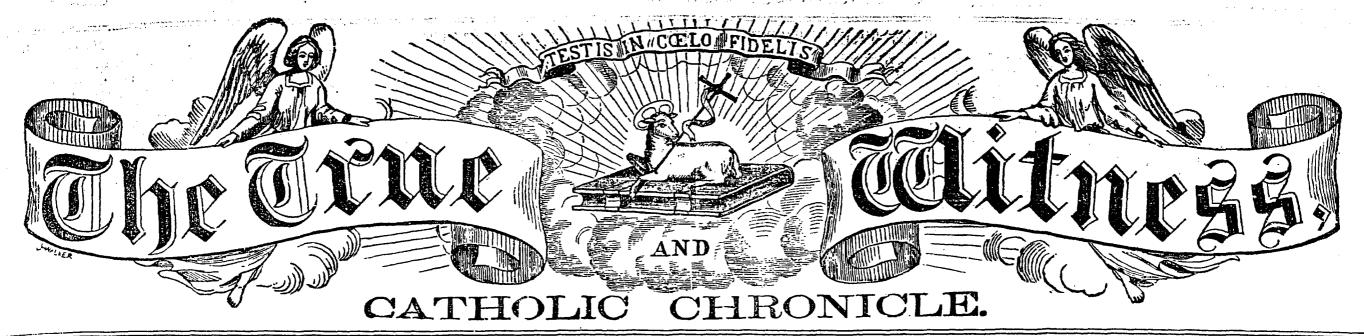
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		



VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 32.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

A Full Statement of the Canadian

The United States Waters Being Depleted-The Tricks of American Fishermen to Get Into Canadian Waters - Eng. land's View of the Situation-Let Every Canadiaa Understand the Dispute.

(Toronto World.)

In spite of the magnitude of the interests involved in the present fisheries dispute and the appointance of the issue to the people of this country, it is by no means uncommon to hear Caunitians express comparative ignor ance of what they are really contouding for The di-pute has a history and growth, hat the dispute has a nisony and given the majority of newspaper articles on the subject have assumed a prior knowledge on the part of the reader rarely possessed. To meet popular queries, the World herewith presents a full state ment of the points at issue, giving the varied continuions of both the United States and Canadian Governments, past and present. The localities on the fishing coasts mentioned are illustrated by a map, and the whole is applemented with a very close summary of the Canadian case, sapplied by a St. Joan, N.B., correspondent of the London Times, and which was recently published in that journal. The first article giving the question at issue is also chi-fly summarized from the American correspondence of the same jour-

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Time out of min I the bays and coasts from Massachusetts nochwards so far as Labrador have yielded a prolific harvest of valuable In the good old days these waters were fished by French an i English fishermen who at first returned to the mother countries to winter. In course of time, however, more parmanent settlements came to be established; cench colonies struggled along the St. Lawrence, and English and Datch colonies struck root on the coast line more to the south. Then followed the struggle of the Augli-Saxons against the French and the complete discomfigure of the latter. The broad result was that the British Empire absorbed all the lands bordering on these seas.

Immediately after the Declaration of Independence thousands of residents in the "united provinces" crossed over to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in order to reta'n their citiz nship in the British Empire. Thus by blood, although not by actual nationality, the older residents on these coasts still are closely connected. But with the division of sovereignty came the dividing off "territorial" Waters; of rights over and the end of last century and beginning of this witnessed much strife and squabble over respective fishery rights. In the end, after mutual seizing of vessels, a Joint Commission was appointed; and after much anxious discussion the United States and Great Britsin came to an agreement. and signed the treaty of 1818. It so happens that last year, by the lapse of subsequent treaties and conventions, this treaty of 1818 again came into full force. It is therefore well to bear in mind its salient features. According to its terms, "the inhabitants of the United States shall have for ever, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Myesty," rights of fishing in all waters in the shaded portion of the sketch map. But "the United States renounce for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, cr cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or Larbors of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in North America not included in the above-mentioned

These terms are sufficiently explicit, but they are further defined in the statement, "provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbars for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever.'

During the discussions resulting in this treaty other proposals were made by each of the high contracting parties, but none of them accepted. For instance, the United States delegates proposed to add the words "and bat' after the words, "purchasing wood." The Commission absolutely declined to accede to this proposal, and that decision has an obviously important bearing on the inter-pretations of the terms of the treaty at pres-

The spirit in which this treaty was interpreted in further illustrated by subsequent negetiations. In the Commercial Treaty of 1854 the United States specially stipulated for and obtained fishing rights "in the bays, creeks and harbors," from which their fishermen had been excluded by the treaty of This arrangement was put an end to in 1866. Immediately the British authorities asserted the rights of exclusion; and American fishermen discovered that without special treaty concessaions they had fish in the territorial waters of another nation. Again there fishermen arriving for the purpose of fishing were quarrels and seizures and threatened trouples. These were put an end to by the Washington Treaty of 1871, which specifically stranted the fishermen of the United States rights to fish in common with British subjects, but only for ten years, and for these rights the United States paid "in cash" £1,000,000, or the equivalent of a rent of £10,000 per unnum for the ten years' usufruct of these the United States Government declined | are 17,212 soldiers' widows.

renew the arrangement, and it became neces? sary to fall back upon the original treaty en gagements of 1818.

As to the fisheries themselves, they are of great value. In the open sea, and chiefly on the Newfoundland and George's Banks, cod and fat mackerel are caught. Nearer in shore and usually within the three mile limit, there are enormous takes of mackerel, cod, herring, halibut, shad and other fish, especially along the shores of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, Cape Breten, and in all the St. Lawrence waters. The seas of the maritime provinces are a mine of wealth to the residents. There are, as it were, three distinct industries connected with this harvest of the seas. There is the fishing itself, employing boats and crews and gear; there is the providing bait, ice and salt for preserving the catches, stores and provisions for the crews, and carriage for the fish eaught; there is also the canning, picking and preparing fish for the different export trades. It may be as well to tabulate some of the details, exhibiting the present condition of those fisheries :-

UNITED STATES FISHERIES.

Period.	Average Toenageof	Average Im- ports from Canada.		
	Roats over 20 tons.	Value.	Duty.	
1850-54 - No Treaty. 1855-65, Treaty,1804 1867-72, No Treaty. 1871-85, Treaty,1872 1886, No Treaty.	151 000 142,000 73,000 75,000 71,000	580,000 580,000 650,0 0 500 000	£30,000 None 53,0.0 None 59,000	

UNIT	FD STATES	AND C	RAIGARA	ATLANTIC
		FISHER	RIES.	

I		• • •				
		No.	Value of		Ronts.	
1	i	Men	Prod		No.	Valuo
United St	ates.	14 250 55,000			19.000 27.000	140.000
)			l		Vessels	
1			No.	Ton	nago.	Value.
United St	ates .		1530		1.200	£700,000

It will thus be seen that the Canadian fisheries and fishermen supply the United States with a very large proportion of the fish there consumed. At the same time it would seem that a very large percentage of Canadian fish is sent elsewhere, only one-third of the fish exported from Canada finding its way into the United States. The actual industry of fishing, it will be observed, is pretty equally divided between the two countries; but it should be remembered that a great proportion of the crews of the United States fishing vessels are natives of the Canadian maritimo provinces. A great deal of the pickling, and especially the "conning" of sardines, is done in the United States; the necessary "raw material," the fresh fish, being not only caught by American vessels, but also purchased from Canadian vessels. As the Canadian ports are on the coast fisheries. and near to the Bank fisheries and deepsea markerel grounds of the St. Lawrence, they do a large trade with American vessels in the supply of bait, ice, provisions for the crews, and gear; while the local railways and steamers secure considerable freights in the carriage of the fish caught by American vesuels to American markets.

This year there has been an enormous fall ing off in the catch of mackerel on the American coasts. There are those who hold that American fishermen are reckless in their modes of fishing, refuse to respect close sea sons, and, in short, act on the principle that a fish in the boat is worth two in the rea, and that firm are to be captured at any time and by every means. At all events, Canadians and mission, both by his own point to the fact that their waters continue to be excellently supplied, although American made him great offers in order waters are greatered being departed by the clergy. waters are gradually being deserted by the However this may be, Americans exhibit an extreme anxiety to fish in Cana-

dian waters. Matters are further complicated by economic considerations. These northerly fish are not found in any quantities in American waters, but they are very largely consumed in America. Pickled mackerel, for instance. is the bloater of America, and in almost all districts is considered by good housewives as a "necessary" food. Then, again, the 8 000 000 Roman Catholics enjoy their fast days only in proportion to the adequacy of the supply of fresh fish. But the United States has for some time past set up a severe customs tariff, and in it we find that pickled fish has to pay two dollars a barrel, which is equivalent to 20 per cent. ad valorem It might be said that of every six mackerel a United States citizen pays for, his paternal Government only allows him to eat tive. It would therefore seem that if the Canadians wish to supply the United States market, either consumers in the United States must pay very much more for their fish or there must be a revival of the previous "reciprocity" arrangements, whereby Canadian fish entered free and United States fishermen enjoyed the right of fishing in the prolific Cana-

dian waters.
The Canadians, under the treaty of 1818, claim the right to exclude all United States fishermon from their ports and harbors and bays and creeks, except they come there for the purposes of shelter or for purchasing wood and water, or for repairs. The Americans, of course, can fish anywhere outside the threemile limit, but they are for the time forbidden the privileges of making Canadian ports their base of operations. They ere consequently obliged to make voyages of from seven to ten days' duration back to American ports each time they may wish to dispose of their catch or to procure bait, stores or provisions. The Canadians hold that the term "fishermen" covers all boats fitted out for fishing. The Americans hold that the term merely covers

within prohibited limits, so far as the treaty is concerned. (Continued on 5th page.)

A study of pension statistics moves the Washington Post to assure its female readers that the most healthy business there is for their sex is to be a soldier's widow. There are fisheries. These rights were extended for now on the pension roll of the war of 1812 another five years after 1880. But in 1885 only 2,945 surviving pensioners, while there

OF IRELAND.

If the virtue of children reflects an honor on their parents, much more justly is the name of St. Patrick rendered illustrious by the innumerable lights of sanctity with which the Church of Ireland shone during many ager, and by the colonies of saints with which peopled many foreign countries; for, under God, its inhabitants derived from their glorious apostle the streams of that eminent sanctity by which they were long conspicuous to the whole world. St. Patrick was born towards the close of the fourth century, in a village called Bonaven Tabernia, which seems to be the town of Kilpstrick, on the mouth of the river Clyde, in Scotland, between Dumberton and Glasgow. Re calls himself both a Briton and a Roman, or of a mixed extraction, and says his father was of a goo tamily named Calphurnius, and a denizen of long after abandoned Britain, in 409. Some writers call his mother Conchessa, and say

she was niece to St. Martin of Tours. In his sixteenth year he was carried into captivity by certain barbarians who took him into Ireland, where he was obliged to keep cattle on the mountains and in the forests, in hunger and nakedness, amidst snows, rain, and ice. Whilst he lived in this suffering condition, God had pity on his soul, and quickened him to a sense of his duty by the impulse of a strong interior grace. The young man had recourse to Him with his whole heart in fervent prayer and fasting; and from that time faith and the love of God acquired continually newstrength in his tender soul. After eix months spent in slavery under the same master, St. Patrick was admonished by God in a dream to return to his own country, and informed that a ship was then ready to sail thither. He went at once to the sea coast, though at a great distance, and found the vessel; but could not obtain his passage, probably for want of money. The saint returned towards his hut, praying as he went, but the sailors, though pagans, called him back, and took him on board.

After three days' sail they made land but wandered twenty-seven days through deserts, and were a long while distressed for want of provisions, finding nothing to eat. Patrick had often spoken to the company on the infinite power of God, they therefore asked him why he did not pray for relief. Animated by a strong faith, he assured them that if they would address themsolves with their whole hearts to the true God he would hear and succor them. They did so, and on the same day met with a herd of swine. From that time provisions never failed them, till on the twenty-seventh day they came into a country that was cultivated and inhabited.

Some years afterward he was again led captive, but recovered his liberty after two visions, that he destined him to the great work of the conversion of Ireland. The writers of his life say that after his second and Pope Colestine, and that he received his mission and the apostolic henediction from this Pope, who died in 432. It is certain self for his sacred calling. Great opposition was made against his episcopal consecration his own r. order to detain him among them, and endeavored to affright him by exaggerating the dan-gers to which he exposed himself amidst the enemies of the Romans and Britons, who did not know God. All these tempt. tions threw the Saint into great perplexities, but the Lord, whose will be consulted by carnest prayer, supported him, and he per-revered in his resolution. He forsook his family, sold his birthright and dignity, to nerve strangers, and consecrated his soul to God, to carry His name to the ends of the earth. In this disposition he passed into Ireland to preach the Gospel, where the worship of idols still generally reigned. He devoted himself entirely to the salvation of these harbarians. He travelled over the whole island, penetrating into the remotest corners, and such was the fruit of his preachings and sufferings that he baptized an infinite number of people. He ordained everywhere, induced woman to live in holy widow acod and continence, consecrated virgins to Christ, and instituted manks. He took nothing from the many thousands whom he biptized, and often give back the little presents which some laid on the altar, choosing rather to mortify the fervent than to scandalize the weak or the infidels. He gave freely of his own, however, both to Pagans and Christians, distributed large alms to the poor in the provinces where he passed, made presents to the kings, judging that necessary for the progress of the Gospel, and maintained and educated many children, whom he trained up to serve at the altar. The happy success of his labors cost him

many persecutions. A certain prince named Corotick, a Christian in name only, disturbed the peace of his flock. The tyrant, having made a descent into Ireland, plundered the country where St. Patrick had been just conferring confirmation on a great number of neophytes, who were yet in their white garments after baptism. Corotick massacred many, and carried away others, whom he sold to the Infidel Picts or Scots. The next day the saint sent the barbarian a letter entreating him to restore the Christian captives, and at least part of the booty he had taken, that the poor people might not perish for want; but was only answered by raillerics. The Saint, therefore, wrote with his own hand a letter. In it he styles himself a sinner and an ignorant man; he declares, nevertheless, that he is established Bishop. of Ireland, and pronounces Corotick and the other paracides and accomplices separated from him and from Jesus

ST. PATRICK, BISHOP, APOSTLE to sat with them, or to receive their alms, the head. In many instances axes and crosstill they should have satisfied God by the bars were necessary in order to free the per-tears of sincere penance, and restored the sons who were pinioned in the wreck. In two servants of Jesus Christ to their liberty. This letter expresses his most tender love for his flock, and his grief for those who had been clain, yet mingled with joy, because they reign with the prophets, apostles and martyrs. Jocelin assures us that Corotick was overtaken by the divine vengeance. cile St. Patrick had several councils to se ad the discipline of the Church which he h f planted St. Bernard and the tradition o the country testify that St. Patrick fixed his metropolitan see at Armagh. He established some other Bishops, as appears by his Council and other monuments. He not only converted the whole country by his preaching and wonderful miracles, but also cultivated this vine-vard with so fruitful a benediction and in-crease from houven, as to render Ireland a most flourishing garden in the Church of God,

and a country of saints. samily named Calphurnius, and a denizen of a good a substantily named Calphurnius, and a denizen of a minimum and a denizen of St. Patrick, which we pass over. In the long after abandoned Britain, in 409. Some preach Onrist to the general assembly of the kings and states of all Ireland, held yearly at Tara, the residence of the chief king, styled the monarch of the whole Island, and the principal seat of the Druids or priests, and their pagenish rices. The son of Neill, the their pagenish rices. The son of Aren, and chief monarch, declared himself against the prescher; however, Patrick converted several, and, on his road to that place, the father of St. Benignue, his immediate successor in the see of Arendelia of Arendeli mediate successor in the see of Armagh. He afterwards converted and baptized the kings of Dublin and Munster, and the seven sons of the king of Connaught, with the greatest part of their subjects, and before his death almost the whole island. He founded a monastery at Armagh; another called Domeach Padraigh. or Patrick's Church; also a third, nimed Sahhal Padraigh, and filled the country with churches and schools of piety and learning. the reputation of which, for the three suc ceeding centuries, drew many foreigners into reland. He died and was buried at Down, in Uleter. His body was found there in a church of his name in 1185, and translated to another part of the same church, -John Gilmary Shea, LL.D., in Pictorial Lives of

HURLED TO DEATH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF YESTER DAY'S RAILWAY HORROF.

Henrirending Scenes at the Wreck-List of Killed and Injured so far as Oblained Tre Ulsaster the Worst Yes Recorded.

Boston, March 14 - The bridge on the Dedham Branch of the Providence Railroad. where the terrible disaster communed this months. When he was at home with his parents. God manifested to him, by divers 104 feet in length and twenty fe t in height and spanned the road, resting on heavy stone walls. The grade of the road is very heavy and there is a sharp curve where the bridge captivity he travelled into Gaul and Italy, and saw St. Martin, St. Germanus of Auxerre, gonally under the bridge and the abutment. upon which the structure rests are set a sharp angles. The bridge was designed for a double track, but only a single track crosses that he spent many years in preparing him- it now, and the experts cannot understand how both trusses were carried down when the braring comes upon only one. A Mr. Blaisdell, who was crossing from the first to the second car just as the train struck the bridge, says he observed a broken j urna hanging down. This would account for carrying the whole bridge off it abutment-A bad flaw has just been found near the end of a 12 inch tous which rests a few feet above the debris. It shows a diagon I fracture of the iron twelve inches long, of which eight inches is black with rust, while the rest of the fracture is fresh. The first sign of violence to the cers is upon the woodwork of the second truck of the first car. A violent blow from underneath fractured a 4 x 10 inch timber, the tramowork of the truck midway between the rails and between the two axles. The plaw lifted the truck from the track and Jerailed the car. The scene at the bridge shortly after the dieaster was heartrending. In one place seven bodies, taken out, were placed in a row. All were badly mangled. Large numbers of women were on the train and many were to be seen in the ruins. One woman was cut completely in two, the upper half only being found. Two men, who were saved, nad their Aces hacked and the lips of one were cut off. INCIDENTS OF THE HORROR.

It has been impossible up to this evening to btain a correct and complete list of the killed and wounded. A full list of casualties will be furnished at the earliest possible moment. All day a large and efficient corps of surgeons have been at work attending to the injured, who are more numerous than at first reported it now being estimated that nearly seventy person received severe wounds. Of these, it is said, a number will probably die. A curious feature of the disaster is found in the fact that the centre bridge went down with the wreck Not a scrap of iron remained attached to the abutments, and but for the chasm and the awful wreck beneath there was nothing to indicate that a bridge had once spanned the abyss. As the work of removing the wreck progressed during the day additional evi-dences were found of the terrible nature of the disaster. In some places were fragments of flesh or pieces of clothing which had belonged to some victim whose remains had previously been removed to the morgue. There was

PLOOD OVER EVERYTHING,

scarcely a splinter being removed that was not red stained with blood of the victims. Most of the pieces of clothing found were them proportionately greater. A pathetic

cases it was necessary to cut two of the bodies in order to get them out. They were already crushed out of any semblance to hun an shape, and were so tightly wedged in that they could be removed in no other way. One old laly was taken from a car uninjured, but with her clothing torn to shreds. She said the women in her car seemed to be panicstricker at the moment the crush occurred. They all screamed and shouted, praying for release. She saw one woman dying on a seat, while another woman had her head pillowed on the dying woman's breast.

ONE OF THE MOST TERRIBLE SCENES

at the accident was that presented to those who first hurried to the street under the bridge. The headless truck of a woman was found lying across a timber with one arm completely gone and the lower limbs all cut and margled. The head was found among the tangled iron and fragments of a car a few fact away. Some of those who were slightly injured were so dazed after being taken out that they could not realize what had occurred. One man was seen to walk from the wreck in the direction of Roslindale, and when about a dezen yards from the wreck he fell dead, either from excitement or internal injuries.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

Daniel Raundy, of Ruslindsle, had a most remarkable experience, and his escape from death is considered miraculous. He was in the smoking car and was playing cards with Ed. Snow, Harry Gay and Sergeant Lailor. The crash came and the next thing he knew he was in the muddy street, absolutely unit jured and holding in his hand the queen of diamonds, which was covered with blood. His three companions had all been

THE ONLY EYE-WITNESS.

The only person known to be an eye-witness of the disaster who was not on the train was H. Lennon, whose stable was on a hill just have the tridge. Lennon was harnessing his team when the train came along and he urned to see it pass He was horror stricken when he saw the train take its fatal plunge. For a moment Lannon says there was perect quiet and then the cries of the injured were heard issuing from the debris. Seizing n axe from the barn Linnon s'arted for the wreck which he reached in a moment. He climped into the window of one of the coaches that had landed against a stone wall and set to work to release those persons who had been pinned down by the broken timbers. Lennon with his exe released four men who were badly hurt and handed them out of the window to other men who had come to the He rl-o handed out the bodies of rescue. two dead women, one of whom was nearly decup ated and had had both arms severed from her body. During all this time Lennon says the shrieks of the wounded and the grouns of the dying made a pandemonium round him that was nothing short of horrible in the meantime other nassangers from the coaches that had remained on the abankment, and who had escaped serious

ınjury, had JOINED IN THE WORK OF RESCUE, The engine had at once proceeded to Forrest Hels station and sent on the alarm by telephone to the city. In a short time a corps of rescuers and surgeons from the city were at the scine As the dead were re-moved they were laid in a row on a tone wall, while the wounded were laid on cushions which were hastily gathered together. Arrangements were instantly made for the disposal of both killed and in jured. Ambul ness and hacks had been sent troo the city within half an hour after the dissater had occurred, and as these conveynees reached the scene they at once started back to the city laden with dead, bound to the city morgue, or with injured for the City of Massachusetts general hospital. A large number of injured were also taken to residences in the vicinity to be cared for, while others were sen to denote at Forest Hill and Rostindale. Four deud bodies were also taken to the depot at Roslindale. By the time the regular rassenger train from the city had reached the scene laden with anxious or curious people, nothing could be seen but splintered and shattered cars lying on the embankment or on the roadway. All of the gead and injured had been removed and the survivors had also all disappeared. The railroad officials did all in their power to give information. The train was crowded with working people. During the entire morning an immense throng of rersons surrounded the wreck, but they were kept at a distance by a large force of city police who had roped off a space around the wrecked cars. The wreck as it lies makes a more appalling ruin than that of any recent disaster. An adequate description of the shapeless mass is simply impossible. Of the nine cars which formed the train six are in

THE DEATH ROLL

the cut.

The following is a revised list of killed and those who have died of their injuries: Conductor Myron Tilden, of Dedham; Alice Burnett, of Roslindale, aged 16 years; Wm Johnson, of Roslindale, violinist; Mrs Hor misdas Cardinal, of Roslindale; Mr Clapp, of West Roxbury, 21 years old; Miss Norris of West Roxbury; E. E. Norris, of Dedham freight clark of the Boston & Providence railroad; E. M. Snow, West Roxbury; Waldo B. Lailor, police officer, Spring Street station Boston; Lizzie Mandeville, of Dedham; Liz zie Walton, of Dedham; William S. Strong, internal injuries, died after removal to the City hospital; Wm. E. Durham, badly crushed, died after removal to the City hospital: Stephen T. Houghton, gasfitter, Roslindale; Harry Gay, clerk, died after removal to the city hospital; Miss M L Odicrne, of Dover, from the garments of women, the number of NH; Miss Ida Adams; Miss Lizzie H Price, whom on the train was much larger than of Dedham; Miss Sarah E Ell's, of Medford that of the men, and the fatalities among an unknown woman, about 30 years old. At the Grove street morgue : Albert E Johnson, sight was that of two girls with arms around 40 years of age, jeweller; Peter S Waren, 45 separated from him and from Jesus one another, clinging together in the embrace years old, tailor; Emma P Hill, 25 years of he will pour out the Christ, whose place he holds, forbidding any of death. Both had been killed by blows upon age; Hattie J Dudley; Miss Laura Price, supply for himself.

West Roxbury; Miss Rosabella Welch, 53 years, of Wost Rexbury.

THE FATALLY INJURED ARE: Jos Metcelf, West Roxbury; WF Bowman, engineer, Dedham; Henry P J Earnshaw, (possibly), West Raxbury; Miss Alice Adams, Roslindale; Cyrus W Hayes, Roslindale; Mary Murphy, Roslindsie; John Murphy (possibly), Roslindsie; W W Smith, brokeman, West Roxbury; Webster Draken, conductor, Dedham. It is impossible to obtain an absolutely correct account of the number injured, but it will reach one hundred or more. Of these at least twenty-five are quite badly hurt and the remainder received only slight bruises.

ANOTHER SMASH DP.
BRADFORD, N.H., March 14. -The morning passenger train from Claremont railroad, con sisting of an engine, combination car, smoke and baggage car and one passenger car, was thrown from the track four miles west of here this morning by an accumulation of snow on the track. The engine went down a twenty feet embinisment and is a wrick. The com bination car turned over upon its side. There were about forty persons on the train, all of whom escaped without injury.

JOIN THE JUBILEE.

The latest calles say Her Majesty the Queen is endeavoring to promote a national settlement of the Irish question. What more glorious celebration of her jubilee could be imagined than the restoration of freedom, peace and contentment to Ireland? In the following flaming white robe of poetry Ir-land attends the Jubilee of Queen Victoria :--

OUR JUBILEE HYMN.

D. BERNARDS IN THE " DUBLIN NATION." When breath from every clime is blown

In o a swelling gale of praire,
And incense circles around the throne,
And Glory brungs her wreathed bays
From East, from West-shall Erin alone
Stand silent, scornful, in these days? Oh, no! we love our Queen too well,
Too well we know our love and duty; Our voices shall the chorus swell, Our gifts will shine in worth and beauty,

And every heart beat with desire
To make the guerdon worth the honour;

We'll sing her fame in phrase of fire,
And place the flaming crown upon her. Then haste with hanner and trump and drum, And shake the mist from the mountain heather, And pluck its purple plumes as you come, To deck your heads as you step together : And you—come up from the valley's gloom, And cease your wailings and songs of sorrow This is the time of the primrose bloom,

Yes! Fifty years of the pomp of war, And you were tied to the conqueror's car. And thrilled with every pulse of glory. Then, shake your purses, madens and men; Don't be niggard and scant in y ur measure; Your rags are foul: but your buts in the glen Are known right well to be stocked with trea-

And our Queen reigns fifty years to morrow.

Tis honour to honour you give again, And you. Queen shall thank you, maidens and

What say you there, my friend in the crowd! what say you thore, my friend in the crowd?
Lee your white head; speck up—speak toud,
Where are your children? God knows, not 1;
Perhaps in the churchyard still they lie.
Your wife? Well, this is a world of sin; Some fail and die; some sing as they spin; But God's white finger has marked us all. And each must go at his own clear cult-But what has this to do with our Queen? If children rot and die on the green Is she to blame? If our roofs bl-ze high, Is she to temper the ruddy sky, And call the waters of heaven to drawn The fire which sin on your heads brings down You talk like fools. A plague on such speech! I wou'd that her tender words cou'd reach Your hearts of stone. By Heaven! I swear She'd rather forfeit one silver hair Than see your children starving and bare, Whipped by Winter's pitiless air; And yet you hold your pockets tight Against all law of God and right.

When Crime can wanton in cloth of gold, And call on glory to shadow her sin, And fairest pearls of earth can hold, "Tis the devil's own world we're living in, We on all the glory of earthly things Is claimed by 1 ower and gladly given, The lattered banner that idly swings In chancel cim is a link to heaven.

The victor flashes a sacred sword.

And a holy sign sits on his helm; He goes to do the work of the Lord As regent over this earthly realm And round the world the trumpets blow For England's pride and for England's power; Blest are the people who kneel and know That God has sent them a fruitful dower: And blind the nation that will not see An angel of light in England's wings, God pity us then, for such we be, Who silent stand while the chorus sings,

But we will sing to another strain While sorrow pipes with a falling reed, And tears will fall like the winter's rain.
And heart-wounds troubled again will laloed

Fifty years of a golden reign— Under the stars no prouder station; Fifty years of sorrow and pain-Under the stars no sadder nation.

Fifty years of a sweetened life, Crowned with honor, and bles's with fame— Fifty years of famine and strife, Crushed with iron, and scourged with flame.

A crystal cup of bitterest tears. A golden goblet of noblest brood This be our tribute for fifty years Of a reign so wise, so great, so good.

A Buffalo philosopher says that he can invariably tell a newly married man when travelling by watching him give his wife a drink of water on the train. If, after she takes her little sip he swallows what remains in the place with great relish, then he's a recent captive. If he has been married long he will pour out the water and get a fresh

THE VILLAGE ANGEL; Or, Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER LIII. - (Continued.)

Was fate and life the same to every one? Agatha wondered. It was not long since she had dreamed over the same thoughts since she had wondered what her life would have been like had she never seen Vane Carlyon; and now the romance of her life was over. She was sitting here in the sunlight, listening to the sweet, simple love-story of another girl. How would it end !—in peril, as hers had done, or

in peace? "Do you think, Miss Brooke," continued Beatrice, "that we have a foreshadowing of the future? I do. I have read a great many stories and novels, and when I tried to realize what the heroes were like, I found I had made them all like Lord Kelso. Have I told you where I first saw him ?"

"No," replied Agatha, smiling, despite the heavy pain at her heart.

"It was at a ball given by a friend of mamma's, the Duchess of Maytonn's. I had been dancing more, mamma said, than was good for me, and Gerald Leigh was looking so miserable because he saw there was no chance. Mamma had called me to her. You look tired and flushed, Beatrice,' she said. 'There is noth-

ing so unbecoming as a flush."
"I thought to myself that if mamma knew how Gerald Leigh had been watching me, she would not wonder at my face flushing. She bade me sit down by her side. I had nothing to do but watch people, and I saw" -she paused for a few m nutes, as though the remembrances were very sweet to har-"I saw a tall and very handsome man standing and watching the dancers; he did not join them, nor was he watching any one in particular. It struck me suddenly how much he was like my dream of a great hero-tall, with broad shoulders, and a princely figure with a dark, handsome face. I think-nay I am prayed Heaven it might not. sure-hat in all the world there is no face like it-dark, proud eyes that softened at times like the eyes of a woman when she looks at the one she loves, and a beautiful mouth. I know you will think I am foollah, out to him. I forgot all about the baliroom and my partners, mamma, Gerald, and every. out to him, and it never came back, Miss Brooke, and it never will. Does my love story tire you? I have not much more to

It was as sweet to hear as the song of the birds in the trees, or the drowsy murmur of the bees under the limes.

CHAPTER LIV.

"YOUR EYES TELL ME ONE STORY, AND YOUR

LIPS ANOTHER. "One thing," continued Beatrice Penrith, "struck me very forcibly; the tall, handsome stranger looked very sad and melancholy; there was no smile in his eyes, and none on his lips. Something happened in the ball room; I forget now what it was -some absurily comical incident-at which everyone laughed, but he did not even smile. I wondered it he had had any great trouble, or if by nature he was inclined to be melancholy, as some people are. I asked manima, at face would either last, who he was—she knows everybody—and my hands begin to she told me he was the Earl of Kelso. I think he must have noticed how I watched him, and soon afterward he joined a group of gentlemen who were standing near manima. and I heard him quite distinctly and clearly

" Who is that beautiful child?" "I did indeed, Miss Brooke.

mamma must hear it. "I could not tell what answer they made him, for it was given in a low tone; but I hoped some one would tell him that I was not really a child, but that this was my first | really cared for him. season. You know I am tall, Miss Brooke : and I was longing in my heart that he should see me standing up; then he would not cal me child again. How simple it all seems does it not?

Simple enough, but with the elements of the direst tragedy.

"Everything most noble and beautiful is always simple," said Agatha; and the girl looked at her well pleased.

"Is my story noble and beautiful?" she

"I think so," said Agatha. "Truth will make it most beautiful.

"There is no fear that either of us will be wanting in truth!" said Beatrice with a glad little laugh. "If ever truth was written plainly anywhere, it is in the dark eyes of my earl Then after a few minutes he came up to mamma-the Duchess of Maytoun cutroduced him -and he looked at me; he said something

and mamma introduced him to me.

"Ah, me! have your eyes ever been dazzled by the smile of a face that seemed too beautiful? Have you ever felt your heart whirled, as it were, away from you whether you willed it or not? When my earl bent his handsome head and waispered his first word to me, I wonder that I did not cry sloud, I was so unutterably, wonderful happy. How strange it is to remember. Do you know that the room and the dancers all faded from me, and I saw only his face? I shall die looking at it just the same, I shall never see anything more while I live but that one face, which

holds everything for me. "He did not ask me to dance, but he stood dir. I renember how he took my bouquet from my hands and caressed all the flowers with his lips.

"1), you love flowers? he asked, and when I answered yes, he sighed and looked sad, as though he were thinking of some one else. I believe I was jealous, for a horrible pain pierced my heart, and my face grew white and cold. What would be have said had he known? I think he wanted to know, even then, how old I was, for he asked me so many questions about my first ball. He beat his handsome head over me and said—'Do you know that you have the happy, glad eyes of a child, Miss Penrith? Will you tell me how old you are " And Miss Brooke," she added, with a happy laugh, "I tried to crush him with my dignity when I told him seventeen. He did not laugh, his eyes clouded over with the expression of melancholy I could not bear to sec. I wondered there is nothing like himself. I ought to again—how jestous I am—if he were thinking thank Heaven; I do but then I have only one choly I could not bear to sec. I wondered about any other girl he knew who was just! seventeen. He asked me to go through the could rooms with him, for the duchess had a magnicent collection of flowers. Mamma seemed love of a noble man," delighted.

"He seemed to know every one-all the beautiful women had smiles and bows for him, all the men a cordial He pointed out to me several new and most beautiful flowers, but he -did not ask me to dance with him. I saw Gerald watching me with troubled eyes; I myself was like one dazed and in a dream. I

you know how tantalizing that waitz music is, the rhythm of it seemed to pass into my feet he looked at me as though he had made

nome strange discovery.

""'You would like to dance?' he said. 66 Yes-with you, I answered; and I never stopped to think whether it was right or wrong. " He laughed.

" With me? I have not danced for years,' he said. "And why not, Lord Kelso? I saked. "I cannot tell. I have not been light-hearted enough to care for it."

"Have you had a trouble in your life ! I asked, impulsively; again never thinking whether it was right or wrong.

"I suppose most people would call it a trouble,' he said; and I saw that he was

sperking more to himself than to me. "I looked up at him without any fear.
"Try to forget the trouble, and be lighthearted again, I said. I can hardly keep from flying when I bear that music.

"I could hardly keep from flying when I was seventeen,' he said.'

"And then we waltzed together. "I had many partners during my one season but none like Lord Kelso; and I enjoyed that dance I could not say how much. "I wish, I said to bim, that all the men who go to balls danced like him. "Then I should have the advantage over

them,' he replied, laughingly. "Why do you want any advantage, I asked; and he said the question answered it-

self.
"I forgot that evening to say good-night to Gerald Leigh, and I went home to dream of my earl—the happiest girl who elept that night under the light of the moon.

CHAPTER LV.

"ANYTHING CAN BE FORGIVEN TO A MAN WITH SUCH A RENT-ROLL.

Fervent tears filled her eyes and the pain deepened in Agatha's heart. Would this love-story ends as hers had done? She

Why do you always call Lord Kelso your carl?" she said, suddenly. Beatrice laughed.

"I knew a girl of my own age in London," she said," Ginevre Dorlbyh; she was sevenbut I declars to you that as I sat and looked | teen the day after my birthday, and she is but I declare to you that as I sat and looked leter the day are my an earl. But her earl is old—
at him my heart seemed to leave me and go going to marry an earl. But her earl is old—
at him my heart seemed to leave me and go and horrible; he wears a wig, he has false teeth, and he requires I forget how many thing elso. 1 only raw him, and I only knew hours for dressing in the morning; his face is just the place where we sood. My heart went | rouged, and he tries to make every one believe that he is quite a young mun. When Ginevre and I talked about our lovers, she always said 'my earl,' and I al. delightful to see Beatrice when she received ways said 'my earl'; and now I am a love-letter; how she read them and cherquite used to the title. I have thought ished them! No word from one of these of him and spoken of him so often as 'my earl' that it has become part and parcel of my love. Do you not think, Miss Brooke. that so noble, so handsome, so grand a man in every way, that it is a most marvelous thing that he should have fallen in love with

an equivalent for an earl's baronet.
"He did fail in love with me," she continued; " he came continually to Penrith voice or his footsteps my heart beat, my flush or grow cold, my hands begin to tremble, and I ran loud voice, and Mrs. Darwin was deaf. away. I remember one day-ah, me! what! a dreadful day it was !- I was in the library of our London house, with papa; he was taking iced lemonade and asking me to hold the plate of ice. Just as I had taken it into my hands Lord Kelso was announced, and I dropped it-plate, ice, all went rolling away, and I thought in my distress I should have Who is that beautiful child? and my fallen. My father, you know, is rather imgently, "poor child!" That made me more ately, there were very few good ones. Lord Lord Kelso was at the castle. Great preparightened than ever, and I avoided him, lest Kelso was not the only man going to be marrations had been made for his arrival. Beahe or any one else should know how much I | ried; surely, surely, it was not him. If it | trice had been in one long ecatasy of expecta-

> "He caught me one day. I was sitting alone in the great drawing-room; mam ma was out, and I heard his voice in the hall. He was asking for me. Without stopping to think, I hastened through the room into the in heaven. She could not, would conservatory, feeling quite sure that he did not, believe it. Was there no truth?—
> not know I was there. To my delighted diswas every man false at heart? She raised not know I was there. To my delighted dismay he followed me.

" Miss Penrith! Beatrice,' he cried, 'I want to speak to you.'

"I was oblized to go to him, but I dare not look up, and my face was burning. I tried to look careless and indifferent.

"Good morning, Lord Kelso,' I said. am sorry that mainma is not at home.' "'I am very glad,' he replied; 'it is not

mamma that I want, but you-you, sweet Beatrice! Your eyes tell me one story and your lips another. Which is the true one? Your lips speak carelessly, your eyes tell me that I have not sought you in vain. "I cannot tell you more what he said, it

which I never wished to awake. I loved him and feared him I was frightened at him, and I idolized him in the same moment; but when he left the conservatory he was indeed my earl, for I had promised to be his wife. You are not laughing, Miss Brooke?" she added.

Ah, no ! it was not to hide laughter that Agatha had covered her fair face with her hands-not laughter, but bitter, despairing tears. It all came back to her. She saw the bonnie green woods, the wild flowers at her feet, the earnest face of her lover; she could hear again the passionate ring of his voice as by my chair talking to me-trifles live in our he read the solemn words of the marriage minds long after other and greater things service, and it had all been a lie-a base,

mean well-acted lie! "No; I am not laughing," she replied. God grant to your sweet love story a happy

ending."
"I think He will," said the girl softly. My earl is like the Douglas of the old song, he is tender and true-his heart is as noble as his face is beautiful. I want you to see him, Miss Brooke."

Like all other girls deeply in love, she was firmly convinced that a sight of her lover must be pleasing to every one clas.

"I shall be glad to see him," said Agatha, and she felt some little curiosity to see what he was like, this noble earl. who had so completely wen the heart of Beatrice Penrith.

"My noble earl has fair castles and broad lands: he has grand domains that are fair to see; he has all that the world values; but voice. I wish all the little birds on the trees join me in thanking God who has crowned my life with the noble gift of the

Agatha bowed her fair head as she listened: her life had been marred by the love of a man who did not know what the word noble

meant. The sweet summer days passed blithely at Penrith Castle. Agatha could not help seeing that both the earl and countess were delighted over their daughter's engagement, while Beatrice herself was so happy that it remember wishing that the night might never, was a pleasure even to look upon her face. end; that I might wander with him through Snatches of blithe, sweet song were ever

was to take place at Christmas. Lady Penrith was not much delighted at that. Why not wait until spring; a wedding in winter the same. was neither so pretty nor so picturesque. An hour later Beatrice came to the school-but then the earl said he wanted his room in search of her, all blushes and smiles. "Miss Brooke," she said, "leave the chilwife, and did not care to study the picturesque side of a wedding. The eldest daughter of the Earl of Penrith The could not, of course, be married like a mere ordinary person; there must be great state and ceremony; nor can an earl be expected to prepare for the great event of his life without great festivities and royal bounties. Phillippa, Lady Penrith, was a proud and happy mother; her beautiful young daughter, after one season in London, had carried off the best match of the day. That, in itself, was triumph enough, though she tried not to be unduly elated. But that was not the best of it; Beatrice, her levely and beloved child, was marrying for love. Never was there a marriage made in heaven if this were not made there. The girl loved him with her whole heart, so much so that the stately

parents laughed at her graceful follies. Lady Penrith would have beeen much better pleased had this wedding taken place in the midst of the season, at the most fashionable church in town. She did not like winter weddings.

"How could they," she asked, plaintively, "how could they be made preity? True, there were plenty of evergreens, and those, with an abundance of exotics, were always beautiful; but there was a prestige about a wedding during the season. Royalty itself had often been present, and she would have delighted in that."

So Lady Penrith talked in a plaintive, sweet voice about "dear Lord Kelso" and his taste. She liked to hear her lady friends admire him for it. She liked to make the complaint; it showed that her daughter had really been sought after, that she was eagerly beloved, and that the marriage was not a match made for worldly motives.

Never was anything more complete than this happiness of Beatrice's. She was so earnest, so eager in her desire to fit herself for him that no one could help grow-ing intenselv interested. When she found that Lord Kelso liked music, she studied hard; she tegged Agatha, whose taste in was perfect, to help her; she had music books that she thought would fit her to converse with him; in fact, she laid out her whole life to please him. He was to come in September, and the wedding was to be celebrated a few days before Christmas Day. All went merry as a marriage bell. It was delightful to see Beatrice when she received

"She will be a great lady," thought Agatha, "and she will be a happy wife." Up to this time she had never had the thing that he should have fallen in love with taintest doubt, but a little included. Two no more, it was quite useless; it pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious. Two no more, it was quite useless; it is included in the pened which made her anxious in the faintest doubt, but a little incident hapwent into the castle to rest. The day was fine, and they went into the gardens. Agatha, who knew them both well, went to heard, and could not possibly help hearing, do if she is deceived in her lover, what they were saying. Lady Tree had a

precious letters was ever whispered to any

"I would not give my daughter to him if he were twenty times an earl," Lady Tree was saying. She lowered her voice, but Agatha heard the words "a terrible scandal -a great sacrifice-years ago-always a bad

Could they possibly be speaking of Lord made miserable; if that blithe, glad young was setting over the beautiful lime trees life were to be wrecked; if that loving, which as yet had not lost a leaf. gentle heart were to be broken, then there was no justice on earth, no mercy her face in passionate appeal to the blue skies; they were blue, and blinding -hard as the green earth. She longed to ask them if | books. they were speaking of the earl, but she knew that neither of the ladies would have answered her. They condescended at last to notice her, and, in answer to her inquiries, Lady Tree said she would like a little fruit and a glass of milk. Mrs. Darwin declined taking anything,

The two great county ladies considered a governess of no more importance than one of the rose-bushes in the garden.

Lady Tree murmured, as she went away, that she did not approve of heauty in was all like a dream to me-a dream from a governess; and Mrs. Darwin said would certainly not keep any one like Miss Brooks in her house; no good ever came of it. Beauty was quite a mistake in the lower classes. Then Agatha returned, with a fine bunch of purple grapes lying in the midst of green leaves, and then they thought her of so little account that they went on talking before her, just as though she had not been

"Did you ever hear who it was?" asked Lady Tree, in the most confidential tone of

"No, never," was the reply. " Some insignificant person I fancy. The whole matter was kept very quiet, but Lady Penrith must know of it.'

" Of course she does; but an earl is an earl. How long is it since it happened?" "I do not rembember. Mr. Darwin was in town when all the clubs were ringing with

it. But there! anything can be forgiven to a man with such a rent-roll." "Should you think he cares for her?" was the next question. "I should say not-merely a caprice. She

is a most beautiful child-not very strong or very wise; and he must be tired of worldly women. She will be happy for a few months, and then-"

"Then it will be like all other marriages, I auprose. And the two great ladies laughed. broken heart in the gay world is looked upon as something almost comical. They did not

know that the governoss shrank away, scared

and frightened, with a world of trouble on her awcet face. "Surely, oh, heaven !" she cried, "it cannot he true-so horrible a fate cannot be in store for that loving, beautiful girl! Is there were not tired of it; she wondered that the no truth? Lady Penrith loves her as the tall trees did not shake their branches in very centre of her heart; it is not likely that utter contempt of it. It was so sweet, so enshe would allow her to marry a man such as

these ladies spoke of. Yeta lingering cloud of doubt hung ever her. Better for the beautiful child to die than to live to see her illusions all perish; better any suffering now than the horrible discovery afterward that she had married the

most worthless of men. Perhaps, though, she would never know. Agatha was growing accustomed to the ways of the world; she knew that wealth, like Danks of sweet blossoms forever. At last on her lips. She did not walk as ordinary charity, covers a multitude of sins, It w

mirtals, but it seemed rather as though her diving feet carried her at her will. The earl they said, and worse, he might reform—turn green trees. She went out now; nothing mine. We began to talk are steadiest of men; then his wife would never know-never know. Yet it seemed ornel, all

> dren a few minutes. I want to show you something that my earl has sent to me-so beautiful! Come with me to my room."

Miss Penrith's room was one of the most charming apartments in the castle-light. bright, and sunny, with a magnificent view over the park and the river. On the table lay a magnificent suit of pearls, set so as to form white roses. Beatrie looked at Agatha in loving, wistful triumph. longing to hear what she had to say in praise of them.

"They are most beautiful," said Agatha Her mind went back to the time when the man she loved so well, and whom she believed to be her husband, had bought jewels

"I am so glad you like them! Mamma thinks it a very preity and appropriate pre-sent; but I value the love that sent it far more than the jewels."

Agatha looked up, with some anxiety in her face.
"How much you love him, Beatrice!" she

said gently. "Yes, how much !" was the quiet reply. "Do you think it quite wise," Agatha asked, "to centre the whole of your heart

and soul on one object?" "I do not know whether it be wise or not, but it is very pleasant," she replied. "Do not be afraid for me. I have given my love wisely, to a good and noble man; nothing can hurt me.

Agatha spoke then without reflection. Are you quite sure that he is a noble man?" she asked.

"I am quite sure; he is a king among men, Miss Brooke. Why do you ask?" "Only from my great affection for you," she replied; "I beg your pardon, though; it was a question that I should not have singing to ber lover. She did not see her asked. What should you do, loving him in during the whole of the next day-a party this fachion, if anything prevented your mar-

riage ?" "I can soon answer that question," replied

Beatrice. "I should die." But Agatha knew death would not always come when one desired it, and she knew, besides, how much one can suffer before it is

Beatrice was looking at her with a shadow on her bright face.
"Miss Procke," she said, "I bring you to sympathize with my delight over my beautiful present, and you turn my pleasure

into pain. Why are you so strange?' "I can only repeat that it is because I love you so much, and marriage is always a lot-

terv.

"And my earl is always a prize," she retorted laughingly. Then they discussed the pearls and their

she resolved to be on the watch. "If," she said to herself, with bitter tears -" if there had been some one to watch over House, and mamma was always de-lighted to see him. After a time I amusing them. As she drew near to the grew shy of him, and when I heard his garden-chair on which they were sented, she child may die rather than suffer, as she will

CHAPTER LVI

"LIFE WILL NEVER BE THE SAME AGAIN."

Beatrice Penrith stood at the school-room window, and for the first time in her sunny, happy life there was a shadow on her bright face. Agatha was busy with the curly haired children, and Beatrice was waiting until Kelso? Her face grew pale, and her heart lessons were over and Miss Brooke had time beat with sudden fear. 1t could to attend to her. A shadow on her face, the was-if that bright, beautiful girl were to be | tion. He arrived one evening when the sun |

There is something at times almost solemn and terrible about great happiness; so Beatrice found it. She loved Agatha very much, and when she heard that her lover had arrived, she went at once to her. It was evening then; the children had gone to the a distince between us. I can hardly exnuisery, and Agatha was busy with her plain what I mean, but it made my heart

"Let me come in for one minute, Miss Brooke," said a sweet vice, and Agraha looked up with a smile. The love story of this bright, beautiful girl was the one rleaaure of her life.

with him before dinner. I have come to ask you if I look nice-really nice. I could not trust to my own taste; and he is very fastidious-mamma says that he is the best judge of a lady's dress that she knows."

"Then he cannot fail to be pleased with yours," said Agatha. "It is perfect; and you look well, because you look so perfectly happy.

"I am happy," said Beatrice, and there heard was something almost solemn in her manner. "You cannot suggest any alteration, then, in my dress or flowers, Miss Brooke?" Agatha went up to the beautiful young

"I can suggest one thing, Beatrice," she said; "just take a little of your soul out of your eyes. Lord Kelso has only to look at them to see at once how much you love him —it is all told there.'

That ought to be the very right thing,' said Beatrice, laughing and blushing; "my eyes must tell him what my lips will always be too sly to utter."

"All his welcome is written there," said Agatha, and looking back to the old days, the wondered if Sir Vane Carlyon had read the same love and greeting in hereyes. " You could not look better, Beatrice," she said "Go and be happy, my dear." slowly.

"Kiss me," said Beatrice, raising her fair fresh face to that of her companion, and Agatha, understanding all the yearning for sympathy there was in the girl's heart, kissed the fresh young face.

"Now go, Beatrice," she said; "Lord Kelso will be quite impatient." She watched the slender, lissom figure,

and the pretty, graceful dress; her heart and thoughts followed the young girl; books had no charm for her that evening. It was the old story over and over again. She wondered that the sun which shone at noontide, and the moon and stars which shone at night. trancing, yet so vague and empty. When did love end in anything but pain? The sweeter it was in the present, the more bit-

ter in the future. She closed the books, the restless fever woke again in her heart; no more quiet reading or study for her; her heart beat in great painful throbs, her face flushed. She must go out in the fresh, sweet evening air. It was

green trees. She went out now; nothing mine. We began to talk about jewelry but the voice of the wind and the rustle of the and ornaments, and I had not leed for some

walked quietly to and fro under the shadows of the great trees her mind went back. Ah, me! the repressed passion and passion and passion and passion and loving heart! She was back once more in fancy at Whiteoroft, watching the moon side there was a lock of hair pale, heartiful golden hair. I could be not be mother's me! the repressed passion and pain of that grave; she knew just how the shadows fell over the old house and in the woods; she went back again to the grand old chateau.

Where was he?-the man who had drawn and absorbed her whole life in himselfwhere was he?-the man who had taken the light of the sunshine and the beauty of the moonlight forever from her-where was he? Looking, perhaps, in some face fairer than her own, loving some one for whom he cared it seemed to me that he had loved and love more than he had ever cared for her. She had been one of many to him, he had been the only love of her life. She raised her eyes

to the quiet night skies. "Heaven knows," she said to herself, and the words stilled the restless fever. "Heaven

knows I never meant to do wrong. Men might judge as they liked, Heaven knew best.

Then, under the influence of the sweet voices of the night, the bitterness of pain and the sting of memory passed. Her thoughts went back to the smiling, happy face of Beatrice Penrith. She was with her lover now, seated by him, looking at him, listening to him, happy beyoud the power of words to tell. Would it all end in misery, or was Beatrice one of the few who were to be happy on earth and happy in heaven? Later on, when the night grew chill and cold, and she had gone back to her room, she heard the clear, sweet voice ringing through the house, and she knew that Beatrice was of visitors had arrived. Lady Penrith far too wise to allow the lovers to grow tired of each other.

She knew that a man like Lord Kelso must have amusement, and that the earnest love of a girl like her daughter would soon become monotonous to a man of the world.
With plenty of visitors to help to amuse

him, all would go well, so that Beatrice was not able to pay her usual visits to the schoolroom, and Agatha had not seen her since the night on which she had looked so brilliant and happy until now that she stood by the window with that shadow on her face.

" Miss Brooke," said Beatrice, plaintively, "what can it matter whether those dear member, and I asked him to tell me all his children know the past participle of the verb To be' to-day or to-morrow ? Do leave them a few minutes, and talk to me. I have to go out at noon, and this is the only lives have met now like two streums; but

VOU. Agatha fancied she detected a faint sound as of trouble in the sweet voice. by that?" She gave the children something to employ themselves with and went to Beatrice, who turned to her with a sigh of relief.
"Thank you," she said; "you are always kind to me, Miss Brooke; it is good of you have known nothing but the beautito be so patient with me. I have no one to

whom I can speak of my carl but you; I do earl has, perhaps, like other people, not think mamma understands love as you or gambled a little, drank a little, bet and lot; I do; she always speaks of marriage as 'contracting an alliance," and a faint smile curled the giri's lips. "I believe, for the first time in my life, I have a heavy heart, and I want you to tell me if it is so.' "How can I tell you, Beatrice?" asked

Agatha, half smiling at the girl's utter simplicity.
"You know everything about love, and pain, and happiness," signed Beatrice; "I know you have heart-ache, because I have eart beat so loud and so fast, I thought patient; he gave a little cry, but when he saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung amma must hear it.

"I cannot be quite sure," replied Agaths, but when he saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said, unfortung the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said the saw my face he was quite quiet, and said the saw my face he was quite quiet and said the saw my face he was quite quiet and said the saw my face he was full of my face he was quite expectage. The saw my face he was quite expectage and said the saw my face he was quite expectage and the saw my face he was quite expectage and said the saw my fac is heavy, and it should not be when my lover is here. I do not feel quite like myself; I am more inclined to cry than to laugh: there is something wrong with the

sunshine." "And what is the cause?" saked Agatha. The girl laid her head wearily on the cold

glass. "I can hardly tell," she replied. "I talked a great deal with Lord Kelso last night, and there seemed to be such

ache."
A distance between you? I hardly understand, Beatrice. In what manner ?

"You see, Miss Brooke, my life has been so simple; I have lived under such love and care; I have never been away "My earl has come," said Beatrice, from my parents. There are sins and with a blushing, happy smile, "Mamma troubles in the world, but I do not even says that I am to go and spend half a hour know them. I am such a child," she continued, passionately- "such a stupid, ignor aut, foolish child! while he knows every-

thing. I wish I were more like him."
"What you call ignerance is most probably your greatest charm," said Agatha. "How. ever worldly a man may be himself, he likes an unworldly woman.

Her face brightened. "Do you think so ! I am so glad. I heard him talking to mamma—she Lord Kelso there is something from which seemed to understand him—and they my whole heart rebels. I wish she had loved laughed. I could never amuse him as she does. Iben I asked him why his eyes always wore that melancholy look, and what do you think he suid ?"

"I cannot guess, Beatrice."
"He said . I did not know that I looked melancholy, Beatrice; I shall not do so when have you near me,"
"I persisted. Miss Brooke, I said to

him, "It has nothing to do with me; the first night I saw you the same look was Why are you sail when you have everything that this world can give you? And this was his answer-this is what puzzled me so. 'I have lest something out of my life, he said, 'and life will never be the same again.'"

"The strange thing was that he did not look at me, and seemed to be speaking in spite of himself. When I asked him what he had lost out of his life, he seemed confused. 'I talk nonsense seemed confused. I talk nonnense sometimes, Boatrice, and he would say no more. What do you think he has lest from his life, Miss Brooke? My beautiul lover! what can it be?"

"Who can say? Perhaps a friendship-a hope—a cherished idea; everybody loses had no idea that the earl enjoyed it so some part of their life. Do not let it trouble much. I wish I had your talent for it, Miss. you, Beatrice,"

Then the lady's maid came to say that she was waiting for Miss Penrith; would she be kind chough to come?

CHAPTER LVII.

" I SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW EVERYTHING ABOUT

" Should you think, Miss Brooke, that I am jealous?" asked Beatrice, the day follow-

No. I have never seen any sign of it, but I should not wonder much if the earl gave a look, a smile, or whispered word to another, you might be very jealous then."

river, the light of the moon and the stars; time that my earl always wears a locket. nothing else could comfort her when these is a gold looket, with one diamond. I asked him to let me look at it; he seemed rather lt was a lovely moonlight night, and as she confused at first, but I insisted. You may look at every looket I have, I said; why should I not look at yours ?

"Then he took it from his watch chain and beautiful, golden hair. I could see at once that it had been cut from the head of some fair woman. I asked him whose hair is this? and he answered—'it belonged to and saw the moon shining on the mountains one who is now among the angels. Dead, do you mean? I asked. he replied, and his voice was sorhe reputed, and his voice was sorrowful—ah, as the sighing of the wind when the leaves die. Then an idea came to me—he said he had lest some. thing from his life; he said also that this hair belonged to some one who was dead; some beautiful woman, to whom that hair belonged. I can understand what it is to te jealous-a pang like no other pain that I have ever felt went through my heart,"

"You need never be jealous of the dead," said Agatha, "I could not help it-I-you will think me selfish, I know, but I could not bear to think that any one else had ever had a shere of his heart. I could not hear it—living or dead. No woman must have any place in his heart but me."

And it seemed to Agatha, as she listened to the passionate words, that in a few short hours Beatrice Penrith had changed from a simple, loving child, to a passionate, loving

woman.
"I am afraid I am not so good as I ought to be. I know that he loves me, and I should be content; but I am jealous of that part of his life in which I have had no share, I should like to know everything about him, from the time he first began to walk untl now. I cannot bear that past in which I did not know him, in which he had loves and hates, all dead letters to me. If there were ever so many faults I would forgive them all; but I cannot bear to remember he has had a past that I shall never be part of. Do you understand, Miss Brooke?"

"Yes, I understand perfectly," she replied. "I knew you would. If I were to talk in this strain to mamma, she would think me insane. I have told Lord Kelso everything in my life-not that there has been very much, except, perhaps, about Gerald Leigh, He laughed about Gerald, and said that he was the finest young officer in the queen's army. He was not in the least jealous, as I thought he would be, but when I had him everything about myself that I could relife, and everything in it, he looked -well, I must say he looked perfectly miserable.

"My dearest Beatrice, he answered, 'our leasure that I shall have. I want to talk to the one is a clear, sweet transparent brookthe other, a muddy river; the brook will purify the river. Now what could he mean

"I should think the lives of most men ful, holy life and love of home; the and now, in the light of eyes so pure and sweet as yours, his errors look very big and

black, indeed-the muddy river, in fact." The beautiful young face brightened at her words; Beatrice flung her arms round Agatha's neck, and thanked her for her sym-

pathy.

I am glad you think so. I could not understand. And you are quite sure there is not a beautiful woman in it? "I cannot be quite sure," replied Agatha,

I should most certainly say that whatever has been, he loves you now better than any one in the world: and if were you, dear, I would trust him-would not even thing about his past. Trust him all in all; think of the present, and how to make him most happy-never mind the past."

"You do not think-you are so nice, Miss Brooke-you do not think from what I have told you, that he has ever really loved any one else but me?"

"What does it matter, Bestrice, if he loves you best now? No, I do not see anything in what you have said to induce that belief. Be hapov, and do not make trouble, Beatrice." "You have not seen my earl yet, have yeu, Miss Brooke?" she asked.

Not yet," replied Agatha. "When you do, you will not wonder that I am just a little jealous. My only wonder it that every one does not like him as much as I do. Agatha laughed.

"It is just as well as it is," she replied, But when Beatrice, considerably relieved and much happier, hastened away, she felt anvious and depressed. It would have been much happier for her had she fallen in love with Gerald Leigh,

my whole heart rebels. I wish she had loved Gerald Leigh." Some few days passed then, during which she did not see Beatrice. The castle was full of visitors; there were

she thought. " In all that she tells me shout

continued gayeties-balls, pionics, parties of all kinds. Beatrice had only just leisure to run in and speak two or three words.

"I am so happy!" she would say, "Thank Heaven for me ! And these few words always brightened the day for Agatha.

The marriage was one of the general topics of conversation, and several paragraphs concerning it had been published in the papers. Few people were ignorant of the fact that the Earl of Kelso was to marry the beautiful young debutante of loc assion-the daughter of Lord Penrith. The preparations for the marriage went on steadily; Beatrice forgot her doubts; the earl no longer wore the locket, with the single diamond, that held the pale golden beir.

The happy days passed on, and brought with them no clouds. "I wish," said Beatrice, one morning, "that I had studied music more carefully. 1

much. I wish I had your talent for it, Miss. Brooke." CHAPTER LVIII.

"I WISH I COULD ALWAYS BE MINETEEN." "I think it a good sign when a man leves music," said Agatha. "Does he sing, himself?"

"No; at least, I have not heard him. You know that we went to Liscom Priory yesterday, and dinner was delayed for an hour in consequence. It was the lovely time that poets call the gleaming, when I went down, and finding no one about I went to the piano,

in the caken room, and Lord Kelso followed me. "That was very natural," laughed Agatha.

not an unusual thing for her to do.

A door led from the school-room to the grounds, a pretty, quiet spot, where the diamonds; he wanted mamma's advice continued Beatrice. "He was so kind,

to affectionate to me; and when he had been so should some little time to me, he said : King some steers with the me, Heatrice? Music is music twice over when one hears it in the

of I sat down at once when he wished. gloaming. I did not sing to him, but played all those heartful old oratorio airs you those much indeed. I have learned them from you. He was quite silent, and I them from your and a quest offent, and i felt sure that he enjoyed the grand old airs, for he lay back in his chair with his eyes for ne iny name I played the one you love so much. I forgot the name, but these words go with it: While I have eyes he wants no go with You remember it Miss Brooks ?" Remember it! She could have

ried aloud with the sick aching of her eried atoud with the sick acting of her heart. She saw the old church, with its oaken roof; the great window, with the air haired saint: ahe heard again the grand roll of the organ. Yes, she remembered it. Would Heaven, in His great mercy, ever allow her to forget?

Bestrice Penrith continued: . He was so silent after that, that I went up to him; and when he opened his eyes they

were heavy with tears—real tears.

"" Now I have made you sad!' I cried, " He looked at me for a few moments as though he did not know me-as though he had just returned from a land of dreams in which I did not dwell. Then he said:

" 'Is it you, Beatrice?'
"And I laughed. 'Who else should it be My music has made you sad, 'I said. 'I will not play for you in the gloaming.

"Child, he said, 'it is as though I had heard the angels singing.' "And then he was quite silent. Now, do you not think he loves music very much. Miss Brooke?"

"I should think so. You must do your best. You have great talent, and you are "I shall try hard," said Beatrice. "I am

so pleased to know what pleases him! But, Miss Brooke. I have tired you. You look very pale, and your hands tremble.

You have not tried me, Beatrice. I like to hear you speak of your lover. You could never tire me.

How little the heautiful young girl whose heart was fall of her own love secrets-how little she dreamed how much pain and sorrow these few words brought back! It was strange that this great earl, the lover of Beatrice, should have the same taste as Sir Vane, whom she believed to be her hus How often he had said to her, when the shadows of night were falling on the mountains, " Play my favorite airs, Agatha," and she omitted this one, he would say always, "Now the one you played for me in the old church, Agatha." How many times she had heard him murmur the words, over and over again, " While I have eyes he wants Well, it was only natural that many people should love the same piece of

"I shall rise very early in the morning," said Beatrice, "so as to have plenty of time with my music. I know I am jealous now, for I should not like any one else to please my earl so much as I pleased him then. You have not seen him yet, Miss Brooke?'

"No; not yet," said Agatha. "Penrith Catle is so large I might live here for twelve months and never see one of your visitora. Will you come down to the drawing-

room?" said Beatrice, eagerly, "Mamma eiten wishes that you would." "No; thank you. I should not like it. I must be patient. I am anxious to see him,

and without doubt I shall see your earl

The words were a prophery.
"A fancy ball," cried Beatrice Penrith;
"of all the beautiful ideas that ever emanated from mamma's brain that is the most I have always wished to see-it is the only kind of ball I have not seen. 1 am so pleased, Miss Brooke."

so entirely happy that it was refreshing

look at her. " Mamma says how pleased she shall be il you will help me to choose a costume ; do find something that will please my earl; the costume of some one who was very young and who loved some one very much-just as l love him."

"I will think it over," said Agatha. "It is my birthday on the twenty-seventh of September," she continued, " and as it will be my last at home, mamma said I might choose what form of amusement I liked best -private theatricals, charades, or ball, or anything I liked. The great desire of my life has been to see a fancy ball where people had wit enough to sustain the characters- and we shall all manage to do that. We are going to send out a large number of invitations. I wish you would come, Miss Brooks, you would enjoy it so much, and I would find you plenty of partners. Why do you always refuse to join in overything when we should make you so

"Do you not see, dearest Beatrice, the difference between us-your life beginning, mine is ending."

"What nonsense," laughed Beatrice, "you aro-everyone says, who sees you-one of the loveliest women in the world, and no matter how wise you try to look, I am sure you cannot be more than twenty four, and I do not believe you are that."

"We do not all measure our age by years, said Agatha, "there are plenty of people who live ten years in one."

"Do come to the ball. I should like to dress you as Marie Stuart or Marie Antoinette, or any of those beautiful, queenly women."

No, I cannot; but if the dancing takes

place in the great hall, I should like to see is from the gallery." "That can be easily managed," said Beatrice; "and you will help me to find a beautiful costume, one that will make the oarl love me better, and will make him proud

"I will do my best," said Agatha, and from that day until the day of the ball, Penrith Castle was delivered into the hands of

King Misrule. The invitations sent outextended half over the county, every one of note or celebrity was included, and, as every one knew why the ball was given, there were no refusals. The county people were very proud of Beatrice Penrith proud of her beauty, and of the splendid marriage she was making. They crowded to do her honor. It was a time of pretty, fantastic fancies, and while it lasted Lady Penrith saw more of Agatha than she had ever done. Miss Brooks was so clever, so amiable, ready to do anything for any one; indeed, it was a pleasure to ask her to do anything. Lady Penrith was always going to the school-room with sketches and suggestions; she entreated Agatha to go to the ball, but she as firmly declined. She said to herself that she had finished with the world, and she would have no more of its

help any one else.
"The costume of a Swiss peasant is very picturesque," said Lady Penrith to her one day, and Agatha trembled at the words.

ballow gayeties; she would do anything to

During this time she never saw the earl, The children spoke of him, they showed her the presents he brought them, and they talk-

strange chance, she had never seen him. The whole county seemed to be slive with preparations, and nothing was talked about in the country-houses but the fancy ball at Penrith Castle.

Every one had agreed over Beatrice-she must be "Juliet," the beautiful, passionate young daughter of the Capulets; Juliet, who gave up her heart at the word, and never counted the cost of her love. She was delighted at the choice; the dress would suit her girlish style of loveliness, and, above all, it suited her frame of min i. It was the only character, she declared, that she could have thrown her whole energy into.

Lord Kelso laughed; his beautiful betrothed should have her own way, of course. If she were Juliet, he must be Romeo, and that, he said, was almost equivalent to s marriage.

"After such a very pronounced affair as that, appearing in public as Romeo and Juliet, there could be no getting out of the engagement for either of them. "Do you want to get out of it, as you

phrase it?" asked Beatrice. "Do you?" asked Lord Kelso, by way of answer.

"That I certainly do not," she replied. with a blush and a smile, and a look in her eyes that touched his heart. "After all," she said, slowly, "Juliet and Romeo were unfortunate lovers; they both died. If I had thought of that, I-" "What?" asked the earl, with some little

amusement. "I would not have chosen it," she replied. It is a bad omen, and I thought it such a

good one." "I will not let you say that it is a bad omen; there can be no such thing for you and me, sweet Beatrice. Now smile, and be happy again, by beautiful Juliet."

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES. NEWS AND OTHER NOTES ABOUT THE SEX HERE

AND THERE.

Emerson said: A beautiful woman is a practical poet; taming her savage mate, planting tenderness, hope, and eloquence in all whom she approaches.

A Maine woman has refused \$2,000 for her hair, which is eight feet and one inch lorg. Let a man come home with one of those hairon his coat and his wife would know where he had been in four seconds.

Miss Elsine Goodaile, young, brilliant, and beautiful, has become a heroine by attempting to educate and therefore to civilize the Sionx Indians at the Lower Brule Agency in Dakota, having prepared herself by a course of study at Gen. Armtrong's school at Hampton.

Mrs. Gladstone spent her 75th birthday at Hawarden Castle. Most of her family, with the exception of Mr. Herbert Gladetone and Mr. Henry Gladstone, were at home to offer their congratulations on this occasion. Prof. Stuart was the only visitor at the castle.

DOUBLY BENEFITED.

There is no one remedy known that has more curative power over dyspepsis and liver complaint than Burdock Blood Bitters. "I had liver complaint and my husband was so bad with dyspepsia that he could not labor. One dozen bottles of B. B. B. has enabled us both to att nd to our usual work," reports Mrs. John A. Campbell, of Brighton, N.B.

THE LADY AND THE TERROR. INNOCENCE OF CHILDHOOD PROVES OVER

WHELMING TO MAIDENLY MODESTY. One of the delightful days of last week young lady well known in the exclusive first circles of San Francisco society for unrivalled beautiful: a funcy ball; it is the one thing | personal charms and elegance of accomplish ments, was driven around to make a congratulatory call upon a married lady friend, who was happily convalescing from that And, indeed, Beatrice was at that moment occasional sacred event in the lives of redded ladies, which, far from sickness, is the perfect culmination of their health. She was shown into the parlor, and for the few minutes required to arrange for the reception in that room where mother and child were doing as well as could be expected, was left with no other to entertain her than the only son and heir of the house, Master Charles, then in his 4th year. But Charlie was fully equal to the situation. and promised to grow up into an ornament of society that will never be abashed by beauty, however brilliant, into the painful negative of "no conversation." After some unessential preliminary remarks, Master Charles approached nearer the visitor and, lowering his tone into confidential, asked : " Miss ----, oo dot a baby?"

The young lady gave one swift glance around to assure herself there was no other hearer of this pertinent question, and replied:

" No, Charlie, dear, I have not." " And did oo never have a baby?"

In spite of the youth of her eager interlocutor her handsome eyes drooped hefore his ingenuous gaze and her pretty face flushed as

"No, Charlie, I never had. Is not this a hauntiful day ?' "And ain't oo never, doin't to have no baby ?" persisted Charlie, declining to enter

on the tempting conversational side track of the weather. "My boy, I can't tell. Tell me all the

names of whom those are the photographs ?" "And don'too want a baby?"
"Why, Coarlie, what a close questioner

you are. If you are not careful you will grow into one of those newspaper interviewers, and then what will your poor mamma think of you?"

"Because," continued Charlie, utterly refusing to be switched off, "I know where co tan det one. The doctor brought my mamma one, and he kepth them in his offith. You juth do down Ellith threet to Martet threet, and den oo do down Martet threet to Tarney threat, and den co do down Tarney three ever the far, and den co do up a lot of thairth and thath where he teeps 'em. And they're awful cheap, too. My papa hathn't paid for

my mamma's yet, but beth doin' to."

"Well, Charlie, I'm sure I'm much obliged to you for your full directions, and I'll know just where to go." "Oh, Mith --, oo needn't do. I'll tell

my papa juth ath thoon ath ever he tums home that oo want a baby, and he'll det one

for co, and—".
That young lady seized that little boy by his two shoulders, and leaning over so as to look full into his eyes she said, with an impressiveness lent by sudden terror:
"See here, Charlie, listen to me. I don't

thing about it to your papa I'll never like you any more at all, at all-never, never, never, Now, will you promise?"
"Well, if oo don't want a baby I wont, but I t'ot everybody like to have babieth. I

want any laby yet, and if you ever say any-

The interview was here terminated by the entrance of a servant to usher the visitor into the presence of the convalescent lady .-Harrisburg Telegraph.

Patient-When can I be sure to see the doctor alone? Housemaid—You had better come during his consultation hours—from two till ed of all the games they had; but, by some three. He is always quite alone at that time. POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

The volume of gases varies inversely as the pressure. As the pressure of the atmosphere their practice, cannot be learned all at once, at the sea-level is about fifteen pounds to but only progressively—the same as we learn fifteen pounds upon any gas will reduce its study, and experience. volume one-half.

The most extreme cold in North America has been observed in the interior of Canada and the section known as the British possessions. In Pembroke the mercury has been known to fall as low as 43 degrees, and at Fort Reliance a temperature of 69 degrees has been observed.

M. Duclanx has studied the influence of sunlight on the vitality of micrococci. A few hours' exposure to the sunlight weakened the pathogenic micrococci, and finally killed them. The inference is that sunlight is a universal hygenic agent, one that is most ac-tive and powerful, common to both private and public sanitation.

A French commission, appointed to inquire into the protection of buildings from lightning, have reported to the minister of instruction that it is indispensable for complete safety to have all iron roofs, doors, pipes, ashes, etc., connected with the apperatus usually attached to public buildings as pro tections against electric discharges.

The interior of the bulb of an incandescent electric lamp is popularly supposed to be absolutely empty of air. But Dr. Fleming aserts that in a Swan lamp, when exhausted to one-millionth of an atmosphere, there remains some 400,000,000,000 molecules of air. It would take about 120,000 years to count

the number of molecules in that "vacum,"

Professor F. S. Dennis, of New York, made some experiments on a recent trip across the Atlantic to test the purity of the air about 1,000 miles from land. He found that in a stateroom on the main deck the air was quite impure. In a cabin on the promenade deck, where the circulation was freer, it was much purer, while at the bow of the steamer it was found to be entirely uncontaminated.

Recent experiments by Fol and Sarazin, on the depth to which light penetrates in the cean, have shown some interesting results. The experiments consisted of exposing sensitive photographic plates at known depths. and observing if an image was formed. If no image was produced the absence of light was proved. The results showed that depth of 984 feet was illuminated so long as the sun was above the horizon. At 1.148 feet light was perceptible for about eight hours a day. At 1,411 feet there was no trace of light even under a bright sun, all was absolute darkness.

IMPORTANT.

It is of the utmost importance that some good household remedy should be kept withn handy reach in case of pain or accidental njury. The most useful remedy of this kind is undoubtedly Hagyard's Yellow Oil for in ernal and external use in all painful com

A HAPPY HOME.

In a happy home there will be no fault finding, overbearing spirit; there will be no peevishness or fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be found on the tongue. Oh, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life and health and strength, and of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words! A celebrated writer remarks to this effect, namely, that fretting and scolding seem like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this sin than we have to curse and awear and steal. In a happy home all selfishness will to please themselves, but will seek to please each other. Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does a sweet smile, emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness, contribute to make home happy. At evening how soothing is the sweet cheerfulness that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother! How do parent and child, the brother and eister, the mistress and servant, dwell with delight upon these cheerful looks then, these confiding smiles that beam from the eye and burst from the inmost soul of those who are dear and near. How it hastens the return of the father, lightens the cares of the mother, renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation, and, drawn by the cords of affection, how it induces them with lowly hearts to return to the parental roof! Seek, then, to make home

Pope & Bitleau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the consumer and pleasure to the coller as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. We can refer you to numbers that have used it for diptheria with entire satisfaction and success.

If the spirit of the nineteenth century could he incarnated, and should walk about dressed in a suit of clother, I doubt not that personage would be seen every Sunday at church, in a choice pew, with a gilt-edged prayer book in his hand, while during the other six days of the week he would be gambling-or, to use the politer expression, speculating-in stocks and bonds and real estate, and would often be found seated at the boards of directors of corporations organized for no other purpose than to give the big fish an opportunity to swallow the little fish; "in" with all the 'rings" formed to swindle and steal, on a large scale, under the forms of law, while applauding with virtuous zest the verdict of juries consigning ignorant and triendless men and little boys to the penitentiary for long terms of years for the theft of a few dollars, perhaps himself a lessee of that institution; fleecing the unfortunate by exactions of usury under the name of interest, and poisoning the souls of men with that covetous greed for money which changes the human heart into a stone, fills the earth with wretchedness and bell with nine-tenths of its scorched and forever lost victims .-- Judge Frank F. Reid, of

ARCHBISHOP CROKE EXPLAINS. DUBLIN, March 8.—Archbishop Croke has written to the Pope an explanation of his attitude on the rent question. He says he has proposed nothing, nor has he made any recommendation relative to taxes. He has simply expressed an opinion concerning relative value "no tax manifesto" and the "no rent He states that it never entered manifesto. his head to recommend a general uprising against the payment of taxes. He would trusalone to constitutional agitation for the restora-tion of national rights in Ireland. Under the existing conditions only a knave or a fool, he declares, would trust otherwise.

A bright looking young woman in one of the fashionable dry goods stores told me she never, if she can possibly help it, sells an article to a person who has lost a front tooth, as it is always a forerunner of disaster to her. "I always get some of the other girls who are not superstitious to wait on such people, she said.

A Monson (Me.) man blew up a doctor's office with dynamite because the doctor was out-of town when the citizen's child was fatally ill. Dynamite lan't always the material used, and it isn't always necessary for a doctor to be out-of-town in order to secure a blowing up from some unreasonable indiyidual.

LAWS OF HEALTH.

A knowledge of the laws of health, and the square inch, an additional pressure of a trade, an art, or a science-by observation,

The human constitution has its laws of order, as definite and certain as those of asronomy; yet, they are even more difficult to learn; for the human constitution is the most complex and perfect of all created existence. Hence, what we can here say is only suggestive and fragmentary, Cheerfulness-and good-will are of the first

importance to human health. Therefore, take the generous side. Study benevolence and the welfare of others for earth's sake as well as for heaven. He whose tendencies are all centrifugal or outward can hardly be sick.

Sunlight-is as essential to animal as vegetable life. A celebrated physician says, the number of patients cured in hospital rooms exposed to the rays of the sun, were four times as great as those confined in darkened

FRESH AIR-The air is the only agent which keeps the blood pure and enables it to circulate and impart life-power to the system. It no less sustains life, by imparting this wonderful property to the blood, than by expelling the impurities or worn-out matter which the veins have collected and brought to the lungs for expulsion, and which, if left in the system but a very few moments, would cause death.

EXERCISE-is best if taken in some employ ment for an object. Begin and end slowly. It is well to carry our exercise to the point of fatigue if the system soon rallies from it; but for health no greater fatigue should be incurred than a night's rest will remove. To sleep well and gain strength, the body must be fatigued.

Foop. A free use of palatable fruit is essential. We must learn to distinguish between a real appetite and a mere superficial taste. The taste of sugar, for instance, may be agreeable when there is no real need or

appetite for it. Take tew varieties of food at one meal. It is well now and then to omit by turns the use of every article of food-even bread, thus preventing the system from becoming tied to any injurious routine. It would not be amile to make an occasional meal of some palatable fruit or vegetable, in its season when best relished.

WATER .- An abundant supply and free use of pure, soft water is essential to health, Water is the only fluid capable of circulat ing in all the tissues of the body, and pene trating its finest vessels without irritation or injury. No other liquid than water can dissolve the various articles of food taken into the stomach. It is water alone which forms all the fluid portions of the blood, and thus serves to convey the nutriment to all parts of the body for its growth and replenishment. And it is water that takes up the decaying particles, and conveys them, by a most complicated and wonderful system of drainage, altogether from the body. When good soft water cannot otherwise be obtained. small outly for cistern and filter will secure an abundant supply of pure rain water, equal to any.

BATHING-Much cold bathing exhausts vitality. Much warm bathing produces undue relaxation and sensitiveness. Hence, to secure the best results, avoid these extremes. The temperature of the water and the sur rounding air should be such as to allow a bath to be taken deliberately. With these conditions, and a moderately coarse towel, a be removed. Its members will not seek first | yard in length, to apply the water, a very thorough bath may be taken. The towe bath affords excellent excercise for those en gaged in sedentary employments.

> My friend, look here? you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fulr about it and buy her a box?

EVICTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

The Western Isles and Highlands of Scotland are the scenes of as much misery as the Woodford and Glenbeigh district of Ireland. The wealthy landlords of Scotland are no less inhuman than their associates in Ireland. But we fear less about it because the afflicted people of Scotland are less in number and they are without the means possessed by the people of Ireland to make their wrongs known. The deplorable condition to which tyrannies and exactions of Scottish landlords equals anything known in Ireland.

Thousands of these poor tennants have been driven from their homes in Scotland in order that the land may be used for sporting purposes. Donald Macleod, a Scotsman of undoubted integrity, tells how, for five successive years, at the expiration of tenants' leases in Sutherlandshire, he has seen large numbers of families evicted in the most cruel manuer and the houses burned which their forefathers had occupied from time immemorial. The country was each "term day" darkened by the smoke of burning dwellings, and thousands-many of them descendants of the heroes of Waterloo and other battlefields-were deprived of all the comforts of life, torced to emigrate and made naupers and beggars. This was not done because they refused to pay rent, but for the English rulers wanted the land for deer foreste and other such purposes. In the Highland counties there are 4,500,000 acres of land, of which only 639,000 are under cultivation or used for pasturage. Over 4,500,000 acres are used for shooting purposes, of which 2.500,000 are exclusively preserved for deer forests.

To read of thousands of families being driven from houses they had occupied for their lives in order that the land could be taken for deer etalks, makes one almost doubt that these ducal landlords are human beings. In one district of Skye a few years ago were 1,000 inhabitants where now there is not a single one, as all have been driven away and the houses burned. The once populous and prosperous parish of Kildoran, in Cromarty, is now a howling wilderness where deer and other game are hunted.

The inhabitants driven away have been reduced to such extremeties that they are obliged to live with their cattle and pigs under one roof, and with only one door for all. To the discredit of America, Ross R. Winans, one of our millionaires, has rented for sporting purposes three hundred and fifty square miles of sporting ground, which was made so by evictions and horrors of the most brutal kind. These things are going on still, and the evicted inhabitants are dying of starvation.

With such pitiable scenes transpiring in Scotland and Ireland, it seems that the days of the English aristocracy are numbered. If they do not go out in blood it will not be owing to any icelings of humanity shown to the men who live on their inherited

MORE THAN CLAIMED.

"For the past four or five years," says Mrs. Emery, of Cottan, Ont. "I have been subject to kidney troubles. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitteas. It has done me more good than what was claimed for it. I can recommend it to all sufferers from like dis-, (2-2-4-)

A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK. GEN. BULLER TELLS HOW THE High Authority,

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold, for use, except to persons desirous of obtaining medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM, U.S. Com'r Internal Rev.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1881. Dear Sir—Why don't you get a certificate from Col. W. H. W., of Baltimore, showing how he cured himself of drunkeness by the help of Hop Bitters. His is a wonderful case help of Hop Bitters. His is a wonderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N.Y., by all the drinking people there. He is known in this city, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York; in fact all over the country, as he has spint thousands of dollars for rum. I honestly believe his card would be worth thousands of dollars to you in this city and Raltimore alone, and make in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by inducing the use of your bitters. J. A. W.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."The Parents-Good Templars

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1886. Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy for debitity, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an excellent medicine and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitters. Respectfully, REV. MRS. J. H. ELLGOOD.

Scipio, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1884. I am the pastor of the Baptist church here and an educated physic an. I am not in prac-

tice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in chronic cases. Over a year ago I recom mended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Al bany's best physicians several years. She has been greatly benefitted and still uses the medi-I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of

their various ailments by them. Rev. E. R. WARREN,

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an in atiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any bus ness. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It alayed all that burning thest; took away the appeate for liquor; made his nerves steady; and he has remained a steady and sober man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others who have been curred of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

UNEQUAL MARRIAGES.

The genius of Milton never found a sweeter heme than the ideal marriage of our first parents in Eden, yet he who wrote so beautifully of the married state was himself the victim of an unhappy marriage. Indeed, men of genius have, perhaps, been more unfortunate in this respect than ordinary mortals, because, living on a higher plan of thought, it was more difficult for them to find a helpmate equal to themselves. The same is true, although not to the same extent, of women of genius who have married men inferior to themselves in mind, because a woman's nature has not only more endurance but more adaptibility in it than a man's. The man soon grows impatient of the conversation of a frivolous wife, especially if she disturbs his mental occupation, but the woman often feels a pleasure in the homsge of a commonplace husband, if only he be an honest and considerate fellow, and with her more than with man 'pity is akin to love." Hence it is that there re probably more plever and highly-gifted women who throw themselves away, as the phrase is, upon a good-natured simpleton, than of talented men who fall in love with women who are not in intellectual sympathy

with them.

The world "marries and is given in marriage," and the wedding bells ring on from age to age unceasingly, and yet few who witness the life contract of brides and bridegrooms stop to consider the tremendous im cotters and crofters have been reduced by the portance of so brief a ceremony. Upon the mental, moral and physical qualities of the man and of the woman may depend the actions and results of actions of a succession of human beings in generations yet to come. The ungoverned will descends from sire to son, and the secretiveness or acquisitiveness, uncontrolled by other qualities, in the father or the mother, may make the thief, the liar, or the miser, who, a few decades hence, will be the black sheep of the family fold. An ungovernable temper married to an ungovernble temper may beget the murderer whom society is forced to hang for its own protection, but who may be as irresponsible before the tribunal of Supreme Justice as the lunatio is now held to be before our earthly courts. It has been said, coarsely perhaps, in the ears of modern refinement, but with perfect truth, that while we take every precaution to insure high qualities in the higher types of reason that the Duke of Sutherland and other | dogs and horses, we seem to thing it a matter of no consequence to insure a poble nature to our own offspring .- Brooklyn Magazine.

AN ALLEGED MURDERESS.

YOUNG PHILADELPHIA GIRL GOT OUT OF THE

WAY BY HER WOULD-BE STEP-MOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, March 10 .- Investigation into the case of Annie Niblick, whose body was found by her father last evening hanging from the transom of a door, leads to the sus picion that the girl's death was neither the result of accident nor suicide. When the father returned from his work and found his daughter hanging in the house, his other children, a boy aged five years and an infant, were crouched in a corner badly frightened. Upon questioning the boy he told his father that Mrs. McClelland and Flora, her daughter, had been there, and that Mrs. McClelland had tied Annie to the door. Mr. McClelland is a neighbor of Niblick's. Niblick reported the matter to the police. Mrs. McClelland and her daughter were arrested, and this morning were committed to await the action of the corcner. Niblick is a widower, and Annie, who was 13 years old, has been his housekeeper since the death of her mother, Mrs. McClelland had separated from her husband, and, it is asserted, she wanted to marry Niblick, and that her chances of success would be improved were the little housekeeper out of the way. At the hearing today the boy repeated his story and answered all questions in a straightforward way. Mrs. McClelland admitted that she visited the Niblick house, but denied that she knew anything of the girl's death.

"Give me two pounds of exasperated apples," said an old lady to the grocer. He weighed out two pounds of evaporated apples, and she was content.

If there is anything which a newspaper man thoroughly enjoys, it is correcting an error for which some poorly posted informant is responsible. Therefore, gentlemen, give us or five officials connected with the County facts the first time.

LEAGUE AIDS TENANTS. BUT DOES NOT MENTION COURCION. London, March 11.-General Buller de-

clares that the version of his evidence before the Land commission, published yesterday, was untrue. He denies that he made any statement about coercion. The subject, he says, was not even indirectly alluded to while he was before the commission. A scrutiny of the official report issued to-day shows that the mistake arose from the blending of a passage in Commissioner Knife's report condemning further coercive legislation with a part of General Baller's evidence. The Conservatives assert that the Parnellites purposely diffused the error throughout the country to confuse public opinion, upon Gen. Buller's genuine evidence. The Pall Mall Gazette denies that yesterday's statement was a garbled version. The discrepancy, it says, was a mere misprint. It is authentic that Gen. Buller said that in certain localities in Kerry, Clare and Cork an organized stand was being made against the payment of existing rents, but that rents were fairly well paid. A majority of the tenants, he said, were anxious to pay, but wante a reason able allowance, while a great many others who did not require any allowance would pay if they dared. He feared intimidation was rampant in the country. The people, he said, had sympathy with the National League because they thought it was their salvation. The bulk of the tenants had told him that the reducing of rents and the staying of evictions were directly due to the operations of the league. They believed that nobody did anything for the tenants until the league was established. He said it was no longer possible to enforce legal obligations in that part

of the country.
(Question—That hardly looks as if the law was all for the rich.

Gen. Buller-The law? There isn't much law there. A short time ago what law there was, was really on the side of the rion. Gen. Buller further said that the act of

ISSI, which was intended to remedy this state of affairs, had been a failuro. He was not prepared to say whether the failure was due to the opposition of the langue or to the fall in prices. The Parneliites and Gladstonium rely upon Gen. Buller's evidence to support their demands for the stoppage of victions and the early production of land legislation.

THAT TRAITOR TERRY.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION THAT THE STOLES NAVAL PLANS WERE NOT SENT TO THE UNITED STATES

Loxbon, March 11 .- Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that no charge or allegation had been made by any Admiralty official against the American legation in London, or directed again-t any American newspaper in connection with the recent scandal concerning the sale to foreignera of confidential information by an employe at the Chatham Navy yard. Lord Hamilton declined to state which foreign power had received the information sold by Terry. The Daily Telegraph asserts that the Admiralty has tru-tworthy information that the Russian Government received and now has drawings and papers connected with the British naval designs, which were sold by Draughtsman

POISONED BY CANDY.

ferry.

A MASSACHUSETTS CLERGYMAN AND HIS WIFE

KILLED BY EATING MONTREAL SWEETS. NEWTON, Mass., March 11. - The Rev. Wm. S. Howland, of this place, formerly a missionary to Ceylon, and his wife, died rather suddenly, Mrs. Howland on the 5th March and Mr. Howland on March 7. The doctor's certificate stated that Mrs. Howland died of double plcuro-pneumonia, to which she was subject, and Mr. Howland of gastro hepatitis, with evidence of sentice were buried on Wednesday. So many unpleasant rumors have been current since their death that an official investigation has been made. Mr. Howland was called to his wife's bedside from Montreal last week. Some candy which he brought from there, he, his wife and two of his children partook of, it is learned, and now the children have symptoms of blood poisoning. The candy has been sent to Harvard college for an-

DO NOT LET A GOOD CHANCK SLIP BY NOW.

Time rolls over on; so does the Wheel of Fortune under the management of the Louisi-ava State Lottery at New Orleans, La., with the supervisions of Gen'ls G. T. Beaure and, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., who, as usual, had the entire conduct of the 222nd Grand Monthly Drawingon Tuesday (always Tuesday). Feb. 8. 1887. The amount scattered was \$535,000. The tickets were \$10 each. No. 73,987 drew the First Capital of \$150,000. It was sold in tenths at \$1 each—one was won by a "combine" of twenty-two car drivers of the Lombard and South St. Railway of Philadelphia, and was paid by Adams Express Co.; one was paid to Joseph Strange, of Albany, N.Y.; one to Marton & Jordan, No. 92 Commercial street, Portland, Me.; one to Fred. Tegtmenr, Cleve-Isold, O.; one to Gattman & Co.. Abcrdeen, Miss.; one to Harmon Netterfield, of Kingsland, Wells C., Ind., paid through First Nat'l Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind.; one to Dr. J. A. Tigner, B. F. Clark, and Miss Abbie Webb, of Rome, Ga.; two-tenths were collected by Wells Farge & Co.'s Bank of Sci. Kantaly of Rome, Ca.; two-tenths were collected by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank of San Francisco, Cal.; the remaining elsawhere. No. 45, 151 drew Second Prize of \$50,000—also sold in tenths at \$1 each; two were collected by Jas. W. D. Stokes, Detroit, Mich.; two were collected by Thos. Alexandar, of Washington Ci y, D.C.; one was collected by the German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; one by E. Rosenhein, No. 80 Beale street, Memphis, Tenn.; one was collected by the First Nat'l Bank of San Francisco. Cal.; one by the Wells. Farzo & Co.'s cisco, Cal.; one by the Wells, Farzo & Co. & Bank of San Francisco, etc., etc. The Third Prize of \$20,000 went to No. 14,105,—sold in Prize of \$20,000 went to No. 14,105.—sold in tenths at \$1 each, one went to C. H. Perrow. Morristown, Tenn.; one to W. E. Barrett, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; one to Geo. Schilly, 7,9 & 11 W. Gourt St., Memphis, Tenn.; one to D. N. Vance, cashier of Nat'l Bank of Carrolliton Ky.; one to Felix Clavers, Los Angelos, Cal.; one to M. Ho.lister, Wayland, Polk Co., Neb.; one to the Bank of California, San Francisco; etc., etc. The two Fourth Prizes of \$10,000 went to No. 86,267—one half sold at \$5 to G. Barthol, New York; and No. 99,460—sold in fractional parts to parties in Galveston and San Ancelo. Texas, Chicago, Philadelphia, Sanford, Fla., Carrollton, Ky., etc., etc. The 20th Grand Monthly Drawing will take place on Tuesday, April 12th, and any information desired can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Coleans. To not let the opportunity slip this

Where can we find a woman's head, carrying many secrets and betraying none? On a postage stamp.

Orleans. Do not let the opportunity slip this.

CHICAGO'S SENSATION.

Chicago, Ili., March 12.—The Tines says Warden Frey, of the County Inflineary, has confessed. The prosecuting attorney said last evening there would be at least eight County Commissioners and ex-Commissioners, and four

53

65 THE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 ORAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of severtisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to great of the contracts of the contract of th

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Cauada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address latel when their subscribers references. scription expires.
Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishin: to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Ad ress all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

ATNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LARISUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SCESCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 16, 1887

FULL returns are reported from Algema. They give Dawson a majority of 28.

THERE seems to have been s lot of crooked ness in the Algoma election, all in favor of Mr. Dawson. It is alleged that the returns will give Mr. Burk a majority.

ON ACCOUNT of the late Henry Ward Beecher's alleged heterodoxy, the Congregational ministers of Chicago refused to send Mrs. Beecher a message of condoleence. As the first principle of Congregationalism is the entire independence of each congregation, the charge of heterodoxy seems rather curious.

THAT GOOD TORY, the Hamilton Speciator, hits its brother of this city on the head with Its editorial club in this style : - " The Montreal Gazette is more than disingenuous, it is dishonest." Information appears to travel very slowly from Montreal to Hamilton, but it is pleasing to know that it gets there at

portentious proportions. It seems as if the Salisbury Government are determined to drive Ireland to desperation, in order to place the country under marshal law. The limit of human endurance has been reached, and an explosion of popular wrath may occur at any moment.

WHEN witnesses in election bribery cases *kin out with the evident intention of avoiding giving evidence and defeating the ends of justice, their action may be taken as a confersion of guilt. The persons who have jumped their bail in the Quebec West bribery affair have given away McGreevy's case badly, but the testimony of Father Burke remains, and that is sufficient we should think to void the election.

THE FINANCIAL CRASH in the Maritime Provinces may be distinctly traced to the recent success of the Government in the elections. A policy which has closed the avenues of profitable trade and destroyed the shipping industry, having been again confirmed, took away the hope of change for the better which buoyed up the merchants of the East. They hung on so long as the immediate prospect of a change of government gave reasonable expectation that the barriers would be lowered, but the unfortunate political result has precip tated a financial crisis and is sure to lead to results still more disastrous.

It is rather singular that Ontario with all its boasted progress should show a falling cil in the number of children attending the public schools. According to the report of the Minister of Education just issued, compricing the statistics for 1885, the total number of children of school age in the Province in the latter year was 583,147. Of these 471.235 were actually pupils in attendance on the public and separate schools. This shows an increase of 5,861, as compared with 1884. But it is considerably short of the number actually attending school in 1876, amounting o 489,664. Since that time the number steadily decreased until 1883, when the spupils only numbered 462,887. We should hadge by these figures that the public schools , have fallen greatly into disfavor, or else the population of the province is on the decrease.

IT IS STATED on good authority that a proposation will be made in Parliament during the coming session to grant the Canadian Pacific Earlway Company a cash bonus of four millions of dollars as consideration for

contradict it without delay. Perhaps it would be better were Sir Donald Smith, who is interested for his constituents as well as for himself in the alleged transaction, to relieve the public mind of an impression which, if true, throws a flood of light on the motives of ministers in dissolving Parliament, and the probable source of the enormous fund placed at the disposal of Government candidates in the recent elections.

Our of the mouths of their own chosen in. struments Tory Government and Landlord. ism in Ireland have been exposed and condemned. The evidence of General Buller, although garbled in the report, contains sufficient to establish the justice of the tenants' claims, and the cruel necessity which compelled them to accept the plan of campaign. Coercion is thus condemned in advance, and cannot be insisted on without an accompanying measure of agrarian relief. And so another and very important stage has been reached in the history of Ireland's struggle for justice. The double grip of Landlordism and Castle misrule is perceptibly weakening; as it weakens Irish strength increases. Any concessions Saliebury may make can only be regarded as wrung from his fears and his feebleness, therefore must the Irish people push forward with all the more determination till the full measure of their national, inalienable right to govern themselves in their own way is fully and firmly established.

ENGLISH wrongheadedness in dealing with Ireland is again displayed in the appointment of Mr. Balfour, a Scotch Tory, to the position of Chief Secretary of Ireland. Her Irisaman is fit to govern Ireland, although experience has constantly taught them other. wise. But, whatever qualifications Mr. Baltour may possess, he lacks the one essential to success-sympathy with the Irish people. As the official channel of a ministry in alliance with the Landlordry he is foredoomed to official failure, if not physical collapse, like his immediate predecessor and many others who went before him and tried to govern Ireland in a way that Ireland has determined she shall not be governed. Lord Salisbury has declared that the Irish question have been tampered with and that a recount is "a horrid nightmare." We are not astonished, and rather pleased, to hear him say so. People suffering with nightmare generally get wakened up with a rude shaking. Perhaps that is what he wants. Meantime the futility of the policy of coercion is being demenstrated more thoroughly every day, and the indications now are that the present Government cannot continue the struggle much longer.

A GREAT WANT.

Since the Hon. Mr. Holton and the Hor. Mr. Huntington passed away the English speaking Liberals of Quebec province have suffered graviously for the want of a capable man to lead them. At present there is no appearance of one arising unless, indeed, the Hon. Peter Mitchell should assume the position. His being the representative of a New | Repairs and construction of public works and Brunswick constituency may not quite fill buildings amount to \$279.966, aid to railways the bill in the estimation of those who take a local view, but he is, as a matter of fact, largely identified with Montreal interests; he has the ability, the capacity to lead, personal popularity and thorough acquaintance with the people. He could take the lead of the English Liberals and, were he to devote himself to the duties of the position, we believe he would sorn build up a party that would command respect and confidence in and out of parliament. He has energy, independence, experience, a clean record, and is just the man for the occasion if he will only see his opportunity and embrace it.

THE COMING SESSION.

Government organs say that as far as the intention of ministers are concerned the coming cession of the Federal Parliament will be short. The season of the year is certainly uppropitious, but the duration of the session must depend on other things besides the intention of ministers. To them the prospect of a stormy session lasting into or through the dog days is not a pleasant prospect. But the interests of the country are paramount to the convenience of the Ministry, and the Opposition is not likely to withhold exposures of abuses out of deference to those who have stolen a popular verdict by the most flagrant fraud and corruption.

The indictment against the Government. which Mr. Blake would have presented this winter had the late l'arliament been allowed to run its full term, has been materially lengthened and strengthened by recent events. Mr. Blake is now in a better rosition, by reason of his increased following, to urge public attention to these matters. and he will take care, we may be sure, that they shall not be suppressed in deference to the wishes of those principally implicated. The coming session is the proper time to go into these questions and they will be gone into. no matter how much the session may be prolonged in consequence. The new parliament cannot carry things with the same high hand that distinguished the ironclad majority in that which has passed away. Of course it would be more agreeable to ministers to have no session at all, but since there is a constitutional necessity for going through parliamentary formalities, care must be taken that these formalities shall be made as interesting and beneficial to the country as pos-

sible. The financial situation is such as to cause grave uneasiness. All we know is that the debt has been raised to colossal proportions, that there is an enormous deficit and that pledges have been recklessly made during the self-sacrifice is a virtue he has never disthe surrender of the monopoly clauses of its late campaign for railway and other works played the chances are that he will not give tween London and Washington looking to of the Returning officers in Chateauguay,

Government will have to face defeat. Having entered upon this system of wholesale bribery, Ministers can only hope to retain power by carrying it on, whatever may be the cost. The Opposition, as in duty bound, raised that they are opposed to the interests of the Maritime Provinces. This is what happened before when Nova Scotia was bribed with an unconstitutional subsidy and Mr. Howe "accepted the situation."

But the condition of the treasury and the state of the revenue are not such into extravagant expenditures. Retrenchment, however, is seen to be impossible, so we may prepare for a further increase of taxation. It was the prospect of having to propose increased taxation, we have no doubt. which led to the premature dissolution of time, and ministers will be compelled to fight them inch by inch.

Most important of all, perhaps, will be the debate, which is certain to arise, with reference to the fisheries and generally our commercial relations with the United States. A further demand for assistance or more accommodation, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is already mooted, so that, taking a general view of the probabilities of the session and the party complications which must undoubtedly arise, the prospects for a session of limited duration are by no means

ONTARIO PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Treasury Blue Book of the sister pro vince presents the fluancial record down to Majisty's Government think anyone but an | the 31st December, 1886. These accounts show that at the beginning of 1886 there was a balance of \$156,315 in the treasury. The Province obtained from the Dominion treasury, as subsidy and specific grant, \$1,196,872.

The following statement of revenue and expenditure will be of interest as furnishing a means of comparison with our own province. Ontario obtaine 1 \$335,004 from interest on investments and on debts due from Canada to Ontario. The Crown Lands Department produced \$788 686, licenses \$211,162, casual revenue \$42,572, Algoma taxes \$13,143, law stamps \$62,291, education department \$38,229 and public institutions \$89,920, making the total consolidated revenue for the year \$2,777,183. From open accounts, such as fire insurances, drainage debentures and sale of annuities \$371,476 were obtained, and \$1,663,216 were withdrawn from special deposit. The special deposits made during the year amounted to \$1,678,933, and the bank balance on December 31st, 1886, was \$107,549.

Expenditures out of consolidated revenue fund amounted to \$2,488,964, against \$2,777, 183 of revenue. The most important items were \$374,158 for education, \$386,919 for maintenance of asylums, \$346,641 for administration of justice, \$183,049 for civil government, \$145,213 for colonization roads, \$125, 259 for agriculture, \$115,612 for legislation, and \$103,416 for hospitals and charities. \$247,982, annuities \$33,550.

On the whole the expenditures are largely within the income, and the surplus remains untouched.

THE CABINET SPLIT.

It does not require very great penetration to obtain an inside view of the Ottawa ministry. The result of the elections, while greatly weakening the government as a whole, has considerably altered the relative positions of certain ministers. Mr. Chapleau, who was kept in the background, forced to content himself with a minor portfolio by the influence of Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron, is now next to Sir Charles Tupper, the most influential member of the Cabinet. Already he has made his influence felt in various ways. His triends are coming to the front and are busy fortifying him for future movements on the political chess board. Whatever pretensions Sir Hector may have heretofore cherished to the leadership of the French Conservatives, he must now abandon them. His following, if he ever really had one, has been destroyed, while that of his rival has been increased in number and solidity. Mr. Chapleau may not insist on displacing Sir Hector in the Public Works department, but he will press, we may be sure with successs, for a position in the Cabinet with greater influence and patronage than that of Secretary of State. In preparing for future contingencies he has, no doubt, perceived that Sir Charles Tupper is the only available leader in the not improbable event of Sir John Macdonald's retirement. On the other hand, Sir Charles must see in Mr. Chapleau a man after his own heart, and the one above though there are people in the Republic who all others most able to assist him to the think they can frighten Canada, over-reach Premiership. Sir Charles is not like Sir England, get all they demand and give John; he is not jealous of an able colleague, nothing in return. Quite possibly thinking himself, no doubt, more than a match for any one.

But Sir John, if he is determined to retain his position, will work to keep the Tapper-Chapleau combination from becoming too nowerful. We, therefore, may prepare to see him stand by Sir Hector. Sir John knows perof Mr. Chapleau, would pitch him overboard on a former occasion. But Sir John is oo strong as yet to fear any such attempt. position and compel him to retire or pull down the whole government with him. As to live on good terms.

secured in Nova Scotia must be redeemed or the his side he will be in a position to dictate then we must prepare for a row on the lines legislation in relation to the election laws has absolutely to Sir John. To eccure this object | laid down in the Edmunds bill, however disis doubtless the purpose of the caucus to be held here this evening. Perhaps, since the Nationalists are after Sir John's scalp, Mr. Chapleau may find an alliance with them will object, resist, and then a howl will be quite in accordance with his plans, but he will have to be very cautious, for the Ontario Tories must be reckoned with. In any case, tae question as to who shall lead the Bleus is sure to be resolved into the more critical one of how long Sir John can maintain the balance of power without a supture. The coming session will soon develop the situaas to warrant the further launching tion, and show whether the Macdonald-Langevin wing of the Cabinet or the Tupper-Chapleau combination is the stronger. Immediate strength is with the former, the future belongs to the latter, but both bave to reckon with a third. Union against him may preserve them for a while, but when the parliament. All these matters will take crisis comes, as it must at an early day, a split is inevitable.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON IRISH LANDLORDS.

English papers just received contain the report of a speech by the Marquis of Ripon on the Irish question, delivered in East Finsbury. This nobleman, it will be remembered, was at one time Grand Master of English Freemasons, became a convert to the Catholic Church, and was afterwards appointed Viceroy of India. He called on his hearers to exert themselves to reverse the verdict of the last ceneral election and extend to Ircland the self-government which Canada and Australia enjoyed. The Liberal policy was conciliation. The Ministerial policy might be summed up in the words, the petroleum can, the torch and crowbar, the illegal panel and packed jury. Referring to of its commanding officer. But, while Sir recent aspects of the land struggle in 'he sister isle, to which England behaves like a not the officer commanding the militia. Gen. cruel step-sieter, His Lordship said :

"Putting pressure upon the landlords was better than doing nothing, though it was a clumsy method and a dar gerous substitute for he authority of a court of law. It could only acceed with the best and most reasonable andlords, and left the people at the mercy of the worst and most entarrassed. He objected to the manner in which the evictions were carried out, because it was unworthy of a civilized nation, and was calculated to influme the feelings and passions of an excitable people. Alluding to the case of jury-packing at Shgo Astrzes, he asked how could they expect the Irish people to respect the law if the sub-sheriffs were allowed to violate it. Rather than allow this state of things to continue, he thought it would be better to abolish trial by jury altogether. The story of Irish administration by the present Government was one of folly and dunder from beginning to end."

When men like the Marquis of Ripon, who is an honor to his class, which, unfortunately for England, has but few like him, thus ally themselves with the justice seeking tenantry of Ireland, we may be sure that the time for equitable settlement is not far off.

RECIPROCITY OR RETALIATION.

When Sir Leonard Titley unfolded the National Policy in his budget speech in 1879, he laid great stress on the argument that, as reciprocity. Indeed, this view of the new they feel like men who had made focls of policy was the one chiefly urged the Maritime provinces to secure the adhesion of the people in the east to it.

Eight years have passed since then, and reason, that the people have thrice declared their faith in the policy of protection and retaliation. There can be no doubt but the principle is a sound one under existing conditions. We must, however, admit that it has failed lamentably so far as means for obtaining reciprocity. And were it not for the fisheries embraghe the two countries might continue their will hostility indefinitely. But it is now plain that the trade relations of the States and Canada are too intimate by nature and necessity for the successful prosecution by either of a commercial war of mutual exclusion. They want as much from us as we want from them, and it may as well be understood at once that we will not surrender one jot or tittle of our rights without an equitable quid pro quo. It is as necessary the Government of England should thorough. ly understand the Canadian attitude on this point as the Government at Washington.

Our desire is to live on terms of the most complete amity with the United States and to cultivate trade with as few impediments | tion by his own neglect or wilful violation of as possible, but we are not to be bullied into the law. But when we see in a num-

making concessions. If the Americans are not determined to pick a quarrel and attempt to take by force and fraud what they might have on fair terms, there ought surely be some means for settling impending difficulties. Rut if such means are not found before spring opens, our covernment must, at whatever expense and annoyance, protect the interests of our fish. ermen. We cannot submit to spoliation, alboth peoples may lose enormously in the quarrel, but whatever the loss, we stand upon our rights. If the prospect is not very bright for Canada it is by no means encouraging to the States.

But there is very little satisfaction for us in the reflection that all this trouble might feetly well that Sir Charles, with the assistance | have been avoided had wiser counsels prevailed at Ottawa, and the late President any moment, as he actually proposed to do Arthur's advances towards reciprocity been met in a proper spirit by Sir John Macdonald. He threw away the opportunity which he There are difficulties, however, looming pretended to desire, and thereby ran the risk ahead that may suddenly change the whole of paralyzing our trade with the one people on earth with whom it is our greatest interest

Negotiations are said to be going on becharter! If the report is not founded on mounting up to many millions. The promised way if he can help it. But should Mr. Chap a settlement of the matters in dispute. If Yamaska, Queen's, N.B., and Joliette? fact the organs of the Government had better bribes by which a government insjority was lead scoure the Conservative Independents on they result favorably, well and good; if not,

agreeable the prospect may be. Gloucester fishermen will peach in our waters we may be sure. Some of them will be caught, and their vessels confiscated. This will bring matters to a head. Should the absurd and wicked threat of non-intercourse be then resorted to, we must endure it with what fortitude we possess. One thing is pretty certain,-the event would destroy Tory which we can contemplate it with calmness lead to a thorough revision of our relations with the Republic and the Empire. Such a we believe, the sooner the better.

PARTY POLITICS AND THE MILITIA.

Sir Adolphe Caron, from a political as well as an administrative point of view, has committed a grave blunder, if the report that comes from Quebec be true. The despatch in a contemporary reads as follows:-

"By an order from the Minister of Militia, who is now here, the Ninth Battalion, which commenced its annual drill this week, was abruptly ordered yesterday to discontinue, and pe pleare asking what this means, if it is not another attempt on the part of Sir A. P. Caron to revenge himself in a petty way on Col. Amyot, M.P., the commander of the battalion."

It will be remembered, of course, that Col. Amyot is one of the Bleus who went into Opposition on the Riel question, although, at the head of his battalion, he did good service suppressing the rising in the North-West. The 9:h is one of the most serviceable corps in this province, and certainly ought to be treated with highest consideration apart altogether from the party relations Adolphe Caron is Minister of Militia, he is Middleton holds that position, receives the pay and allowances, and from him all order. relating to drill and discipline should emanate. It would, therefore, be something new and actogether unprecedented were the Minister to act in the manner indicated by the despatch quoted above.

He could, of course, suggest such an order and the General could put it in force. Probably that was the actual fact. If so, we might as well dispense with a General altogether and save our meney, for he would be only a putative commander-in-chief, and it the Orange clique, and was forced to be subsetwould be some relief, in the event of a fuss. to be rid of the feathers.

The incident related of the 9th, however, only serves to emphasise a complaint that has long extated in the militia. There are hundreds of gentlemen in Canada who look back on the time and money they wasted in the service with feelings of regret not un mingled with self-cortempt. When they think of how they worked to keep up their companies; how they studied to make themselves efficient; how they were prepared with heroic self-sacrifice to devote their lives and their fortunes to the service of their country, and then reflect on the shabby way they were a retaliatory measure, it would have the treated by the militia authorities, and the effect of forcing the United States to grant | contempt with which they were gazetted out. themselves and were treated according their deserts.

But the demoralization of our militia. patent to everybody who takes the trouble to the Government claim, with some show of observe it, has been caused by just such matters as that reported from Quebec. By using the service as a party or political engino its efficiency has been very seriously impaired. We all know how favoritism in appointments and promotions has brought the whole system into contempt. All these things were bad enough, but when militia abuses reach a stage where a minister directly interferes with the discipline of a battalion in order to visit political displeasure en a capable efficer, endurance has found a limit. The question is now ripe for parliamentary review, and Col. Amyot will be justified in pushing an investigation before the Commons

> ELECTION FRAUDS AND CON-SPIRACY.

Things have come to a pretty pass in Canada when returning officers take upon themselves to decide who shall and who shall not represent the constituencies, without regard to the declared will of the people expressed by the majority of ballots. It is worse still when a returning officer can vitiate an elecber of constituencies returning officers acting in a way to secure the election of government candidates against all odds, the inference is unavoidable that a widespread conspiracy was arranged to defeat the will of the electerate-a conspiracy in which the Government must be held as the prime mover, since in every instance the illegal practices were for the benefit of its candidates. The scandals of bribery, coercion, corruption, intimidation, were very shocking, but when returning officers take upon themselves the exercise of arbitrary power, in the interest of the Ministry of the day, elections become farcical, and balloting for members of parliament a wretched travesty on popular but those who hold the Irish question liberty.

It was pointed out at the time Sir John Macdonald changed the election law, that the clause he introduced giving the Government power to select its own creatures to perform the duties of Returning officers, that just such unscrupulous tactics might be expected. Mr. Mackenzie's Act made the appointment of sheriffs and registrars as Returning officers absolute; Sir John's " amendment " gave the Government power to appoint whoever they pleased. Will anyone pretend that the law was not thus changed for the worse without an object? And will it be contended that the object is not plainly revealed in the action

been nothing but a series of disreputable schemes for the plain purpose of swindling the people out of their rights and placing their franchise at the disposal of his own selected partizans. This great disgraceful, political fact stands out with shameful prominence as the storm of the election concests subsides. To secure himsolf in power, Sir John emas. culated the election law, he next imposed the infamous Gerrymander on Ontario, then he government utterly in Canada, in view of concocted his Revising Barrister atrocity, and tops off this pyramid of electioneer. not unmixed with satisfaction, since it would ing rascalities with the irresponsible partisan Returning Officer—the whole surrounded with bribery agents, whiskey dis. revision must be made somer or later, and, pensers, bullies, bosses and the blundering poll clerk, to make sure should the electors be too many for the Tory candidate.

Never was such a diabolical attack made upon the liberties of a nation under the forms of law. Yet with all these rascalities to pervert the judgment of the electorate, the government have only a bare majority. Where would they have been had the people been in a position to give a free, fair, full expression of their opinion? Anyone who imagines that these evils and wrongs will be permitted to continue and bear the fruits we daily witness in demoralization and corruption, know little of the men who have undertaken the task of parging and parifying parliament.

IRISH CATHOLICS AND CANADIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

In the Boston Pilot of the 12th inst., there appears some correspondence which calls for passing comment. The three letters to which we allude deal with the position of the Irish C.tholic people of Canada in relation to pole tical parties. The first of these is from the regular correspondent of the Pilot at Ottawa, who takes the same ground that we have held all along in these columns. Referring to the claim set up by an admirer of Conclian Toryism, that Sir John Macdonald's poverament deserves credit for its action on the Home Rule question, the correspondent writes:

" While a great many of his fellow country. men in the Dominion do not doubt for a ma-ment that John Costigan is a thorong. Irohment that some Costigan is a thorough Prohiman at heart, they object, and rightly, too, to his party. He would have never in real his amendment to the spirited resolution of the Hon. Edward Blake, at the last sixting of Parliament, demanding Home Rule for the old land, were it not that he was under the last land, were it not that he was under the hiel of the Orange clique, and was forced to be subservient to the bidding of the crafty Premier. The milk-and water substitute of the From Mr. Costigan to Mr. Blake's straightforward motion was voted for by Col. O'Brien, the Omage firebrand M. P. for Muskoka, because in that Boyne bully's words: "It was the one which would have the least effect!" Some time afterwards when the ex-member for Tyone, Mr. O'Brien, was passing through Canada, is expressed much regret to Rev. Father Flamere. expressed much regret to Rev. Father Flamery, of St. Thomas, Ont., for the defeat of Mr. Blake's resolutions which would, if carried have materially helped the cause of the Parnellites."

The facts here stated are absolutely unassailable. They never have been contradicted. The only defence set up for the Torics is that Mr. Blake moved his resolutions for party purposes. This is both weak and childish, for the Liberal leader stood to less as much as he could gain by taking the course he did, But the apologists for Torvism take care to conceal the fact that Mr. Blake has always been an eloquent and consistent advocate of Home Rule. They also refrain from mentioning that the Orangemen of Canada, who are the most bitter opponents of Home Rule, are all Tories, and their lodges are nothing more than Tory nurseries, and active machines in the interest of the Tory party. If any doubt could be entertained ou this point it is set at rest by the fact that the District Orange Lodge of Carleton adopte i and published in the Ottawa Citizen a resolution endorsing the candidature of "brother" Sir John Macdonald for Parliament. The chief reason for passing this motion was stated at the time to have been the successful opposition made by Sir John's Government to Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution.

These facts are so well known to everyone who reads in Canada that it is astonishing how a person styling himself "An Irish Cauadian" can have the hardihood to address The Pilot with the plea that the Tory party of Canada is friendly to Home Rule, and particularly so to Irish Catholics. This correspondent says :--

"We have now five Catholic Ministers-Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adelphe Caron, Mr. Costigan, Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a man in whom every Irishman finds a friend—a man against whom even his unscrupulous enamies have maught to say. Mr. Costigan has served us well and prudently, never running the risk of doing the Irish cause an injury by bringing it up at a time or under circumstances calculated to secure for it an adverse consideration. For this prudence he kan been condemned by the unthinking."

The personal allusions in this extract are entirely uncalled for. No exception has ever been taken to any of the gentlemen named except on the ground of their public conduct. as ministers and members of the Tory party. As for Mr. Costigan's "prudence," that was dictated solely with the view of not disturbing the harmony of the Tory party. That be was always prudently accommodating not to bring up any question that would raise the latent bigotry of the majority surporting the Ministry may be to his credit as a politician; paramount to all others fail to see much virtue in a man who sacrificed his professed Irish and Home Rule principles to party exigencies. Mr. Costigan and those Irishmen who side with him have been condemned because they proved themselves more subservient to Sir John Macdonald and his "implacables" than faithful to the cause of Ireland.

The third letter in The Pilot deals with Orangeism in Canada and the United States." The writer, Mr. Newton T. Harrington, shows very conclusively that the Macdonaldite party in Canada is distinctively of the reactionary British Tory type, and supports his contention with extracts from speeches by English Indeed, the whole history of Sir John's and Canadian Tories, and from the

Conservative press of England and Can-The Catholics of the Dominion who support Sir John Macdonald are slike in character and sympathies to the "Cawthelic' Tories of England. They are the worst enemies of the Irish cause; for while they are load in their pretentions of being " gound to the core," they are the most subservient tools of a ministry dominated by Orange anti-Home Rule influences. For this when such rewards are paraded as proofs of the Premier's good will towards the Irish.

PARTY GOVERNMENT AND THE GOV ERNING PARTY.

While the great mass of Canadians are quarrelling among themselves under party shibboleth of cupidity, vote for the retention in power of the most corrupt ministry, without exception, that ever existed, the few who are cognizant of the forces at work below the carface must smile at the stupidity of a people so easily gulled.

With an impressive assumption of conscious consistency, men may be heard any day declaring that they always voted Conservative, meaning, though they scarcely know it, that they always voted for candidates pretanding to uphold Conservative principles. It would be instructive, perhaps, to hear these gentlemen explain in what Sir John Macdonald's Conservatism consists? Or John Henry l'ope's, or J. A. Chapleau's, or Charles Eykert's, or Darby Bergin's, or any of the Macdonaldite party. The answer could be truthfully given in the one word, " Boodle."

There are a great many men, however, who rate the Conservative ticket and flatter themmaintenance of a great principle, whereas, if they only knew it, or would draw the curtain of prejudice that carkens their understand. voted for a ring of speculators, or do things in the name of Government which | again. in ordinary life would land them in another

It is a truth as plain as daylight to anyone who observes the facts of Canadian politics that the actual governing power in this country is a secret syndicate composed of the chief spirits of a great banking institution, a great railway company and a great trading company. Theoretically the people are supposed to be the source of power, but with a country mapped into constituencies on a party plan, with a view to paralysing opposition and making the work of the briber easy and effective, the people are rendered powerless.

What hope is there for honest administra. tion of public affoirs when constituencies are to arranged, and great corporations, seeking any country. enormous profits, supply funds on demand for corrupting a sufficient number in each to maintain in office ministers through whose assistance they are assured of adding to their millions?

Sir Hugh Allan corrupted 'Quebec in order succeeded. Another " practical politician" did the same thing in the interest of Mr Chapieau and one of the best assets of the province passed into his hands in cousequence. The same game on vastly larger proportions has been thrice successfully played in the Dominion. And yet people go about making themselves house and ridiculous shouting for a Conservative victory, while the astute gentlemen who managed the whole business pocket millieus under pretexts that can be properly de-Berided as preposterous, and laugh in their sleeves at their dupes and "The Great Con-Arvative Party."

Combinations of men controlling vast wealth is a peculiarity of the present time. returns enormous prosits, but which is having well being of the masses, who have to depend on their own labor for a livelihood. ·Government itself has come under the influunlimited extent, and from the wretch who betrays his country by selling his vote, to enemics of the commonwealth.

But when eve consider the character of Ministers, when we view them and their of weather this might produce here or there. actions in the gight in which they stand in the faithful record of the times, their flatterthat we are filled with indignation at the dasiardly spirits who could allow a handful] country. People who sell themselves like sheep must accept the fate of sheep-to be fleeced, skinned and finally devoured.

A GREAT PLAN TO DEVELOP CANA DA'S IRON RESOURCES.

New York, March 12 .- An immense fron aims at nothing short of owning and con-Ontario railway, which runs from Trenton, on Lake Ontario, through central Ontario, and all the iron interests connected with it, are to form purt of this scheme. The road is to be extended 150 miles through the heart of the iron district, to a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Lake Napissing. The capital of the company is to be ten millions, more than two-thirds of which is already pledged. The syndicate, it is said, will own more than a hundred different properties at various points in Canada, and minsal development, even greater than that ou must provide themselves with umbrellas or lake Superior, is predicted. Among the parasols. principal movers in the matter are Senator ayne, Stevenson Burke, S. S. Ritobie, all of nent parties in New York,

METEOROLOGY.

The Changeableness of the Weather With Regard to our Geographical Position.

Letter X.

We have endeavored to explain why our weather is so uncertain and incomputable. As we have seen, it has its origin in this. that in our regions the warm equatorial cur-Orange they are rewarded by Sir John rents of air no longer move above the colder passants, and it only adds to their disgrace ones, but that they descend here and pursue the colder currents. This often gives rise to a struggle between cold and warm currents. In summer we witness such combats very trequently. The sky is at first bright; the sun sends down his most powerful rays; in the shade we are refreshed by a strong draught, which keeps the sky clear and free from clouds. Suddenly there comes a calm. Even in the shade the heat now becomes indesignations, and the majority. swayed by a clereble. The trees at and immovable; no leaflet stirs. The complete calm becomes unendur able, and causes anxiety. "Always a calm before a storm," say the people, and hasten to seek shelter in their houses-and well! for it is not long before a counter wind commences to blow. The weathercock turns round, the dust in the streets is whisked up in eddies, and here and there rises in clouds to the housetons. Suddenly clouds are seen to form themselves; the trees shake their crowns; the leaves rustle, and before one is ware of it we have storm, thunder and violent rain, which cool off the earth.

Whence came this weather; more especially, whence came the calm preceding it, and the whirlwin ! following?

There are two opposite currents of air, which for a time avoided each other, but at length met over our heads. Each current at first pressed on the other with equal force, so that they mutually were brought to a standstill this we called a calm. But such an equilibrium does not last long, for one current must in the end overcome the other; dust in high columns, seize the trees and give them a thorough chaking. The cold selves that they have done something for the current changes the vaper of the warm enrrent into clouds, then into rain. The pouring nown rain immediately sets tree the best. At this stage electrical phenomena are witnessed, such as lightnings, claps ing, they would see that they only of thunder, and concussions of the air. And this continues until one current of air has carried the victory over the other; not a gang of political knaves who till then does the weather become quiet

Besides these opposing currents of air, which come from the north and south, there are other causes disturbing our weather, viz . the geographical position of our country in regard to the east and west.

A glance on the map reminds us that our continent borners, on the east and west, on that immense wasts of water, the ocean. We know now that the air stovo the water is always saturated with vapors, while the air over the land is comparatively dry. And moist air contains heat, dry air does not; both, however, are continually tending towards equilibrium, and wish to exchange temperatures from each other. As our dry air is surrounded on both sides by moist air, it is evident that we must more or less partake of both heat and cold ; but it, moreover, accounts for the happy circun. stance that we have much rain; hence our soil is well watered, and this is a blessing to

It will now be in order to say comething about the difficulty and possibility of deter mining the weather.

Having explained the rules physical, natural and geographical, referring to the conditions of our weather, and proved thar, owing to the geographical position of our country, to determine the weather in advance to fetch Sir George Cartier to his knees and is difficult, we wish to examine the difficulty a little more closely in pointing out the wrong direction which has hitherto been pursued in the science of meteorology.

The main difficulty in predicting the weather for any given place consists in this: That a change in the atmosphere need not originate in the place where it occurs. Thus, to-morrow's weather in Montreal is not a consequence of the condition of the air as it. evieta there to-day : for the air is continually moving, and, owing to many disturbmers, is carried over city and country. We have no sure means of ascertaining whence the wind will come to us to-morrow. All we know is. that from all sides currents of air are moving simultaneously; from the north pole a cold current, from the equator a warm one, from the coean one sacurated with moisture. All these winds are in continual commution, and have the characteristics of the neighborhood from which they come. If from the state of the weather in Montreal to day it were de-In this way production, distribution and sired to predict the weather there for toprices are regulated on a new principle which morrow, one ought to be able to overlook a space of about fifteen hundred miles around; if, from the City of a deadiy effect on the moral and material New York, about one hundred miles around; ip other words, it must first be ascertained what is the state of the atmosphere within fifteen hundred miles around the former and one thousand miles around the latter city. sence of the Moloch of wealth combined to Resides, there should be known the direction of all the winds within this wide space, and their speed, and whether they contain much moisture or little. Not without this informathe Eremier who exercises power by grace of tion could a calculation be made about the a corruption fund, all are alske execrable as velocity with which a change of the weather would take place in Montreal or New York; what results the meeting of two or more currents of air might call forth, and what kind

of meteorology, is but a subject of investiga... ere and their accusers slike silent, it is then | tion into the existing condition of existing phenomena, and not a subject of prediction of coming phenomena. It is true there are general rules by which a proximate success of depraved political charlatane to gain and in predicting may be obtained. If winter hold so shameful an ascendancy over the begins mild, or, better, if southwest winds and rain prevail till the middle of January, it is very likely that this will be counterbalanced by a northeast wind in the latter part of the winter. The saying, therefore, is correct, or most nearly so, " green Christmas and white Easter," but this rule is, as has just now keen hinted, by no means infallible, the counteraction may be accelerated by violent storms, or greatly retarded by mild currents of air. Not before the time combination is being formed here, which meteorological stations are established throughout the land, and connected by elecwelling all known valuable iron deposits of tric telegraphs -- a project which to us Canada now being ascertained to be the richmay seem immense, but to our set iron country in the world. The Central children will appear very simple and natural-not before that time will a city like Montreal, for example, receive timely information about the conditions of the currents of air at all the stations. At each of these places the force of the current, its warmth, moisture and weight will be accurately ascertained by instruments. Then, and then only, we may calculate what currents will meet, and where, and what effects the meeting will lave. If this be done on Saturday, the Sunday papers will be enabled to state precisely whether the church-goers

Weather, therefore, for the present state

But not for Sunday alone will this be of importance. It will be long after their eshio, James McLaren of Ottaws, Ersetus tablishment that such weather stations, con-Wiman, A. B. Boardman and other prominent of the prominent parties in New York, efficiency and blessing; and our descendants, fleet."

without an institution, which to them will appear sa simple and natural as do to us gaslights and railreads, which by our forefathers would have been rejected usidle dreams or works of witchcraft.

In our next and last letter, we will say a word to "False Weather Prophets," and conclude with the influence the moon exerts

Montreal, 12th March, 1887.

upon the weather.

GLADSTONE STEADFAST

TO THE PRINCIPLE AND BASIS OF HIS HOME RULE POLICY.

IIIs Decision to Abide by Mr. Parnell's Demands-The Unionist Citimatum as a Basis for Liberal Reunion-Mr. Glad. stone Called Upon to Explain.

LONDON, March 14 - Mr. Glad-tone, replying to the request of a number of his adnerents for information as to the concessions offered to the Unionists, declined to enter into detail, but says the Liberals may rely upon his firm adherence to the principle and asis of his home role policy. The Radical Unionists attribute the failure of the conference negotiations to Mr. Gladstone's decision to abile by Mr. Parnell's demands. These are facts which many believe tend to show that Sir William Vergen Harcoust misled Mr. Chamberlain and Sir George O. Trevelyan, causing them to believe that Mr. Gladstone accepted Mr. Chamberlain's proposale. It is thought that Mr. Gladstone was on the verge of assenting when he was worned that such a step would result in a Parnellite revolt. Since the breaking off of negotiations the demards of the Unionst; have grown. As formulated they comprise

THE FOLLOWING EIGHT ESSENTIALS: That Ireland be represented in the I special Parliament, that Ulster by apparated from Amy inen Government declined to accede to they whirl through one another, raise the the jurishing on of the Dobin Parliament, that the Irish Perlaments to smoothing to to and not eccordent; with the Imperial body, that the sub rainers powers of the Fich. Partiament he strictly defined and instead, that to to the Americans of the treaty that the maintenance of law and both r remain anter the control of the Imperial authority, that Mr. Gondster of financed pro-posals by abandanch, that his proposition that the Irish Pergement be composed of two ormers he abandoned and that British credit me not phological for the bond for of from bondlords. scout these demands as unworthy of corsideration. Mr Giadstone has been asked to state explicitly his position and upon what terms a reunion is possible.

AMERICA'S

Most successful physicians and surgeons of Buffalo, New York, are now at the Aibion Hotel, McGill street, Mantical, where they will remain for a short time only, in order to give the invalids of Montreal and vicinity an appertunity to obtain free their opinion and

All Diseases of a Chronic Nature affecting the Lungs, Threat, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder or other organs treated by the most advasced and improved Methods, accomplishing quick, thorough and perma sent cures of the most obstinate cases. The Science of Medicine and Surgery has made vast strides in the last few forth by our institution. The Assertion is composed of Medical Gentlemen of Different claims; that there are Quacks and Charlatans in the Broad Field of medicine is true, as it is also you or to for you. No in their what your disease or ailment, you will do but a duty to yourself and to others, by calling at the hotel above named for a free interview.

Our method of treating Asthma, Brenchitis, 100 many words, the enabling Acts of the 1818 Blood Diseases, Catarrh, Englit's Disease, Consumption, Constitution, Cancer, Carrier, Dropsy, Diabetes, Deafiness, Dipsomants, Dropsy, Diabetes, Deatmess, Dipomards, Eczenio, Erysipolos, Lye and Ear Dis-eases, Epilepsy, Heart Disease, Indiges-tion, Jaurdice, Loss of Voice, Muscular Atrophy, Neuralga, Oziena, Para-lysis, Rhoumatism, Scrotu a, Syphilis, Ulcers, Varieose Veins, Specific Blood Discase, etc., i one which time, experience, investigation and results have proven to be the best. Since our organization over 40,000 persons, suffering from one or more of the above diseases, were successfuly treated by us.

Men-young or old, suffering from any disease or deformity, the result of Habi s, Excess. Mineral Poisons, Exposure or Injury car be speedily and permenently restored to the ull enjoyment of Physical, Mental and Sexual Health, Consultation in person or by letter Free and Strictly Confidential. An Important Treatise on Diseases of Men mailed free. Send

name and address on postal card. Women are the greatest and most patient sufferers in the world. There is scarcely a lady. married or single, who does not suffer from some one of the disorders peculiar to her sex, and classed under "Female Complaints!" To all suffering from Luchorroea (Whites). Fallign, Ulceration, Enlargement or Displacement of the Womb. Utrine Dropsy, Painful, Profuse, Sup-pressed or Irregular Menstruation or Barrenness. Separate Reception Room for Ladies. We after a treatment based on the results of our experience in the treatment of over 23,000 women. A perfect combination of Alildress, Lifee iveness and Common Sense,

If you can't call on the Doctors, write to the BRIE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, Corner Mam and Swan Streets, Buffalo, N.Y.

QUALITIES OF SOME AMERICAN PRELATES.

In a chapter devoted to the American hierarchy, Mgr. Straniero, the papal ablegate who recently visited America, speaks in glowing terms of the virtues and talents of many of the Archbishops, Bishops and Prelates he met. He speaks of the illustrious simple rejoinder: "They are fishing vessels, Mgr. Ryan and of his golden eloquence; of and therefore, according to treaty, cannot Archbishop Williams, the wise and prudent trade." The United States Federal authoridoyen of the Archbishops; of Cardinal Gib ties take altogether different ground; they bons, who has so large a share of the affirm that "fishermen" in the treaty only doyen of the Archbishops; of Cardinal Gibmodern paster; of Archhishop Feehan, who, be remarks, boasts of a richer and handsomer residence than even Cardinal Gibbons; of resulute Bishop Ireland; of Mgr. Kenrick. the patriarch of episcopacy, and of his ex-emplary piety and inflexible character, and of Mgr. Salpointe, of Santa Fe.

A young man thrusts his head out of the | fishing vessels. window of a cab and cries to the driver: "Why don't you go faster! I am going to be married this morning, and at this rate I will arrive too late for the wedding." He writes of the seizure Driver (sympathetically): "Well, what of ing the treaty of 1871:

FISHERIES

(Continued from First Page.)

In general terms this is the question at issue. The Canadians claim the absolute right to their inshorp fisheries and allow no fishing boats to enter. The Americans say the Canadians may prevent anyone fishing within the three mild limit, but not otherwise acting less proved to have been in preparation for as if all things were free. No fewer than illegal fishing, was not a violation of the thirty five fishing vessels have now become "cases" het ween the two governments for al-

The Canadian Cate.

From the Lendon Times.

At the first blash there is something attractive in a stand being made by a community of 5,000 000 against the demands of a community of 60,000,000. Canada is very decided, and, indeed, dignified in the maintenance of her claim to interpret her treaty rights as against the United States. After all, however, Canada is well aware that in all just and right action she has the British Empire at her back; and the guarantse that what she does is just and fair is visible in the fact that all international communications on the subject pass through the hands of the Imperiai Cabinet.

just and right it is necessary to examine what the Canulian Government say and do, and Islands and coasts of Newtoundland. Such a judge of this in the light of full knowledge of both the material interests and the political fluous if similar rights were conceded in the exigences involved.

Cana'a las remembered history. Before 1818, before 1854, before 1871, American fishermen, or their politicians on their behalf, tried but feiled to extablish a "natur 1" right to Caneda's in-shore fi heries. In 1818, in 1854 and in 1871 they obtained for a specified period certain rights as specific conventional concessions, and they accepted them as such. In July, 1885, all such rights, with the exception of those socured in 1818, laysed, because the the wish of Canada to continuour to improve upon the relations of reciprocal intercourse established by the treaty of 1571. Canada, indeed, went so far as to great a conrights for the menths, in order not to inbefore with or break in upon the fishery was nief 1885. Tals genmond concession was freely made, elthough the United States retured, we the plea of non possingue, to contime to the Camelines the equivient con-The Peruallites and Gladstonians | But the President did promite in return to recommend Congress to assent to the appoint ment of a Commissioner to settle all points in disjuta. The Republican Senate, as all linker-on foresaw would be the ease, promptly declined to accord to the Democratic President's request, and yet now this same Senate, by a vote of 46 to 1, proposes to retalists (at the

cost of the merchants, fishermen, out coast-

ing trade of the United States) on Canada

because Canada still wishes to settle matters

amicably, and is quite willing to see the mat-

t is in dispute placed in the hands of an in-

ternational commission. When the charitable extension of the treaty rights lapsed last spring Canada tound berseif, against her wish, in the position in which she had been placed before the treaties of 1851 and 1872 The rights of American fishermen were regulated by the treaty of 1818. Canada. years. Results once impossible are now deemed were regulated by the treaty of 1818. Canada sample and easy. The Electric Light was of opinion that American fishermen sample and easy. The Electric Light was of epinion that American fishermen and Telephone are not more important to the Commercial World than are some of the Would have to acquiece in the consequences Discoveries in the art of Healing lately put of the action of their own Government in putting an end to their treaty rights; and Car-School, each noted in his profession and all ada, at considerable expense, sent craisers anxiously laboring in union for the around and issued special instructions to her great cause of humanity by the customs officers. Canada decided that "any advancement of our science. Not bigoted, foreign vessel not manned, nor equipped, great cause of humanity by the advancement of our science. Not bigoted, but eagerly welcoming every new achievement in the r field, they stand if not in advance, at least in the front ratk, and command all that human science can do for the afflicted. We solicit from the public a fair investigation of our for fishing would be regarded as a fishing out for fishing would be regarded as a fishing vessel, and treated according to the treaty of 1818. As soon as the fishing se son of true that there are false Ministers, falso public of 1818. As soon as the fishing se son of officials, pretenders in every profession. We offer 1886 opened, the Canadian Government issued omeans, preventiers in every profession. We offer I look as expected in the testimony of grateful patients, a special circular dated May 5, to the district endorsement of enument men, and in our daily. Customs officers, explaining the situation, and work, that we do all and more than we claim, ordering them "to furnish any foreign vessets, Our reputation is at state in all that we tell boots, or fishermen found within three marries ordering them "to furnish any foreign vessels, miles of the shore within your district with a printed copy of the warning enclosed herewith." This warning notice carried out, in

treaty. There were 1530 American fishing yeasels and 20,000 boots engaged in the fi-beries in 1886. Or this number only thirty-two have enther complained or been interfered with by the Caradian authorities, in some of these cases the complaints proved on inquiry to be absolutely without foundation. Fer instance, one vessel complains to the United States Government that she had been efficially warned not to come within a line draw from the distant head lands of Prince Edward island. On this warning the fisherman captain bases a formal complaint. Inquiry is instituted, and the Customs collector at once declares distinctly that he never issued and never dreamed of issuing any such warning Most of the thirty-two cases were for infractions of Customs rules, such as anchoring vessels and even landing persons within port Scates. Countries, houndaries, but without "entering" at the Fresh fish ... £90,000 £1,000 Customs house.

It must be borne in mind that the Canadian authorities have to maintain a very stelet watch for smugglers, as is only reasonable with a tariff in very many items approaching 40 per cent ad valorem. As a consequence port regulations have to be rigidly enforced. In the parts themselves the characters of visiting their waters actually increases, the many captains and vessels are well known to all, and certain seizures of late were certainties before they occurred. If O:tawa and | diana therefore, regard their fishing rights as Washington high officials had sufficient! local knowledge they would largely discount | greater prospective value. the political importance of some of these C3868.

The United States local authorities have on this occasion, it is said for the first time. devised a remarkable plan to chable fishing vessels to escape laws made for fishing vessels. They provide fishing vessels with full permits as trading vessels, in effect say. ing to the Canadians, "You must admit these vessels to your ports to buy fish, or hait, or stores, or what they will, for they are licensed traders." But the Canadians have the the trading licenses to the local authorities, licenses are only issued to these vessels with the object and motive of procuring bait and fresh fish in Canadian ports, which they thus

Mr Phelpe, in his letter to Lord Roschery, buy bait independently of any trading license.

| forced on the ground of the purchase of bait. | or of any other supplies. On the hearing before the Halifax Fisheries Commission, in 1877, this question was discussed and no case could be produced of any such condemnation. Vessels shown to have been condemned were in all cases adjudged guilty. either of fishing, or preparing to fish, within the prohibited limit; and in the case of the White Fawn, I understand it to have been dutinctly held that the purchase of bait, un-

treaty. He omits to state and is no doubt ignorant leged violation of treaty obligations or port of the fact that the Halifax Commission, in 1877, decided that " the privileges of buying bait and ice and transhipping cargoes are not given by that treaty" (made in 1871), so that

However, in regard to this bait question, the Canadian argument is that the catching of bait is fishing in its strictest sense, and that all bait is necessarily caught within the three-mile limit. To come within that limit and buy fish fresh caught within the limit is in effect to be responsible for the fishing. Qui facit par alium facit par seis the contention of the Canadians in this case. The Americans have a To determine whether Canada's claim is special treaty right, under the treaty of ISIS. to catch bait or buy bait on the Magdalen concession would have been obviously superclause which specifies that they may enter other Canadian waters for the specified nurpose of obtaining wood or water, or shelter, or repairs, " and for no other purpose what

The complications arising out of the high tariff are great. Cares have been known of Canadian captains becoming naturalized as American citizens in order to have free access to American markets. The fishermen of all these ports are much related by blood and matriage; they are the very people to profit by States, they are disposed, on the whole to free interesurse, in they are the very people treat with the United States in their own to be driven, by rectrictions and probibition and high duties, into organized systems of evasion in t smuggling. Moreover, many of there skippers are well known powher , and | that their own fisheries are comparationly inherty to go into prohibited water (t) buy | valueless: and, as a matter of history, all ball offers them, indeed, a ready excuse when that they have ever effered and all that bey ever found within Canadian waters; nev would it to practicable to prove who had ranght fresh baic found in any boat. This, tariff concession, as in the reciprocity has indeed, seems to be precisely the point ries, and that is what Canadians never guarded against in Lord Kimberly's often mand. quoted despatch:

The exclusion of American fishermen from resorting to Canadian ports, except for the purposes of shelter and of repairing damages therein, purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, might be warrented by the letter of the treaty of ISIS, and by the terms of the that it is their boun ica duty to protect them. Imperial Act, 50 George III., chap. 38; but Her Majesty's Government feel bound to that they are quite willing -nay, hopefur -of state that it seems to them an extreme measure, inconsistent with the general policy of the Empire; and they are dis posed to concede this point to the United | the more the outery in the United States in States Government under such restrictions as | more the proof that the United States wan may be necessary to prevent smuggling and to guard against any substantial invarion of the exclusive rights of pishing which may be reserved to British subjects.

American fishermen can get bait ele ex here : and that they do so is proved by the fact that only a dozen or so of their 1.530 vessels and 20,000 boats employed in fishing last year attempted to enter Canadian ports avowedly to purchase bait. Then it is obvious that, ualess Customs regulations are strictly adhered to, the door stands open to very extensive amuggling, as well as to a very "substantial invasion of the exclusive rights of fishing" specifically reserved to British subjects by the treaty of 1818.

The Canadians not unnaturally claim these exclusive rights, but they claim them, with the important provisio that they do so with course. They deny that they are as the deg in the manger, for they allowed un lenied ownership of the hay, and only say to the provertial cow, "You shall have this, my hay, on condition that you give my puppies some of your milk, and then you are very

It will be remembered that in the recent negotiations in regard to French rights in the Newfoundland ficheries the question of the purchase of bait was made a prominent few ture. But on those coasts where they enjoy almost territorial rights the French only secured the privilege of purchasing bait by means of negotiations resulting in a purely conventional right granted in return for an equivalent concession, all of which appears duly set forth in the chicial records of the negotiations which resulted in the new Convention of Nov. 14, 1885.

The economic value of the fisheries to Canada is, perhaps, best to be understood from the following tabulated figures :

1. Total produce of Atlantic Fish-

Total exports of fish To United To other Total £91,000

1,350,000

Totals....£440,000 £1,001,000 £1,441,000 Total gen.

Preserved fish.350,000 1,000,000

exports,9,000,000 21,000,000 30,000,000 The Canadians are very well aware that, while the average quantity of fish unnually fish in the territorial waters of the United States seem steadily to diminish. The Cananot only of great present value, but also of

For cod-fishing, and in a decreasing degree for mackerol fishing, there is required at the nearest ports to the fishing grounds a plentiful supply of fresh bait and of ice with which to preserve both the bait and the fish caught : means of conveying fish caught to populous markets: supplies of provisions and gear for crews and boats : and, lastly, establishments for the curing, pickling and canning of fish.

Under reciprocal treaty arrangements the Cansdian Maritime Provinces, not only reap profit by means of their own vessels and crews, but also do a brisk trade in selling bait, ice, salt, stores, etc., to American toats; while Canadian railways and steamers find profitable occupation in transporting the fish caught by Americans to prudence, zeal and courtesy essential to the refers to men fishing, or about to fish, within places in the States where they are modern paster; of Archbishop Fechan, who, the three-mile limit. If so, there is no need for pickled, or to Boston, New York and therearge centres of consumption. The Mariif not, the trading licenses do not overcome time Provinces expert chiefly fish, coal lumber the Canadian contention. Moreover, these and fruit. The cities of the Atlantic seahourd are excellent markets for all those "natural produces." Just as England deals most largely with her nearest neighbors, so acknowledge they cannot procure as simple do these previnces deal most largely with the repose. gnab and states of the Union. This occurs in the happy days of reciprocity, but now there claims for American fishermen the right to is grave danger of a continued breach in such pleasant and profitable international relations. ing the treaty of 1871:

In no case, so far as I can ascertain, has a against in both; and it is by no means easy of both sexes and of all ages. Dealitated accident and facilities of the sexes and of all ages. Dealitated accident and facilities of the sexes and of all ages. Dealitated accident and facilities of the sexes and of all ages. Dealitated Chinese-wall" tariffs exist in both coun-

vessels. At the same time most men are persuaded that what is best for all concerned is freedom of intercourse.

There is, however, another view which Americans will do well tully to consider. The Canadian fishermen are the menin possession : they own the fisheries; they and their associates would not at all object to see the whole business of pickling and curing fish transferred from the United States to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They would like to transfer from Maine the herring and "sardine" canning industry, which thrives on making ap their " raw material;" they hold that it would be every whit as Irofitable to sell ice and bait and salt and stores to increased numbers of Canadian fishing vessels as to Canadian and American fishing vessels com-bined. In brief, they have this solid argument some further proof is necessary to show that on their side—that if the United States rights not even attainable under the Wash- decline to grant reciprocity in general ington Treaty are nevertheless in existence trade, they will keep their fisheries to thematter that treaty has lapsed. trade, they will keep their fisheries to thematter that treaty has lapsed. men, and develop great pickling and curing industries. The contention that in such case the United States will retain heavy duties ou Canadian fish is met by the rejoinder that the Americans now take all fish " fresh for coasumption" duty free, and one quarter of what Canada sends them is tresh, and therefore duty free, Moreover, Canada exports annual ly £1,400,000 value of proserved fish, but of this only one quarter goes to the United States. So Canadians maintain that it that portion of their trade is to be cut off by high import duties, they will then open up a bigger trade with the West Indies, the Medicare rancen, etc., while the Americans will be vere pay more for their favorite pickled mackenel. Then, too, it is considered more than probable that reductions will be mide by the Americans themselves in their Customs tariff, and especially in their food duties, indepen dently altogether of the fisheries dispute

Thus, the economic argument is in favor of Canada so far as the fisheries are concerned. However, as the Maritime Provinces problems to dispose of their lumber, coal, and fruit in the good and near markets of the United coin, and to say, "You wish to share in our tisheries. What have you to offer in exhave always offered in return was cronec money payment, as in the Halifax award, or twill concessions, as in the reciprocity book

In brief, the Caundian plead, in regre to the contention of the Americans, that their Government is the Queen's Covernment, Let. ing with and through the Queen's Imperial advisers; that they enjoy qual rights with the United States to interpret the treaty of ista; selves by means of home fide port regulations; putting an end to the present unsatisfactory and, indeed, about conditions of reguest. intersourse by means of a fossil treaty : 1 at something; and that, in fine, the Camadians are eager and willing to treat for some new and lasting settlement on a basis bonemeral alike to themselves and their neighbors.

A SOLEMN PLEA FOR LIBERTY FRENCH CANADIAN PASTOR URGES ALL TO PRAY FOR BRELAND'S LIBERTY OF

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The Rev. Father Lechure, the esteem of Care of St. Joseph's and of St. Anthony's, the z timely, appropriate and patriotic allegant. Sunday, at both morning services, to the present condition of Ireland, and the efforts of nor people to recover their lost liberties.

After making the customary amounts amounts,

and saying that the usual outdoor demonstra-tion would be held on St. Patrick's day, inrev. gentleman said that what would better, what would render still greate the special object of granting the United better, what would render still greater or to the cause of Ireland, would be their materials rquivalent concessions in tariff matters, carnest and persevering prayers that God might have state their widingness to negotiate at bloss Ireland's cause and make it successful once for fresh reciprocal freedom of inter. They were all familiar with the great strugglenow going on in Ireland for the recovery or what the frish people should never have fire. should never have been deproved of juston and literty. These were dear to every sitteen all the world over. The litest and most needed sary beta must come from God, and the music have His blessing, and to a solutted in territi-

mate meass. A succes obsauced therewere would not be a desirable see.

For the attainment of these objects, he bright his Leaters, in carnest to es, to ja cy, can ridu ally and collectively, in their families coury day, but especially on the day secret so the memory of St. Patrick what God in a news the cause of Ireland with success. He will his assistants would ofter up the sacrines at the Mass on the 17th for that purpose.

The reverend grattemon's sympathesic re-marks made a deep to pression, evidently to reliing a responsive chord in the hearts of all present. This was avidenced by the creation visible on the countenances of many of the congregation.

GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH PRO-TESTANTS.

Mr. Gladstone has written the tollowing to one of the proprietors of North and South:—

" HAWARDEN, Feb. 16, 1887. "SIR,-I have received the commencing numbers of North and South, and I have been reading them with great interest: Nothing can be more legitimate than the appeal to the Protestants of Ireland to return and maintain the tradition of their sires. Strange as it may seem, I believe that a very large part of the English people, and no small number of their representatives in Parliament are still ignorant of that elementary fact of Irish history that down to the time of the Union the Irish Protestants may, even the now too famous town and people of Belfast were the most prominent supporters of Irish nationality. They have now the opportunity of supporting that nationality within safe and constitutional bounds, and of thereby giving peace to Ire-land and great comfort and advantage to the whole United Kingdom.

I am, etc., "W. E. GLADSTONE."

-We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the Eric Medical and Surgical Association on 5th and 8th pages. The physicians of this worldrenowned association are now at the Albion Hotel, this city, where they can be consulted on all ailments appertaining to the human system. Advice is given free. Con't forget to give them a trial.

A photographer has made a picture of a bullet after it had been fired out of a rifle and moving at the rate of a quarter of a mile a second. A number of amateur critics have viewed the ploture and declared that it lacks

Beef, Iron and Wine

JOHN MORLEY ON HOME RULE. EITHER LISTEN TO IRELAND OR SUPPRESS HEB."

In the Nineteenth Century for February, John Morley, M.P., concludes an able article on Ireland with these words :-

I do not see, therefore, what the differences in condition between Ireland and the colonies make against Home Rule. What I do see is ample material, out of which would arise a strong and predominant party of order. The bulk of the nation are sons and daughters of a Church which has been hostile to revolution in every country but Ireland, and would be hostile to estate, and the authorities sent an inspector to it there from the day that the cause of revolution ceased to be the cause of nationality. If the peasantry were made to realize that at last the land settlement, wisely and equitably made, was what it must inexorably remain, and what no politicians could help them to alter, they would be as conservative as the peasantry under a similar condition in every other spot on cottages." the surface of the globe. There is no reason to expect that the manufacturers, or shopkeepers of Ireland, would be less willing or less able to play an active and useful part in the affairs of their country than the same classes in England or Scotland. It will be said that this is mere optimist prophesying. But why is that to be flung aside case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's moder the odd name of sentimentalism while German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty six phesying. But why is that to be flung aside ander the old name of sentimentalism while pessimist prophesying is to be taken for gospel? The only danger is lest we should allot new responsibilities to Irishmen with a too grudging and restrictive hand. For true responsibility there is be real power. It is easy to say that this power would be misused, and that the condition both of Irlsh society and of the prepased constitution must prevent it from being used for good. It is easy to say, as being used for good. It is easy to say, as being used for good. It is easy to say, as being used for good. It is easy to say, as being used for good. It is easy to say, as being used for good. It is easy to say, as being used for good. It is easy to say, as being used for good. It is easy to say as the reduction of thirty six cents per dozen has been added to increase the derman Syrup, as the reduction of thirty six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-filth more medicine in the for Courch and Lung troubles have, perhaps, the largest sales of any medicine in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-filth more medicine in the for Courch and Lung troubles have, perhaps, the largest sales of any medicine in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-filth more medicine in the for Courch and Lung troubles have, perhaps, the largest sales of any medicine in the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-filth more medicine in the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-filth more medicine in the courch provides the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-filth more medicine in the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-filth more medicine in the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-filth more medicine in the size of the pr pased constitution must prevent it from being used for good. It is easy to say, as Mr. Dicey does, that separation would be a better end. Life is too short to discuss that. Separation is not the alternative either to Home Rule or to the status quo. If the people of Ireland are not to be trusted with real power over their own af-fairs it would be a hundred times more just to England and more merciful to Ireland to take away from her that semblance of free government which torments and paralyzes one country, while it robs the other of national self-respect and of all the strongest rottives and best opportunities of self-help. Tra status que is drawing very near its inevitable and. The two courses then open will be Home Rule on the one hand, and some shy, bungling, underhand imi-We shall have either to listen to the Irish representatives or to suppress them. Unless we have lost all nerve and all political fairlty we shall, before many months are over, fice these alternatives. Liberals are for the first: Tories, at present, incline to the second. It requires very moderate in stinet of the forces at work in modern politics to foresee the path along which we shall move in the interest alike of relief to Great Britain and of a sounder national life for Ireland. The only real question is not whether we are to grant Home Rule, but

GEN, BULLER STRONGLY DEFENDS THE IRISH TENANTS.

London, March 10 .- A sensation has been caused by the publication of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's evidence before the land commission. It appears that Gen. Buller testified that what law there was in counties Kerry, Clare and Cork was on the side of the rich, and he expressed the opinion that it would be a serious matter with their grievances unredressed to attempt to suppress by force the tenants' right to openly associate for the pro-tection of their interests. A majority of the tenants, he said, struggled to pay their rents, and, where they could, did pay; but in a great many cases the rents were too high. He said there would never be peace in Ireland until there had been established a court having strong coercive powers over bad laudlords and protective powers over poor tenants. The Pall Mall Gazette declares that the facts attested by General Buller come tike a flash of vivid lightning, revealing the naked horrors of organized injustice in Ireland. It says:-- "No crime which the Moonlighters or dynamiters can commit will be comparable to the criminality of giving another day's grace to the foul fabric of legalized wrong erected on Irish soil-a fabric which the Tories now seek to buttress by further mindeds.'

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LUNDON, March 10 .- Sir James Ferguson stated in the House of Commons this aftermoon that the railway being constructed by the Russian Government from the eastern shore of the Caspian sea had reached Chartfui, on the River Oxus. The Government had no reason to believe that Russia was massing troops here.

Lord George Hamilton, first Lord of the Admiralty, replying in the Commons this evening to a question with reference to the dismissal of Draughtsman Terry for selling mayal secrets, said that in the interests of the public it was not desirable to reveal the name of the person who obtained the information or of the object for which it was bought. He was unable to state whether or not Terry could be indicted for perjury.

Sir James Ferguson said the Government had caused enquiries as to reports that political prisoners had been maltreated, and it had learned that the prisoners had no complaints to make about the matter of their

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

A visit to Dr. Green's laporatory, at Woodbury, N.J., has considerably changed our views, and especially our prejudices in regard to what are generally known as "Standard Patent Medicines." Of course we are getting to that age in life when we are forced to conclude Life itself is a humbug, and naturally distrust anything that has not withstood long and tried experiences. Being a physician had the curiosity to know how such a sale of two medical preparations could be sustained for so many years. The perfect stystem upon which the business is conducted, and the pharmaceutical arrangements for the manufacture of the two recipts with which we were made acquainted, are sufficiently convicting to us that the AUGUST FLOWER, for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, and Bos CHEE's GERMAN SYRUP, for Toroat and Lung Troubles, were for the complaints they recommended, most excellent remedies, and only regret that in much of our practice, medical ethics prevent us from prescribing them without making the formulas public. When we were shown the great quantity of voluntary letters having been forwarded Dr. Green, from all parts of the country, and from all classes of people, lawyers, ministers and doctors, giving a description of their ailments, testimonials of their cures, etc., I feel like endorsing Dr. Green's suggestion that the Government accept such valuable formulas, and license them for general use by giving protection to the inventor same as patents generally.—Copied from N.Y. Druggists' Circular of October, 1886.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A GOOD TONIC. Dr. R. WILLIAMS, Le Roy, N.Y., says: "It is a good general tonic and worthy of trial."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S TENANTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PUNISHED FOR DARING TO DEMAND A BEDUCTION.

New York, March 8.—The Times' London correspondent cables: "The Irish in Canada, who pay one-third of Lord Lansdowne's handsome salary, will be interested to learn that this millionaire nobleman figures in one of the pettiest and memors agravian scandals of the colonies of see in tiest and meanest agrarian regardals of the whole wretched season in Ireland. On his Queen's county estate he had a difference of 24 per cent with his tenants on a question of abatement, both sides holding out. Recently Daurch attention was called in Dublin to the infamous a condition of some of the tanant's havelenged the condition of some of the tenant's hovels on this tions were in a shocking state and not fit for swine, and a direct cause of typhoid. Accordingly the erection of seven cottages was ordered, which would cost some £500. To punish the tenants for refusing to come to his 25 per cent, his Lordship sent an agent to the

FREE TRADE. The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the remain the same size.

OPPOSED TO SOULLESS PLUTOCRACY. CARDINAL GIBBONS ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE

CHURCH TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT-CARDINAL TASCHEREAU AND CANADIAN LABOR AS-

SOCIATIONS. Rome, March 10.—In an interview to day Cardinal Gibbons said his and Mgr. Stranjeros' reports although published through a wonderful stroke of newspaper enterprise were in the first instance confidential. The Cardinal said "I am and ever shall be the enemy of a plutocracy of soulless corporations and men.
The Catholic church will take the side of the weaker against the stronger in this instance. There is no question of secret ocieties. Mr. Powderly and many other chiefs are good Catholics. Above all, I wish it to be known that there is no essential divergence be tween myself and the Archbishop of Quebec on this subject. The French Canadian society is not that of the United States, and perhaps the French ecclesiastic or administrative mind is more inclined to take alarm than we are, and to see revolutions behind every hedge. America is quite able to take care of itself and the interests of American citizens. It will be time enough to consider all sorts of side issues when they are raised.

HUMOROUS.

The most humorous man is not always the happiest; the man who has scrofulous humor or any other obstinate humor of the blood, does not feel very lively, at least not until he is cured, which, by the way, Rurdeck Blood Bitters will do in the most troublesome of blood humors.

"A DANGEROUS MOVEMENT."

EARL SPENCER ON THE IRISH SITUATION—SUD DEN CLOSH OF THE LIMERICK ASSIZES.

London, March 10.—Earl Spencer, speaking a Cambridge last night, said he regretted the plan of campaign had been a lopted. It was a dangerous movement, but he thought it only fair to say the Government was in a great measure responsible for the adoption of the plan, because it had refused Parnell's bill. He denied that the Irish leaders in parliament had ever sanctioned the commis sion of crimes, and said the Government would never secure law and order by repressive measures.

Dublin, March 10.-The session of th Limerick assizes suddenly closed owing to the fact that the juries constantly returned verdicts of acquittal. Counsel for the Crown applied for an adjournment of the remaining cases.

DON'T DO IT.

Don't rack and ruin your lungs with a tight, harrowing, distressