and that the Government had conducted a policy of harmony with France. He was content with the declaration just obtained of the Government's policy. He was confident that no disposition existed on the Liberal side to press for undue disclosures. (Cheers.) He believed that the course taken by Lord Salisbury had been for some time entirely in accordance with the course taken by Lord Salisbury had been for some time entirely in accordance. had been for some time entirely in accordance with sound principles for regulating the foreign policy of England. He earnestly hoped that whatever happened in Europe a unity of sentiment in all parties on the foreign policy would be obtained, thus doubling the moval force of England and immensely increasing her power when constrained to interfere. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. H. Smith congratulated the House on the tone of Mr. Gladstone's remarks. It was worthy of the ancient reputation of the House

worthy of the ancient reputation of the House and the responsibility attaching to a statesman who had complete a high position in the Government. There has always been cordial relations with France, and there was not the slightest ground for the suspicion that anything had the amendment was withdrawn.

rears of excessive rents in Ireland. He charged Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, with

Act of 1881 went into operation. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, he said, was unreasonable to demand that the tenants be relieved from arrears arising under terms so fixed. Mr. Shaw Lefevre replied that in many cases the arrears had not arisen under judicial rents, only 10 per cent. of the rents on Lord Canricarde's estate were judicial rents, he said. Mr. Balfour held that the Act of 1881 fully protected the tenants and that there was no need of new legislation. Mr. Healy and other Patnellites continued the debate.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre's amendment was rejected by a vote of 261 to 186. The report on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was then adopted.

#### RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Surpents have no poison for themselves or their fallow serpents. Man paisons his soul by sin and becomes poison for his neighbor and wicked counsel.

If God were to say to you: What gift do you wish? as you are bound in justice to ask only for that which in you will be most useful to others, reply fearlessly, Lord, greatness of soul! Greatness of soul will make you overlook little offences, and teach you to pardon great wrongs; greatness of soul will bring ro your lips kind words, and render your good works frequent and easy to you, particularly the best and most difficult, which is bearing with the faults of others and even being blind to them.

Make no account who is for thee, or against hee; but let it be thy business and thy care, I have one, and, to save my distracted mind, I that God may be with thee in everything can't help writing about it. Job had a hundred. Have a good conscience and thou doest." God will sufficiently defend thee. For he of them. He just sat down and scratched himwhom God will help, no man's malice can hurt. If thou canst but hold thy peace and suffer, thou shalt see, without doubt, that the Lord will help thee. He knows the time and manner of delivering thee, and therefore thon must resign thyself to Him. It belongs to God to help and to deliver us from all private neck. It may make distasteful and confusion. confusion.

St. Augustine, when a young man, was greatly praised and flattered on account of his extraordinary ab lity. He gave himself up to vanity, ambition, pride and senuality. his extraordinary ab lity. He gave himself up to vanity, ambition, pride and senuality. His poor mother, St. Monica, wept and prayed for him. He leved his mother, and he knew that he was breaking her heart, but did this knowledge convert him? It pained him, troubled him, but it did not convert which was belief there can give the received our Humble. The received our Humble was belief the received our Humble with the plane. He received our Humble was belief the received was belief the re him. One day there came into the soul of this young professor an invisible force. It Homage with Majestic yet Awful condenscen-conquers him, rules him, draws him whither sion. The very Atmosphere of the room it will. Henceforth, humility, modesty, a great love for the Church and her teachings, take possession of his heart. This invisible force was the grace of God, and without it even the tears of St. Monica would avail nothing. Surely this great saint ought to know something about grace. Let us hear what he says: "Without you, O my God," he cries, Spring all the says away from Thee, he Bank of the says away from Thee, he cannot have even one thought of returning except You inspire him with that thought, and by Your grace go after him and bring back the stray sheep upon Your own should-ers." Such is the language of St. Augustine. It is the language of all the saints. It is the

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THE POPE TO THE PRESIDENT. On receiving a copy of the United States Constitution.)

Oh! offering bright from a Nation Gren !-The written law of a people brave—
Where peace and freedom march hand in
hand—

Where the banners of law and religion wave. Beautiful gift from beyond the tide-It touches my heart with a tender spell— Fr m a land excitant in freedom's pride, Where sixty millions of freemen dwe.l.

Land of light, where the Church is safe; Glorious and, where the faith is free, Where the President ruler—the tiniest waif-Are all consecrated to liberty.

From every clime of this sun-bright world— I honor the gift of the bond and free—
Where the fig of the Gross is in faith un
furled—

I welcome the message of Jubilee.

Pray tell your ruler that Papal tears And prayers shall mingle for his fair land; That the Pontiff, laden with cares and years, Extends his blessing with outstretched hand.

Oh! whisper my blessing to that rich clime Where the flow'rs of freedom spontaneous

apring;
Where the bells of the true and faithful chime
The songs of hope which the angels sing. -CHABLES J. BRATTIE in Inter-Ocean.

Sparks of Wit From the Anvil of a Funny Man.

A Palaful Fact-The Master-A Reminisceace of Liszt - a Inwiess Life-The Art of Letter-Writing-Giving the Poor Man a Chasce-Wit and Wisdom from the Pen of a

Favorite Humorist,

(Copyrighted, 1888.) A PAINFUL FACE.

How seldom does anything happen that rarely occurs. Since the happy days of beyhood, when I felt it a duty of the hour to have everything that anybody else had, I had, during a varying space of period, and scattered ever closely remote districts of my mortal frame, colonies of Job's comforters, said by old and wise people to be worth five dollars apiece, I have been free from such prosperity. I know that it has suddenly come upon me again, I know not how to abound. One who has walked so many yours in the vale of poverty finds it hard to stant pros-perity. The taked fact is, g-ntle reader, 1 have a distressing-looking carbuncle on the third vein

dred and forty pounds, and yet it is so. It has do, you would trade your pen for a handsaw its foot upon my neck. It is not exactly a con- and paint brush and write spectacular dramas! its foot upon my neck. It is not exactly a constituent part of me, it is annecksed, as it were. But I am not certain whethe it be It or I that be at nexed.

I am the biggest, it is true: but I do not appear to have any influence in the administra-tion. I have a voice in affurs; a great deal of voice, I am told, by propie who want to sleep, but my appeals and groans do not affect the re-turns. The Government goes right on, It is a groan, itself growin' faster than my weak pa-tience can compass. It is, indeed, a pain' in-Pestment.

It must be amusing to those who see me, the varied and cautious experiments of a fellow with a tortured and disabled neck to find an easy position. I am, indeed, amazed to find into how many attitudes the human form divine can be distorted. Some of them are not graceful, and some of them are not striking, but under present circums ances all are equally comfortable, with the exception of perhaps three or four others which are more so

I am a little apt to grow impatient, I fear, while thus exercising my daily ingenuity.
"Remember Job," says a lady friend, softly,

in the tene of a comforter.

But I ask her how can I remember a man whom I never knew? Is it possible for a fellow to remember a stranger who died before he, the fellow, was born? But I do think of him, and contemplate his patient and venerable figure with reverence. I wish he had had my car-buncle. Not that I feel barably towards him, but when he had so many he wouldn't have noticed one more. And one carbuncle is like one child. No man who has it makes more fues about it than the one with a dozen. Just see. can't help writing about it. Job had a hundred. I reckon, and never a word did he say about one self with one hand, and wrote grander poetry than Shakespeare with the other. That is the difference between Job and myself. There are some other points of difference, but this one will do for the present. I know that this isn't a pleasant subject to thru t upon the public attention, but then it is quite as unpleasant on a agreeable and painful writing.

THE MASTER. I never heard Lizat but once. I was a young the room to the piano. He received our Humble sion. The very Atmosphere of the room was imbued with the M Master's Presence. As He took off His coat and rolled up His Sleeves. He took on His coat and rolled up His Sleeves,
I held my breath with both hands. He played.
The 'M Master played. Under the Magic
Touch of His Hands the heavens Bent to
Listen—the hoarse chords muttered like the Retreating Storm, or the electrified keys sang all the twittering songs of all the Birds of Spring at once—the Sun burst through the Riven Clouds—the Moonlight Slept upon the Bank of Violets, and singing Brooks ran Murmuring to the Sea-grim visaged War clanged on his Brazes Shield with mimic Thunder of the Skies, and all the Clamor of the raging Battle shook the ground beneath our Battle shook the ground beneath our feet—the room swam with the brilliant per-fection of every Markellous Conceis that sprang inte living being under. This marvellous Ex-ecution and when he raised Both Feet higher than His Read and brought them down upon

A LAWLESS LIFE.

Sometimes, when I think what a lawless life the was been, I wonder that the respectable that with whom I am most intimatly associated in social, religious and political circles have not elected me chief of the band. I think nothing of defying those in authority; I "sase" the Provident, scoff at Congress, bully the Legislating, and transgress the laws of the land daily. I drive across the bridge "faster than a walk," and openly sneer at the five dollar fine with which the sign-board threats me. I have walked "on the grass" in Fairmoun: Park: in Contral Park I have "plucked a leaf, flower, or shind." I have "stood on the front platform" for many inites. I have "talked to the man at the while in motion;" I have "smoked abaft this shaft;" I have refused to "keep moving" on the Brooklyn Bridge; I have neglected to clear the snow from my sidewalk; I have dumped ashes into the alley at early dawn; I do not muzzle my dog, and last year he was not registered; I do not always "turn to the right when I am driving; I do not always "procure tickets before en ering the cars"—why, I can't be gin to tell one-half my lawiess acts. But one virue, even though it may be considered a which the sign-board threats me. I have walkvirue, even though it may be considered a negative one, I meet here as a saving clause, I have never overstated the value of my property to the assessor.

THE ART OF LETTER-WEITING.

In le ter-writing be entertaining, be amusing, be brief, and, if you can, be funny. A funny letter is always welcome. But don't be funny if you can't. Don't try to be funny. Unless you are marally certain that your fun is funny you are morally certain that your iun is lunny fun, save it for a sermon. Nothing in all this world is so flat, insipid, tasteless, vapid, utterly savorless, as flat fun. It is heavier than stop-id-ity, steller than dulness, blanker than vacancy. Now and then I receive a letter which some writer, who is as devoid of humor as a cow is of teathers, has tried to many funny for my enter-tainment, and as I dismally wade through the dreary lines, my heart is painfully disappointed, because I think: "What an excellent, sensible letter has this good-hearted fellow spoiled, because he thinks I am an idiot, doing nothing but gan and giggle all the day." He could write a good latter, too, did he write like his own natural self. "But," you say, "I might write a letter that I thought was very fanny, and yet it would not be formy at all." Well. u-no, no. You see you have some sense. You can tell a brilliant sunset from a burning lumber-yaid. You can count the feet of your poems on your fingers, and you know that stathoscope and phalanx make not a good rhyme. know when a thing is funny and when it is flat. Know when a thing is tunny and when it is flat. You know enough to eat when you are hungry, don't you? Well, then, you know when a sketch is really funny and when it is only a disastrous imitation. "Well, then," you say "you profess to be funny. Do you think that everything you write is really funny?" Oh, my tender Telemachus, if you dreaded to see the power that contains my written words as I do. paper that contains my written words as I do; if you went out into the wilderness and clubbed Why, if you make one-half as many successes as I have made, and do make twice as many failures, the g ds will envy you.

GIVING THE POOR A CHANCE.

Give the poor man a chance? My son, the poor man takes about all the chances without vaiting to have one given him. If you give him any more chances than he takes, he will soon own everything, and run the Texas man out of the country. The fact is, we must curtail the poor man's chances a little. We must sit down on him and hold him down, and give the rich man a chance. The poor man has had things his own way too long. He has crowded the rich man out. But for the poor man, this Old World woul have cast another six tousand years ago, and be covered with moss and lichens to-day, use a United States memors war. Edgar Allan Poe was the son of strolling players; George Peabody was a boy in a small grocery; Benjamin Prack in, the printer, was the son of a tal-low chandler; John Adams was the son of a poor farmer; Gifford, the first editor of the Quarterly Review, was a common sailor; Ben Jonson—rare Ben Jonson—was a bricklayer the father of Shakespeare couldn't suell and couldn't write his own nameneither can you; even his illustrious son couldn't spell it twice alike; even his illustrious son couldn't spell it twice alike; Robert Burns was a child of poverty, the eldest of seven children, the family of a poor bankrupt; John Milton was the son of a scrivener; Adrew Jackson was the son of a poor Irishman! Andrew Johnson was a tailor; Garfield was a by of all work, too poor even to have a regular trade; Grant was a tanner; Lincoln a keel boatman and common farm hand, and the Prince of Wales is the son of a Queen. It is his misfortune, not his fault; he couldn't help it, and he can't help it now. But you see, my dear boy, that's all there is of him; he's just the Prince of Wales, and he's only that because he can't help it. Be thankful, my son, that you weren't born a princs; be glad that you didn's strike twelve the first time. If there is a patch on your knee and your elbows are glossy, there is some hope for you; but never again let me hear you say that the transmission of the source of that the moor man has no chance. True, a poor lawyer, a poor doctor, a poor printer, a poor workman of any kind has no chance; he deserves to have now, but the poor man monopolizes about a I the chances there are. Put Laban and Jacob in business together anywhere, and in about fifteen years Jacob will not only own about four-fifthe of the cattle, but he will have married about one half his partner's

family. Go to, my son, let us give the rich man a chance.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

the bearing of the co

Faith, vital and precious as it is, may easily be lost. Being a gift of God, it may be justly forfeited and judicially withdrawn; being a grace, it may be sinned away. It is with faith as with all other graces of the Spirit of God.

And there are two things which destroy faith. The one is infidelity, which destroys faith as its proper opposite, like as water puts out fire; the other is immorality, which destroys faith by stupefying the soul.—Cardinal Manning.

An insignificant work, performed through obedience, has more value, more merit, and is more agreeable to God than the most sublime work performed through self-will.

the keyboard in the Final Grand Hoopla, I k ew no more, for I had Swooned at the M M M. ster's Feet. I never heard H H Him again:

1. The Niagara University on February 24, 25 and 26 feets of Ste Mathia Consists and 26 feet of Ste Mathi 25 and 26, feasts of Sts. Mathias, Cesaire and Process, His Grace Archbishop Lynch conferred Sacred Orders. Besides a large number to minor orders there were elevated to major orders candidates for the archdioceses of Chicago, Santa Fe, Galvaston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Providence and Scranton. There are 75 seminarians and 150 collegians. Fifteen from the college proper have matriculated this year in the University course for law and medicine in Builalo. The division of arts has received this year a large

accession. The manimoth chapel of the Renaissance order of architecture has already reached its a few minutes after six o'clock and had about completion, and will be consecrated to Divine service at Easter. Its inception was the last grand effort of the lamented Father Rice, and it owes its steady progression and completion to the energy of the estimable president and benefactor, Father P. V. Kazanagh. The alters of the chapel are surrounded and embellished with a myriad of bas reliefs, and receiving rays of sunlight from various transparencies in an altitude of nearly a myriad of bas reliefs, and receiving rays of sunlight from various transparencies in an altitude of nearly which were sent flying in all directors. The supposition attracted the attention of persons the High Priest, will undoubtedly present a the High Priest, will undoubtedly present a living in the vicinity, and men rek it to the

most enifying spectacle.

Mr. V. Gray has just passed his semi-annual examination and has been highly complimented by his bishop.

PEREGRINUS. PARNELL IN PARLIAMENT.

STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS OF HOW HE CONTROLS THE IRISH MEMBERS - WONDERFUL DISPLAY

OF DISCHILINE. LONDON, Feb. 26.—We have turned over a new leaf in the House. Henceforth there will be no more going home with the milk at rix o'clock in the morning. We shall meet at three o'clock in the afternoon and close the debate at midnight, with a possible detention of one hour more for general business. This great change was made in one night, and yet the world seems to be going on much the same as usual. The natural calm which prevails just now must be the precursor of a hurricane. During the past week we have seen Mr. Gladstone com-plimenting Lord Salisbury, Mr. Smith praising Mr. Gladstone and Tim Hesly zivil to the Speaker. These are portents which lead shrowd observers to expect a transendous explosion before long. What has transformed Mr. Gladstone? Why does he come down night after night to sprinkle rosewater over the astonished and blushing Smith? Mr. Parnell sits with his hat drawn over his eyes watching the ceremony with much secret anusement, while Mr. Biggar gives that peculiar chuckle which sounds like the cry of a sheep. Mr. Gladstone takes no notice of his allies. He leans over the table and smiles amiabiy upon Mr. Smith, who smiles back, much flattered and delighted, and soon afterward Mr. Gladstone goes away for the night. It looks to some of us very like the administration of whloroform are getting impatient; but their own leader just behind them—ever patient, ever watchful.

Parnell is seldom absent from the Pouse now. all through the sittings. This is ouite unusual. Sometimes he disappears, and the boys think he has gone for the night. Dr. Tanner begins his antice, friskiest of the band, and shows his antics, friskiest of the band, and shows signs of worrying the Speaker. Obstruction sots in, when suddenly the ring-leaders look back and see the tall figure and pale countenance of the "unrowned king." A silence falls upon them; I)r. Tanner looks as if he was in church, the mettlecome bloods also onto

in church; the mettlesome bloods slip out in church; the mettlesome bloods slip out quietly by a side door; business goes on smoothly, yet. Mr. Parnell has said no word and made no sign; his presence is enough.

The leaders of the regular parties sit in front of their followers, where they can be seen, but cannot see much except their rivals opposite.

This harry have their own way of doing everything. The rank and file take front seats, while the leaders go back. No special place is reserved for mr. Parhell, but usually he sits near the end of the bench, whence he can command a general view of his forces. The other night Tim Healy was inclined to "cut up rough," interposing delays to purely formal business, and even challenging a division. Sir Charles Russell and other liberal leaders tried to mollify him, but Tim was obdu-rate. The division bells were rung, and in trooped the members from the smoking room and libraries. But before they knew what was going on Mr. Parnell leaned over and said a few words to the redoubtable Tim. The consequence was that when the Speaker put the question it passed unchallenged. Healy was mute, Parnell impassive and the whole force as solemn as owls. Such discipline has never yet been reached by English political parties. All this has been done by a man who is no orator who seldom goes to public meetings, and who never speaks anywhere if he can possibly avoid it. In former days the first question of a stranger on entering the House was, "Which is Mr. on entering the House was, "Which is Mr. Disraeli?" Now five out of six ask to have Parnell pointed out. It is unnecessary to look long for Mr. Gladstone. No one can look round without instantly recognizing the most remarkable head and face in the whole assembly.

The week comes to an end with a damper for

the Old Man. He and his followers generally expected to win Doncaster, and the Unionists fully expected to lose it. It is the clear gain of a seat to them. The House to day is composed of 312 conservatives and 73 Liberal Unionists—together 385. Against them are 198 Gladstonians and 86 Parnellites. Government majority, 101. Thus stands the roll. How far it will be modified in the course of the session no man can tell; but for the present Doncaster has shattered the hopes of the Gladstonians. If they win Deptford this week they will be ahead again A reverse or two soon elevates or depresses at the freight train at the field. The only man who keeps unmoved through all vicissitudes is Labouchere. He has a hearty contempt for both sides and does not hearty contempt for both sides and does not hearty contempt for both sides and does not had not got off the main track when the "overheattate to express it. His candid option of land flyer" struck them and they immediately the liberal leaders would be worth having.

What he thinks of Lord Salisbury and his nephew, Balfour, he told us on Thursday, and Mr. Gladstone ungratefully snuffed Charles D. Howard, barely escaped, but manhis nephew, Balfour, he told us on Thursday, and Mr. Gladstone ungratefully snuffed him out. Labby will have a return match some day, and he will not come out second best. Meanwhile the long expected reorganization of the Ministry is still delayed. When they lose a seat they talk of Cabinet changes; when they win they don't. If nothing is done before the Queen leaves England on March 20 the same team will probably drag the Government ceach throughout the session. In that case Mr. Glad-stone is confident that he can upset it, and it would be rash to predict that he would fail.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Date of the manager of the second of the

## AWFUL DISASTER

Terrible Explosion on Board a Ferry Steamer.

Epwards of Forty Lives Last by fire or Water-Some of the Enfortn-nate Victims.

VALLEIO, Cal., Feb. 17. A disastrous explesion occurred this morning at South Vallejo, on the ferry steamer Julia, plying be-tween South Vallejo and Vall jo station. The steamer was about to leave her moorings seventy persons on board, many of whom were going across the strait to work in the lumber yards on the other side. Just as the deck hands were handing in the lines there was a land explosion and a sheet of flame shot in the aff. Those who were on deck at the time were hurled overboard by the force of the explosion, and sasistance of the unfortunate pas ingers. In a few minutes all was confused for men, women and children who hadred tives on board the ill-fated Julia were ailing and wringing their hands as they raused around the wharf. The men on the wharf were anxious to aid, but there seemed to be little for them to de, as most of the passengers were below the decks at the time of the ex-plosion, and were either killed outright or drowned when the water poured in on them. It had been customary for all passengers to go below the decks in the morning, as it was cold and loggy. A few who were on the deck and were not rendered insensible by the force of the shock were quickly assisted

ashore by the people on the wharf.

To add to the intensity of the scene large vats of petroleum stored on the wharf caught fire, and the flames spread rapidly. The fire companies were unable to do anything, as there was no water owing to the tide being out, and fifteen minutes after the explosion about six hundred teet of wharf, freight depot and telegraph office were burning. When the tide came in they managed to get a supply of water, and at noon had the fire under control; while the firemen and others were trying to save the wharf a large number of beat. men were rowing around the wreck seeking to recover bodies.

Soon after the explosion occurred the steamer had burned to water's edge, and sunk to the bottom with a great number of the victim's buried under the debris in the cabin, It is believed that between thirty of my n.ck.

Strange that a little revolt, no larger than a heavy heart and streaming eyes, alone and in base-ball, should shake to its very foundations an otherwise healthy system, weighing one hunder of the new of their birth, as I time are as follows : Molvin Hodgkins, Joseph Fregas, William Saman, Olef Nelson, Alfred Madison, Michael Bradley, John Brevick, William Stark, Edward Rule and a man named Higgins. The names of probably less than half of the passengers who were on the steamer at the time of the explosion are not known, which makes it impossible to tell how many sunk with the wreck, but at least fifteen who are known to have been on the steamer are still missing. Captain Gedge, of the Julia, was severely injured, as was also Ubarles Heath, the pilot. Twelve others were also very severely injured. The record of the Julia is a bad one, and this is not the first terrible accident on the steamer, In September, 1866, the head of her boiler blew out, instantly killing nine of the crew and coulding the cark and another officer of the boat so badly that they lingered for only a few days. The cause of the disaster to day is not known, though it is generally believed that the explosion occurred in the boiler, but the impression also prevailed that the fire was in some way communicated to the petroleum tank, and that the explosion occurred in that quarter. The ateamer burned petro-leum for fuel. Vallejo is twenty-nine miles up the bay from San Francisco.

Later 13 bodies had been identified. The most of the passengers on the ill-fated boat were day laborers.

A TERRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION MIRAUULOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Denvee, Col., Feb. 26.—About 2 o'clock this morning, near Colton, trains No 5 and 18, en the main line of the Union Pacific Railway, collided with terrible force, the engines telescoping each other and the cars piling up on top of the other. The wreck immediately took fire and a large number of cars were burned, includ-ing the baggage and express cars, two Pullman and one emigrant sleeper on No. 4. The heat from the fire was so intense that all the telegraph wires running alongside the track were melted, and for a time all communication was off. How the many passengers escaped was a mystery to them as they watched the burning mass. However, they all got out with but alight brusses, excepting Engineer Powell, who was instantly killed while tring to check the speed of his engine. The passengers who were not injured assisted those who were caught in the wreck and soon had them all out and at the botel, where all were reported doing well, none being seriously injured. It is not known here who was responsible for the accident LATER.—The wrecked passenger train left

Sydney at 12.20, and was running nearly fifty miles an hour, when it struck the freight train which was taking a side track at Colton. Some of the freight cars loaded with gasoline and oil aged, at the risk of his own life, to save many thousands of dollars for the Pacific Express Company. Among the treasures were thirteen silver bricks, five of which were melted by the heat. Superintendent Dickinson's car and one sleeper were not injure

Cast the faults of others behind theo that thou may'at see them not; it thou can'at not conceal them, endeavor at least to diminish or excuse them, at the ve a life have seen

नाम कार्यक्रम तथा और गाँउना में भूगा भार है है है। जनकार कार्यक्रम तथा और गाँउना में भूगा भार है है है।

## **VENDETTA:**

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued. I understood her. She wanted to get back her own letters to the dead man, lest her intimacy with him should leak out in some chance way for which she was unprepared. I was at most glad she showed me to what a depth of vulgar vice she had fallen. There was no question of pity or forbearence in her case. If all the tortures invented by savages or sheep in the tortures invented by savages or stern in-quisitors could be heaped upon her at once, such punishment would be light in comparison with her crimes,—crimes for which, mark you, the law gives you no remedy but divorce. Tired of she wretched comedy, I looked at my watch.
"It is time for me to take my leave of you,"

I said, in the stiff, courtly manner I affected.

"Moments fly fast in your enchanting company! But I have still to walk to Castellamare, there to rejoin my carriage, and I have many things to attend to before my departure.

many things to attend to before my departure this evening. On my return from Avellino shall I be welcome?"

"You know it. I only wish you were not going at all. Dearest, do not stay long away. I shall be so unhappy till you come back?"

"Absence strengthens love, they say," I observed with a forced smile. "May it do so in our case. Farewell, cara mia! Pray for me; I suppose you do pray a great deal here?"

"Oh, yes," she replied, naively: "there is nothing else to do."

I beid her hands closely in my grasp. The

I held her hands closely in my grasp. The engagement ring on her finger, and the dia-mond signet on my own, flashed in the light

Hke the crossing of swords.

"Pray," then I said. "storm the gates of heaven with sweet-voiced pleadings for the repose of poor Ferrari's soul! Remember he loved you, though you never loved him. For your sate he crossed. loved you, though you never loved him. For your sake he quarrelled with me, his best friend -for your sake he died! Prey for him-who knows," and I spoke in thrilling tones of earn-estness, "who knows but that his too-hastily departed spirit may not be near us now-hearing our voices, watching our looks!"
She shivered alightly, and her hands in mine

"Yes, yes," I continued more calmly;
"you must not forget to pray for him—he was
young and not prepared to die."

My words had some of the desired effect upon

her, . . , . for once her ready speech failed,—she seemed as though she sought for some reply and found none. I still held her

"Promise me !" I continued; "and at the same time pray for your dead husband! He and poor Ferrari were close friends, you know; it will be pious and kind of you to join their names in one petition addressed to Him 'from whom no secrets are hid,' and who reads with unerring eyes the purity of your intentions. Will you do it?"

She smiled a forced, faint smile.
"I certainly will," she replied in a low voice; "I promise you."

She watched me as I fastened my coat and began to draw on my gloves.

"Are you going now!" she asked somewhat \* Yes, I am going now, cara mia," I said.

"Yes, I am going now, cara man, I said.
"Why! what makes you look so pale?"
For she had sudd nily turned very white.
"Let me see your hand again," she demanded with feverish cagerness, "the hand on which

I placed the ring!"
Smilingly and with readiness I took off the

glove I had just put on.
"What odd fancy possesses you now, little
one?" I asked with an air of playfulness.
She made no answer, but took my hand and examined it closely and curiously, and she laughed a little hard, mirthless laugh.

"""" Your hand," she muranured incoherently,
"with—that—signet—on—it,—is exactly like—

And before I had time to say a word she went on into a violent state of hysterica—sobs, little eries, and laughter all intermingled in that wild and reasonless distraction that generally unnerves the strongest man who is not accustomed to it. I rang the bell to summon assistance; a lay-sister answered it, and seeing Nina's condition, rushed for a glass of water and summoned Madame la Vicaire. This latter, entering with her quiet step and inflexible demeanor, took in the situation at a glance, dismissed the of water, sprinkled the forehead of the interesting patient, and forced some drops between her clembed teeth. Then turning to me she inquired, with some stateliness of manner, what

had caused the attack?

"I really cannot tell you madame," I said with an air of affected concern and vexation. certainly told the Countess of the unex pected death of a friend, but she bore that news with exemplary resignation. The circumstance that appears to have so creatly distressed her is that she finds, or says she finds a resemblance between my hand and the hand of her deceased husband. This s ems to me absurd, but there

And I shrugged my shoulders as though I were annoyed and impatient.

Over the pate, serious face of the nun there flitted a smile in which there was certainly the

"runs." Shut in by the lofty Appenines, built on the slope of the hill that winds gently down ghost of sarousm.
"All sensitiveness and tenderness of hear, into a green and fruitful valley through which the river Sabato guahes and gleams white against cieft rocks that look like war-worn and you see!" she said in her dhill, passionless tones, which loy as they were, somehow conveyed to my ear another meaning than that implied by the words she uttered. "We candeserted castles, a drowsy peace encircles it, and a sort of stateliness, which compared with the riotous fun and folly of Naples only thirty 'We cannot perhaps understand the extreme delicacy of her feelings, and we fail to do justice to Egeria were placed in rivalry with the painted waxen image of a half-dressed ballet-dancer. Few lovelier sights are to be seen in nature than

Here Nine opened her eyes, and looked at us with piteous plaintweness, while her bosom heaved with those long, deep sighs which are the finishing chords of the Sonata Hysteria.

"You are better I trust?" Continued the You are better, I trust?" continued the nun, without any sympathy in her mono-toneus accents, and addressing her with some reserve. "You have greatly slarmed the Count Oliva."

"I am sorry—" began Nina feebly
I hastened to her side.
"Pray do not speak of it!" I urged, forcing something like a lover's ardor into my voice. "I regret beyond measure that it is my misfortune to have hands like those of your late husband! I assure you I am quite miserable about it. Can you forgive me?"

She was recovering quickly, and she was evidently conscious that she had behaved somewhat foolishly. She smiled, a weak pale smile; but she looked very scared, worn and ill. She rose from her chair slowly and

languidly.

"I think I will go to my room," she said, not eggarding Mere Marguerite, who had withdrawn to a littl distance, who stood rigidly erect, immovably featured, with her silver srucifix glittering coldly on her still breast.

"Good-bye, Cesare! Please forget my standity, and write to me from Avelling." stupidity, and write to me from Avellino,"
I took her outstretched hand, and bowing

been forced to practice in Naples in order to at-tain my ends,—and it was a relief to me to be for a time as though I were a poor man. The house in which I found room that suited over it, touched it gently with my lips. She turned towards the door, when suddenly a mischievous idea seemed to enter her mind. She looked at Madame la Vicaire and then came back to me.

"Addio, amor mio !" she said, with a sort of rapturous emphasis, and throwing her arms round my neck she kissed me almost passion.

Then she glanced maliciously at the nun, who,

amusement with young girls and women of the world. I am accustomed to it, though I feel its cruelty more than I ought to do. Ladies like the Countess Romani think that we —we, the sepulches of womanhood,—sepulchres Ladies like the Countess Romani think that we we, the sepulchees of womanhood,—sepulchees that we have emptied and cleansed to the best of our ability, so that they may more fittingly hold the body of the crucified Christ: these of our shi ity, so that they may more fittingly hold the body of the crucified Christ; these grandes dames, I say, fancy that we are ignorant orchard. It was a treen green strip of votants and foliage—about eight acres of good land, planted entirely with apple trees.

"Yes, truly!" she said, showing her white teeth in a pleased smile as I made the admiring remark she expected. "Avelling has

of all they know,—that we cannot understand love, tenderness or passion. They never reflect, how should they, that we also have had our his-

tories—histories, perhaps, that would make angels weep for pity! I, even-I—" and she struck her breast fiercely, then suddenly recellecting herself, she continued coldly—" The rule of our convent, signor, permits no visitor than one hour—that hour than

to remain longer than one hour-that hour has

expired. I will summon a sister to show you the way out."

that to enact my part thoroughly. I ought to attempt to make some defence of Nina's conduct; "permit me to say a word!

My fiance is very young and thoughtless. I really cannot think that her very innicent part-

ing caress to me had anything in it that was meant to purposely annoy you."

head to receive her blessing, she passed noise-

One moment later, and a lame and aged lay-

sister came to excert me to the gate. As I passed down the stone corridor a side door opened

ed down the stone corrulor a stude door opened a very little way, and two fair young faces peeped out at me. For an instant I saw four lauphing bright eyes, I heard a smothered voice say, "c'est un vieux wapa/" and then my

say, "c'est un vieux wapa /" and then my guide, who though lame was not blind, per-

ringing merriment that echoed from within. On reaching the outer gates I turned to my

venerable companion, and laying four twenty franc pieces in her shrivelled palm, I said:

"Take these to the Reverend Mother for me, and ask that Mass may be said in the chapel to-

morrow for the repose of the soul of him whose name is written here."

adding in lower and more solemn tones:

And I gave her Guido Ferrari's visiting card,

"He met with a sudden and unprepared

death. Of your charity, pray also for the man

The old woman looked startled, crossed her-

self devoutly; but she promised that my wishes should be fulfilled, and I bade her fare-

well and passed out, the convent gates closing with a dull clang behind me. I walked on a

with a dult clang defined me. I wanted on a few yards, and then paused, looking back. Few, very few, a mong the theusands of young women who leave the scene of their quiet school days for the social whirligg of the world, ever

learn to take life in earnest, love in earnest, sorrow in earnest. To most of them life is a large dressmaking and mil-

linery establishment; love a question of money and diamonds; sorrow a solemn cal-culation as to how much or how little mourning

s considered becoming or fashionable. And fo

creatures such as these we men work-work till

our hairs are grey and our back bent with toil-

work till all the joy and zest of living has gone from us, and our reward is,—what? Happiness?—Seldom. Infidelity?—Often. Ridicule?

Truly we ought to be glad if we are only ridi-

Ah, truly? salute you profoundly!—you are, no doubt the one exception!

CHAPTER XXVIII.

desecrated by the Vandal tourist. Persons holding "through tickets" from Messrs. Cook

or Gaze do not stop there; there are no "sights" save the old sanctuary called Monte

Veryine standing aloft on its rugged hill, with all the memories of its aucient days clinging to

can look back through a vista of eventful

years to the eleventh century, when it was

erected, so the people say, on the ruins of a temple of Cypele. But what do the

sheep and geese that are whipped abroad in herds by the drovers Cook and Gaze know

of Monte Vergine or Cybele? Nothing,—and they care less; and quiet Avellino escapes from

their depredations, thankful that it is not marked on the busin as map of the drevers'

miles away, is as though the statue of a nude

a sunset from one of the smaller hills round

Avelling,—when the peaks of the Appenines seem to catch fire from the flaming clouds, and

below them, the valleys are full of those tender

purple and grey shadows that one sees on the canvases of Salvator Rosa, while the town itself looks like a bronzed carving on an old shield, outlined clearly against the fazzling lustre of the sky.

o this retired spot I came,—glad to rest for a

time from my work of vengeance,—glad to lay down my burden of bitterness for a brief space,

and become, as it were, human again, in the

sight of the near mountains. For within their

close proximity, things common, things mean seem to slip from the soul,—a sort of largeness

pervades the thoughts, the cramping posiness of

daily life has no room to assert its sway, -a grand hush falls on the stormy waters of passion, and like a chidden babe the strong

man stands, dwarfed to an infinite littlenes

in his own sight, before those majestic monarchs

of the landscape, whose large brows are crowned with the blue circlet of heaven.

I took up my abode in a quiet, almost humble

lodging, living simply, and attended only by Vincenzo. I was tired of the ostentation I had

me, was a ramblingly built, picturesque little place, situated on the outskirts of the town, and the woman who owned it, was in her way,

a character. She was a Roman she told me

guess that at cace, by her strongly-marked features, her magnificently moulded figure, and her free, firm tread—that step which is swift

with pride flashing in her black eyes

it like a wizard's cloak, and wrapping it in sort of mysterious meditative silence.

lessly from the room.

who killed him !"

The nun glanced at me, her eyes flashed dis-

"Wast one instant, madame," I said, feeling

teeth in a pleased smile as I made the acmiring remark she expected. "Avellino has long had a name for its apples—but, thanks to the Holy Mother, I think in the season there is no fruit in all the neighborhood finer than mine. The produce of it brings me almost enough to live upon—that and the house, when I cen find signori willing to dwe'll with me. But faw strangers come hither: with me. But few strangers come hither; sometimes an artist, sometimes a poet-such as these are soon tired of gaiety, and are glad to rest. To common persons I would not open my door—not for pride, ah, no! but when one has a girl, one cannot be too careful."
"You have a daughter, then:"
Her fierce eyes softened.
"One—my Lifla. I call her my blessing, and

too good for me. Often I fancy that it is because she tends them that the trees bear so dainfully.

"You think it was all affection for you, no doubt, signor? A very natural supposition, and I should be sorry to understance or an and I should be sorry to understance or an and I should be sorry to understance or an and I should be sorry to understance or an and its so smilingly behind the team, it seems to me that her very face brings luck to the

doubt, signor? A very natural support of and I should be sorry to undeceive you."

She paused a moment and then resumed:
"You seem an earnest man;—maybe you are destined to be the means of saving Nina; I could say much,—yet it is wise to be silent. If you love her do not flatter her; her over I looked fatigued, and left me to myself. I looked fatigued, and left me to myself.

I looked fatigued, and left me to myself. I looked fatigued, and left me to myself. and during my stay I saw very little of her, Vincenzo constituting himself my weeting vanity is die runi. Anni, who knows?" and during my stay I saw very little of sign of the cross as I respectfully bent my a sort of amiable slave, always looking to the sign of the cross as I respectfully bent my a sort of amiable slave, always looking to the sign of the cross as I respectfully bent my a sort of amiable slave, always looking to the sign of the cross as I respectfully bent my a sort of amiable slave, always looking to the sign of the cross as I respectfully bent my a sort of amiable slave, always looking to the sign of the cross as I respectfully bent my a sort of amiable slave, always looking to the sign of the cross as I respectfully bent my a sort of amiable slave, always looking to the sign of the cross as I respectfully bent my look details of my comfort, and studying a sort of amiable slave, always looking to the smalleat details of my comfort, and studying wishes with an anxious solicitude that touched while it gratified me. I had been fully three days in my retreat before he ventured to enter upon any conversation with me, for he had observed that I always sought to be alone, that I took long, solitary rambles through the woods and across the hills; and, not dairy to break through my tacituraity, he had contented himself by merely attending to my material comceived the opened door and shut it with an forts in silence. One afternoon, however, after angry bang, which, however, did not drown the ringing merriment that echoed from within, he lingered in the room.

The Eccellenza has not yet seen Lilla Monti?" he asked hesitatingly.

I looked at him in some surpri e. There was a blush on his olive-tinted cheeks and an unusual sparkle in his eyes. For the first time I was a handsome

young fellow.
"Seen Lilla Monti!" I repeated, half-absently: "oh, you mean the child of the landlady? No, I have not seen her. Why do you ask?"

Vincenzo smiled. "Pardon, Eccellenza! but Vincenzo smiled. "Pardon, Eccentara".

she is beautiful, and there is a saying in my province—Be the heart heavy as a stone, the sight of a fair face will lighten it!"

I gave an impatient gesture. "All folly, Vincenzo! Beauty is the curse of the world. Read history, and you shall find the greatest cancular and sages ruined and disgraced by conquerors and sages ruined and disgraced by

He nodded gravely. He probab'y thought of the announcement 1 had made at the banquet of my own approaching marriage and strove to my present observation. But he was too discreet to utter his mind aloud,—he merely said,
"No doubt you are right, Eccellenza. Still one is glad to see the roses bloom, and the stars whipe and the form hells readdly and the reconcile it with the apparent inconsistency of shine, and the foam-bells sparkle on the waves,

so one is glad to see Lilia Monti."

I turned round in my chair to observe him -the flush deepened on his cheek as I regarded him. I laughed with a bitter sad-

"In love, amico, are thou? So soon!-thre days—and thou hast fallen a prey to the smile of Lilla! I am sorry for thee!"

culed and thrust back to occupy the second place in our own houses; our lady-wives call that "kind treatment." Is there a married woman He interrupted me esgerly.
"The Ec ellenza is in error! I would not living who does not now and then throw a small stone of insolent satire at her husband when his back is turned? What, Madame? You, who The Eccelenza is in error: I would not dere—she is too innocent,—she knows nothing! She is like a little bird in the nest, so soft and tender,—a word of love would frighten her; I she uld be a coward to utter it."

Well, well! I thought, what was the use of read these words—you say with indignation—"Certainly there is, and I am that woman!"

well, well: I thought, what was the use of sheering at the poor fellow! Why, because my own love had turned to ashes in my grasp, should I mock at those who fancied they had found the golden fruit of the Hesperides?

She looked surprised. She did not make his coffee too often." Vincenzo, once a soldier, now half courier, half valet, was something of a poet at heart; She looked surprised. She did not understand. Evidently to her mind Vincenzo was Avellino is one of those dreary, quiet, and picturesque towns which have not as yet been he had the grave meditative turn of mind common to Tuscans, together with that amorous fire that ever burns under their lightly-worn

mask of seeming reserve.

I roused myself to appear interested. "I see, Vincenzo," I said with a kin'lly air of barter, "that the sight of Lil'a Monti more than compensates you for that portion of the Neapolitan carnival which you lose by being here. But why you should wish me to behold this paragon of maidens I know no; unless you would have me regret my own lost youth A curious and perplexed expression flitted over his face. At last he said firmly, as though bis mind were made up;
The Eccellenza must pardon me for see-

ing what perhaps I ought not to have seen, But what ?" I asked.

"Eccellenza, you have not lost your youth."
I turned my head towards him again—he was looking at me in some alarm-he feared some outburst of anger. Well!" I calmly calmly. "That is your

idea is it, and why?"

"Eccellenza, I saw you without your spretacles that day when you fought with the unfor-tunate Signor Ferrari. I watched you when you fired. Your eyes are beautiful and terrible the eyes of a young man, though your hair is white Quietly I took off my glasses and laid them

on the table beside me.

"As you have seen me once without them, you can see me again," I observed gently. "I wear them for a special purpose. Here in Avellina the purpose does not hold. Thus far I confide in you. But beware how you betray my confidence."

Eccellenza!" cried Vincenzo in truly pained scents, and with a grieved look. I fore and laid my hand on his arm.

"There I was wrong—forgive me. You are honest; you have served your country well enough to know the value of fidelity and duty. But when you say I have not lost my youth, Vincenzo! I have lost it –it has been killed within me by a great sorrow. The strength, the suppleness of limb, the brightness of eye, these are mere outward things; but in the heart and soul are the chill and drear bitterness of deserted age. Nay, do not smile; I am in truth very old—so old that I tire of my length of days; yet again, not too old to appreciate your affection, amico, and—"here I forced a faint smile, "when I see the maiden Lills. I will tell you frankly what I think of her."

Vincenzo stooped his head, caught my hand within his own, and kissed it, then left the room abruptly, to hide the tears that my words had brought to his eyes. He was sorry words had orought so his eyes. He was sorry for me, I could see, and I judged him rightly when I thought that the very mystery surrounding me increased his attachment. On the whole I was glad, he had seen me unde-

Then she glanced maliciously at the nun, who had lowered her eyes till they appeared fast shut, and breaking into a low peal of indolently shut, and breaking into a low peal of the room.

I was somewhat confused.

The suddenness shut, and break shut, the rest of meaning them once.

One day I saw Lilla. I had strolled up to a surrounded by fine of them once.

One day I saw Lilla. I had strolled up to a surrounded by fine of them once.

I was somewhat confused.

The word in them once.

One day I saw Lilla. I had strolled up to a surrounded by fine of them once.

I was somewhat confused them once.

I was somewhat confused them once.

One day I saw Lilla. I had strolled up to a surrounded by fine of them once.

I had

unnecessary. To make a religeuse is a common amusement with young girls and women of the world. I am accustomed to it, though not in heaven!"

Thus she spoke with flashing eyes and purfacely its cruelty more than I ought to do.

Ladies like the Countess Romani think that we received the counters Romani think that we received the counters relieved by the white kerchief that was knotted about her shoulders; and round her small well-shades like the Counters Romani think that we shaped head the rich chestnut hair was coiled in thick shining braids.

I felt that I must see her face, and for that I felt that I must see her face, and for that reason went back to the church door and waited till she should pass out. Very soon she came towards me, with the same light tim d see that I had before noticed, and her fair young features were turned fully upon me. What was there in those clear candid eyes that made me involuntarily bow my head in a reverential salutation as she passed? I know not It was not beauty—for though the child was lovely I had seen lovelier; it was something inexplicable and rare—some-

it was something inexplicable and rare—some-thing of a maidenly composure and sweet dignity that I had never beheld on any woman's face before. Her cheeks flushed softly as sho modestly returned my salute, and when she was once outside the church door she paused, her amall white fingers still clasping the carven brown beads of her rosary. shyly yet brightly,—

If the Eccellenza will walk yet a little fur-

ther up the hill he will see a finer view of the mountains.". Something familiar in her look-a sort of reflection of her mother's illness-made me sure

flection of her mother's illness—made me sure of her identity. I smiled.

"Ah! you are Lilla Monti?"

She blusted agaid.

"Si, Signor. I am Itilia."

I let my eyes dwell on her searchingly and almost sadly. Vincenzo was right: the girl was beautiful, not with the forced hot-house beauty of the social world and artificial constraint, but with the loveliness and fresh radiance which nature gives to those of her cheriahed ones, who dwell with her in peace. I had ished ones, who dwell with her in peace. I had seen many exquisits women,—women of Juno-like form and face—women whose eyes were basilisks to draw and compel the soul of men,—but I had never seen any so spiritually fair as this little peasant maiden, who stood fearlessly yet modestly regarding me with the innocent inquiry of a child who suddenly sees something new, to which it is unaccustomed. She was a little fluttered by my earnest gaz; and with a pretty curtsey turned to descend the hill. I said gently,—
"You are going home, fauciulla mia?"
The kind, protecting tone in which I spoke reassured her. She answered readily.
"I Si circum. My mother waits for the to help."

signor. My mother waits for me to help her with the Eccellenza's dinner. I advanced and took the little hand that held

the resary.
"What!" I exclaimed playfully, 'do you still work hard, little Lillie, even when the apple season is over ?"

She laughed musically.
"Oh! I love work. It is good for the tem-People are so cross when their hands are And many are ill for the same reason. idle. Yes, truly!" and she nodded her head with grave importance, "it is often so. Old Pietro, the cobbler, took to his bed when he had no shoes to mend, yes; he sent for the priest and said he would die, not for want of money,—oh, no! he has plenty, he is quite rich,—but because he had nothing to do. So my mother and I found some shoes with holes and took them to him; he sat up in bed to mend them, and now he is as well as ever And we are careful to give him something always."

She laughed again, and again looked grave. "Yes. yes!" she said, with a wise shake of her little glessy head, "one cannot live with-out work. My mother says that good women are never tired, it is only wicked persons who are lazy. And that reminds me I must make haste to return and prepare the Eccellenza's

"Do you make my coffee, little one?" I asked, and does not Vincenzo help you?" The faintest suspicion of a blush tinged her

'On, he is very good, Vincenzo," she said demurely, with downcast eyes; "he is what we call buon' amico, yes indeed! But he is often glad when I make coffee for him also; he likes it so much! He says I do it so well! But per haps the Excellenza will prefer Vincenzo?" I laughed. She was so naive, so absorbed in

her little duties,—such a child altogether. "Nay, Lilla, I am proud to think you make anything for me. I shall enjoy it more now that I know what kind hands have been at

nothing but a good natured young fellow, whose palate could be pleased by her culina y skill; she treated him, I dare say, exactly as she would have treated one of her own sex. She seemed to think over my words, as one who con iders a conundrum, then she apparently gave it up as hopeless, and shook her head lightly as though dismissing the subject.

"Will the Eccellenze visit the Punto d'Angelo?" she said brightly, as she turn d to go.

I had never heard of this place, and asked her

to what he alluded.
"It is not far from here," she ax lained, "it is the vew I sp ke of tefore. Just a little further up the hil you will see a flat grey rick, covered with blue gentians. No one knows how they grow, they are always there, blooming in summer and winter. But it is said that one of Goo's own great angels comes once in every mouth at midnight to bless the Monte Vergine and that he stands on that rock. And, of course, wherever the argels tread there are flowers, and no eterm can destrey them—not even an avalanche. That is why the people call it the Punto d'Angelo. It will please you to see it, Eccellanza,—it is but a wa'k of a little ten minutes."

And with a smile, and a curtsey as pretty and as light as a flower might make to the wind, she left me, half running, half dancing down the indocence of heart. Her pure lark-like notes floated upward bowards me where I stood, wish fully watching her as she disappeared. The warm afternoon sunshine caught lovingly at her chesthut hair, turning it to a golden bronze, and touched up the whiteness of her throat and arms, and bright-ned the scarlet of her bodice, as she descended the grassy slops, and was at last lost to my view amid the folia e of the surrounding trees.

CHAPTER XYIX.

Is ghed heavily as I resumed my walk. I realized all that I had lost. This lovely child with her simple fresh nature, why had I with her simple an one and wedded her not met such an one and wedded her instead of the vile creature who had been my soul's undoing? The answer came swiftly, Even if I had seen her when I was f.e., I doubt if I should have known her value. We min of the world who have social positions to support, we see little or nothing in the peasant type of womanhood; we must marry "ladies," so-called -educated girls who are as well versed in the world's ways as ourselves, if not more so, And so we get the Cleopatras, the Du Barrys, the Pompadours, while unspoilt maidens such as Lilla too often become the household drudger of mechanics or day laborers, living and dying in the one routine of hard work, and often knowing and caring for nothing better than the mountain-but, the farm-kitchen, or the covered stall in the market-place. Surely it is an ill-balanced world so many mistakes are made; Fate plays us so many apparguised, as it was a relief to me to be without my smoked glasses for a time, and during all such blind madmen, knowing not whither we the rest of my stay of Avellino I never wore that it is no longer fashionable to believe in a devil but I care nothing for fashion! A devi there, is I am sure, who for some inscrutable reason has a share in the ruling of this planet—a devil who delights in mocking us from the cradle to the grave. And perhaps we are Lever so hopelessly, utterly fooled as in our marriages! Uccupied in various thoughts, I scarcely saw

where I wandered till a flashing glimmer of blue blossoms recalled me to the object of my walk. I had reached the Punto d'Angelo. It was, as Lilla had raid, a flat rock, bare in every place save at the summit, where it was /thickly cov-

view was indeed superb-from the leafy bosom of the valley, the green hills like smooth, undulating billows rolled upwards, till their emerald verdure was lost in the dense purple shadows and tall peaks of the Appenines; the town of Avellino lay at my feet, small yet clearly defined as a miniature painting on porcelain; and a little further beyond and above me rose the grey tower of the Monte Vergine itself, the one sad and solit-ry-leoking object in all the luxuriant riante landscape.

I sat dawn to rest not as an intruder on the

angel's flower-embroidered throne, but on a grassy knoll close by. And then I bethought me of a packet I had received from Naples that morning—a packet that I desired yet hesitated to open. It had been sent by the Marquis had been privately buried with all the last re-ligious rites in the cemetery, "close to the funeral vault of the Romani family," wrote D'Avencourt, "as, from all we can hear or dis-cover, such seems to have been his own desire.

opening the first one, in the expectation of ind-ing some clue at to his last wishes, we came to the conclusion that you, as the future husband of the ledy whose signature and handwriting you will here recognize, should be made aware of the contents, not only for your own sake, but in justice to the deceased. If all the letters are of the same tone as the one I unknowingly opened, I have no doubt Ferrari considered himself a sufficiently injured man. But of that you will judge for yourself, though, if I might venture so far in the way of friendship, I should recommend you to give careful consideration to the enclosed correspondence before tying the matrimonial knot to which you alluded the other evening. It is not wise to walk on the edge of a precipios with one's eyes shut! Captain Ciabatti was the first to in-form me of what I now know for a fact—namely, that Ferrari left a will in which everything iy, that herrari left a will in which everything he possessed is made over unconditionally to the Countess Romani. You will of course draw your own conclusions, and pardon me if I am guilty of trop de zête in your service. I have now only to tell you that all the unpleasantness of this affair is passing over very smoothly and without scandal—I have taken care of that. You need not prolong your absence further than you feel inclined and I absence further than you feel inclined, and I, for one, shall be charmed to welcome you back to Naples. With every sentiment of the highest consideration and regard, I am, my dear

Conte,
"Your very true friend and servitor,
"Dayreppe D'Avencoup "PHILIPPE D'AVENCOURT."

I folded this letter carefully and put it aside The little package he had sent me lay in my hand—a bundle of neatly-folded letters tied to gather with a narrow ribbon, and strongly per fumed with the faint sickly perfume I knew and abhorred. I turned them over and over the edges of the note-paper were stained with blood,—Guido's blood,—as though in its last sluggish flowing it had endeavored to obliterate all traces of the daintily-penned lines that now awaited my perusal.

Slowly I untied the ribbon. With methodical deliberation I read one letter after the other. They were all from Nina-sll written to Guide while he was in Rome, some of them bearing the dates of the very days when she had feigned to love me-me, her newly-accepted husband. One very amorous epistle had been written on the self-same evening she had plighted her troth to me! Letters burning and tender, full of the most passionate protestations of fidelity, overflowing with the sweetest terms of endearment; with such a ring of truth and love throughout them that surely it was ro wonder that Guido's suspicions were all unawakened, and that he had reason to believe himself safe in his tool's One passige in this poetcial and paradise romantic corespondence fixed my attention; it

ran thus:—
"Why do you write so much of marriage to me, Guido mio!

I studied these words attentively. Of course understood their drift. She had tried to feel her way with the dead man. She had wanted to marry me, and yet retain Guido for her lonely heurs, as "her lover always!" Such a pretry, ingenious plan it was! No thief, no Her dark bold eyes filled with tears and her her war with the dead man. She had wanted she; but the law locks after thieves and murderers. For such a woman as this, Law says. Divorce ber—that is your best remedy. Divorce her! Let the crimical go scot free Others may do it that choose, - I have different

ideas of justice ! Tying up the packet of letters again, will their suckening perfume and their blood-stained edges. I dr-w out the last graciously worded a I had received from Nina. Of course I heard from her every day, she was a most faithful corre pondent! The same affectionate exn essions characterized her letters to me a those that had deluded her dead lover, with this difference, that whereas she of marrage to Guido, to me she drew the most tou bing pictures of her desclate con-duion: how lonely she had felt since her "dear d.tim: how lonely she had felt since her "dear hu band's" death, how rejoiced she was to think that she was soon again to be a happy wife—the wife of one so noble, so true, ed devoted as I was! She had left the convent and was now at home, when should she have the happiness of welcoming me, her best-beloved Cesare, back to Nap'ss Sec certainly deserved some credit for artistic lying; I could not understand how she man-aged it so wel!. Almost I admired her skill, as one sometimes admires a cool headed burglar, who has more skill, cunning, and pluck than his comrades. I thought with biumph that though the wording of Ferrari's will enabled her to secure all other letters she might have written to him, this one little packer of cocumentary evidence was more than sufficient for my turposes. And I resolved to retain it in my own keeping till the time came for me to use it against her.

And how about D'Avencourt's friendly advice concerning the matrimonial knot? "A man should not walk on the edge of a precipice with his eyes shut." Very true. But if his eyes are open, and he has his enemy by the throat, the edge of a precipice is a convenient position for hurling that en my down to death in a quiet way, that the world need know nothing of. So for the present I preferred the precipice to walking on level ground.

I rise from my seat near the Punto d Angelo. It was growing late in the afterroon. From the little church below me soft bells rang out the Angelus, and with them chimed in a solemn and harsher sound from the turret of the Monte Vergine. I lifted my hat with the customary reverence, and stood listening, with my feet deep in the grass and scent-

with my reet deep in the grass and scene ed thyme, and more than once glanced up at the height whereon the venerable sanctuary held its post.

The bells ceased ringing; I descended the hill and returned homeward through a shady. Valley, full of the odor of pines and bog myrtle. On reaching the cate of the Signors Montile. On reaching the gate of the Signora Monti's On reaching the gate of the Signors Montrs humble yet picturesque dwelling, I heard the sound of laughter and clapping of hands, and looking in the direction of the orchard, I saw Vincenzo hard at work, his shirt-sleeves rolled up to the shoulder, splitting some goodly logs of wood, while Lilla stood beside him, merrily applauding and encouraging his efforts. He seemed quite in his element, and wielded his axe with a regularity and vigor I should scarcely have expected from a man whom I was accustomed to see performing the somewhat effeminate duties of a valet-de-chambre. I watched him and the fair girl beside him for a

was a true Tuscan, from the very way he handled his wood-axe; I could see that he loved ment, tears glittered on herdark llashes and interest one bear on the life of the his fern. Someting in her graceful, noiseless and herdark lashes and filed and her fern. Someting in her graceful, noiseless and her fern. Someting in her graceful, noiseless and filed and her fern. Someting in her graceful, noiseless and her fern. Someting in her graceful, noiseless and filed and her fern. Someting in her graceful, noiseless and filed and her fern. Someting in her graceful, noiseless and filed and filed

would have days of unwearying contentment, would have days of unwearying contentment, rendered beautiful by the free fresh air and the fragrance of flowers,—his evenings; would alip softly by to the tinkle of the mandoline, and the sound of his wife and children's singing.

What fairer fate could a man desire?—what life more certain to keep health in the body and peace in the mind? Could I not help him to his happiness. I wondered? I who

peace in the mind? Usua I not help him to his happiness, I wondered? I, who had grown stern with long broading upon my vengeance.—could I not aid in bringing joy to others? If I could, my mind would be somewhat lightened of its burden—a burden grown heavier since Guido's death, for from his grown heavier since Guido's death, for from his blood had sprung forth a new group of Furies, that lashed me on to my task with scorpion whips of redoubled wrath and passionate ferobated to open. It had been sent by the Marquis whips of redoubled wrath and passionate teroD'Avencourt, accompanied by a courteous city. Yet if I could do one good action now—
letter, which informed me that Ferrari's body had been privately buried with all the last religious rites in the cemetery, "close to the ligious rites in the cemetery, "close to the funeral vault of the Romani family," wrote funeral vault of the Romani family," wrote funeral vault of the Romani family," wrote funeral vault of the Romani family, wrote the row. I looked and saw that she had been privately buried with a same than the laugh of a very young child. What amused her now. I looked and saw that she had D'Avencourt, "as, from all we can hear or discover, such seems to have been his own desire. He was, it appears, a sort of adopted brother of the lately deceased Count, and on being informed of this circumstance, we buried him in accordance with the sentiments he woul i no doubt have expressed had he considered the possible nearness of his own end at the time of the combat."

With regard to the packet enclosed, D'Avencourt continued—"the accompanying letters were found in Ferrari's breast-pocket, and on opening the first one, in the expectation of find-doubt he warm rays of the late sun fell with so much amorous tenderness. Poor little Lilla! A penknife would have made as much impression as her now. I looked, and saw that she had taken the axe from Vinceuzo, and lifting it in her little hands, was endeavoring bravely to imitte the strong and telling stroke; he meanwhile stood aside with an air of smiling survive mingled with a good deal of admiration for the slight active figure arrayed in the warm rays of the late sun fell with so much amorous tenderness. Poor little Lilla! A penknife would have made as much impression as her now. I looked, and saw that she had taken the axe from Vinceuzo, and lifting it in her little hands, was endeavoring bravely to imitte hands, was endeavoring bravely to imitte he axe from Vinceuzo, and lifting it in her little hands, was endeavoring bravely to imitte his etrong and telling stroke; he meanwhile stood aside with a pair of amiling at the little hands, was endeavoring bravely to imitte his etrong and telling stroke; he mean-while strong and telling stroke; he mean-while stro must impression as her valorous blows produced on the inflexible, gnarled, knotty old stump she essayed to split in twain. Flushed and breathless with her efforts, she looked and breathless with her efforts, she looked prettier than ever, and at last, baffled, she resigned the axe to Vincenzo, laughing gaily as her incapacity for wood-cutting, and daintily shaking her apron free from the chips and dust, till a call from her mother caused her to run swiftly into the house, leaving Vincenzo working away as arduously as aver. ever. I went up to him; he saw me approachne, and paused in his labours with an air of slight embarrassment.
"You like this sort of work, amico?" I said

gently.
"An old habit, Eccellenza—nothing more. It reminds me of the days of my youth, when I worked for my mother. Ah! a pleasant place it was—the old home just above Fiesole." His eyes grew pensive and sad. "It is all gone now—finished. That was before I became a soldier. But one thinks of it sometimes."

"I understand. And no doubt you would be glad to return to the life of your boyhood?" He looked a l ttle startled.

"Not to leave you, Eccellenza!" I smiled rather sadly. "Not to leave mc. Not if you wedded Lilla Monti?"

His olive cheek flushed, but he shook his

head.
"Impossible! She would not listen to me. She is a child."

"She will soon be a woman, believe me! A

ittle more of your company will make her so.
But there is plenty of time. She is beautiful,
as you said; and something better than that,
she is innocent—think of that, Vincenzo! Do you know how rare a thing innocence is-in a woman? Respect it as you respect God; let her young life be sacred to you."

He glanced upwards reverently.
"Eccellenza, I would as soon tear the Madon. "Eccelled 28, I would as soon tear the Madon-ne from her altars as vex or frighten Lilla!" I smiled and said no more but turned into the house. From that moment I resolved to let this little love-idyll have a fair chance of success. Therefore I remained at Avellino much longer than I had at first intended much longer than I had at first intended—not for my own sake, but for Vincenzo's. He served me faithfully; he should have his reward. I took a pleasure in noticing that my efforts to promote his cause were not altogether wasted. I spoke with Lilia often on indifferent matters that interested her, and watched her constantly when she was all unaware of my observant gaze. With me si e was as frank and fearless as a tame robin; but after some days I found that she robin; but after some days I found that she grew thy of mentioning the name of Vincenzo, that she blushed when he approached her, that she was timid of asking him to do anything for her; and from all these little signs I knew her mind, as one knows by the 10°y streaks in the

sky that the sunrise is near.
One afternoon I called the Signora Monti to my room. She came, surprised, and a little anxious. Was anything wrong with the service? I reassured her house-wifely scruples, and came to the pant at once.

"I would speak to you of your child, the little Lilla," I said kindly. "Have you ever

lips quivered.
"Truly I have," she replied with a wistful sadness; "but I have prayed, perhaps foolishsadness; "but I have prayed, perhaps foolishly, that she would not leave me yet. I love her so well; she is slways a baba to me so small and sweet! I put the thought of her marriage

from me as a sorrowful thing."
"I understand your feeling," I said. "Still, suppose your daughterwedded a man who would be to you as a son, and who would not part her from you?—for instance, let us say Vincetzo?" Signora Monti smiled through her tears.

"Vincenzo! Re is a good lad, a very good lad, and I love him; but he does not think of Lila; he is devoted to the Eccellenza. "I am aware of this devotion," I answered.
"Still I believe you will find out soon that he

loves your Lills. At present he same nothing— he fears to offend you and alarm her; but his eyes speak—so do hers. You are a good woman, a good mother; wa'ch them both, you will soon tell whether love is b tween them or no. And see," here I handed her a sealed envelope, "in this you will find notes to the amount of four thousand frames." She uttered a little cry of amazement. "It is Lilla's do sty whoever she marries, though I this kahe will marry Vincezo. Nay .- no thanks, money is of no value to me; and this is the one pleat ure I have had for many weary months. Think well of Vincenzo,—he is an excellent fellow.
And all I ask of you is, that you keep this
little dowry a secret till the day of your fair
child's espousals." Before I could prevent her the enthusiastic

woman had seized my hand and kissed it. Then she lifted her head with the proud, free-born dignity of a Roman matron; her broad bosom heaved, and her strong voice quivered with

suppressed em ition.
"I thank you, signer, she said simply, "for Lilla's sake! Not that my little one needs more than her mother's hands have toiled for, thanks be to the blessed saints who have had us both in their keeping! But this is a specal blessing of God sent through my hands, and I should be unworthy of al prosperity were I not grateful. Eccellenza, pardon me, but my eyes are quick to see that you have suffered sorrow. Good actions lighten grief. We will pray for your happiness, Lilla and I; till the last bleath leaves our lips. Believe it—the name of our benefactor shall be lifted to the saints night and morning, and who knows but good may

I smi'ed faintly.
"Good will come of it, my excellent signors, that I am all unworthy of your prayers. Rather pray," and I sighed heavily, "for the dead, that they may be toosed from their sins."
The good woman looked at me with a sort of kindly pity mingled with awe, then murmuring once more her thanks and blessings, she left the

room. A few minutes afterwards Vincenso entered. I addressed him cheerfully.

"Absence is the heat test of love, Vincenzo; prepare all for our departure! We shall leave Avelling the day after to morrow."

And so we did. Julia horded slightly down-And so we did. Lilla looked slightly down-

cast, but Vincenzo reemed satisfied, and I augured from their faces, and from the mysterious smile of Signora Menti, that all was going well. I left the beautiful mountain town with regret, knowing I should see it no more. I touched Lilla's fair check lightly at | parting, and took what I knew was watched him and the rair girl beside unit to a few moments, myself unperceived.

If this little budding romance were left alone, if the little budding romance were left alone, it would ripen into a flower, and Vincenzo sense of satisfaction and represent feeling I had not experienced since I died and rose again not experienced since I died and rose again.

from the dead, it is a note of touch a contract of the second of the continued) at one

The Canadian pepers are calling Mr.

in false security, in a sort of fatuitous languor, until the time for action is past, as if the rode, fulfilling the beheats of Destiny, by paralyzing our wills, had made us factors in our own de-

What is now popularly known under the name of the Domestic Problem, the Servant of rl Question, and a score of equally intelligi-ble titles, is but a form of the monster Anarchy that stalks in the wake of monarchs and shakes the foundation of thrones.

is domestic tyranni the cause? Still reasoning from anologies perceived in the

natural world around us, we should say that no manifestation of last nt forces, however seemingly pheno nena', c.n take place without a cause of corresponding magnitude.

Where shall we look for the cause of the pre-

Where shall we look for the cause of the present crises a matters demestic?

Introducing germane to the question that men rise in revolt every day in one part or other of the world? And what is the aim of revolt if not the redressal of grisvances? True, women are more conservative than men; too aph, herefore, to put up with injustice to bear wrongs for which there seems no remade in gilance.

for which there seems no remedy in silence. Yet even they, the sad fatalists of an age of realism, have been stung into rebellipn.

And here, as clsewhere, the finer natures shrink from the coute-toft pposing wills. The

woman from whom the house servant refuses to take an order may herself be in a bondage more grievous than that of her handmaiden, yet she never even thinks of making an outery over it. To be sure the assertion of a right has always more or less of a ruda grandeur about it, but as women outside of the so-called lower classes are being bought up, and have been brought up for centuries, it is one which they are not at present particularly emulous of attaining.

Nevertheless, the eternal forces are working from beneath with just as much untiring vigor as ever, and without a single pause for human

co-operation or consenting.

And the lower state will push the upper one with it, and existing conditions be broken up, and new arrangements rise on the ruins of the old, but never shall the rast order of things be

THE LAW OF CHANGE.

Yet it must be allowed that under even the lowermost layer, both in the physical and moral sense, there is a resistless law at work—the law

come, and let us hope that some will come from

RESTRICTED GROWTH.

Certainly whatever tends to enfranchise the maid will work for the good of the mistress also, though not just exactly in the same way, nor

even in the same proportion.

The great resisting power always comes from beneath, never from above, and when condoling with each other over the contumacy of our maids, let us remember this, that growth can-

not be stifled by repression.

I saw a curious in tance of this not many months ago. A tree that had forced its way through a wall of solid masonry which faced a sheer height of rock. The tree was twisted

and contorted in and out of shape, but it struggled to the free air and sunshine outside at last. So sightless Destroy, groping in the dark, lays her hands on every one of us, and no one of our f-llowmen or women, no matter how supordinate may be our position in regard to such sone's, can say with truth that he or she controls the mystery of our being. A PHASE OF THE WOMAN QUESTION.

I know that, so far, I have not been dealing with this subject in the rezularly accepted way. We all know what way that is. Every houseweeper's experience is rich in illustrations bearing upon the chort-comings and ill-doings of servants. It would be easy enough from this treasury of easily accessible knowledge to collate a volume of evidence bearing on every part that might be mosted. But would this be just, without giving a

glance at the other side?
Mistresses have much to complain of, certainly, but the way in which it is presented often sorely tries one's patience, when there is no coussel for the defendant.

If wo ften I have wished, when reading one-

sided and often bitterly unfair articles in news-papers and periodicals on this very subject, that some girl, cleverer than her associates, would take up even an unpractised pen and let us

hear from the other side.

We cannot make our servants as we would have them. Perhaps it is as well for ourselves as for them that we cannot. It is sometimes even difficult to make suffi-

ci-nt allowance for what seems to us inuate per-versity and wilful ignorrace—but if we cannot always be kind in the truest sense of the word, we can at least always be just—and perhaps in the discussion of a subject in which we are so much interested that is much as can be ex-

The fact mast not be lost sight of that this is a phiss of the great woman-question which is to-day recognized as a vital one, and which is on its way to a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

How much injustice, therefore, might be done to the rights of common humanity, should we, as women, through a petty spirit of retaliation, fail to consider it as such. fail to consider it as such.

A DOUBLE-READED GRIEVANCE. After thoroughly examining conflicting testimony and diligently sifting bushel after bushel of chaff, in order to get at the single grain of truth that each contains, it appears that any fair-minded person must come to the conclusion that the Servant Girl Question, as it now stands, is a grisvance, and, what is more difficult to treat impartially, a double-headed one. THE CAPRICE OF GIRL NATURE,

At the very cutset of the consideration of this question there is one fact that must not be lost sight of, although, instead of acting as a help to slucidate it, it only involves those who undertake such a task in a meshwork of apparently contradictory assertions and opinions,—and that is the capriciousness and unreliability of girlusture. Youth is the April season of life, but wide not look for changeful skies in December. Nevertheless with this numerous class of workers in the world's hive, we find the incertainty and freakishness typical of extreme youth pro-

minute I saw her whip a pan of bailing fat, as smart as you plasse, off the kitchen stove." Here is a splendid chance to display forti-Your tyrant is already on her way. Nothing on earth can stop her. She is on her way, little housek-eper. to take possession of you and all the pretty things that are your pride.

I have met ler before, so, I can give you a solute concerning her.

few points concerning her.
She has seen more winters than summers. That is, in reckoning up her age, in order to establish her claim to the title "elderly," for

hich you have stipulated, she has counted up the winters, and wissly let the summers "go begging." Be prepared, as you open the door to her, for

into the parlor"—the fly leading the spider, you bor ow c urage from despair and face your foe.

But she has been before you. She has read irresulution in the very back of your trim fitting basque as you preceded her into the room.

She reads you now as you try to succumb to her basilisk gaze. She knows you are young. She means to take charge of you. You look as if you needed a mother. She is prepared to give you all the "mathering" you want.

How you despise yourself to find all your histily summoned courage oozing rapidly away before a last century's boanet and a pair of

black cotton gloves.

But one mistake she is apt to fall into. Youth and pre-supposed innocence may be misleading sometimes. She falls into the trap readily enough. She ventures to wheedle. Perhaps even "dearies" you. Instantly, you flash cut at her a regular catechism concerning her capabilities for filling the situation.

Then the basilisk-glitter fixes you again, and a counterchange of question issues:—
"How many in family? Two? No children yet? That's good—she dislikes children, they're all so ill-mannered now a-days. Put the washing out? No-that's bad—How can you expect a girl to do all the work? Coal stoves of course (with a disdainful saiff at your midest little base-burner in the hall) Well it must be understood that I'm not to empty ashes, nor clean out grates either-nasty misances-Mrs. Daren't-

rense, there is a resistless law at work—the law of change.

Flippancy will here suggest that this must be the reason that servant girls are so fund of changing their places.

Well, through change alone can good things well, through change alone can good things only and let us hope that some will come from strange here—only at first, you know—and if you wouldn't mind a friend dropping in now and then-Oh !- Good-day Ma'am.

SECOND GIEL AT MADAME G'S. A ruse, transparent enough when one does begin to see through it is sometimes resorted to by servants to gain importance and light employment, is to pretend that they have never been accustomed to heavy work, thereby arguing their unfitness for such, and con-sequent capability of discharging other duries in the household, less labrious and better

paid. But when you find the mark of greasy thumbs on the leaves of your albums, the gilt of your picture frames smeared by wet ficger in lieu of the feather brush, your statuary carefully col-lected in a group and placed cheek by jowl, Apollo lost in convemplation of Dickens, and the Soldier's Boy sternly interrogating Beel hoven, or when you find the dainty little parents that decorate the bed-room walls, hung all askew, or, as I have often noticed taken off the hook, and replaced upside down, you begin to realize what treasure you have secured in your second girl. Honest Hannah in the kitchen, with her sleeves up to her elbows, and skirts pinned back for scrubb ag or other "real work" as she calls

it, souts the idea of a second girl where she is. Herself a the kitchen, or anywhere elec through Hereelf a the kitchen, or anywhere electrongh the house that her duty calls her, and the mistress to give the finishing touches that only educated brain and skilful firgers can give—these are all she asks to keep the house in order. Would there were more servants like Hannah. Then the good old name of "thorough servant" had never fallen into disuse. From such a one a lada friend of mischard of Marand Connections. lady friend of mine heard of Madame G.'s sec oud girl: "Indeed, ma'am, you'll take my advice, that I make bold enough to offer, and have nothing to do with these made up Ithings have nothing to do with these made-up things that are always coming to the door asking for "easy work" and "light work," as if any work could be easy or light if it's well done? Take my word for it, they're all bustle and no work. Sure, it's laughing you are, ma'am. Well, it's true what I tell you. They'll fly around, upstairs and down, making a wond-rfut it is the their transhed ellists and their feilled. stir with their starched skirts and their frilled aprons, as long as you're by, to let you see you're getting the worth of your morey, but when your back is turned my lady's at the glass to see if your collar becomes her, or rabbing and squinting at your brooch to see if it's the real thing. Faith, they're such frauds them selves they think everything else is. I never see one of that nort but I think of a girl I saw once. It was a hard place, ma'am—a big house and thir-teen children, and only the mistress and me-to do all—for I'll say this for her, she did her teen children, and only the matress and mate do do all—for I'll say this for her, she did her share. But the poor lady was driven half wild with the noise of the children and everything else. And although I rabbed and scrubbed, and she swapt and dusted from morning till night, you'd think, as soon as ever we got one half of the house tidy as a pin, the other half wasn't fit to be seen. "I must get another girl, Hannah," she says, coming into the kitchen one day. My heart was in my mouth "Sure, ma'am, I've done my best to please you," says I, holding down my head, and scrubbing away for dear life. It wasn't mannerly, I know, but I couldn't help it. "Oh, Hannah," was all she said, but I could tell, though I didn't look at her, that it wasn't that she meant at all. Well, the leng and the short of it was she wanted another girl to help us. I couldn't get her out of the notion, so a girl came. Girl? Forty-two if a day, and big and strong looking as I am myself. But she said strong looking as I am myself. But she

rape, ape. I couldn't get her out of the notion, so a girl came. Girl? Forty-two if a day, and big and strong looking as I am myself. But she was "too delicate," she said, for hard work—meaning for my work. She had been second girl at Madame G.'s, and they had thought so much about her. Mr. G. had gone down on his knees to ask her to stay with them, and Madame G. had offered to raise her wages. But it was no use, Madame G. had made her pay for something she had broken, and she couldn't over-

#### SPHINX ECHOES.

MARIANA.

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

90 —A MAGICAL TALE. In the Orient, in days of old, Strange things have happened, so we are told; The home of genii, of agree too, Where magicians wondrous things could do, The prepart d, as you open the coor to her, for the aromatic odor of peppermint, and, possib y, for the strengthening flavor of Geneva.

She meets you at the outset with "I am the elderly person, &c." Mind "the," you have no choice left thereon, but with "Will you walk thereon, but with "Will you walk thereon, and the elderly person, &c." I will you walk thereon.

So much in preface of this tale, With which we now your ears regale. A lady friend, for pet, had bought A 'nightingale" from Persia brought, Which in its cage suspended near Might please the eye and charm the ear.

An evil day two cruel boys On mischief beat, with strife and noise, The sweet-toned songster chanced to apy When no one else was standing by : Each seized the bird with might and main, Alas! 'twas quickly torn in twain.

Mark the strange part of this story! Instead of fragments warm and gory, Two "flunders" ounced upon the thor! Where never flound red fish before! With much surprse the lady came, And seized the struggling, finny game.

Tis said that wonders never end, Though distance may enchantment lend; Soon as these fish were brought together Each fin and scale was turned to feather. And in trice the owner found Her bird restored, all safe and sound. M. C. WOODFORD.

91.-AN ANAGRAM.

A sign I noted: Now a sign May be an "indication Of something in a business line, A calling, occupation.

The one I noted seemed so strange

I could not help reflecting, At any rate there was some range
For surmise and suspecting.
Might not their patrons doubt the way Those merchants meant to treat 'em, With such a sign in full display:

I. Catchem & U. Cheatem?

NELSONIAN.

92.-A DIAMOND.

1. A letter. 2. A cave. 3. Measure. 4. Strongly attacked. 5. Perversion; a turning or wreating. 6. A complication of ropes fast-ened across each other to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter, to contain ham-moch's. 7. A large net. 8. A domestic animal. 9. A letter.

ODELL CYCLONE.

93-DECAPITATIONS. A word which does a French coin name, A reptile's scale it can also claim; Behead, and clever will then appear; Again, a name which has oft brought fears.

To Western homes, in but recent years; Once more and quickly into view appears A Latin pronoun, it may mean you. Now, if decapitation we still pursue, An eagle (contracted) will scream "Adien." M. C. WOODFORD.

04-A REVERSAL.

If you should first, and at me, strange instinuations cast, And call me names, I'd turn it round, and tell you, "You're a last."

95.—A SQUARE. With eight Os, four Ns, and four Ts form perfect square, in which the words will read alike in four directions.

CLAUDE.

96-A CHARADE. The day was cold, and Nancy D., Who lived in Ireland, near the sea, Clad warm in first, said she would take A sail upon the last—a lake. Her beau was a brave soldier lad Who told her that a whole he had; So to the last they went together, Regardless of the wintry weather. NELBONIAN.

97.-A RIDDLE. I make black white; Day out of night; Fair out of dark; I make brightness in the hall : Rvinbows on the wall: I paint roses fair, And woman's bright hair. I am the sun's bride, And in the night I hide. .. 11

ANSWERS.

83.—Navan. (At the junction of the rivers Boyne and Blackwater, County Meath, Ireland.) 84.—A, 335; B, 271; C, 223; D, 187; the

monkey. 5; least total, 1021.

85—Choice-drawn.

86.—I. Drake, rake. 2. Fox, ox. 3. Grape,

e, ape. 87.—P rune S U sefu L P otos I I nate P 18. N. 42 1 1 1. 1828 L anda Ü S hrim P 88.—Fly-leaf. 89.—Howl, owl, ow, O. S. Green 

and treakishness typical of extreme youth proonged often far beyond its natural limits.

onged often far beyond its natural limits.

onged often far beyond its natural limits.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is
thing she had broken, and she couldn't overthing she had broken, and regulate the bowls,
but the she was some of th L. Berkhar 18 of Victoria Towns 1999

Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

CLASS D.

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

\$1.00 PER TICKET.

25 cents PER TICKET.

n Monday and awing. Cut it seet, Montreal, le 'B THE POST on I do week of drawi ) St, James stree TICKLATS Bag 2 or Tickets appears i s every week, except 8. E. Lefebvre, No. 1 the ρĄ = Order for WITNESS e MONTREAL, ..-This for week, and I with money LEFEBVR<sub>E</sub>, REMARKS, Saturday of each, with and enclose ', b w . comm names ы The The

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

per

It is a growing custom in Germany to place Christmas trees on the graves of children. many of them are burning tapers and rich de corations. The charities of London last year amounted

to \$22 000,000. They were devoted chiefly to religious purposes, \$5,000,000 being spent on

Housekeepers in New Jersey have been sharply awakened to a sense of their responsibility in the removal of ice and snow from their sidewalks by fines of \$500 each. Boo'h and Barrett will play in San Francisco for three weeks, beginning March 5. Senator

Fair has offered \$10,000 for the Baldwin Theatre for one night to have an exclusive theatre party. The offer is being considered. It is stated that Adelina Patti never con-

senter to sing gratuitously in London but once, and that was for a concert which had to be abandoned, at no little expense, as she sent word in the morning that she was too hoarse "The haman mind was made for buoyancy,

for hope, for inspiration, and not for sadness and de-pair. A philosophy which depresses the soul must be false. If our world belongs to a world of happiness, and the path which leads to death must lead also bevond if it runs along in the empire of a great God."

Northwestern papers, says the Boston Jour nal, are protesting against any further ice palaces, because they think such fetes give the public a wrong impression of Northwest climate. Every year that a carnival is held at St. Paul hundreds of letters are received by the State

once pass, and not return because the reason for going precludes the idea of coming back. The going is not the voluntary journey of plea-sure from which one may return the next spring or summer ; it is the movement of the universe the silence of the human will and voice because of the record coming of God."

A medical journal states that new experiments have changed old theories upon the best methods of treating frost bites. A physician froze sixty dogs into a condition of completely suspended animation; twenty of these were treated by the usual method of gradual resusci-tation in a cold room, and of these fourteen perished; twenty were treated in a warm apart-ment and eight of these died; while of the remaining twenty, which were put at once in a hot bath, all recovered.

Manth, an English magazine, has an article on the Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII., in the course of which it says:—"Leo the Thirteenth is a man of extraordinary intellectual activity. His rap d perception and just appreciation of the leading features in the thousand and one various questions submitted to him are a wonder to the world. He seems to have an instinctive power of sifting the true from the fa'se, and the primary facts from those which are subordinate and comparatively unimportant. Whether it is the position of the Church in the United States, or the effect of the military laws in Prussia, or the details of episcopal jurisdiction in India, or the philosophical text books generally in use in Catholic seminaries, the Hely Father makes himself acquainted with all, and forms a judgment on all with an accuracy and a rapidity of Did it rain!" e judgment that makes the whole world wonder. He has, moreover, the power of rousing others to an activity similar to his own. Never was there a Pope who has been so successful in stimulating intellectual activity all over the world." 

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. Pacumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble shead.
All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cuved by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of pecple can tell you. They have been cared by it, and "know how it is, themselves. Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

An exchange has an article on "Where all the pins go to." While it is working this vein we wish it would tell us where all the

A TRIBUTE OF SYMPATHY.

The following resolutions were adopted at a second meeting of branch 26 C.M.B.A.:—

Whereas, God has been pleased to afflict our worthy and much esteemed vice-president, J. J. Curran, by the death of his affectionate and respected brother; be it

Resolved, That a united vote of condolence be tendered him to testify to the esteem in which he is held by the upware of Reach 36.

ADDRESS,

which he is held by the members of Branch 25 C.M.B.B., and express their sincere sympathy for him in his affliction, and also for the family of his deceased brother;

of his deceased prottier;
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our first vice-president, recorded in our Branch minutes and the same be published in the Montreal Post and London Catholic

Record. Whereas, by the will of God, our brother member, M. F. Nolan has been afflicted by the death of his dear mother, be it

death of his dear mother, be it

Resolved, that Branch 26, C.M.B.A., do tender a vote of condolence to express our deep sympathy for him in his great loss, and to testify the esteem in which he is held by his brother associates. That God in his mercy may console and strengthen him to bear such a great and sad trial, is the fervent prayer of Branch 26,

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our afflicted brother marker recorded sent to our afflicted brother member, recorded

FRIENDS.

Knowing the influence over our characters and prospects which friends must exert, we should be cautious whom we select to stand to us in so close a relatiou. Let us have for our friends one who makes others, not self, his first consideration—one who is joyful in hope ferhundreds of latters are received by the State Department at Washington from lovergners asking if Minnesota and Dakota are within the arctic regions.

"Since this planet could not contain all who have loved so that I would not, that I do." And, when the time comes that the friend we have loved so wall is taken from us, we may still bope to rewell is taken from us, we may still bone to re-tain his influence; for, as Mr, Ruskin says, "Every noble life leaves the fibre of it interwoven forever in the work of the world."

> "That Miss Jones is a nice-looking gir', ien't she ?" "Yes, and she'd be the belle of the town if

it wasn't for one thing." " What's that?"

"She has catairh so bad it is unpleasant to be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable for one to be around

Now, if she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, there would have been nothing of the kind said, for it will cure catarrh every time.

A harder thing to keep than a secret-Money.

So rapidly does lung irritation apread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always donger in delay, get a bottle of B.ckle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unauspassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption

"Did it rain!" exclaimed the Western man in the course of a thrilling recital of border life. "Say, it rained so hard that afternoon that the water stood three feet on a slant roof."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.-Liver Complaints and Disorders of the Bowels.—It is impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary virtue of this medi-cine in the treatment of all affections of the liver or irregularities of the bowels. In cases of deprayed or superabundant bile; these Pills taken freely, have never been known to fail. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, though they should then be taken rather more sparingly, for every medicine in the form of an aperiont requires caution when the bowels are disordered, although at the same time a gentler or more genial aperient than these Pills in moderate doses has never yet bren discovered. If taken according to the printed instructions, they not only cure the complaint, but improve the whole system.

Chicago will bore for natural gas. She ought to flad it very near the top. The sur-

gently There are a number of varieties of corns; owels, owels, Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Ing His Hollies on his jubilee and express. A charm. Taken in small doses, the effect ing His Hollies on his jubilee and express. Call on your druggist and get a bottlle, at long a desire to assist in the propagation of both a tonic and stimulant, mildly exciting the ones and vigor, ones and the body, giving tone and vigor, the body, giving tone and vigor, the body of the body of the body of the body of the body.

A BABE IN THE HOUSE

is the source of much sunshine and joy, brightening many a dark cloud, and lighten ing many a heavy load—but joys continual abide only in a healthy body. The Creator with great wisdom has distributed over the earth vegetable remedies for every ill of human kind. This marvelous Laboratory human kind. Inte marvelous Laboratory reveals its secrets to man only by long and searching labor. Few men have attained greater success than Dr. R. V. Pierce; nor devised for suffering humanity a greater production than his "Golden Medical Discovery," the unfailing remedy for consumption in its earlier stages, as well as for chronic nasal catarrh, acrofuls, tumors and all blood

A skilful cook is the most popular of all interior decorators.

CATARRH IN NEW ENGLAND. ELY'S CREAMBALM.

The best remedy for its purpose I have sold-John Hooker, druggist, Springfield, Mass. An article of real merit-C. P. Alden,

druggist, Springfield, Mass. Those who use it speak highly of it-Geo.

A. Hill, druggiet, Springfield, Mass.

I believe Fly's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public. It has given satisfaction in every case-Bush & Co., druggists, Worcester, Mass.

The curset comes to stay and at the same time goes to waist,

A YELLOW WHITE MAN

feels worse than he looks, but now that speedy cure has men found for jaundice and tiliousness, the e is no excuse for a white man resembling a Chinaman. Paine's Certain Compound at once restores the liver to healthy action, and always encount these diseases,

A leaf of her story is often more interesting than a page of his story.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY. Many donars a year can be saved by the use of Diamond Dyes. They color anything any color. One to four pounds of cotton and woollen goods readily and easily colored with one package. 33 colors. 10 cents each. Direction

"This is a jaw full of occasion," said the man who had just got a set of teeth.

WILL BE FULLY MET. WILL BE FULLI MET.
Indications of Dyspepia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Rising and Souring of Foed, Wind on the Stomach, or Choking and Guawing sensation at the pit of the stomach, are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitter, which has cured the worst cases on

The hour hand of a clock is probably regarded by the minute hand as the "left" hand.

HOME HINTS.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenilla, Parry Sound, Ont., says: "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for Croup, Sore Throat and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it by a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to

If the gallows is the instrument of death, what is the accordian?

DEFINITE WARNIEG.

Neglected coughs and colds so frequently produce serious results as to constitute a definite warning. There is no better, safer or more pleasant remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Colds and all throat and lung troubles than Hagyard's Yellow Oil,

A Williamsport physician says there money in his "coughers."

MOTHERS!

Costoria 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 bowels, quiets pam, cures diarrhous and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

Speaking of the coal business, let us keep cool. It is quite easier and much cheaper.

THE MARCH WINDS SOON WILL BEOW.

With hopes of spring weather soon coming, thoughts turn to more favored climes down South, and the 214th grand monthly and the extraordinary quarterly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans on Tuesday (always Tuesday) March 13th, when the First Capital Prize will he \$300,000, etc., etc. Any information desired can be had on an anolication to M. A. Dauphin. New Otherns. application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans,

The farther a man gets away from a dollir

the bigger it looks. FITS: All Pits 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

Flourishing business-Ornamental penmara

Jabesh Sanw, Gunning Cove, N.S., writes:-"I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Ecleciate Oil I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild-fine, and makes curos wherever it is

A good deed-One conveying you fifty thousand pounds' worth of real estate.

One or two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery will purify the blood, ref move dyspepsia, and drive away that extreme tired feeling which causes so much distress to the industrious and persons of sedentary habits.

Mr. W. E. Ellis, druggist, Fenelon Falls, writes: "The Vegetable Discovery is selling well and giving good satisfaction,"

The hotel patron must be a Christian who will fee a waiter after the fellow has poured a dish of hot soup down his back.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child, why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand."

Proud hearts and lofty mountains are always

barren. The coughing and whereing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas Ecleotric Oil obviates all this, entirely, safely and speedily, and is a benign remedy for lameness, soreness, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

Caller (to little Bobby): Bobby, what makes your eyes so bright? Bobby (after a little thought): I des it's tause I hain't had 'em in very long.

Rome, Feb. 22.—Mgr. Menidi, apostolic been using Parmelee's Fills, and find them by delegate at Spfia, has forwarded to the Pope a letter from Prince Ferdinand, congratulating His Holiness on his jubilee and expressing desire to assist in the propagation of both a tonic and stimulant, mildly exciting the

and into the minds of these as two party of the contract of th

.6 FITHE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY the Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 Craig Street, Montreat,

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

WEDNESDAY ..... FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

IT is expected that the Hon. Peter Mitchell will make the great speech of his life in the Honse of Commons on the Fisheries Treaty. The man and the occasion ought to come together.

DE, DEVLIN, of this city, has received a letter from Sir Thomas Esmonde, who is now in Philadelphia. He writes that he is on his way south, and sends his remembrances to friends at Montreal, whose kindness he will never forget.

SECRETAY BAYARD claims, with good reason, that the Fisheries Treaty has conceded everything the United States demanded and granted nothing to Canada whatever. In saying this he only echoes the opinion of the mass of Canadians.

THE Hamilton Times rightly observes, un der the heading of "A Fool's Errand":-

Hon. J. B. Robinson's mission to England to oppose, on behalf of Toronto, the amalgamation of the N & N. W. Railways with the Grand Trunk. There will be nothing toolish about the bill which the Hon. J. B. will present for payment on his return.

ADOUT the poorest excuse for the Tory method of governing Ireland is that just made by Lord Silisbury. He said it was "based on scientific principles." Rifles, bayonets, batons, buckshot, are the scientific instruments by which these brilliant scientific principles are applied.

SIR A. A. Dorion's Panarks on the rights and duties of the press, made last Saturday, were so obviously sound and in accord with the principles of the best form of daily journalism that they will be accepted hereafter as a wise interpretation of a much disputed matter. Persons who have imagined they could punish the newspapers for telling the truth concerning public affairs will have to be careful before suing for libel.

The Waterloo Advertiser says :- "It is rather amusing to read in the Ministerial papers on both sides of the Atlantic, that Lord Lansdowne has greatly increased his prestige as a state-man by his service as Governor-General of Canada. There is absolutely nothing in the office of Governor-General either to develop or test the qualities of statesmanship. Lord Lansdowne may or may not be a statesman, and he might be Governor-General for a hundred years without anybody determining in which category he should be classed. The Governor-General is a mere figure-head, who draws a large salary for perfunctory duties and who may be popular if he strictly minds his own business and entertains regally and genially."

Previous to the abrogation of the treaty of 1818, for it is practically abrogated, our fishermen on the Atlantic Coast were obliged to pay from four to five doliars per barrel for herring bait, and corresponding prices for other kinds of bait, on account of the sharp competition caused by the American fishermen having the privilege of purchasing bait in our own barbors and bays; while, since the abrogation of the treaty the price of bait to our Bank fishermen has been at two to three per barrel for herring bait, and other kinds at corresponding prices. Under the proposed new regulations the price of bait to our fishermen will be run up to the extravagant prices paid previous to the abrogation of the treaty.

No fishery treaty can be satisfactory to the Dominion which loss not include the right of free entry of fish into the United States market. American fishermen can enter our ports and shin in bond to the United States, while our fishermen will have to pay duty at the frontier. The immense disadvantage our people will

labor under is obvious. The effect will be that the whole trade will

pass into American hands. It will not pay a Canadian to fish any longer as a Canadian. He will have to transfer himself and his business to the United States in

order to compete with the foreign fishmongers. A few traders along our coasts may make a little money by supplying Yankee skippers with small stores, but the vast bulk of the business has passed away from our people.

An exhibition of Irish industries is to be held in London next May. The objects of the Exhibition are : (1) To place before the English public a clear view of the predominant industries of Ireland; (2) to awaken public interest in the efforts being made to revive her trade,; (3) to exhibit to the many

are frequently tending to fetter the judgment at the very root of misunderstandings between people and people. The list of patrons contains the names of over two hundred noblemen, members of Parliament, prelates and distinguished men in literature, science, art and commerce, and representatives of the various political creeds in the United King dom." It is further stated that the movement is "entirely outside the area of politics, freed from all sectarian or class interest, and initiated and undertaken with a worthy pur-".esoc

FROM the statements of the Grand Trunk Directors for the half year recently ended, to be submitted to the forthcoming annual meeting of the company, it is learned that the total net receipts were £643,800, and a balance available for dividend of £240,700. The Ohicago & Grand Trunk shows a surplus of £17,200 for the year, and the Detroit & Grand Haven statement a balance of £100 in the year. The directors announce a dividend on the guaranteed stock of 2 per cent. for the half year, on the first preference of 4 per cent., making without indulging in verbiage. The Conservawith the previous dividend, 5 per cent. for | tive party is like Sir John Macdonald himself, the year, and on the second preference at the rate of 63. 8d. per cout. for the half year. Thus the half year has been fairly prosperous -a fact that must be attributed to careful management more than to anything else. The general impression in Canada seems to be that, by means of its new acquisition, the Northern and Northwestern system, and its extension to the "Seo," the Grand Trunk will be enabled to increase its earning powers to such an extent as to give the whole of its stockholders something like a fair remuneration for their investments.

RECENTLY the New York Tribune made a strong effort to rally the farmers in support of the protective tariff. Among the answers received in reply to its circular which it did | way for the Premier. It was suggested that he not publish was from the Hancock County, Ga., Farmers' Club, in which, after stating that the club won the first premium of \$1,000 at the State fair last October for the best display of farm products, the following description of the chief feature of its display is

One of the most beautiful designs in our display bore this inscription: "Teriff Reform, the Farmers' Hope On each side of the base, in letters of golden grain, were the names of tariff reformers, viz,: Northern (president State Agricultural Society). Davis, Gordon and Cleveland. This elicited great admiration and favorable comment.

The letter of the club goes on to say that with such a record, made under such a motto. "we could never give our consent to go be-" fore the American people in the con-" temptible attitude of beggars to Congress for protection, so-called," and the communication closes with the remark that the farmer, if he could only buy his implements duty free, and his clothing, family supplies and comforts at greatly reduced duty rates, he could furnish all pro " visions consumed by the American people "and export vastly more than he now " does."

same position, minus free trade with all the demanded has been conceded, the only conces-States of the Union. The tariff is the whole sion to us being the right of Carada to exact trouble on both sides of the line.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The ceremony of debating the address in reply to the speech from the Throne yesterday was not very remarkable for vigor. The gentlemen who were entrusted with the duty of moving and seconding it did well; at least they did not do bad. Dr. Montague made his speech, which was pretty fair when it was first delivered, but it was too ancient a chestnut to crack in the House of Commons. Mr. Joncas, who seconded the reply, made a better impression. He spoke in French, and put in rather pleasing fashion what he was required

Mr. Laurier, as leader of the Opposition, stood out in splendid contrast to the apologists who had preceded him. He spoke with singular care, criticising the policy of gentlemen opposite with the tongue of a master.

But it was evident to the most unaccustomed listener that parliament here has ceased to inaugurate anything. The members called together know that the thing is hopeless. They seem to feel like n on who have a position which is either a protest or a submission. The Opposition protests, the Ministerialists submit. Both feel that a great wrong has been done to the country in every way that a bad man endowed with power could do. Sir John followed Mr. Laurier in his usual style, and managed to clothe in plausible language all the frauds of which he and the associates behind him have been guilty.

Poor Canada! Abandoned by Esgland and bodeviled by Sir John Macdonald.

There is, however, some satisfaction in reflecting that the monstrous absurdity in the shape of a government, which is nothing but rapine under parliamentary forms, cannot survive much longer. The whole thing is running to seed. Excuses for wrong-doing, although framed into party reprisals of speech, are still only excuses. The facts remain unanswered

and unanswerable. Of course the debate brought out little but what has already been said by the newspapers. according to their lights. On the whole, however, it showed that the House of Commons has not deteriorated in debating capacity. The merale was good. But there was a feeling only too evident that things were all settled and, so far as the Ottawa Parliament is concerned, brought down to a mere ceremony.

Sir Richard Cartwright in a vigorous, convincing and eloquent strain tore to pieces the remarks of Sir John on several of the question. with which he deals and to which he gave the power of his usual style in his endeavor to refute and cause discredit to fall upon the remarks thousands of persons in Englands who have of Hon, Mr. Laurier. He caused much sur-never crossed the Irish channel somewhat of prise when he stated that during the time Macherroleaply, interresting shistorital and an kenzie wassin power Ontarios, population in tiquarian treasures : (4) to illustrate the creased six times greater than is has under the relation to the railways which pass over the Vatioan is endeavoring to leading the creased six times greater than it has under the relation to the railways which pass over the vatioan is endeavoring to lead to the railways which pass over the vatioan is endeavoring to lead to the railways which pass over the vatioan is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vatioan is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vatioan is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vatioan is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation to the railways which pass over the vation is endeavoring to the railways which pass over the vation to the vation to the railways which pass over

which an endeavor was made, in some cases successfully, to chain the hands of the provinces and create a centralization of power, even many on the Government side of the house could not but realize that what he said was in every particular correct and not commendable. To the hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain lying in Manitobs awaiting a market, rotting and being a burden upon the farmer, he referred with much seriouscess and pathos, and when he spoke of the by-election, and showed wherein absent voters came from Califormia to vote for Sir John in Kingston; and yet the honorable gentleman was only elected by 12 majority over a g-ntleman who was in Europe, the House seemed to reel in laughter, and the impression created was that if Sir John for 35 years had represented Kingston and had done his duty, the majority would have been at least two or three hundred.

SALVATION.

The position of parties is the main question in politics. It may be very cloudy ceined if it be not himself, superficially strong, but the outworks have all been carried, and it is only a question of time when the c tadel will fall. We wrote something like this years ago, but revisiting the glimpses of the moon at Ottawa we saw the signs of approaching discolution. The old man is apparenty jaunty He keeps up appearances as long as eyes are upon him, but the moment he thinks they are not on him, he flops. The heavy languor of an overstrained physique, worried by the reckless audacity of a living lie, gives way and he becomes morose and irritable. Recently he has been attending the revival meetings conducted in the Dominion Methodist Church at Ottawa. The place was crowded, and the doors were shut in the faces of the late comers. Sir John came late. The doors were instantly flung open and the crowd inside asked to make should not be shown any greater deference than anybody else, all being sinners seeking salvation. We thought that the churchwardens were right in giving him precedence on the principle that the greatest sinner should be given the first chance to reform. A little further consideration, after hearing him in the House, convinced us that it was not salvation Sir John was after, but the Methodist vote, with a view to upsetting Mowat two years' hence. But the Methodists are just as smart as he is. They know their business, and, if Sir John was they seek to do good to mankind, Sir John seeks to do the same thing to that portion of mankind which belongs to the Conservative party, and, as the greater contains the less, they would be willing to save the whole lot if they could. But the selvation of the gang is of more account to him than the salvation of souls are to the men who sought to convert the sinner.

It was a very good piece of strategy, but it has been discounted for what it was worth; id est-nothing.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

The United States has achieved another which we lay before the public in this issue. ment, The Canadian farmer is in precisely the It will be seen that everything the Americans tonnage dues on American vessels entering our ports for the purposes laid down in the dian ships, as well as the ships from all other nations using our hartor accommodation. It serves to show, however, by contrast, the

magnificence of our surrender. From the beginning it was evident thatth conclusion arrived at was the only possible solution of the difficulty. It is sheer notsense to talk of it being a diplomatic trium; h for the United States, or as being in any way creditable to any of the high contracting powers. Supreme on this continent, and perfectly assured of the willingness of Eogland to make any concession for the sake of securing American friendship, the United in the shape of an ultimatum, but in a way that left the British Commissioners no choice. On the whole, we are pleased with the treaty; because it proves that the government of England has practically withdrawn its protectorate from over Canada and accepted the principle of the Monroe doctrine. We may war, the United States will be equally interested with England in preserving the sanctity of American soil.

But there is no satisfaction in the reflection that the weakness and dependence of the Dominion have been demonstrated. We have been abandoned by England. Nor can we too anxious for a settlement and the Canadian Government not untrue to the interests committed to its keeping, we cannot doubt.

Annexation has been far and visibly advanced, and as the trade relations of the two countries become more intimate, as they must from the necessities of the geographical tion of national politics is past, We sinceresituation, the barriers that now interrupt ly rejoice at it, especially as it betokens the and hamper the commerce of the continent growth of a clearer apprehension of the Iriah ment by combines, and must endure it for an The bribe offered by the Tories was very indefinite period and a very deller of an

worth and significance of Irish art; and, present Government, notwithstanding the enor- | territories of the two countries, This is status for its independence than a mere law of a nation which for seven hundred years bas

finally, to help to moverate prejudices which mousimmigration expenditure; and when it came really of more importance than the fisheries, of the Italian Parliament affords. The offi- struggled for its freedom? Is he prepared to his dealing with Sir John's assertion that because it involves larger interests, and olal recognition of the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing to discount the international character say that freedom is not a good thing the international character say that freedom is not a good thing the international character say that it is not a good thing the international character say that it is not a good thing the international character say that it is not a good thing the international character say that it is not a good thing the international character say that it is not a good thing the international character say that it is not a good thing the international character say that it is not a good thing the international character say that it is not a good thing the international character say the int we have entire freedom in Cauada, and brings into play the keenest sort of competi- of the Papacy by the Government brought to notice the disallowance policy of the tion. The railway rings that would freeze of a Protestant country like Eng-Government, and the several other means by Canada out of the western carrying trade are land would be an immense help unimmensely more wealthy and powerful than der the circumstances. But the Vatican those concerned in the fisheries. Happily for us the Western States have identical interests | nitude of Irish wrong, and with the real exwith Canada.

The treaty will come before the parliament which meets at Ottawa to-morrow, after the The ministry will, of course, make its adoption a necessity, and Parliament will yield, between England and Ireland is not one Not, however, without strong protest and a

#### PARLIAMENT.

The usual scenes were enacted at Uttawa to-day at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, Lansdowne delivered the set speech from the throne which bears internal evidence of having come from the hands of Sir John | consider the question, that it is not only the Macdonald. It is full of magnificent promises, but is more remarkable for what it the millions of Catholics in America and does not contain than for what it vaguely | Australia, with whose sentiments there is suggests. As a political performance we ad. | concern. mire it, as a speech addressed to the Canadian people it is beneath contempt. What does Sir John Macdonald take us for?

He begins by congratulating the country on its prosperity, and in the next breath dcplores the failure of the harvest! But the crop in the Northwest has been good. yield returns equal to the virgin soil of the new territories. But let us give the programme as it is.

lat. - Congratulation on prosperity. 2nd .- Failure of the harvest.

3rd .- The presentation of the Fisheries Treaty as "honorable and satisfactory." 4th.-Proposed legislation:

To amend the Railway Act. To amend the Election Law. To set at rest questions of interpretation egarding controverted election.

To amend the Franchise Act. To reconstruct the North-West territories. To apply the laws of England to the North-

To re-arrange the judiciary. To amend the Civil Service Act.

Finally a bill relating to the audit of the public accounts.

The whole thing bears a remarkable like ness in its general features to the House that Jack built. But it is all mere tinkering, with the exception of the reference to the working his card, so were they. Of courses | Fisheries treaty. That settlement is declared to be "honorable and satisfactory." It is neither. How can that be called honorable which is a shameful abandonment of the heritage of the Canadian people? How can that be called satisfactory to us which is satisfactory only to those who coveted our property and made us give it up?

The great questions now agitating the public mind are not alluded to in the speech After what has been brought out before the Labor Commission we expected the announcement of a Factory act. But it seems that the burdens under which the laboring classes victory over Canada in the fisheries treaty, are sinking are of no interest to the Govern.

No hope is expressed of extending the commercial relations of the Dominion. Blank silence is observed concerning the tariff The yranny of the "combines" is evidently the orrect thing in the estimation of the Ministreaty. In reality this is no concession, for try, for there is no hint of amelioration, nor of our Government exacts the same from C.na. any int nien to deprive private concerns of the nower to tax the necessities of life.

But it is impossible for this count y to remain under a system of commercial bondage which the great republic next door is shaking off. In every Sate of the Union and at Washington the great question of the emancipation of trade and abor is atirring the very foundations of parties and politics, while nere the rings which have so; the country by the throat are satisfied. Sir John Matdonald, like a strong bindit, holds Canada down while his mas, the combines, pick her no kets. If it were not a bitter loss and misfortune to the people the show at Ottawa States laid down their own terms, not exactly would be the most solemn farce that ever was enacted.

THE TORIES AND THE VATICAN.

A usually well-informed Rome correspondent gives the following interesting account of the fate that befell the overtures of the Duke of Norfolk when he presented the petinow rest satisfied that, in case of an European | tion of the Catholic Tories of England. off:ring to have diplomatic relations re established between England and Rome, if his Holiness would only consent to crush out the National League in Ireland. He seserts that the negotiations of the Dake of Norfelk have had so far no result, as the Dake had been instructed to demand as a preliminary con liblame the mother country, for we have been | tion of the establishment of official relations as saucy to her as we have been to the United | the intervention of the Pope in Ireland. The States and, to suit their own purposes, they | Vatican authorities refused to comply, and have agreed to deprive us of the power to gave three reasons for the refusal. First, the create a disturbance. The only solace to Pope maintains the principle of non-intervenwounded Canadian pride, the only quid pro tion; second, the Vatican could not consent by and conceded to the United States, has I Ireland; third, even the English Bishops are been withheld. Reciprocity is what we is disagreement on the subject. The correwanted and had a right to expect. That it spondent states—and his statement has since could have been obtained, were England not been confirmed by telegrams published in the London press-that Cardinal Manning has written advising the Roman authorities squabble.

This proves that the danger of a false step being taken by the Vatican in this ques-

has come to be impressed both with the magtent of Irish influence. The present Irish Bishops have stated the case of Ireland so clearly that there can no longer be any doubt public has had time to mature its judgment, of the issues involved. The Roman authorities have come to recognize that the question of mere political expediency, but that it as question of right and wrong, and as such cannot be ignored for any purpose. Moreover, the presence in Rome of the representstives of Irish-America and of Irish-Australia, who have made known the real, living interest of those sections of the Irish people, impresses the fact upon those who have to four millions of the Irish race in Ireland, but

#### A SPECIMEN OF PROTECTION.

Auother illustration of the manner in which the present unjust and unequal tariff system, which enables monopolists to form those giant combinations that are now known as trusts, protects the American workingman Translated into common sense, this mesos is seen down in the little hamlet of Bristol. that the lands of the older provinces do not in Rhode Island, just over the southeasterly borders of Massachusetts. The main source of employment to the working classes of that town has always been the rubber works. The company controlling these partially failed some time ago, but efforts have been made to keep the works going, and employment has been given to a number of operatives off and on since the first breakdown. This work, however, has been of such an intermittent sort, and the pay so uncertain and inadequate, that the whole town is in a state of poverty and distress, there being families in it which for weeks and weeks have not tasted meat in any shape or form. An appeal is now being made for outside assistance, and the town selectmen have voted \$1,000 to the relief of the poor.

Now, the rubber industry is one of the leading and best protected ones in the United States. A little while ago full accounts of the formation of the Rubber Trust were published, showing that the capital invested in the industry was \$50,000,000, and proving that the annual trade amounted to over twice that sum. A tax of 25 per cent, shuts out foreign competition in rubber shoes, and the natural expectation would be that the rubber industry ought to be a flourishing one, and one well able to pay its operatives good wages. Yet, here is one of the leading rubber manufacturers in that section of the country orippled, its works only going on half time and its employés poorly paid and half-

Why? Probably because the Rubber Trust which is a creature of the protective tariff system, controls the market, and says when the operatives in this or that factory shall be given work and when they shall be kept idle. cates of the system want maintained, one they can wholly control, and into which their giant monopolies allow no domestic competitor to enter, while the tariff kills off all outside competition. And this is the tariff system the American workingman is asked to vote for on the ground that it enables his employers to pay him higher wages ! It was only a little while ago, furthemore, that a New York daily complained because it was said it was impossible, for love or money, to get a decent, lasting pair of rubbers in that city. Whereupon another paper quietly informed it that the reason why was because the Rubber Trust n t only controlled the lome market, but took advantage of the tariff, which shuts out all competition, to dump into that market the poorest quality of goods, for which, nevertheless, it exacted the highest price.

What an unmitigated blessing to the Am rican workingman the protection system assuredly is!

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Goldwin Smith must have imagined that only far downs of a very low degree of intelligence read the Orange Sentinel or he would never have insulted the eternal verities by getting off the screed before us. We find it copied in the St. John Globe, for we have not the honor and pleasure of exchanging with Brother Clarke. Now let us, without spoiling Mr. Smith's performance, take it strictum. He begins :-

The items of intell gence which we get by cable respecting Irish affairs are generally selected and seasoned to suit the taste of Nationalists, and they convey the impression of a terrible struggle which is going on between the Irish nation and the oppressor, but which is sure to end in favor of the Irish

Of course, we newspaper men thoroughly quo which our people really desired should be to the re-establishment of those relations at understand, if Mr. Smith does not, that given in return for the privileges demanded the cost of sacrificing any of the rights of Items of news are "generally selected," but whether they are suited to the taste of the Nationalists or not is a matter of which the Nationalists, not Mr. Smith, are to judge. We are Nationalist and they do not suit our taste. Besides, to show Mr. Smith's ignorance of the business of news purveying, the not to mix themselves up in the present New York papers, from which we gather our cable information, employ men on both sides. and let them shoot off their ideas and opi nions, with the quiet assurance that when both sides are heard the American people will form their own idea of both the writer and what he writes. Mr. Smith, however will have to go down. Unfortunately, how- question and of Ireland's relations with Eng- confesses, though he is not apparently aware ever, we are left to the mercy of a govern- land than formerly prevailed at the Vatican, of it, that there is a necessity for saying that a terrible struggle is not going on in Iretempting at the present moment. Pressed land. We have been informed that Mr. But another great question now looms up in and harassed by the Italian Government, the Smith once occupied the chair of history in

for? We who have given up our best an bravest at the abrine of our aspirations have smong our other misfortunes, to endure the opacitics of Mr. Smith. Next we read :-

The impression which the private letters friends who are on the scene of action co veys, is very different from this, and me more gratifying to us, who as members of the Patriotic Union have striven to prevent weight of Canada from being thrown into scale of dismemberment and to defend British and Protestant civilization against the assaults of lawlessness or treason.

Just for literary exercise let us begin at the bottom of this paragraph, Mr. Smith speak of "lawleseness or treason." The word "or is always a sign of uncertainty. Lawlessner is treason. But treason to what? To the fellow Balfour? or, watch that or, to Mr. Smith? British and Protestant civil zation are simply assertions. There are no such things. Iriehmen command British armies and a Catholic commanded the British flag that was sent by Queen Elizabeth to fight the Spanish Armada. But Mr. Smith is historian, and we take off our hat A word about the Royal and Patriotic Union, Who compose it? Rebels, every man of them Rebels against their God and their country Row we read :

My own correspondence at least leads me to believe that though at certain points tendency to disturbance may still exist and conflict may be going on between lawful au-thority and the league or individual agitators, tranquility on the whole prevails and the persistent efforts of the Gladstonites to (1. cite the Irish people to incurrection have failed. The contest is not yet ended, nor is the danger over, but my conviction is that for the present at least the fortune of the day has derisively turned against rebellion and in favor of the Union.

Here is a direct persersion of fact. Did not Pitt excite rebellion as an excuse for wholesale murder? He did so because of the policy laid down by Barleigh-the hereditary policy of the rascally Norman. "The contest is not yet ended." Certainly not, and never will be, till justice is done. Most assuredly the contest has turned in favor of union and against rebillion. But not in favor of the paper union, nor to the advantage of the rebels.

"On our side is virtue and Erin, On theirs is the Saxon and guilt."

Mr. Smith goes on to say that the agrarian question is "in some measure settled" and the Irish people "are well content to be rid of the lawless tyranny of village bullies." True for you, Mr. Smith, who owns Ireland! Irishmen, or the rapscallions who have stolen the title deeds and murdered the rightful heirs. Let us quote a maxim from Machia volli : " A prince to be secure must exterminate the family that has a right to the throne." Go to work, Mr. Smith, and exterminate the Irish.

After a display of what D'Israeli called "the intoxication of his own verbosity," Mr. Smith proceeds to say that he would not be astonished were the Government to lose some bye elections. The excitable and gullable masses, he says, are apt to sympathiz; with any re sistance to authority. Is not Ireland largely Catholic, and where will you find a more docile people? Then Mr. Smith gives his Orange readers a little encouragement by say. ing, "A solid majority of one hundred is not easily pulled down." Within a few days three seats have been won in England for the Home Rulers. Take these with the Irish members in jail and, since the vote on Mr. Parnell's amendment there are eighteen votes to be counted for Mr. Gladatone, which reduces the Tary majority from 88 to 70. The majority is being pulled down pretty fast, we think. Next, Mr Smith tells his readers that he is told that in Sco'land there are symptoms of a reaction against Home Rule. Very queer symptoms those in Edinburgh and Dandee where Home Rulers were elected by overwhelming mejuities on a direct test.

Next comes a choice morsel :-The speeches of Mr. Gladatone, full of flugrant incitements to lawlessness and o slauderous reflection on the country, have not sailed, I am assured, to produce their natural effect on the minds of law abiding and patriotic men. Assaszination, happily, is still hateful to Englishmen. With the weapons of the assassin Irish disunionism still fights, as th constant threats against Mr. Balfour's life show : and Mr. Gladstone and his associate have not yet set themselves right in the court of British opinion by a hearty and effect tive denunciation of murderous crime.

Mr. Gladstone has said nothing of the kind He has arraigned a wicked Government, s all good men should. A Government which Carlyle would call anarchy plus a policeman "With the weapons of the assassin," rap Mr. Smith, "Irish disunionism still fights. Where, lit us ask? At Mitchelatown, anywhere else? Toen think of the suprem meanness of saying that Mr. Gladstone i made no hearty denunciation of muiderou crime. This tears the bandage from a t rible sore. We all know how the Grand O Man was bowed to the earth by the assassing tien of one near and dear to him. The in measurable distance between the souls Gladstone and Mr. Smith is shown in the fact that Gladstone has not denounced people for the crime of a few bad men. I Mr. Smith, who has never given a sacrifice anything but his own conceit, does denoun a people fighting for freedom, because son among them have gone mad.

Now, for a taste of pure venom, re this :--

:It is to be remembered too that years on and in the course of nature Mr. Gla tione's career of malign ambition cannot be far from its close.

This is precisely what Mr. Smith has w ten over and over again about Sir John M donald. But Ate has not changed her nam to Smith ... He then goes on to bracket lot of names as possible successors to Gla stone, modestly omitting his own name, taking care to insert that of Mr. Bradlaug Now we come to the marrow of the matter thurs, with to noist pare t mit &

I am sorry, I must own, to see that som

of the Un oaksts in England look with hope and satisfaction to the intervention of the Pope. Such aid would probably prove treacherous, and it would in any case be dearly bought by national humiliation. It will be a dark and evil day for Great Britain when she confesses that she cannot uphold her own contesses they are connect without seeking the sid of a foreign potentate, and a foreign potentate who sits on the throne of falsehood. Too high a price may be paid for peace, even o if peace could be permanently secured by

ignominious means. The Tory Premier of England has done his level best to get the Pope to side with him against the Irish Nationalists and failed. Isn't it funny that a Burleigh should, after three bundred years, go a begging to Rome, a power which the founder of his bouse defied? Then, in the light of history, Mr. Smith remarks on "a foreign potentate who sits on the throne of falsehood !" Mr. Smith's opinion here stands out in magnificent contrast to the consensus of the competent for two thousand years He then dips into personalities and abuses Mr. Morley for being an Agnostic.

Is Mr. Smith unaware that an Agoostic, in the estimation of an Archbishop of the Anglican Church, is only a superior sort of Methodist who tries to be virtuous and says nothing about it? The wind-up of the article is in keeping with the context. We are teld that the revolutionary element of Europe has combined with the Catholic Church to urset Tory government in Ireland !

Just think of such a conspiracy for a mo-

Mr. Smith has touched bottom.

## THE DOMINION HOUSE.

Second Session-Sixth Parliament.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1888.

The House met to-day with the usual ceremonies. Her Excellency was attended by a brilliant suite, and after the usual proclamations had been read, proceeded to deliver the following speech from the Tarone:

Hon Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It affords me much gratification to meet you once more at the commencement of the Parliamentary session and to congra ulate you upon tne general prosperity of the country.

Although the labors of the husbandman have not been reward d in some portions of the Dominion by an a fequate return, the harvest of minion by an airquite return the narvest of last year has on the whole been plenteous, while in Manifoca and the North-West Territories it was one of rema kable abundance.

The negotiations between her Majesty's Gov-

ernment and that of the United States, for the adjustment of what is known as "The fishery question," have, I am pleased to inform you, resulted in a treaty which will, I venture to hope, be considered by you as honorable and satisfactory to both nations. The treaty, with the pagers and correspondence relating thereto, will be laid before you, and you will be invited to adopt a measure to give effect to its pro-

The extension and development of our system of railways have not only rendered necessary additional safeguards for life and property, but have given greater frequency to questions in which the interests of rival companies are found to be in conflict and to require authorita-

Experience having shown that amendments are required to make the provisions of the Act respecting elections of the members of the House of Commons more effective and mode convenient in their operation, you will be asked to consider a measure for the amendment of that statu'e.

The act respecting controverted elections The act respecting controverted elections and the position he was now occupying, and remay likewish require attention with a view to go tted the absence of Mr. Bake, of whose abit the removal of certain questions of interpretations and enterpretations and the position he was now occupying, and remaining the property of the position he was now occupying, and remaining the position he was now occupying. the removal of certain questions of interpretation which have arisen and which should be set

The growth of the Northwest Territories effect when thought necessary. The election renders expedient an improvement in the system of the syst tem of government and leg slation affecting the suggestion that returning officers should be these portions of the Diminion, and a bill for ann inted by the Provincial authorities, who

that purpose will be laid before you.

A bill will be submitted to you to make a A bill will be submitted to you to mean the province of the modern laws of Eggland applicable to the Province of Mantoha and to the Conservative candidate every time. He defended the territories, in regard to matters for led returning officers against the charges of fended returning of fended return the North-West territories, in regard to matters which are within the control of the parliament of Canada, but which have not, as yet, been made the subject of Canadian 1 gislarion. Among other measures, a bill will be presented to you relating to the judiciary, to the civil service act and to the audit of the public

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts for the past year will be laid before you as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of

the public service.

Ronorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I command these important subjects and all matters affecting the public interests which may matters affecting the public interests which may be brought before you to your best consideration, and I feel assured that you will address that a grave responsibility rested on the Go-yourselves to them with earnestness and assivernment for allowing this state of things to yourselves to them with earnestness and assi-

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The House met at three

o'clock yes'erday, when the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Dr. Montague, who, after paying a tribute to the Governor-General, referred to the scantiness of the Government's programme, which he explained as being the result of good government. The several changes alluded to in the speech were no doubt prempted by the exigencies of departmental administration. The change change in the North-West government, he understood to be an extension of local government in that country. The railway amendments were prompted by the recommendations of the Railway Commission, and a'l must have come to the opinion that legislation to harmonize the working of our railway system was necessary. Referring to the allusion in the speech he said that our North-West was producing the finest grain ever grown on American coil, and he dwelt on the great possibilities and future of the great prairie country. All that it wanted was population and etted that the efforts to secure immigra tion had not been so successful accould have been wished, but the evidence available led to the belief that we should seems a large share of that emigration which was preparing to come or this continent during the coming season. A reason for this, absence of emigration was the systematic effort of American agents to spread in Europe the idea that the Canadian Northous relations wish our neighbors the United States; and he believed that these points had

been carefully guarded by the Government.

Dr. Montague quoted whole columns of statistics to show how prosperous Canada was at the present time. He said there was a disposition in some quarters to take a gloomy view of affairs. This was without reason. Everywhere he found cause for an opposite opinion, and the present generation should not weary of of the work which their predecessors had so well

begun. At the conclusion he was loudly cheered by the Ministerial side of the House. The address was seconded by Joness, of Gaspe, who said that speaking for the French Canadian population of the Dominion, Lord Lansdowne's departure would be much regretted. He reiterated previous speakers' opinions as to the prosperity of trade and the country generally. Representing a fishing constituency, he would not support a sacrifice at Washington if such had been made. The treaty sefe guarded Gaspe's interests, and avoided conflict with the United States. He complimented Mr. Mitchell's administration of the fisheries department, and generally approved the announcements made by the speech. Mr. Laurier received a warm greeting on

He expressed regret at the absence of Mr. Blake, whose loss, at the present time, to the House could not but be regarded as a national calamity. He joined in the tribute paid to His Excellency the Governor-General, whose abilities and talents had added addi-tional lustre to the office he had filled with so much credit to himself. He slinded to the unfulfilled promises of last year's speech, illustrating his remarks by the absence of a Minister of Commerce and the promised Solicitor-General, and said that the present Government's path was paved with good intentions but there were no good effects. intentions, but there were no good effects. approved the any nding of the election law, and urged that permanent officials should be employed as returning efficers, instead of parti-zans selected by one of the candidates as at present. As to the finnery treaty, he would express no opinion beyond saying that although the speech hoped it would be found honorable and salisfactory to both nations, he would not have come to the conclusion by perusal of the blue book containing the minutes of Council prepared and sent to England in support of our contention of the treaty of 1818. (Laughter.) He did not believe the country was in as prosperous a condition as represented, but thought it was far from being prosperous, and in a very depressed condition. There never was a time when the agricultural classes, who are the bulk of the nation, were so depressed as to day. If we were prosperous, as represented, why were cores, hundreds and thousands of our people turning their backs upon their country and seeking a home, and destitution pro-baby, on the other side of the line. He could understand emigration from European countries, but not from a country as good as could be found anywhere under the sun (Oppo-ition cheers ) The reason was to be found in the victous economical system that sould not be found anywhere else. (Cheers) "By the fruit je shall know the tree." What were the

RING! AND COMBINATIONS,

fruits of that tree?

which flourished at the expense of the ommun ity whereby greedy men, accured by law from foreign competition, robbed the people of their bread, and not only a but of the very recessaries of life, for the purpose of unfair and illegitimate gain. It was the duty of Parijament to apply itself to the consideration of this question and take steps to end it, and retain within our b r-ders the population that God has given us. He alluded to the premise that the CPR should be built without extra textion, a promise that had been cast to the wind, and becomed much amusement by exposing some of Sic John's calculations and prophecies in which \$71,000,000 were to be collected from the North-West at a cost of \$2,000,000, whereas there had been a l tile over \$4,000,000.

Mr. Michell here interpeed-"That's about as near as he generally gets." Mr. Laurier continued by saying that out of these four millions over three millions were paid for expenses c nuected with it. He then re-ferred to the wheat b'ockade in the North-As further legislation appears to be needed for these purposes, a measure will be submitted to you for the consolidation and improvement of "The railway Act."

Note that the Government severely for refusing to allow Manitobans to build the to you for the consolidation and improvement of "The railway Act."

Note that the Government severely for refusing the Manitobans to build the blessed the country and it had been rebbed of the blessed t

is speech and its conclusion.

The Premier complimented him on his speech

affairs he spoke in the highest terms. Herxpressed confidence in Mr. Laurier conducting My government has availed itself (if the opportunity afforded by the recess to consider the numerous suggestions which have been made for improving the details of the set respecting the election franchise, and a measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of simplifying the law and greatly lessening the cost of its ingested that the country was properous and held a satisfied and contented people. The appointment of a Minister of Trade and Commerce had been asked for by various Chambers of Commerce. The masure was carried, and would be called into the content of the opposition in a constant of the Opposition in the despondency of the Opposition withstanding the despondency of the Opposition withstanding the despondency of the Opposition in a constant of the opposition in the asserted that the country was properous and held a satisfied and contented people. The appointment of a Minister of Trade and Commerce had been asked for by various Chambers of Commerce. The masure was carried, and would be called into the opposition in the despondency of the Opposition in the despondency of the Opposition in the asserted that the country was properous and held a satisfied and contented people. The appointment of a Minister of Trade and Commerce had been asked for by various Chambers of Commerce. The masure was carried, and would be called into the opposition in the despondency of the Opposition in the despondency of the Opposition in the asserted that the country was properous and held a satisfied and contented people. The appointment of a Minister of Trade and Commerce had been asked for by various Chambers of Commerce. The masure was carried, and the opposition in the despondency of the opposition in the opposition in the oppo app inted by the Provincial authorities, who were very often bitter y opposed to the majorthe press, i ked about his promises and repeated the li charge, that the want of population the North-West was due to the speeches and writings of the Grits. After answering certain points urg d by Mr. Laurier, in a jocular matener, and ty counter charges, he was followed by Sir Richard Cartwright, who showed that under the Mackenzie Gov-rament the population had increased in a ratio hix times as fast as under the last regime of Sir John. The Canadians now in the United States were counted by millions, and out of every four brought into this country by the Government three went to the The reason was that while the States were decreasing their taxes and paying off their debt, Canada's taxes were increasing and the debt enlarged. He referred to the grain blockcontinus. He aliuded to the reports of Sir John having undergone some moral change, and expresent the hope that the evidence of it might be afforded in the amendments to the legislation which he proposed, and the repeal of the gerrymander act. Although not intending to discuss the treaty in detail, until papers were produced, it was impossible not to say that it was utterly and hopelessly uniavorable, and en-tirely inconsistent with the position taken by Sir John in his minutes of Council and ex-

pressed opinions. The Hon. Peter Mitchell said he would not discuss the treaty now, but would do so at the proper time. He did not consider it one in the interests of Canada, but for the present be interests of Canada, but for the present he merely wished to say that much to prevent its being afterwards told him that he had not snoken when the subject was before the House. He did not agree with what had been said against the C.P.R., at least, to the extent gine by Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. He explained that he had supported the National Policy when it was a reasonable national replies that the piece of 25 nor sont he was policy, but that instead of 25 per cent, he was pointy, the that instead of 20 per cent. he was credibly informed by merchants in Montreal that there were some goods paying over 100 per cent. To meet the arrangements made by the leaders he would postpone further criticism until contract the statements. til another opportunity.

THÉ SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24 - In the Senate to day the

thing. Senator Armand discussed the speech

orrawa, Feb. 27.—At the session this afternoon Mr. Mackenzie took his seat for the first time, and Sir Charles Tupper and General Laurie were introduced.

Sir John, seconded by Sir Hector Lange vin, that the case of the Kent election be referred to the Committee on Elections. He explained that this was a somewhat unusual case, and quoted the clauses of the acts bear. ing on them, but on request of Mr. Laurier, the matter was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Amyot saked leave to present a bill to fix the limit of time during which election contestations might be initiated.

In answer to Mr. Casgrain, whether it is the intention of the Government to adopt during this session some measure for the better supervision of the banks of the Dominion. Sir Charles Tupper said the subject was now occupying the attention of the Govern-

Mr. McMullen asked for a return of the sums of money paid and the names of the reciplents in the suit of the St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company vs. The

Queen. Mr. Dawson moved for a return of the vessels wrecked and lives lost on the great lakes during the past season of navigation.

A special committee was appointed, consitting of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Richard Carturight and Messra. McLelan, Bowell, Laurier and Mills, to pre pare lists of membees for the select standing o∍mmitteer.

Mr. Laurier asked when the fisheries treaty and papers relating to it would be brought

down. In reply, Sir Charles said they were not quite ready yet, but would shortly be laid on the table. He said he had received a telegram from Mr. Bayard stating that they had not yet been presented in the Senate.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Armstrong will move on Wednesday that commercial union would be advantageous to Canada and the States, and that the Gov

ernment's duty is to secure such union. Mr. Wallace will ask on Wednesday for select committee to erquire into the nature and effect of combinations respecting foreign and Canadian products, with power to exam ine witnesses on cath; such committee to consist of Messrs. Bain (Soulanges), Bain (Wentworth), Berhard, Boyle, Casgrain, Daly, Flynn, Gilmor, Guill-t, Grandbois, Laudry, McDougall (Pictou), McKay, Pattersor, Wood and the mover.

THE SENATE.

The Sanate to-day resumed the debata on

the address. Senator Kanlbach criticized Mr. Scott's remarks on the Fishery Treaty, and said the stand he took must have been prompted by party antegonism. If Mr. Scott's diagnosis of the treaty was correct he would vote for him. By reason of the opponents of the States Government, as well as the Opposition here denouncing the treaty, he should be inclined to think there was something beneficial in it. He denied that the National Policy had injured the farmers, or that they had grievances.

Senator Alexander having spoken briefly, S nator Dickie ridiculed the rumor that Sir Charles Tupper had yielded to pressure from Mr. Chamberlain, and he was not the man to sit quiescent if Canada's interests were being sacrificed. The treaty, if sanctioned, would be a matisfactory settlement of

the dispute. Senator Melanes denounced the sacrifice of British Columbian interests. The figures with respect to the Behring Sea difficulty had been prepared three mouths before the Commission sat, yet that Province was left out, as in similar treaties before. We had been yielding to the United States all along and getting nothing in return.

nce question in the North-West, said the Government should take steps to punish those and approbation being due to them. who were breaking the law by insisting on a rallway.
S as or Bellerose spoke on the trouble in

St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and hoped the Chamber would listen to his motion on the merrow with respect to the matter. Sanator Alin Haythorne then spoke, and

the deb-te was concluded with a powerful speech from Senator Abbott.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

MR WIMAN DESCRIBES THE EXTENT AND RE-

SOURCES of CANADA. CHICAGO, Feb. 26 - Erastus Wiman, of New York, was the guest of the Chicago Commercia! Club this evening and in a speech on commercial union with Canada said among other things :- Canada is forty times as large as E igland, Sootland and Wales, fifteen times the size of the German Empire, and in extent three tin os as large as British India; its ferulity is unsurpassed, its extent of mineral weelth beyond estimate, its forests of lumber the greatest on the globe, its 5 000 miles of coast line fisheries the most valuable. its coal beds equal to 97,000 square miles, its means of water communication unequalled, and its water powers sufficient to drive the machinery of the whole world. Yet, this vast and rich country lays alongside one of the greatest nation of traders on the face of the globe, and the extent of the manufacture and merchandise sold to it amount to less than the sales of three jobbing houses in the City Chinago. The exchanges between Canada, with its 3,590 000 square miles territory, and the United States, with its 3,036,000 square miles, are absclutely less than the exchanges between cities the size of T. 1sdo, Hartford or Springfield. Can there he any commentary more striking than this? The amount of duties annually collected by the United States from Canada is \$5,500,000. which goes into a treasury so overburdened with revenue that the whole nolitical intellect of the nation is strained to the utmost as how best to reduce it. This small sum of \$5,500,000, levied along the border line of nearly 4,000 miles, costs more to collect in proportion to the amount realized than any other sum received by the Government. Not only is this sum unnecessary to the treasury, not only is its collection absurdly expensive, but this \$5,500,-000 is a direct tax on two essentials to no-

tional existence, viz., raw materials and the necessaries of life. Canada sends nothing to the United States except natural products, and though these products are compelled to climb over a high customs line, they are wanted so badly that these heavy burdens are borne by those who need and must have them. Who is benefited by the tax on lumber, fish, salt, copper, coal, etc. ? Let them stand up and be counted, and be compared with those who use these necessaries of life. These are not the work of the papper labor systematic effort of American against which the striff is aimed, in Europe the idea that the Canadian North west has a dargerous and terrible climate. The saddress was moved by Senator Ross, lete Questions in Dakota shid. Minesota, while her recent atorns in Dakota shid. Minesota, while her recent atorns in Dakota shid. Minesota, while her recent and should be content in their extent and should be content in their extent and should be content. And how much do should explode, this idea. As to the little in their extent and should be content in their extent and should be content. And how much do should explode, this idea. As to the little in their extent and should be content in their extent and should be content. And how much do should explode, this idea, was discussed by Senators Power, the Junction of the I U.

The stations on the Montreal & Champlain of Europe against which the tariff is aimed, therefore, addition, and the little of God, an inheritance of the I U.

Hemlook batk, ditto, 32 cents, and the salk, ditto, 32 cents, and the salk in their extent and should be content. And how much do you suppose it benefits, the revenue of the I U.

The stations on the Montreal & Champlain on the Montreal & Champlain on the Hemlook batk, ditto, 32 cents, and in their extent and should be content. And how much do you suppose it benefits, the revenue of the I U.

The teststons on the Montreal & Champlain on the Hemlook batk, ditto, 32 cents, and their extent and should be content. The treaty was discussed by Senators Power, the junction of the limit of the process on the Montreal & Champlain on the Hemlook batk, ditto, 32 cents, and the salk in their extent and should be content. The treaty was discussed by Senators Power, the junction of the long, not exceeding ten feet in length, nor head of the salk in their extent and should be content. The treaty was discussed by Senators Power, the junction of the long, not exceeding ten feet in length, nor head of the salk in their extent and should be content. The salk in their of Europe against which the tariff is aimed,

per year, and for this paltry sum a tariff line generally, criticizing the points raised in it.
The discussion was postponed until next meet.

Continent of North America, and shuts out as a basis of supply the richest part of the country on the one hand, and closes up a market on the other the most profitable and the most promising in the world. The in-crease in the postal revenue slone within five years of a commercial union between the two countries would more than make up the loss of Customs revenue, owing to the increased activity of trade and the growth of commerce

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT ST. LAURENT.

The eve that more than one hundred years ago whered in one of the greatest men America has ever seen, was celebrated with great pomp and splendor by the students of St. Laurent College. A musical and dramatic entertainment was presented under the anspices of the St. Patrick's Society of the college, and the stirring Irish drama, "Pike O'Callaghan," was played to a crowded house. The college band and orchestra, under the efficient leadership of Rev. S. Arsenault, C.S.C., discoursed beautiful music in conformance with the programme, and the many American hearts in the audience throbbed in unison with the airs of their beloved native land. The faculty of the college, as well as many invited guests, were present, and judging from the applause they bestowed upon the several participants, greatly enjoyed the evening's enter: ainment. After all the guests had been seated the bind struck up "The Boys of '88," our favorite air, and at 7.30 o'clock precisely the curtain rose. The stage had been tastefully decorated under the skillful management of the stage manager, Mr. Thomas B. Kelly, assisted by Mr. Jos. F. Lennon, and the applause that broke from the audience when the curtain arose was sufficient proof of its beauty. The following is the programme :-Oration, "Character of Washington,"
Mr. D. F. McGarry

Vocal colo, "Flags of Different Nations,"
W. H. Eaton Vocal solo, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Drep, F. L. Gormiey

Drama.-"PIKE O'CALLAGHAN."

Dramatis Personac. Sir Jas. Blackadder, "A Royalist,"
Mr. Jos. F. Hughes Neil O'Conner, "an attainted rebel,"
Mr. John Dunn Pike O'Callaghan, "a faithful adherent,"

Mr. Wm. H. Eaton
Sergeant Snipes, "a man of discipline,"

Mr. Thos. F. Heffernan Red Rufus, "spy and informer,"

Mr. T. S. A. Hart Jerry O'Callaghan, "P.ke's father,"

Count Broughton, "Neil's friend,"

Mr. Jas. F. O'Neil
Mr. James Mulloy

Page to Sir James Blackalder,

Master M. O'Conror peasants, soldiers, children, etc.

ENTR'ACTES. Act I-Scene I and II .- " Boulanger March, Act 1-Scene Il and III, "Marching Through Georgia,"

Georgia,"

Act I and II.—Vecal Solo, "Light Hense by the Sea,"

Mr. Ean Blondin

Act II—Scene II and III.—"Washington gally,"

Act II—Scene III and IV.—Cornet duette,

"The Wounded Soldier."

Messrs, Viau and Despardios

Grand finals, 'Yankee Doodle,"

Band

Mr. Ean Blondin

Art Association, and was at one time its president. His death will be sincerely regretted by dent. His death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him, and his widew will have general sympathy. The funeral, it is under, stood, will be private.

Aspecial meeting of the Bar was held on Monady afternoon at the Court House, to pass resolutions of condolence on the death of the late Judge R. Mackay. City Attorney R.

Mr. McGarry's oration was one of the best eulogies on Washington that we ever heard. Entering into the spirit of the subject, he expatiated upon the life and character of that great here, the Father of his country, with great brilliancy and effect. The vocal solos were excellent, and each on was obliged to respond to an encore. The actors did remark ably we'l, erch one striving to do his best, and thus tended to make the evening's entermin-ment a perfect success. Mr Hughes, in the clover acting and pas-ionate delivery, won the hearts of all, while Mr. Eaton did as well as Senator Girard supported the Government usual which is sufficient for those who have on the treaty, and, speaking on the disallownacticinants did canalle well net duet medits special mention, and greatly redounds to the credit of Messis. Visu and

Desjardine.
After the last act a splendid tableau, representing Wa-hington receiving his i auguration papers, was exhibited, after which Rev. Fr. Meeban, C.S.C., arose to make a few remarks. In the name of all those who were present he thanked the participants, congratulating them on their success, and dwelt at some length on the virtues and plones of George Washington After the audience had dispersed, although the hour was late, the members of the reciety sat offer to the widow and fam by of the lamented down to a sumptuous banquet in the refectory, and toasts and speech-making were induged in their becavement."

to a very late hour. We must not forget to mention Rev. Fr. McGarry, C.S.C., who worke I long and late preparing all the necessary requisites in order to make the affair a grand success, as such it

OUEBEC LUMBER TARIFF.

THE REGULATIONS RECENTLY ADOPTED QUEBEC, Fet. 26 .- Au extra of the Quebco Official Gazette contains the regulations recently adorted in respect of crown and timber lands. They provide that newly acquired licenses and renewals of licenses, to cut timber at: It be ru' ject to a yearly ground rent, charged at the rate of \$3 for each square mile or fraction thereof, and catablished the following scale of dues to be levied on all timber

Oak and walnut, per cubic foot, 4 cents. Pine, birch, basswood, cedar, sprnce, elm, ash, tamarac and all other square timber, per cubic foot, 2 cen's.

Pine sawlogs, boom and dimension timber. and a lother logs or woods intended for sawing, except spruce, hemlock, cypress and belsam per standard of 260 feet board measure (equivalent to \$1.30 per thousand feet), 26 cents.

Spruce, hemlock, cypress and balsam sawlogs per thousand of 200 feet board measure (equivalent to 65 cents per thousand feet), 13 cents.

Cordwood, hard, per cord of 128 cubic feet, Cordwood, soft, per cord of 123 cubic feet, il) cente. Cedar rails, not exceeding 12 feet long, per

,000, 30 cents. Cedar pickets, per 100, 15 cents. Rails of other wood than cedar and not exceeding twelve feet long, per 100, 15 cents. Pickets of other wood than cedar, per 100,

10 cents. Cedar and pine shingles, short, per 1,000, 10 cents. Cedar and pine shingles, long, per 1,000,

Cedar or other, telegraph, telephone or electric light poles, not exceeding ten inches

lines | foot, } cent. Ditto, exceeding ten inches at the but, per lineal foot, 🔒 cent.

Hemlock lathwood, per cord of 128 feet, 20

shipbuilding material, and all wood goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists, an .ad valorem duty on the invoice or bill of sale, at 10. per cent.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A POETIC TRINITY," BY THOMAS O'HAGAN, M. A., CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGE MASTER, MITCHRLL HIGH SCHOOL.

The above is the title of a volume of criticism which will soon appear, from the pen of Thamas O'Hagan, M.A., the author of a popular volume of verse, entitled "A Gate of Flowers." The of verse, entitled "A Gate of Flowers." The prominent work will embody a criticism of the poetic genius of Longfellow, Adelaide Proctor and Father Byan, and will contain many of the choicest genus to be found in the works of that "Poetic Trantty." It will be well bound, git. edged, and especially suitable for a gift or school premium. The book will be dedicated, by parmission, to the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario. of Public Works for Ontario.

Who are the Anarchists? What is their doc trine? Why would they overthrow society and government, and what do they wish to substi These are questions frequently asked by thoughtful citizens. An article by Z. L. White in the March number of The American Magazine, will answer such inquiries, and show the depth and virulence of the disease of which the Humankit number of the disease of which

the Haymarket murders were only a symptom. Two of the little known religious communi ties in Pennsylvania and the Moravians-wil have their quaint custems and peac ful abodes described in illustrated articles in the next num ber of The American Magazine. As the Har monites already light their village with nate ral gas, and the Moravians have deposited their antiquities in a museum, it would seem that the hand of Progress must ere long sweep away their distinctive features. A letter from the Rev. John A. Cass will be printed in the fort. coming number of The American Magazine advocating a somewhat start ing method of de-pleting the surplus in the National Treasury. He proposes to extend the pension system to vounded and disabled Confederate soldiers The scheme is urged on the broad ground of humanity, and its author thinks that even the Grand Army of the R-public may view it with favor. Edgar Fawcett's novel, "Olivis Delaplaine," now nearing its conclusion in The American Magazine, deepens in interest with each instalment, and foreshadows a tragic ter mination.

#### DEATH OF JUDGE MACKAY.

The Hon, Robert Mackay, until lately one of The Him. Robert Mackay, until lately one of the judges of the Superior Court of this district, died last week at his residence, 1694 Sherbrooke street, after a short illness. The late judge was born in this city in 1816, and was a son of the late Colonel Mackay, who commanded the Northwest Company during the Indian war of 1812, was associated for some time with Mr. John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, and called to the Bar in 1837. In 1856 he was appointed commissioner for revising the statutes, and filled the position of batennier of the Montreal Bar, and was made a Judge of the Superior Court in 1868, having previously to being ele-vated to the bench practised law with Mr. W. H. Austie, now of the Bahamas. In 1883 Judge Mackay retired from the bench on account of ill health. He took considerable interest in the Art Association, and was at one time its president. His death will be sincerely regretted by

Monady afternoon at the Court House, to pass | that would have been inadmissable in the late Judge R. Mackay. City Attorney R. Roy, Q.C., presided. There was a large at trudance, among whom were noticed the Hop. Senator Lacoste, Q.C., J. S. H. F. Q. C. M.P.P., L. O. David, M.P.P., Charles C. le Lorimer, Q.C., LL D., L. Ethier, C. J. Donerty, Q. U., A. E. deLorimer, Alderman J. S. Archibald, George Macrae, Q.C., R. C. Smith. D. Barry, James Mirby, J. C. Hatton and others.

Mr. John J. Day, Dean of the Bar, made a character of a villain was perfectly at hone, and we doubt if there could be found many amateurs to excell him. Mr. Dunn, by his seconded by Mr. S. Bethune, Q.C., contest, but without pleadings, this stipulateurs to excell him. Mr. Dunn, by his seconded by Hon. A. Lacoste, J. M. Loran-

ger, Q C , and C. A. Gooffrien, Q C : "Inat in view of the recent death of the Montreal de-Sanction Court here, the Bur of sire to record their profound sorrow and that he would much prefer a perfectly open their appreciation of the great ability and trial and an exhaustive ventilation of the tesassiduity and faithful and conscientions distharge of duty of the deceased judge during the many years that he occupied a sect on the judicial bench."

Carried unanimously.
It was then moved by Mesars J. C. Hatton, Q C., It. C. Smith, C. A. Geoffrion, Q C. and seconded by Messia, James Kirby, J. S. Archibald, Q C, and C. J. Doherty, Q C .: "That the Bar of Montreal respectfully

hies to their bereavement." Mr. Hatton, Q C, in moving theresolution,

said that the late Hon. Judge Mackay had been the first to welcome him on his admission to the Bur of Montreal from the Bir of Ontario, about twenty years ago Since that in Halton. If the act is sustained it will be time he had experienced nothing but kindness from the hands of His Honor, who had been porters. a warm personal friend. He joined very sincerely in the sympathy conveyed by the resolution.

The resolution having been carried unanimously, the meeting adjourned.

GLADSTONE'S SUPPORT INCREASING. LONDON, F-b 23.—The Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Wm J. Evelyn, Con er ative member to Deptford, will probably take place on Thursday, March lat. Al hough Mr. Evelyn was returned as the last general election by a majority of 627 over Lal Mohun Ghose, Gladstonian, the Liberals are hopeful, in view of their recent surce ses, of electing their candidate. The manifest endency of the electors to wards Gladstonianism has also decided the Liberals to contest the seat for Hampstead made vacant by the retirement of Sir Heory T. Holland, in spite of the fact that that gentle man was returned at the last election by a majority of 1,762 votes.

THE CRIME-BREEDING TARIFF. KINGSTON, Out, Feb. 25 -It has been asertained that during the past year Kingston has been head centre for opium smugglers, that nearly all the stuff sent across the line was shipped to Kingston from British Columbis in large trunks. The stuff was consigned in care of the Dominion Express Co., and on arrival here was taken in hand by parties interested in the matter and smuggled across the lines, some entering American territory at Cape Vincent, some of it at Clayton and Thousand Island Park. It was a consignment from Kingston that was captured recently, resulting in the discovery of the huge system of smuggling.

Mr. Joseph Héronz, of Yamachiche, has net invented an automatic gas extinguisher. which consists of an ingenious arrangement in diameter at the but or larger end, per by means of which the action of heat in expanding metalic substances is made use of to shut the escape of gas from the burner in case of its being blown out. This ought to pre-Railroad ties of all kinds of wood, each, 2 vent souldents of a class that has been very prevalent of late years.

IRISH NOTES,

BLOOD MONEY-SALISBURY'S -SOIBNTIFIC PRIN-CIPLES-AN ARTICLE BY GLADSTONE-RETURN OF OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMES ACT-THE BOW BETWEEN SALISBURY AND BRADLAUGH.

Dublin, Feb. 26.—Tae widow of Constable Whelehan, who was killed by moonlighters near Lisdonraine, County Clare, a few months ago, will apply to the Clare grand jury for £1,500 compensation for the loss of har bushend her husband. London, Feb. 26 - Lord Sallabury, in a

speech at the Constitutional Club to night, urged the necessity of the Conservatives or-ganizing in order to ball a their enemies. He said he regarded the bye-elections in outpost skirmishes which did not the the result of a general campaign. The co servatives had nothing semanora, Ireland, but the advice they gave her was

based or scientific principles. James C. Flynn, M.P. for North Cak, was on Saturday senting at Kannak to three weeks' imprisonment for to the to

Conspiracy.
London, Feb. 26 -Mr. Gladeton, De adarticle in the Contemporary Review ... kee arother appeal to the Conservative party. He says the Home Rule question is one on which both parties can co-operate. Enlarging upon the arguments advanced in a former article, he observes that the vast tribute paid for many years by America to the landlords in Ireland had not sheeked the most sensitive, yet for the sums America contributed r contly she has been nercely descence. Gladatone thinks that America selfers in her internal politics from the unsettled store of the Itish question, the action of the Itish in America being directed not by American

but by Irish motives. London, Feb. 27 .- In the House of Commone to-day Sir dames Forgusson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, in response to a question by Mr. Bryce, Liberal, said there was no foundation for the atatement made by the Paris Temps that Eugland is negotiating with Turkey for Salonica and an island commanding the Dardanelles, in return for which she would guarantee to the Sultan Constantinor le and the in mediate district, the Busphorus and the Dirdunclies and all his Asiatic provinces. Col. King-Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, suncunced that the Government would lay on the table the returns from Ireland by counties showing the number of cases brought against offenders under the Crimes Act up to the end of December.

Lord Londonderry, Vicercy of Ireland, has directed Major Roberts, governor of the Cork prison, to prosecute Cauon O'Mahoney for libel in having accused Roberts of assaulting young girls. A summons was issued against Roberts at the instance of Conon O'Mahoney. but the writ was subsequently dismissed by the magistrate, on the grounds that the evidence produced by O'Maheney was insuffi-cient, and too much time had elapsed since is really any basis for Canon O Mahoney's charges, however, his defence in an action for hird will enable him to prove his charges, since he will be entitled to introduce evidence criminal proceedings he sought to bring against Roberts.

The row between Lord S l'abury and Mr. Bradlough over the latter's agreetion that Lord Salisbury gave his personal chaque to sid in the promotion of meetings of unomplayed workmen in Trafulgar Square in February, 1886, with the ulterlor of ject of reaping political benefit through the disorderly character of the meeting, is coming to a head. Sir Behard Nicholson, Lord Salio bury's colicitor, has written to pir. Bradtion being intended to prevent either party to the controversy from cotsining political capital through the case. It is probable Hon. R. Mackay, formerly a Justice of the that Mr. Bradlaugh will accept Sir Richard's appeation in great part, though timony.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

L'Electeur says that Hon. Mr. Mercier will probably arrive at New York on the 11th of March, and reach Muntreal on the 13th, The employer of the Clumbia Rolling

Mills at Lancaster, P. , struck yesterday against a reduction of wages. Three hundred men are itle. It is rumored in Quelien that Mr. Jacques Malonin, advocate and ex.M.P., will soon be

appointed joint police magistrate with Judge Chauveau for this city. There is a feeling of great uncertainty as to the result of the vote on the Scott Act repeal

only by the strengous exertions of its sup-At a meeting of Liberals of Short Lake constituency yesterday, it was decided to run Provincial Tressurer Jones. There will be a

convention at Beulah on Thursday to nominate a Conservative candidate. A poor crippled girl named Ellen McKenna fell on Sunday on the street in Quebec, through the slipping of her crutch, and sugtained such a bad fracture of the leg that it

had to be amputated. She will probably die. Messrs. Carbray, Routh & Co., of Quebec, agents of the General Mining Association, have chartered the Norwegian steamers Norona and Bratcherg for next season, to carry coal between Sydney, C B, and Quebec, Three Rivers and Montresl.

The Hansard stuff and the press gallery at Ottawa have passed resolutions of condolence with the widow of the late Mr. Gro. Eyvel, one of the senior members of the Hansard staff, who died at Toronto yesterday morning, and have ordered wreaths to be placed on his ceffi 1.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Clue, gives in an interview the impression made upon him by a recent visit to the New York State Farmers' Institute at Ithuca: He thinks Ontario farmers capable favorably with those of New York in intelligence, and capable of expressing their views.

Maggie Gugan, 15 years of age, was assaulted and murdered early yesterday at Greene Bros. boot heel factory, Cnicago, Seph. Davis, a Mulatto, aged 22, employed as jantor, is supposed to be the murderer. He escaped.

Thomas McAleer, a special policeman a Jacoba theatre in Hoboken, had a dispute with John Renner, a salcon keeper at No. 11 Jackson street, Hoboken, last night, over the payment for some drink. McAleer hit Renner with his club on the head. Renner, it is thought, will die. McAleer was locked

The strike of the furnace employes of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Pitthurg, against a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages was inaugurated to day. The atrike affecs

Walter Hartlen, one of the L. C. R. hads manes. St. Isidore, the junction of the At Richmond, N. S., was accidentally lilled to Moders and Fort Covington roads is now yesterday afternoon. He was on a abuting capited St. Isidore Junction, and the little ration of St. Regis, about three quarters of a mile from the junction on the Huntingdon December was a married man about twenty-

## The Fishery Dispute Settled

SACRIFICED.

RIGHTS CANADA'S

All United States Requirements Conceded -Probable Concessions to Canada I ater on- The President's Message to the Senate -His Endorsement of the Treaty-All Privileges Demanded Freely Given-Full Text of the Famous Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21 -The Senate to-day made public the fish rice treaty with the President's speech of transmittal. The President's message read as follows: To the Senate of the United States:

In my annual message transmitted to the Congress in December, 1886, it was stated that negotiations were then pending for the settlement of the questions growing out of the rights claimed by American fishermen in British North American waters. As a result and just cause of complaint is removed. of such negotiations, a treaty has been articles permitting our fishermen to obtain agreed upon between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States, concluded ing vessels on their homeward voyages, and and signed in this capital under my direction under which they are accorded the further and authority on the 15th Entrary instant, and even more important privilege on all ocand which I now have the honour to submit casions of purchasing such casual or needful to the Senate, with the recommendation that provisions and supplies as are ordinarily it shall receive the coasent of that body, as granted to trading vessels are of great impor provided in the constitution, in order that the tance and value. The licenses which are to be ratifications thereof may be duly exchanged granted without charge and on application and the treaty carried into effect. Shortly in order to enable our fishermen to enjoy after Congress had adjourned in March last, these privileges are reasonable and proper and in continuation of my efforts to arrive at checks in the hands of the local authorities such an agreement between the Governments to identify the recipient and prevent abuse, of Great Britain and the United States as and can form no impediment to those who inwould secure to the citizens of the respective | tend to use them fairly. The hospitaliy to countries the unmolested enjoyment of their cured for our vessels in all cases of actual just rights under existing treaties internal distress with liberty to unload and sell and tional comity in the territorial waters of tranship their cargoes in full and liberal Canada and of Newfoundland.

These provisions will secure the substanti-

indicative of a desire to make without delay an amicable and final settlement of a longstanding controversy, productive of much of State and our minister at London, and by irritation and misunderstanding between the the American negotiators of the present two nations, to send through our minister in treaty. London proposals that a conference should take place on the subject at this capitol. The experience of the past two years had demon- distinctive fishery supplies in Canadian posts strated the dilatory and unsatisfactory consequences of our indirect transaction of business essential, to wit, bait, was plainly denied through the Foreign Office at London, in which them by the explicit and definite words of the views and wishes of the Government of the Dominion of Canada were practically predof the negotiation and express decisions which dominant, but were only to find expression at praceded the conclusion of the treaty. The and obstruction and to prompt a well defined settlement, it was considered advisable that the negotiations should be conducted in this the part of the United States that no alcity and that the interests of Canada and teration in our tariff or other domestic duly agreed upon between the two governments and the conference arranged to be held here, in virtue of the power in me vested by the United States to be made the constitution, I duly authorized Thos. F. by the ordinary exercise of the legislative by the condition of the more capediant of the more than three marine miles from low water by the ordinary exercise of the legislative by the ordinary exercise of the legislative by the following bays, it was considered to revenue have constitution in the defence, order the limits and exclusion under article 1, of the limits are article 1, of the limits are article 1, of the limits are article 1, of th tish north America and Newfoundland, which | these things is made contingent by this treaty were in dispute between the governments of the United States and that of Her Britannic Majesty, and jointly and severally to con-clude and sign any treaty or treatics touching the premises, and I herewith transmit for your information full copy of the powers so given by me. In execution of the powers so conveyed the said Thos. F. Bayard, Wm. L. Putuam and James B. Angell in the month of November last met in this city, the pleni potentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, and proceeded in the negotiation of a treaty as above authorized.

After many conferences and protracted efforts an agreement has at length been arrived at which is embodied in the treaty which I now lay before you.

The treaty meets my approval because I beliese that it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates. A review of the history of this question will show that all former attempts to arrive at a common interpretation satisfactory to both parties of the first article of the treaty of October 20, 1818 have been unsuccessful, and with the lapse of time the difficulty and obsourity have only increased. The negotial intercourse between the two countries will be tion in 1854, and again in 1871, ended in both so established as to secure perpetual peace cased in temporary reciprocal arrangements end harmony. In connection with the of the foriffs of Canada, Newfoundland and treaty herewith submitted, I deem it also my of the United States, and the payment of a duty to transmit to the Senate a written money award by the United States, under when the real questions in difference remained unsettled in abeyance and ready of the treaty on the part of the British Pleni. to present themselves unew just so soon as potentiaries to secure kindly and peaceful the conventional arrangements were abro- relations during the period that may be re-

improved by the results of the treaty of 1871 and a grave condition of affairs, presenting almost identically the same features and causes of complaint by the United States against Canadian action and Reitish default in its correction confronted up. municated to Congress, and at as early a day as possible I shall transmit the remaining portion to this date, accompanying it with the joint protocols of the conference, which resulted in the conclusion of the treaty now submitted to you. You will thus be fully possessed of the record and history case since the termination on June 30, 1885, of the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington of 1871, wherehy we were relegated to the provisions of the treaty of October 30, 1818. As the documents and tion of the positions taken under my adminis-tration by the representatives of the United presentatives of the Government of Great

honorable, and, therefore, satisfactory solu-tion of the difficulties which have clouded our the proposed strangement will be found by those of our citizens who are engaged body. Canadian coast, and resorting to those ports and harbors under treaty provisions and rules of international law. The proposed delimitation of the lines of the exclusive fisheries from the common fisheries will give certainty and security as to the area of their legitimate field. The headland theory of imaginary lines is abandoned by Great Britain, and the specification in the treaty of certain named bays, especially provided for, gives satisfaction to the inhabitants of the shores without substracting materially from the value or convenience of the fisheries rights of Americans. The uninterrupted navigation of the Strait of Canso is expressly and for the first time affirmed, and the four purposes for which our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 were allowed to enter the baye and harbors of Canada and Newfoundland within the belt of three marine miles are placed under a fair and liberal construction and their enjoyment secured as without such conditions and restrictions as in the past have embarrassed and obstructed them so seriously. The enforcement of penalties for unlawfully fishing or preparing to fish within the inshore and exclusive waters of Canada and Newfoundland is to be accomplished under safe guards against oppressive or arbitrary action, thus protecting the defendant fisherman from punishment in advance of trial, delays and inconvenience and unnecessary expense. The history of events in the last two years shows that no feature of Canadian administration was more barrassing and injurious than the compulsion of our fishing vessels to make formal entry and clearence on every occasion of temporarily seeking shelter in Canadian ports and harbors.

Such inconvenience is provided against in the proposed treaty, and this most frequent These provisions will secure the substantial I availed myseli of opportune occurrences, enjoyment of the treaty rights for our fisher-dicative of a desire to make without delay men under the treaty rights of 1818, for which the correspondence of the department of State and our minister at London, and by

The right of our fishermen under the treaty ot 1818 did not extend to the procurement of and harbors, and one item, supposed to be the treaty of ISIS, emphasized by the course second hand. To obviate this inconvenience treaty now submitted contains no provision affecting tariff duties and inde-pendently of the position assumed on pendently of Newfoundland should be directly represented | legiclation could be made as the price or contherein. The terms of reference having been sideration of obtaining the right of our citi- ceed ten marine miles. upon the action of Congress in the modification of our tariff laws. Our social and commercial intercourse with those populations, who have been placed upon our borders and made for ever our neighbors, is made apparent by a list of United States common carriers. marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on the 7th day of Februrry, 1888, in answer to a resolution of that body, and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchanges which have come into existence during the last half century. The intercourse is still but partially de-

veloped, and if the amicuble enterprise and wholesome rivalry between the two ropulations be not obstructed, the promise of the future is full of the fruits of an unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border. The treaty now 'ubmitted to you has been framed in a spirit of liberal equity, and reciprocal benefits in the conviction that mutual advantage and convenience are the only permanent foundations of peace and friendship between States, and that with the adoption of the agreement now placed before the Senate a beneficial and satisfactory gated.

The situation, therefore, remained unimproved by the results of the treaty of enactment of the necessary legisla-

British default in its correction confronted us to our fishermen pending the ratification of in May, 1886, and it has continued until the the treaty, but it appears to have been dictpresent time. The greater part of the cor-respondence which has taken place between given to understand that the other Governgiven to understand that the other Governthe two Governments has heretofore been comments concerned in the treaty will within a municated to Congress, and at as early a day few days, in accordance with their methods of conducting public business, submit the said treaty to their respective Logislatures, when it will be at once published to the world. In view of such action, it appears to be advisable that, by publication here, early and full knowledge of all that has been done in the premises should be offered to our

It would seem to be useful to inform the popular mind concerning the history of the long contined disputes growing cut of the papers referred to will supply full informa subject embraced in the treaty, and to satisfy the public interests touching the same, as well as to sonuaint our people with the pres-States, as well as those occupied by the re- ent status of the questions involved, and to give them the exact terms of the proposed. Britain, it is not considered necessary or ex-

to suggest that said treaty, and all such correspondence, messages and documents relatrelations with our neighbors on our northern ing to the same, as may be deemed important border. Especially satisfactory do I believe to accomplish these purposes, be at once made public by order of your honorable

> GROVER CLEVELAND. (Signed,) EXECUTIVE MANSION. February 20, 1888.

> > THE TEXT OF THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Fab. 21 - Whereas differ ences have arisen conserning the interpreta tion of Article 1 of the Convention of October 20th, 1818, the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being mutually desirous of removing all causes of misunderstanding in relation thereto, and of promoting friendly intercourse and good neighborhood between the United States and the rossessions of Her Majesty in North America, have resolved to conclude a treaty to that end, and have named as their rlenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States, Chomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, Wm. . Putnam, of Maine, and Jas. B Angeil, of Michigan, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hcn. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., the Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville West, KCMG, Her Britannic Majosty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary to the United States of America, and Charles Tupper, G.C.M., G.C.B., Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1-The high contracting parties agree to appoint a mixed commission to de-limit, in the manner provided in this treaty, the British waters, bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of Canada and Newfoundland, as to which the United States, by article 1 of the convention of Outcher 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced forever any liberty to take, dry or

Article 2 - The commission shall consist of two commissioners to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and of two commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without delay after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. The commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any commissioner or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or Her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall for each name another to act as commissioner instead of the commissioner originally named.

Article 3.-The delimitation referred to in article l of this treaty shall be marked upon British Admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked chall, on the termination of the work of the commission be signed by the commissioners in quadruplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and three copies to Her Majesty's Government.

The delimitation shall be made in the fol. lowing manner and shall be accepted by the both high contracting parties as applicable for all purposes under article 1 of the Conven-tion of Ostober 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britale. The three marine miles mentioned in article 1 of the Conver tion of Ostober 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark, but at every bay, creek or harbor not otherwise specially provided for in the treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay creek or harbor in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not ex-

Bayard, the Secretary of State of the United will and in promotion of the public interests. mark, shall be established by the following States; Wm. L. Patnam, a citizen of the Therefore the addition to the free list of fish, lines, namely: At the Baie des Chalcurs. State of Maine, and Jan. B. Angell, a citizen fish oil, whale oil and seal oil recited in the line from the light at B reh Point of the State of Michigan, for and in the name last article of the treaty, is wholly left to the Miscen Island to Macquereau Point light. or the United States, to meet and confer with the plenipotentiaries representing the government of Her Britannic Majesty for the purpose of considering and adjusting in a fishing supplies within their own jurisfieldly spirit all or any questions relating to rights of fishery in the seas adjacent to British north America and Newfoundland, which were in dispute between the states of the supplies within their own jurisfield of the light at West Point, St. and the right of the light at West Point, St. and the light at West Point, St. and the stream point to the light at West Point, St. and light at West Point Point Research Point Point Research P Ann's Buy, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cane Smoke to the light a Point Aconi. At Fortune Buy, in Newfoundland, the line from Connugrea Head to the light on the south easterly end of Brunet I-land, thence to Fortune Head. Charles, Hamilton Sound, the line from the south-east point of Cape Fago to White Island, thence to the north end of Peckford I land, and from the south and of Peckford Island to the east headland of Ragged Harbor.

At or near the tollowing bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward fr m the following lines, namely: At or near Barrington bay, in Nova Scotia; the into the United States by British subjects line from the light on Stoddard Island to the light on the South Point of Cape Sable, thence to the light of Baraco Point. At Chedabucto and St. Peter's bays the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island, thence to Pt. Rouge. At Mira bay the line from the light on the east point of Scattoree Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien. At Placentia bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Latine Point on the eastern mainland shore to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence be the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland. Long Island and Bryer Island at St. Mary's Bay in Nova Scotis, shall for the purpose of delimitation be taken as the coasts of such

Article 5-Nothing in the treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interpretation of any bags. creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention of Ostober 20, 1818.

Article 6.—The Commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described and marked, as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines so reported shall fortwith from time to time be simpltaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties, and be binding after two months from such proclamation.

Article 7-Any disagreement of the Commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire, selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannia Majesty's minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

Article 8-Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own Commissioners and fficers, all other expenses jointly incurred in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall he paid by the high contracting parties in coust moities.

Article 9-Nothing in this treaty shall intercept or affect the free navigation of the Straits of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

egulations common to them and to fishing vessels of Canada or of Newfoundland. They need not report, enter or clear when

putting into such bays or harbors for shelter, or repairing damages, nor, when putting into the same outside the limits of established ports of entry for the purpose of purchasing wood, or of obtaining water, except that any vessels remaining more than 24 hours compulsory pilotage, nor when therein for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood, or of obtaining water, shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues, or other similar dues, but this enumeration shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the Con-

vention of October 10, 1818. Article 11-United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and northeastern coasts of Canada or tne ccasts of Newfoundland under stress of weather or other casuality may unlead, reload, tranship, or sell, subject to Customs laws and regulations, all fish on board when such unloading, transhipping, or sale is made necessary as incidental to the repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster, and in case of death or sickness shall be sllowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of

License to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada or of Newfoundland, for the homeward voyage, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels, shall be granted to the United States fishing vessels in such ports, promptly upon application and without charge, and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of carual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to the trading vessels, but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter, nor purchased for resale or traffic.

Article 12-Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coa t of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

Article 13 -The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel of its official number on each bow, and any such vessel required by law to have an official number and failing to comply with such regulations, shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to Her Majesty's Government previous to their taking effect.

Article 14.—The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors referred to in article 1 of this treaty may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard woen the offence was committed, and for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein penalties shall be fixed by the court not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland relating to the right of fishing in such waters, bays, crecks or harbors, penalties shall be fixed by the court not exceeding in all three dollars for every top of the boat or vessel concerned. The Loat or vessel may be holden for such penalties and forfeitures. The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as possible. The trial, except on appeal, shall be at the place of detertion, unless the judge shall, on request of the defence, order cepted. There shall be proper appeal available to the defence only, and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal. Judgments

preserved in oil) being the produce of fisheres carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned, the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and upon such removal of duties and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to brought with duty being re-imposed there on the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harborn of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses free of charge for the following purposes, ramely:

1. The purchase of provisions, hait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies, and outfits.

2. Transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.

3 Shipping of crews. Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfounland on the Atlantic coasts of

of the United States.

Article 16—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by Her Britanvic Majesty baving received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible. In faith whereof we, the respective pleniprtentiaries have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our

Done in duplicate at Washington this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eightyeight.

eeale.

J. F. Bayard (seal), William L. Putnam (seal), J. Chamberlain (seal), L. Sackville West (seal), Charles Tupper (seal).

#### THE MODUS VIVENDI.

Referred to in the President's Message. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. — Protocol. The treaty having been signed the British Plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishery season before the treaty can possihly be ratified by the Senate of the United States, by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Newfoundland. In the absence of such ratification the old conditions which have given rise to so much friction and irritation might be revived and might inter-fere with the unprejudiced consideration of Britain, it is not non-sidered necessary or exbe lient them in this massage, but I believe imaginative statements which will otherwise treaty will be found to contain a just, reach them, I therefore begins respectfully article I of the treaty shall conform to harbor.

Britain, it is not non-sidered necessary or exbelieve the unprejudiced consideration of restrict the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelieve them in the unprejudiced consideration of restrict the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelieve them of the treaty shall conform to harbor the further object of affording evidence of the example the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies conbelle; but the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the l

their anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove all possible suljects of con-broversy the British plenipotentiaries are ready to make the fullowing temporary errangement, for a period not exceed ng two years in order to afford a modus vivendi pend-

ing the ratification of the treaty. 1. For a period not exceeding two years from the present date the privilege of enterexclusive of Sundays and legal holidays ing the tays and harbors of the Atlantic within any such port, or communicating coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be with the shore therein, may be required to granted to United S ates fishing vessels by report, enter or clear, and no vessel shall annual licenses at a fee of \$1 50 per ton for be excused thereby from giving due the following purpover: The purchase of intermation to boarding officers. They shall bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies not be liable in any such bay or harbors for and outfits; transhipment of catch and ahipping of crews.

2 If during the continu wor of this arrangement the United States should remove the duties on fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil (and their (overing, ) ackages, etc.,) the said licenara shall be issued free of charge.

3 United States fishing vessels entering the bay and harbors of the Atlantic coast, of Canada and of Newfoundland for any of the four purposes mantioned in article of the Convention of October, 1818, and rot ramining therein more than 24 hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom house providing they do not communicate with the shore.

4. Penalties for failure to be exacted only for the offences of fishing or preparing to fish in territorial waters.

5. This arrangement to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the Colonial authorities.

J. CHAMBERLAIN. (Signed) CHARLES TUPPER. L SACKVILLE WEST. WASHINGTON, February 15, 1888.

The American plenipotentiaries having reseived the communication of the British plenipotentiaries of this date, conveying their plan for the administration to be observed by the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland in respect of the fisheries during the period which may be requisite for the consideration by the Senate of the treaty this day signed, and the enactment of legislation by the respective Governments herein proposed, desire to express their satisfaction with this manifestation of an incention on the part of the British plenipotentiaries by the means referred to, to maintain the relation of good neighborhood between the British possessions in North America and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British plenicommunication of the British pleni-potentiaries to the President of the United States with a recommendation that the same may be made known to the Senate for its information together with the treaty when

fication. (Signed), T F. BAYARD, WM. L PUTMAN, JAMES B. ANGELL. Washington, Feb. 15, 1888

the letter is submitted to that body for rati-

MISS CLEVELAND'S PEN.

THE PRESIDENT'S FISTER NOW DEVOTING HER TALENTS TO SKETCHING THE LIPE WORK OF ONK OF THE SHINING LIGHTS OF THE CATHO-LIC CHURCH.

New York, Feb. 17.—Miss Rose El zabeth Clevaland is writing a book. This is why she is seldom seen "in society" since she assumed the position of assistant principal in Madam Reed's barding school. This time it is not a love sto y, nor a philosophical dissertation on the sphere of we man. The lady has chosen as her subject the lite and works of no less ancient and read wied a person than St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, orator, author and poet. In-circutally, Miss Cleveland will treat of the life of S. Monica, the pious mother of Augustine. To obtain a thorough knowledge of these famous characters she is spending much time in the study of the works of St. Augustine, as well as those that have been written about him. The writings of St. Augustine that are still extant fill many vo umes. Only a small propertion of them have been translated into modern languages, and still less atto English. Miss Cleveland is not daunted by the magni-ture of the work refere her, however, and rather relishes the musty tomes that remain as ness of her hero

"St. Augustine was one of the most gerief and lovable of all the saint'y characters," sain Miss Coveland. "The student finds in hir many of the virtues that are now considered necessary to make the perfect man, and few of hhe vices that mar the character of other early

The history of the Catholic saint whom Miss Cleveland intends to bring to the altention of American readers is full of interesting inci-dents, and has had a strong influence on Christianity. He was born at Tagaste, a small town of Numidia, Africa, on Nov. 13, 354 A.D. His futner, Patricius, was a pagan nobleman of moderate fortune, while his mother, the sain ed Monica. was an earnest and devoted Christian. He early developed the strong passions that he had inherited from his father, and indulged in many wild escapades during his youth. At the age of 29 he went to Rome, and soon acquired a reputation as an orator equal to the foremost in eloquence. Symmachus, the eloquent, was greatly impressed by Augustine, and at his recommendation he was called to Milan as a teacher of rhetoric. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, became interested in him, and after repeated interviews in which the Bishop's eloquence was aided by Monica's persuasions, be and his son were converted to Christianity. Af er eight months' seclusion they were bap-tized in Easter week of 387. Mother, son and grandson then started back to Africa, and at Ostia Monica died. Ostia is at the mouth of the Tiber, and a monument remains there to this day marking her burial place. August no's son died roon after, and Augustine then deter mined to enter the church. His subsequent life wss one of devotion to his religion. He died Aug 28, 430. This is the character Miss Cleve-land aims to canonize anew. She is said to be extremely anxious to make this her most thoughtful work. The labor she has already expended upon it is evidence of the interest she fe lain it. It will probably be finished in the

OSCAR WILDE ON WOMEN'S WAISTS. Indeed, instances of absolute mutilation and mise y are so common in the past that it is un necessary to multiply them; but it is really sad to hang on to a cross-bar while her maid laces her weist into a fifteen-inch circle. To begin with, the waist is not a circle at all, but an oval; nor can there be any greater error than to imagine that an unnaturally small waist gives an air of grace,

or even of slightness to the whole figure. Its effect, as a rule, is to simply exaggerate the width of the shoulders and the hips; and those whose figures possess that stateliness, which is called stoutness by the vulgar, convert what is a quality into a defect by yielding to the silly edicts of fashion on the subject of tight-lacing. The fashionable English waist, also, is not merely far too small, and congrequently quite out of proportion to the rest of the feature, but it is worn far too low down. the figure, but it is worn far too low down. I use the expression "worn" advisedly, for a waist nowadays seems to be regarded as an article of apparel to be put on when and where one likes. A long waist always implies short-ness of the lower limbs, and from the artistic point of view has the effect of diminishing the height; and I am glad to see that many of the most charming women in Paris are returning to the idea of the directoire style of dress. This style is not by any means perfect, but at least it has the ment of indicating the proper position of the waist. I feel quite sure that all English women of culture and position will set their faces against such stupid and dangerous practices as are related by Miss Leffler-Arnim. Fashion's motto is Il faut, souffrir pour etre

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MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! Decause it is agreeable to take IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT.

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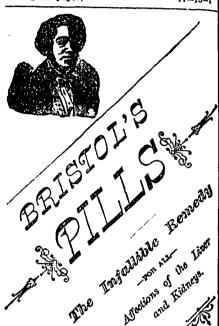
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A Consumptive Cured.

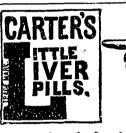
A Consumptive Cured.

\* When death was hourly expected, all remedies have falled, and Dr. H. James was experin enting with a many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of "consum" (to His child is now in this country, and enjoying the Consumption can be positively and permanent cured. The Doctor new gives this recipie free, on asking two 2-cent stamps to pay experses. This He also cures Night Swats, Nause at the Stownsh, a will break up a fresh Co d in twenty-four hours. A dresh Dander of Co., 1, 32 Race street, Philadelphinaming this paper, 17-13-1



STOPPED FRE for all Brain & NERVE DIREASES. OR. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle fee to paying express charges on tox when received. Finames, P. c. and express sides, so fits after first fails to paying express charges on tox when received. Finames, P. c. and express sides so of afflicted Dr. ELINE, 931 Arch St., Thiladelphia, Pa. Druggists BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAU For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toron

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



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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

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

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No Coloring Dyes!! No Adulterations of any kind! Absolutely Pure. A VALUABLE PREVENT

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BREWSTER'S SAFETY REEK HOLDE. 84

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TIVENESS

ND.

names and deeds are written deep famed his oric lay, famed his oric lay, fow they take their last long sleep; like them to die than weep der tyrannic sway.

Jacques Cartier's race, advance ! rield one foot of ground! ot your foes another chance ! me for God and La Belle France th the first bugle sound.

esten them before in fight, beaten them belove in light, filt thousands to our few; for was an awful sight, a Aberrombie pale with fright and shame before us flow. ow before us o ice again,

at treacherous array, ober troops of false Britain not fer houer but for gain, e bere to fight and slay. the honor of that name.

the note of the transport of the came delive the tyrant whence he came France, and eithout stain shall lie buried here.

GREAT BRITAIN DENOUNCED. MISTER SOTE LDO, OF VENEZUELA, PROTESTS USST HEB GOLD MINE SEIZURE-AN OF-MOSE TO THE UNITED STATES—THE
MONEYS DOOTRINE PLAINLY VIOLATED—HUNORS FC3 GENERAL PARZ.

York, Feb. 20.—Venezuelans may have of York, Feb. 20.—Venezuelans may have thous, but their worst enemy has never the them with being unpatrictic. At present them with being unpatrictic. At present the property of their strong faith by honoring one of their greatest modern and beart of themselves bravely against the property of the prop and bearing themselves bravely against hey call the unauthorised oppression of

at they call the unauthorised oppromises they call the unauthorised oppromises addensmy.

The hero they are honoring is General Paez, found it profitable to go to the activity of this city. The steamer Caracas of distress about the loss of her artificial limb. Seeing the woman hopping around with an improvised crutch of her own make, the Morgue keeper's sympathies have been touched, and he has frequently given her money enough to redeem her cork limb. But la ely her artificial limb kept cork limb. But la ely her artificial limb kept and he now red General to his native country. The nation comprises a Cabinet Minister and an linister to Washington. The former is zeal Jacin'o R. Pachano, Minister of zeato, or Public Improvements, and latter is A. M. Soteldo, who respired Venezuela at Washington from the country and the present the respired Venezuela at Washington from 5 to 1887 and who is at present the serof the Department of Foreign Affairs. Ministers are accompanied by Dr. Francosveliero and Luis F. Cerstillo, who are said to the Department of Foreign Affairs, falso by Francisco Carabano, who is an officiathe Army and Navy Department. These semilaries will act as the Ministers' secremgentlemen will act as the Ministers' secre-

Mr. Ramon Parz, a son of General z is also a number of the Ceputation. He ided in this city for some years. ENGLAND PLAINLY DANGUNGED. hedeputation on its arrival drove to the Vicis Hotel, and there a Herald reporter had a must talk with ex-Minister Soteldo during saternoon. In regard to the object of his itheex-Minister said that the Venezula peo evere naturally aoxious to fitly honor the rethis country during the War of Endepend-the "Exactly what programme will be fol-indly us in this matter I cannot tell you," aid, "as I have not yet cosulted with the

Theex-Minister then turned to the reporter hasked him if he had heard that Great hisin, or rather British Guinna, but sent tops into the Yuruari district on Wenezuelan histo. The reporter replied in the affirmative, helegon Mr. Soteldo exclaimed vehe-belegon Mr. Soteldo exclaimed vehe-belly:—"Then all I can say is that such cion is outrageous, and I would even go fur-her ad call it downrighs robbery if I were not

sex-Minister and trained in the diplomatic

THE MONROR DOCTRINE VIOLATED. "This is a plain case of violation of the Monsedostine. Year after year Great Britain has ensetdly encroaching on the territory of feerulen Guina, and all the remonstrances of energiels have been utterly in vain. Great ships may claim that the Yuruari district is colled with British subjects; but, if that is the me, the subjects must have bee unported very per the subjects must have doe imported very resulty. Besides, that is no valid reason why first Editain should come late the heart of Very results and gobble up her richest gold mines. No, sir.; on no possible grounds can such a probeding be justified.

"It the Venezuelans could defend them-

"It the Venezuelans could detend themte'ves Great B itam might be slower to not.
But what can they do against Great Britain?
Weat can a little fellow do when a giant assults him and robs him of his perperty?
"Of course, our great hope is that the United
States will not allow John Bull to maltreat us

in this manner. There are cases in which the intervention of a third party is absolutely necessary, and this is one of them. Great Britain, by saizing such a valuable slice of American by sharing such a valuable since of American territory virtually slaps Uncle Sam in the face. Now, the question is, will Uncle Sam submit to be slapped with impunity? I am strongly inclined to think that he will not."

A SHAMEFUL CONFISCATION. The ex-Minuter was then asked if he intended to take any action in the matter during his present visit to thus country and he replied,

somewhat guardedly: - 'Well, I am not at liberty to tell you what instructions I have reliberty to tell you what matructions I have re-ceived from the government, but it is certainly more than likely that the matter will be dis-cused at Washington if I go there. I say, without hesitasion, that the details of the tham ful conficcation of the Yuruari district should be brought at once to the attention of Sevatare Rauard and that the American Goy-Secretary Bayard and that the American Government will not be looking out for its best interests if it suffers Great Britain to go on in this utterly unwarrantel course."

As Mary Standage is greatly and her his govern

As Mr. Soteldo is consulted by his govern menton all matters relating to foreign affairs, itis considered very likely by prominent Venezuel-that he will do his best, while in this county to induce the United States government to protest against the recent occupation of Venemelan territory by the government of British Guina. No reliable information, however, as to what steps are to be taken could be obtained by the reporters

by the reporters

General Franciso de Silva, the Venezuelan

Conul in this city, met the deputation on its

arrival. Ex Minister Soteldo and bis collesgues amplained that their trip had been uncomfort-

ably rough.
It has not yet been decided when the deputa tion will return to Venezuela.

A BRIGHT FUTURE

is simply the natural result of wise action in the present. Money being necessary, in the regular order of things, the chances for making it are observed by the wise. Reader, you can make \$1 and unwards her hour in a thewline of pleasant business. Dapital not needed; you are started free. All ages. Both sexes. Any one can easily do the work and live at home. (Wite at once and learn all; no harm done, if Write at once and learn all; no harm done, if after knowing all you conclude not to engage. All is iree. Address Stinson & Co., Portand, line,

THE MEANEST MAN DISCOVERED. HE PAWNS HIS WIFE'S CORE LEG TO BAIRE

FUNDS FOR A SPREE. New York, Feb. 22.—One of the most peculiar characters of womankind in this city is Mrs. McCormack, who is particularly familiar to the surgeons a d attaches of the Bellavue Hospital and the officials of the Harlem Police Court. Mrs. Ne formack is about firey years of are whose with brooks at any hose at one as of age, whose ri.h brogge stamps her at once as a native of the Emerald Isle. Her place of rea native of the Emerald Isle. Her place of residence is in a squatter sharty in the locality known as Gratville, and while she declares she has one of the "purtiest daughters" in the land, she also boasts of having in "ould man" that she would not trust out of her sight, and who drives her to peddle lead pencils. Mrs. Mc-Cormack, it is insinuated by some of her nieghbore, is not opposed to looking in the wine when it is most rosy. Some few years ago she became so delirious from drink that she had to be taken to the Ninty-ninth Street Hospital. While there, and still to be taken to court, she made her escape by leaping from a second storey window. A leg was broken, and although the window. A leg was broken, and although the Assistant Superintendent, Joseph Fogarty, hurried out to catch the escaping patient, no trace could be found of her. Mr. Fogarty some time after this became connected with Bellevue Hispital, and to his surprise one morning he Mrs. McCormack in one of the hospital wards minus a leg. She explained at once she had got into Bellevue under an assumed name, and as she had broken her leg in trying to escape from the Ninty-ninth Street Hospital she begged Mr. Fogarty to not betrsy her i lentity. Mrs. McCormack left Bellevue by the aid of a at the office of the morgae, where Fogarty had now become assistant keeper to Majir A. N. White. This time the woman did not carry a White. This time the weman did not carry a crutch and appeared to have her pedal extremities in natural order. She confided to Mr. Fogarty that one of her legs was made of cork. But since tha time Mrs. McCormack got this artificial limb her curicus experiences have most come to light. Her "ould man," as she termed her husband, has heen making it a custom to steal his wife's cork leg and pledge it in the nearest pawn shop to get a supply of liquot. It was owing to this artificial limb that Mrs. McCormack found herself a figure in the Harlem Police Court as complainant against her "ould man," and the attaches of those places have become familiar with the woman as a genuine character. She would appear as her own counsel and make sure of having her husband committed, but within a week would beg for his release, as he had really of having her husband committed, but within a week would beg for his release, as he had really done what he did by "taking a small drop too much plaze Yer Worship" When her leg has been held in the pawnshop as the result of her "ould man's cussedness" Mrs. McCormack had found it profit ble to go to the keeper of the Morgue and pour into his ears harrowing tales of distance about the loss of her strifficial

cork limb. But la ely her artificial limb kept disappearing so often that the keeper's sympa-thies are not so easily groused, and he now greets her with "cheatnut" when she stalks in give him the story.

A few days ago Mrs. McCormack became ag to dance an Irish reel with Assistant Keeper of the Morgus Fogarty, provided Major White would whistle the "Rocky Road to Dublin."

The spectacle of a one-legged woman dancing an Irish reel in the Morgue was too much for

PART OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil with much satisfaction for Colds and Sore Throat. I would not be without it at any cost, as I look upon it as the best medicine sold for family use." Miss E. Bramhall, Sherbrooke, P.Q. . . .

the keeper, and he kindly requested Mis.

Fogarty to go home to her husband.

A CHILD'S ROUGH TREATMENT BY FEMALE TEACHERS.

New York, Feb. 21.-The case of a boy who "Exactly what programme will be followed by as in this matter I cannot tell you," is suffering from meningitis in Williamsburg and, "as I have not yet consulted with the militare of Arrangements which has been shing after the matter in this city. I under the matter in this city. I under the matter in the city I under the matter in the city. I under the matter in the course of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his illness are true, demand any dinterest to all American citizens. Regarding the his aliand clause, they said that the treaty was a disgrace to all American citizens. Regarding the his aliand clause, they said that the treaty was a disgrace to all American citizens. Regarding the his aliand clause, they said that the treaty was a disgrace to all American citizens. Regarding the his aliand clause, they said that the treaty was a disgrace to all American citizens. Regarding the his aliand clause, they said that the treaty was a disgrace to all American citizens. According to all American citizens. Regarding the cause of his clause, they said that the statement referred to the boy, who is now fourteen years of age, attended this school, of which Mr. Edwin Bush is principal, until the latter part of D camber, 1866. It is alleged that one evening while Powers was playing with a com panion near his father's house Miss Moore, the teacher of his class, pa-sed, accompanied by a gentleman, and out of a spirit of mischievous fun Powers was josted by his compan on against the lady. The boy immediately apologized in a polite manner and the lady and genleman passed on.

Next day, it is stated, Miss Moore called up the boy in presence of the class, gave him a violent blow with the back of her hand on the face and then turned him over to Miss Highir, face and then turned him over to Miss Highly, the female principal, who we ipped him severely. A heavy gold ring which Miss Moore wore left a red mark on the boy's temple which remained all the afternoon. The boy, though complaining of illness, remained till school was dismissed, and next morning was in a high fever and delirious. Miss Highle and Miss Moore called the day after the boy's first attack till described the search of the Moore called the day after the boy's first attack of il ness, when he was suffering from delir-un, and asked him if they struck him, when he replied in the negative. The boy afterwards became violently insane and, his parents say, piteously shouts in his worst paroxysms: "Oh! don't flog see, don't." Young Powers is now pronounced by a New York professor to be slowly dying from maningitis. Dr. Charles F. Newman, who is attending him, says that his death may be expected at my moment. Miss Moore denies that she struck the boy, and says that the marents are anary because she would that the parents are angry because she would

"This red flag," shouted the Socialist orator, "is the emblem of the brotherhood of man." "Not much." growled a voice from the back reats; "it's a sign that auctioneers, small-pox, rock blasting or some other nuisances are around, and that it's time for wise men to skip out."

not foot the doctor's bill.

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URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Hend-sche, Neuralgis, Nervous Weakness, Stomabl and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys. AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens, and Oiles the Nerves.

and Chiefs the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Bided.

AS A LAXATIVE It seets mildly, but a curely, on the Bowels and AS A DIURETIC Confession of the Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Disease.

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for Infants and Children.

""Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhoa, Eructation known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

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

IN MEMORIAM.

GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN. REV. F. WOODS.

Sweetly sleeping is our father, Free from age from pain and woe, Neath the statues that crown the altar,
Where spring flowers concert blow.
On the roof birds ging most sweetly
Through the long bright sunny day, Where the sunlight seems to linger And the moonbeams love to play.

'Lis a fair bright spot ; but fairer Was the gentle form we laid Underneath the floor unfeeling In his cold and narrow bed-Yet we know 'twas but the carket We had hidden from our sight, In the Father's crown a jewel Gleams forever pure and bright.

So we try to bow in silence] 'Neath the blow that on us fell, 'Knowing He whose hand had dealt Ever doeth all things well;
But we miss him—sadly miss him,
And we list, alas! in vain,
For the sound of coming footsteps We shall never hear again.

Olt at eventide, in fancy, I Hear we still his fatherly prayer, But no cherished form now lieth On the time-worn, vacant chair, Ice-cold now the rosy fingers, Clarped so oft and raised in Heaven, Pale the sweet, red lips that murmured, "May our sins be all forgiven!"

Oh! the loneliness and sorrow In our hearts and in our homes. When we know on no to-morrow Will the absent father come. But not without hope we mourn him; God, who took our father, knew If our treasure were in Heaven We would long to follow, toc.

Requiescat in Pacc. MARY JANE FUREY. Huntingdor, P.Q.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY. NEW ENGLAND FISHERMEN DECLARE IT TO

BE AN INFRINGEMENT ON THEIR RIGHTS. GLOUCESTER, Mass. Feb. 22 -The Fisheries Treaty has been the subject of much comment here to-day. At the Merchants' Exchange this morning all averred that the rights of American fishermen had been sacrifixed to the interests of Canada. President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard received much criticism at the hands of the fishermen, from them, more especially Fortune Bay, which is the great resort for fishermon in the winter assen when in pursuit of frozen nerring. The drawing of the line from Connuigree Heed to the sousheasterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head, at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound, will debar fish-ermen from this privilege which they always have had. They object to paying \$150 for licenses for privileges which they claim the treaty of 1818 has already given them.

The opinion of many persons who have been discussing the subject is that an indignation meeting should be called to protest against the ratification of this treaty, which, they claim, destroys the last right of Americau fishermen.

A HALIFAX PAPER ON THE TREATY, IT IS A DEAD "GIVE AWAY" AND THE CANA-DIANS GET NOTHING.

HALIFAX. Feb 22 .- The Chronicle says :-"The full text of the treaty seems quite stale, since it is practically exactly according to the terms indicated by despatches from Washington several days ago. From the moment that a treaty was announced it was quits apparent to every one that a currender must have been made. How could it be otherwise? The Canadian fisheries are valuable to American fishermen. The American fisheries are of no value to Canadian fishermen. The only compensation there can be granted to Canada for the nae of her fisheries is either reciprocal trade or money. Under this treaty neither is obtained, therefore it inuse be apparent we get nothing. Hence the treaty could be nothing else than a give away. Sir Charles Tupper scarcely three days ago, declared that all newspaper reports were full of the grossest inaccuracies. Any person at all familiar with the development of events in this continent could only smile at this rubbish. The treaty could only have one meaning and that was a surrender, of all our rights in the fisheries without compensation. Now that we have the full text of the treaty, the only thing noticeable about it is the wonderful accuracy with which every provision of the document had been obtained by the newspaper corres pondents. There is practically nothing new in it. It is just what we expected, nothing more, nothing irss. It gives away all the more important fishing privileges of British North America to the Americans without compensation. The whole matter may be summed up in a nutshell. In 1854 we got for our fisheries an ample treaty of recipro-The Debilitated of hity. In 1871 we got free fish and \$5,500,000. In 1888 we got—nothing."

EThere are two kinds of jokes. One makes you ache with laughter and the other only makes you sohe. This one belongs to the latter class. A man who had heard Gerster sing was asked if she was vocally disabled, and he said he Gerster was - which was very bad grammar indeed.

A RARE COMBINATION.

There is no other remedy or combination of There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many acquirements as does Burdook Blood Bitters in its wide range of power, over such diseases, as Dyspepsis, Liver Recommended by professional and histonessmen.

Price area. Sold by daugular, and medicines men, and Kidney Complaint, Scrotula and all humors of the blood.

WELLS RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors.

Monuncal, P. Q., 2 191 in S., essenting for the combination of medicines that meets so many acquirements as does Burdook Blood Bitters in its wide range of power, over such diseases, as Dyspepsis, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Scrotula and all humors of the blood.

WELLS RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENUMENON No other term than the above would apply

to the woman who could see her youthful beauty fading away without a pang of regret. Manya woman becomes prematurely old and haggard because of functional derangement. What a pity that all such do not know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore their organs to a normal state, and make them youthful and beautiful once more ! For the ills to which the daughters of Eve are peculiarly liable the "Prescription" sovereign remedy. It is the only medicine sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be returned. See guarantee on bottle wrap-

A Nebraska church fair netted eleven cents, five law suits, an incendiary fire and a roken leg. Some do better than this, but they don't have any more fun in it.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and ever woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try

A REASONABLE HOPE

is one that is based on previous knowledge of experience, therefore those who use B. B. B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of thousands who have used it shows it to have succeeded even in the

Wife (looking up from her book)-You know a great many things, John. Now what do you think shoud be done in a case of drowning? Husband- Have a funera', o COUTRE.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids'

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

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

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

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The process of the proc

monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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

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

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription," when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pilla), cures Liver, kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and seroritous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription," is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

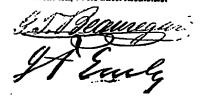


INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER:A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

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 overwholming popular vote.

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

"We do hereby civily that we supervise the arrange-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 cortificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bonkers will pay al rives dra n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which ma J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisio 12 Nat'l Bank, PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank.

4. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5: each.

1	Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.	5 ψυ,
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ı	LIST OF PRINTS.	
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1	\$300,000 Prize are	50,000
1	100 Prizes of \$3.0 approximating to	50,000
ı	\$100,000 Prize are	20.000
ľ	100 Prizes of \$200 approximating to	30,000
1	\$50,000 Prize are	20,000
ı		20,000
1	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
	1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by\$300,000	
	Prize are	100.000

,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by ...\$100,000 Prizo are..... 100,000 3,136 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,055,000 For Club Rates, er sny further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail cellvery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

your run address.
Send FUSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, Lz.

Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

or M. A DAUPHIN,

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

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

VRGINA FARMS & MILLIS SOLD and exchanged, FreeCatalogue, B.E. CHAFFINACO. Bichmond, Va

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







HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

most powerfully, yet 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 efficacions in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen-eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and H-aline Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

## ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE Convetance of the Canadian and United States Mails.

1887-Winter Arrangements-1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed 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.

- TOO, MI	
Vessels. Tonnage.	Commanders
Acadian 931	Capt. F. McGrath.
Assyrian3,970	W. S. Mailu.
Austrian 2.458	John Bentey
Buenos Ayrean . 4,005	" James Scott.
Canadian2,906	" John Kerr.
Carthaginian4,214	" A. Macnicol.
Caspian2,728	" Alex.McDougail.
Circassian 3,724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
Corean3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian3,613	C. E. LeGallais
Hibernian2,997	" John Brown.
Lucerne1,925	" Nunan.
Manitoban 2,975	" Dunlop,
Monte Videan 3,500	Building.
Nestorian 2,689	" John France
Newfoundland 919	" C. J. Mylina
Norwegian 3,523	" R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotian 3,305	" R. H. Hugh
Parieian5,359	Lt. W. H. Smith, RN k.
Peruvian 3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephenso
Phœnician2,425	D. McKillop.
Polynesian 3,983	" Hugh Wylie.
Pomeranian4,364	" W. Dalziel.
Prussian3,030	" James Ambury
Rosarian 3,500	Building.
Sardinian4,376	Capt. J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian3,647	W. Richardson
Scandinavian 3,068	" John Park
Siberian 3.904	" John Park.

Siberian ...... 3,904 Waldensian ..... 2,256

" D. J. James. 

From Portland to Liverpool, via Halifax : 

From Baltimere to Liverpoel, via Halifax:
Sarmatisu. Jan. 10
Circaseian. Jan. 24
Polynesian. Feb. 4 Rates of passage from Montreal via Halifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$78.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation). Intermediato, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50.

Rates of passage from Montreal via Portland:—Cabin-\$57.50 \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommoda-tion); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, \$25.50. Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverpool:—Cabin, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20.

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

GLASGOW LINE. GHARMON DANG.

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

FROM BUSTON. The Steemers of the Glescow Lon

delphia Survice are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glaspow - FRUM PHILADKLPHIA. Ribernian About Dec. 9
Norwegian About Dec. 23
Manitoban About Jan, 8

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 Liverpeol and Glasgow,

Vin Boston. Portland as d Hallfix. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Hailways, via Halifax; and ty the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston an Albany, New Y. ik Central and Great Wester Railways (Merchance Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Comp ny.

Through Rates and Through Biles of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Reilways.

For Freight, Passage or other information, of the Agents of the above named Relibrary.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusseikorb No. 8, Bremen; Charle Foy, Bolfast; James Scott& Co., Queenctown Mon'gomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-churc street, Landon; James and Alex. Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Glargow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicag; H. Bourlier, Taonto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 186, St. James street, opposite St. Law rence Hall.

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

25 Common street, Montrea



Nov. 18, 1887.

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

destroyer of worms in Children or Adults. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.

BREAKTAST.

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meab, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitist, Coughs, Colde, and own Astkms. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Histulas, G. ut. Rheimatism and every kind of Skin Direase, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Climant are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 538 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 6d., 1ls., 22s. and 38s. each, and by all medicine wender throughout the civilized world:

11. Advice gratis, at he shown address.

12. Advice gratis, at he shown address.

13. Advice gratis, at he shown address.

14. Advice gratis, at he shown address.

15. Advice gratis at he gratis gratis and gr



strength and wholesoun uses. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Said only in cans. ROYAL BARING POWDER CO., 108 Wall stret, NY.

### A RARE SOUVENIR

## Irishmen of Canada

THE GREAT WM O'BRIEN BADGE

Societies and others wahing to secure those Badges should send in their orders at once, as the likeness of the Luggacurran Champion is a

For St. Patrick's Day will be ready in a few days.

PRICES - \$13 per 100, or \$1.75 per dozen.

JAMES MCARAN.

2090 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

#### COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN AND FLOUR-The grain market was quiet. Wheat was dull with prices nominally unchanged. We quote: Canada red winter wheat, S52 to S70; white winter, S52 to S70; Canada spring S3: to S4:; No. 1 hand Muritaha, S6a to S70; No. 2 do S3; to S4:; No. 1 Northern, S3: to S40; peas, 733. to 745 per 66 lbs. in store; cats, 42: to 43: per S4 lbs; ryc, 50c; barley, 65c to 70c; corn, 70c to 71c, duty paid, and 62c in bond. The dethand for Bour was fair and the market was more active. Patent win-ter, \$440 to 465; patent spring, \$140 to \$4.55; atraight roil r, \$4.00 to 4.25; extra. \$3.89 to \$3.95; superfixe, \$3.00 to \$3.50; strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.25. Outage

mean berf, per ten, \$0 00 to \$0 00; hams, city cured, per lb, 111; to 12;; hams, canvassed, per 15, 12: to 121:; hama, green, per 15, 00: to 91: flinke green, per ib, 810 to 000; lard, western, in pails, per 15, 97 to 101: lard, Canadian, in pails, 950 to 930; bacon, per lb, 101: to 11c; thoulders, 00c to 81c; tallow, com refined, par lb, 413 to 43 :.

CHEESE -Finest September and Ostober 140, fine 1142, finest August 11, fine 1040 to 1040, medium 93 to 940.

Butrer. - Cleamery, 20c to 221c; Townships, 1740 to 210; Morrisburg, 170 to 200; Brockville, 1640 to 194; Wostern, 15: to 182. DRESSED Hogs,-The demand for dressed

hogs was slow and the market was quiet, with only a small jobbing business doing. The offerings are tair, but only amall lots are wanted, and there is no enquiry for car lots now. We quote jobbing lots \$7.25 to \$7.50 per 100 lba.

Ashus -- There was a decided weakness in the market for ashes to-day and prices de-clined 10c to 20c per 100 lbs, with little busi-ness doing, and the market was quiet. We quote pearls \$7.50, first pois \$4.80 and second do. \$3 per 100 lbs.

Edgs. -There was a good demand for egge, and the market was fairly active, with a good business doing at steady prices. We quote new laid 23: to 25:, held fresh 18: to 20c, Montreal Itmed 17c to 18c, and western limed 16c to 16he per dozen.

#### RETAIL MARKETS. ORAIN.

Red winter\$0 83@\$0 87	Mutton so osago 11
White 0 836 0 80	Venl 0 080 0 1
Spring 0 8360 0 85	Hoge, 100 the 7 000 7 50
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Corn 0 70@ 0 72 Barley 0 70@ 0 75	Hams, pretty of the of the
Barler 0 70@ 0 75	Rason wer the 0 110 0 14
Pess	Land Della O Ties O 12
Beaus 1 95@ 9 48	More Parish 17 000 0 10
Peas	Polled Bases 0 000 0 11
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PhoDUCE.	718H.
natter 20 53@20 30	es Falmon, lb.\$0 15@\$0 18
Titre at 1 c 1Atti-	HER TOUT () 10/2 () 15
ships 0 16@ 0 19	100d u 04ā 0 04
Checse, fine 0 11@ 0 12	OYSTERS AND LORSTERS.
Chiese, gord O Po O 10	Oysters, select.
Cheese, fine 0 11@ () 17 Cheese, good 0 10@ () 17 Cheese, good 0 20@ 0 20 Rggs, fresh 0 22@ 0 23	per quart, so 450s0 60
Turnipa հացել () 40@ () 60՝	Ovelers, shell.
Onions, bush. 0 85@ 1 23	lianhtere in a noce a ia
Apples, bbl 1 25@ 8 75	Georg, per 15, \$0 07@\$0 10
FLOUR.	Fowls, pair 0 35@ 0 50
Patent\$4 35@\$4 65 Choice 4 15@ 4 25 Spring 8 50@ 3 75	Turkeys, Ib 0 10@ 0 15
Choice 4 15@ 4 25	Pipeons 0 100 U 10
Spring 8 50@ 3 75	Preside Ch 0 35@ 0 40
Cnt loaf\$0.7 @\$0.71	Ployer doz 2 75@ 8 00
Crushed 0 7 @ 0 74	MISCELLANHOUS.
Granulated 0 678@ 0 7	Coal, stovo\$7 00@\$7 10
Coffee, "A"	Coal, chestnut, 6 75@ 6 85
standard 0 612@ 0 7	Coke 6 50@ 7 25
BALAT.	Wood, hard 7 50@ 8 00
Livern', bag. \$0 40@\$0 50	Wood soft 1 500 7 10
Canadian, in	W000, sort 4 50@ 5 50 Hides, No.
small bags, 2 50@ 8 50	I nember on con
Factory filled. 1 20@ 1 25	1, per 16.\$0 0712@\$0 0814
Eureka factiy	
filted	2, per lb. 0 07 @ 0 09
Turk's Island. 0 28@ 0 80	Wool, 15 U 21 @ 0 24
Beef, 100 lbs. \$4 75@\$8 75 Steak, per lb. 0 08@ 0 18 Rosst, per lb. 0 06@ 0 10	dry 0 06 @ 0 0014
Steak, per in 0 082 0	CHECOPSEC. O 40 @ 0 60
Rosst, per lb 0 056 0 16 Corned 0 056 0 08	Tailow, Ib. 0 04 @ 0 0415
Corned 0 040 0 111	.snes, per 100\$4 40
	more, choice 0 11 @ 15
and the second of the second o	

Toronto, Feb. 27 .- Business is fair. Quatations are as follows: Wheat, fall, per bush, 803 to 81c; Wheat, red, per ousn, 800 to 81c; wheat, spring, per bush, 77c to 80c; wheat, goose, per bush, 71c to 74c; barley, per bush, 72: to 79c; oats, per bush, 45c to 47c; peas, per bush, 67c to 69c; Dressed bogs, per 100 lbs, 87 to 87 25; oh: ns, per par, 40; to

550k butter, per lb rolls 200 to 250; eggs. how laid, per doz 200 to 233; potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1.05; apples, per br, \$1.75 to \$2.50; onions, per hag, \$2.50; onions, per hag, \$2.50; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, \$40; to 500; rhubarb, per bunch, \$25; cabbige, per dcz, 500 to \$1; celery, 40; to 75; besses per bag, \$1.50; p

bag, \$1; pareley, per dcz, 200; hay, \$11 to \$17; atraw, \$7 to \$12.

OTTAWA, 28 — Tradels good, To-day's quot tions are: FLOUR—No 1 brand, per bri; \$4 25 to \$450; batent, \$25 to \$450; patent, to \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.20 to \$4.50; patent, \$5.50 \$5.50; oatmeal, \$5.65 to \$6; oornmeal, \$3. to \$3.50; provender, \$1.15 to \$1.25; bran, \$1.10 \$1.10; oanaille, per cwt., \$1.10 \$1.10. GRAIN—Oats, per bushel, 43.5 to 46:; peas, per bushel, 50.5 to 60.5; buckwheat, per bushel, 650 to 75.5. MEAT—Beef, per hundred pounde, \$4.50 to \$6.75; beefsteak, per lb, 10.5 to 150; roast beef, per lb, 10.5 to 150; sheep, live weight, \$3.50 to \$4.50; mutton, per lb, 50 to 80; lamb, per lb, 50, to 90. per lb, 5c to 8c; lamb, per lb, 00; to 00; Wook-Fleece, unwashed, per lb, 15; to 20; fleece, washed, 22c to 25c; factory yard, per lb, 40; to 50s. Pork-Dressed hoge, per 100 lbr, \$7.50 to \$7.75; hams, per lb, 12e to 15:; smoked bacon, per lb, 10: to 15:; lard, per lb, 10ic to 12:; dry saled bacon, 9: to 13:; rolled bacon, 10: to 15:; mess pork, per barrel SIS 50 to berrings, fresh, per dez 201 to 25;; herrings, salt, per harrel, \$4 25 to \$4 50; haddock, per lb, 5: to 7c; smelts, per 10, 8: for at least two years, for the coming year to 10:; brook trout, per lb, 12c to 15:; col, per ib, 4: to 6:; finnan haddies, 7c to plenty to carry you through. If the next year and then you will have plenty to carry you through. If the next year per 10, 4: 10 6:; finan haddes, 70 to pienty to carry you through. If the first year 10:; formy code, per gal, 13: to 20c. Is a good crop year, you are not hurt by any Garry No. AND POULTRY—Chickens, per couple, tile to 80:; tile weather be over so bad, you always find partidge, per price, 40: to 80:. Dairy Property of the weather be over so bad, you always find notice—Butter, in pails, per 16, 18: to 22:, Never buy on credit if you possibly can

Some Things Wor.h Knewing.

Break your ground good and as deep as possible.

Never plow when the soll is too wet, for you will injure it, and make it cloudy.

Stir the ground often in dry weather.

Do not try to cultivate more land than you are ablis to attend to well, and do not forget

to take possible lad weather into considera-

Have your farming implements always in

may break.

Plant your crops at the proper time, rather a little too soon than too late.

As soon as the plants are large enough to

plow or hoe, do not lose one minute, but go to work at once and finish the job if the weather allows you to do so, for had whether may set in, grass and weeds still grow on and then it takes three times more work than it would at

Plant a mixel crop, so if one falls the other will help lessen the damage.

House your grain as soon as it is dry enough to do so, for bad weather may ruin \$19 00; back perk, per barr le \$17 50 to \$18. | your grain crop in she field on the acount of

### Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

skim cheese, 70 to 9; eggs, per doz, 22; to 30s. the merchant may be to you, and recollect HIDES —Hides, rough, per lb, 45 to 44c; that oredit is a woll in a sheep skin, which Hides -Hides, rough, per 1b, 40 to 44c; that credit is a wolf in a sheep skin, which shearing and lamb skins per 1h, 40c to 60c; tries to get you into his reach, and then tear sheep skins, each, 70c to 81; tellow, per 1b, you up with his sharp claws (the mortgages sheepskins, each, 70: to \$1; tellow, per 15, 3c to 4: Venetables—Pataces, per bag, 85: to 90:; cabbage, per head, 15: to 20:; beets, per dozan bonches, 20: to 30:; onlons, per gallen, 20: to 25:; celery, per bunch, 5: to 10:; carrots, per bag, 45: to 50; turnips, per bag, 35: to 45: color, Coal—Stove, \$8; chestrut, \$8: Eig, \$7.75; Firnice, \$7.75; American soft, \$8.50; ceke, \$5. No charge for weighing Wood—Tamara per load, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Mayle per cord, \$3.50 to \$4.50; mixed hardwood per cord, \$3.50 to \$4.50; mixed hardwood per cord, \$3.50 to \$4.50; mixed hardwood per pared for hard ones, with full corncribs and big hay mows. cord, \$3.50 to \$4 Miscellaneous-Hay,

per ton, \$9 to \$11; Apples, per barrel, \$2 to HALIFAX, Fob. 29 -There is not much dong. Prices are as follows :-- Apples, \$2 00 on n use, and make no calculation for buying to \$4.00; butter, large packages, 20c to 22; the same chesper than you can raise them, packages retail, 23c; beef per 1b by the quarter, 5: to 6:; carrots, \$1.15; chickens, 45: to 50c; dried apples, 70 to 7½c; eges, per sozen, wholesale, fresh, 23: to 24c; fresh to 25c, 7½c; gesse feathers, 50: to 70c; the same chesper than you can raise them, and do not forget that one hundred cents is a dollar.

Chop your supply of stovewood through the winter, so you will not because time when the winter, so you will not because time when the winter, so you will not because them. hams and bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; hay, per con. \$14; lamb by the carcass, 5c to 6½c; cats, our bashel, 40; parsnips, \$1 25; rotatoes, \$1 50 per bil; straw, per ton, \$7 to 89; turkeys, 12c to 15c; turnips, 75c; veal by the carcass, 4: per lb; wool skins, 69: to 70c. London, Ont., Feb. 27.—We quote:—Grain—Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs, \$1 35 to \$1 36; wheat, Dilai, per 100 lbs, \$1 33 to \$1 36; wheat, Clarson, per 100 lbs, \$1 35 to \$1 36; wheat, red, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 36; wheat, red, per 100 lbs, \$1 30; \$1 35; buckwheat, \$1 00 to \$1 10; outs, \$1 35 hams and bacon, per lb, 10e to I2e; hay, per

Extra, \$1 80 to \$1 95; superfice, \$1 35 to \$1 36; wheat, red, per 100 lbs, \$1 30 to \$1 70; ciry strong baker; (140 lb. sks.) per 196 lbs. \$4 40 to \$4 50; cat neal, standard, brin. \$5 45 to \$0 00; cottneal, granu'ated, brin. \$5 5 70 to \$0 00; rolled meal, \$6 00 to \$1 10; beans, per bu, \$1 50 to \$1 90; barble, \$5 70 to \$0 00; rolled meal, \$6 00 to \$1 10; beans, per bu, \$1 50 to \$1 90; barble, \$6 00; rolled oats, \$6 25 to \$0 00.

Provisions -- Rusinees fair—Canada short cut, par bri, \$17 50 to \$18 00; mess pork, western, per orl, \$17 to \$17 50; short cut, western, per bri, \$17 50 to \$18 00; short cut, western, per bri, \$17 50 to \$18 00; thin mess pork, per bri, \$0 00 to \$18 00; thin mess pork, per bri, \$0 00 to \$18 00; thin mess pork, per bri, \$0 00 to \$18 50; mess beef, par tri, \$0 00 to \$18 50; mess beef, par tri, \$0 00 to \$0 00; ladian mess beef, per tee, \$0 00 to \$0 00; hams, city to \$13; straw, load, \$3 50 to \$4; bran, per ton, \$18 to \$20; shorts, per ton, \$20 to \$22. Skin and Bides —Hides, No. 1, per lb, 5½0; hides, No. 2, 4½2; hides, No. 3, 3½c; wool, 00; callakins, green, per lb, 5 to 7u; callakins, callakins, shorts, bit and shorts and shorts. skins, dry, 7 to 9:; lambakins, each, 60 to So; sheepskins, 60 to 80c; pelts, 60c; tallow, rendered, lb, 4c; tallow, rough, 2c. Provisions—Eggs, retail, 25s; eggs, wholesale, 22; eggs, store lots, 20s; butter, round tolls, 20s to 25s; butter, crock, 16s to 220; butter, tub or firkin, 100 to 200; cheese. 11c to 12:; lard, 100; turnirs, per bush, 250 to 30c; carrets, per bush, 20c to 25s; chickens, per pair, 40s to 60s; aucks, pair, 50s to 80c; turkeys, each, 75: to \$2; onlone, per bush, \$1 20 to \$1 30; potatoes, per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.20; apples, per bar, 40s to 60s; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$6 75 to \$7; neef, per

#### HAY, STRAW AND FEED.

cwt, \$3. to \$7; mutton, per 1b, 61 to 7c; lamb, per 1b, 102 to 112. WOOD MARKET -

No I quality, \$4 to \$4 50; No. 2, \$2 25 to

There was a good demand for hay, of which the offerings were large and the market was active, with a good business coing at steady prices. Choice timothy sold at \$12, and inferior at 88 per hundred bund es. There has been a good demand for pressed hap, and sales of several car had for fressed hap, and sales of several car lots have been made for English and American account at steady prices. We quote No. 1 at \$12, No. 2 at \$11, and No. 8 at \$10 per ton in large quantities. The demand for straw was good, and all the offerings were taken at \$5 to \$7 per hundred bundles as to quality. The manket keeps very firm for feed under a fair demand. We grant a participation of the straw ton the straw was good, and all the offerings were taken at \$5 to \$7 per hundred bundles as to quality. The mand was good, and are to the straw of th mand. We quote mouillie \$27 to \$29 per ton, bran \$20 per ton, and shorts \$20 to \$21 per ton.

The receipts of milch cows at Viger market yesterday were lighter than on Tuesday, there being 60 head offered, of which the most were of good quality. The cemand was good, as there was v large gathering of buyers, and an active business was done at steady prices.

Prime milkers rold at \$65 to \$75, choice at \$50 to \$60, good at \$40, fair at \$30, common at \$25, and inferior at \$20 each. There was a good de-

DEMAND FOR CANADIAN HAY. The Trade Bulletin says: Both England and the United States are competitors for our sur-plus hay crop, and from information just re-ceived it is probable that the foreign outlet will take all that this Province can spare at good, remunerative prices. But if farmers should demand, as they frequently do, more should demand, as they frequently do, more than foreign buyers can pay, then in all probability they will have their hay on hand at the close of the season, instead of its value in cash. There have been purchases of pressed hay during the past week for shipment to Boston and other points in New England at equal to \$11 to \$12 per ton for good to choice timothy, and for English account there have here several transpositors within the part have been several transactions within the past few days on private terms, becaud te be at shout \$10.50 to \$11 per ton. The hay best suited for the English market requires to have a mixture of clover in it, whilst pure timothy is best adopted for the United States trad., For

ton here.

fresh prints, 23: to 25c, cheese, 12s to 15o; | help it, no matter how friendly and liberal

big hay mows.

Feed your stock regularly and it will soon learn to come up at feeding time.

Raise your vegetables all yourself for your

the winter, so you will not lose any time when

the crop needs all your time.

Always remember that you may not be able to pay off those cruel mortgages when they come due.

Rather live under your income than above, and never trust the descitful credit business.

Always keep your promise, and never promise if you do not know for sure that you can do it, for if you loss once the confidence of your fellow-citizens you never will be able to gain it again.

Live not from the hand to the mouth, but remember that you will get old and feeble, no matter how strong you may be at present.

THE DAIRY. The New York Commercial Bulletin says "After a protracted season of dullness, with prices gradully weakening, the butter market has within a few days past developed a brighter and more healthy appearance. Fancy creamery gradually declined to 30c; but that figure buyers apparently thought was a safe l'asis and inclined to operate more legs awell; he is very lame; have applied ointments, but gets worse. Answer-Feed on large and one of the legs awell; he is very lame; have applied ointments, but gets worse. Answer-Feed on large 7 december 1 and ard, \$2.80; oatmeal, granulated, \$3 to \$3; which checked the downward tendency, and the feeling of the feeling the foeling at the close may be called firm, with fancy Elgin and Pennsyvania cleaning up promptly for the first time for two or three weeks past. Western, other than Elgin, declined to 283, but closing firm at that for high-flavored stock showing new milk. Lower grades have received more attention from out of-town trade, but supplies of such have been large and hellers urging siles at every opportunity, and prices it il ruling irregular. Western June and State fall made creamery tubs have ruled quiet and unchanged, but State creamery firkins are pretty well concentrated and working out fairly at rather better prices. The fairly at rather better prices. small lits of new State arriving are rarely entirely free from frosty defects, and bulk selling from 20s to though really fine from all new milk will bring 285 readily. Fancy old diary tubs and firkins are in few hands, and held above the market, but good useful grades have a fair outlet. Imitation creamery rather quiet, but really fine held steadily. Western diary and factory dull and tone easy, except low grades factory, which are not plenty and held firmly. Rolls in light supply and choice lots wanted at firm prices. Cheese has moved in a slow sort of condition and without any feature of a particularly event-ful or significant character, unless it be the continued indifferent feeling toward fine grades manifested by shippers. Advices from abroad have brought no limit that would permit of negotiation at present line of valuation, and generally seem to indicate that the foreign market is for the present well supplied with Canadian cheese, a portion of which is being used to hammer the position against the contracts falling due next month, and untilsome thing is done regarding the latter, it is thought unlikely that much change can take place. The stock handled here for export has in consequence been of the usual assortment of "cheap" goods, including the poorest of skins and at about last week's cost. Home calls were more or less irregular, but have in one way or another taken about the formeraverage quantity and handled all grades, with some of the fancies commanding quite a fracmand for calves, of which there were offered 20 tion above quetations, especially small sizes head, which sold at from \$3 to \$6 each as to tion above quetations, especially small sizes, duced. At the close the feeling looks easy. Nominally rates are unchanged, but top figures are more of a jobbing character than before, and full lines could probably he bought for less money on both white and

this market, and it is intimated that more stock, part brought over from last week.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A FAT CATTLE SHOW

SHORTLY TO BE HELD IN MONTBRAL. A deputation consisting of Messrs. W. Rodden, of Plantagenet, Ont., R. Bickerdike, W. Munroe and S. O. Stevenson, waited upon the Hon. James McShane this morning, to request the conjugation of himself and the Provincial Government in be holding of a fat stock show fancy timothy, sales have been made at points; at an early date in this city. It was represent in the Eastern Townships equal to over \$12 per id that as Montreal is not only the commercial inetron lie of the Dominion, but the chief poin;

for the shipment of cattle to the old country, litt was very desirable; that steery reflect should be made to promote the development of this very important enterprise. The deputation further represented that anumable integrated in transportation companies and agriculture had promised their active support to the undertaking.

The Honi Commission in reply expressed a hearty sympathy, with the project and promised to laythe matter before his colleagues on Tuesday morning next. He also consented to crant the use of the Exhibition grounds for the show. Mr. McShane added that asshe was the pioneer in the cattle shipping industry here and had watched its great development, he recognized at once the desirability of endouraging it by the good condition, so you do not have to run to a likekamith shop for every little thing that means the deputation had suggested. After cordially thanking Mr. McShane, the deputation withdrew.

a little too soon than too late.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Report from Montreal stock yards. Point St. Charles, for wick ending February 25th, 1883: Receipts for week, 631 cows, 170 sheep, 34 bors, 66 calves; left oversfrom last week, 153 cows; total for week, 781 cows, 170 sheep, 34 hogs, 66 calves; sales, 695 cows, 170 sheep, 34 hogs, 66 calves; sales, 695 cows, 170 sheep, 34 hogs, 66 calves. On hand for export, 54 cows; on hand for sale, 35 cows; total left over, 59 cows. There has been no improvement in trade during the week. The supply being in excess of the demand. Extra good cattle remain, medium and inferior grades lower. We quote the folthe demand. Extra good cattle remain, medium and inferior grades lower. We quote the following prices:—Exports, good average, 1,250 to 1,400, 3\frac{1}{2} to 4\frac{1}{2} cts.; do., medium average, 1,100 to 1,200, 3\frac{1}{2} to 4\frac{1}{2} cts.; butchers, good, 1,000 to 1,100, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2} cts.; do., medium, 2\frac{1}{2} to 3 cts.; do., culls, 2 to 2\frac{1}{2} cts.; sheep, good, 3\frac{1}{2} to 4\frac{1}{2} cts.; hogs, 5\frac{1}{2} to 5\frac{1}{2} cts.; calves, from \$5 to \$8.

The Toronto Empire says: Export dealers are bard at work in the Waterloa and Wallington.

The Toronto Empire says: Export dealers are hard at work in the Waterloo and Wellington districts making purchases of fat cattle forsping delivery. From what can be learned the prices paid have been \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt, but some buyers are reported to have gone as high as \$5.75 for choice cattle. Drovers who have been through the feeding sections say there are not half to many feeding as usual. Owing to the scarcity of feed farmers are inclined to sell as many as they can and as soon as possible. Speculation it now being indulged in as to the future of the trade and the advisability of buying now. A leading shipper remarked to day ing now. A leading shipper remarked to day that 1882 was the only year in which deslers who bought this early in the season made good profits.

#### HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.
At the Montreal Horse Exchange during the week 246 horses were received and 169 shipped

Trade was more active than last week, but prices were lawer; the sales were 48 averaging

prices were lower; the sales were 48 averaging from 885 to \$145 each.

Mr. Rowley, at the exchange stables, has a runber of extra fine norses on hand. He purpose shipping 2 loads early in the week to the American markets.

Mr. John Dalghsh, of Glasgow, advises us that he will be here about the first week in March with a number of extra fine Cludget 18.

March with a number of extra fine Clydesdale stallious for sale. We have also been advised of three car loads

of horses coming from Outsrio next week.
There are a number of buyers in town and we expect at good demand for horses during the

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

## VETERINARY.

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

tive food for one or two days, and give 7 drs aloes and 1 dr. singer, lard to make a ball; fol lowed up on the third day with nitrate potash drs., rosin 3 drs., lard to make a ball; apply to the heels linseed poultices for two or three days,

when you may apply the following: oxide of zinc 2 drs., lard 2 oz., mixed.

S. D:—My horse shakes his head, works his ears beckwards and forwards, with an occasional upward stare. Yesterday he had a fit, stag-gered, squinting his eyes; respiration, rapped with convulcious. What is the name of the disease? and give me a cure. Answer—Epi-lepsy is the name of the disease. Give the fol-lowing: I dr. extract of belladonna, separated if necessary until congestion is overcome; then give aloes 7 drs., ginger 1 dr., lard to make a

ball; feed on light, dig-stible food.

M. T.—Got a horse, 7 years old; discharges from the nose; has also a cough; feeds well.

Answer—Apply the following to the throat: Equal parts of liquid ammonia fort, turpentine and linseed oil. Give the following internally: 2 oz of belladonna extract, 2 oz chloride of potash, 1 oz camphor dissolved in 16 oz of water; give a wine glassful three times a day feed on laxative food and steam the head with

hot water.

E. P.—I have a mare, 10 years old, with tw enlargements under the jaw; can eat and drink well; would like to have them removed. A swer-Apply externally tincture of lodine to the enlargements, and give internally icdine of potassium 1 dr. for six or seven days; continue the tincture until the enlargements are re-

M. H., Starnesboro-Being an old subscriber M. H. Starnesooro—Deing an on sucrement to The True Witness, I thought I would ask your advice in regard to a colt of mine, 21 menths old, which has struck its knee against the manger about three weeks ago; it is swelled the manger about three weeks ago; it is swelled to maiderable, hard and very warm; colt is not lame. I tried ordinary liminents, without any benefit. Please to snawer through The TRUE WITNESS, next number, what I should do to reduce the swelling and effect a cure, and you will greatly oblige your obedient servant, Michael Head. Answer—Apply a cold water bandage until inflammation subsides, afterwards apply tincture of iodine, rubbing in well two or three times a day for three or four weeks.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENUMENON

No other term than the above would apply to the woman who could see her youthful beauty fading away without a pang of regret. Many a woman becomes prematurely old and haggard because of functional derangement. What a pity that all such do not know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore their organs to a normal state, and make colored; some of the latter it is thought at them youthful and beautiful once more ! For 12c for almost if not fancy grade. Northern the ills to which the daughters of Eve are county cheese has come hack from Canada to peculiarly liable the "Prescription" is a sovereign remedy. It is the only medicine will follow. The exports are about 6,000 sold by druggists under a positive guarantes boxes, including some 1,000 boxes through from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be returned. See guarantee on bottle wrap-

#### HOPS.

We quote as follows from the Kentish Obser-There is not much business doing in Euglish hops, the demand having fallen off during the past week, but there is yet sufficlent doing to keep prices firm. Continental hops meet with a fair enquiry at low values, but where prices that would pay a profit on continental values is asked, no business re-



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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

sults. Some considerable transactions have recently taken place in American and Cali fornian hops, leaving this market somewhat bare of chicles and medium qualities, but there is still a full supply of inferior sorts. Prices are without alteration.

The Irish crop statistics sublitated recently show a decrease of GS1,039 owts, wheat from the average of the parties years. There was a decrease of 954,752 tons of turn p., but an in crease of 954,743 tons of patres. The yield of oats in 1887 was 3,320,193 cwts. smaler than in 1886.

#### DIED.

POWER At Queteo, on Tuesday morning, the 21st instant, in the 93id year of her age, Mary Butler, relict of David Power, a native o county Waterford, Ireland.



## Dr.KERGAN'S SURGEONS ARE STILL IN MONTREAL,

At the ALBION HOTEL,

Where they will remain for a short time longer,

BRY CHEOMY, NERVOUS, PRIVATE, BEREBITARY or COV-TITE TIOAL

PISEASP. Or from a DEFORMITY of any nature.

THEIR METHOD of treating Catarrh, Consumption, and all diseases of the Air Passages, 1st, without doubt, the most satisfactory ever offered to persons soffering from those complaints. Their experience in the treatment of these Diseases covers over a quarter of a cen-tury, and the number of cases CURED by them reaches far into the thousands:

THE PULMONOPLENE (Lung Filer), as instrument invented by Dr. Kergan for conveying medicated air of ANY TEM-PERATURE through all the air passages of the head, throat and lungs, fills an important part in their treatment, and to its use is directly due their success in curing persons who suffered from CONSUMPTION IN 173 LAST STAGES. The FREE USE of this instrument is given to all pers na suffering from any disease of the air passages of the Hand, Throat or Lungs.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—No institution in America has paid in re-attention to this class of diseases, and non-have attained equal success. Nervous and Physical Weakness of the Male or Female whether caused by Indiscretions, Physical of Mental overwork, Exposure or Mineral Poisons yields premptly to our method of treatment and when once cured ALWAYS REMAIN SO except in very rare instances.

THE Adjustable DEVELOPER. Anoth r inst ument of Dr Kersan's invention, which has proven a perfect God-send to thousands of Ladies' and Gentlemen of imperfect physical development. The Developer is used WITH NEVERFAILING SUCCESS in cases of PARALYSIS, Deformities or any external organ or part lacking size and vitality. The FREE USE of this Instrument is given in all cases requiring it and treatment, or sold out-right to persons requiring nothing more to remody their trouble

FOR REFERENCES AND FULL PARTICULARS call on the Surgeons at the ALBION HOTEL, or write to Headquarters. Hours at Hotel: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily, except

Address all letters to the Medical Director,

## J. D. KERGAN, M.D.

Cor. Michigan Ave. & Shelby St., DETROIT, MICH.

ELY'S ELCATARRH CREAM BALM REAM BALM CATA CHES HEAD HAY FEVER DE ME Gives Relief at once and Oures COLD n HEAD CATARRH Hay Fever Not a Liquid, Snuff to or Powder. Free from USE Injurious Drugs HAY-FEVER A particle S applied into each nostril and is Price 50 cents as uring it to; by mail, registe ELY BROTHERS, 285 Greenwich at

## A to In Novelties in New Spring Dress Goods are opening daily at S. Carsley s. Ladies, should not fail to call early, so as to get first choice. For a good serviceable Carpet, there is none to equal the Bussels sold at S. Carsley's from 46c; patterns compare favorably with the keep

S. Carsley is giving special bargains in Remuants of Cloakings Cash buyers. will find an excellent opportunity of securing Jacket and Ulster lengths at clearing pric s.

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NEW	SPRING	DRESS	CCODS
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S. CARSLEY

NEW S	SPRING	DRE2S	GOODS
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S. CARSLEY.

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S. CARSLEY.

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S. CARSLEY,

MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY MILLINERY

Invoices for Spring Importations, French and English Millinery, are to hand. Opening will be duly commenced early in March:

MILLINERY

S. CARSLEY.

BOYS' TWEED SUITS

Please note that balance of Winter Stock is low being sold at closest figures.

S. CARSLEY.

JARDINIERE TABLES
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A lot of Imi. Ebony, Trimmed Gold, Jardi-iere Tables must be sold at once.

S. CARSLEY,

1.3

JARDINIERE TABLES JARDINIERE TABLES

Prices are reduced lower than wholesale rates, viz , 95c, \$1.50, \$2.25 each. Just the article for

a present.

B. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL, February 29th 1888.

CARSI EY'S COLUMN Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria: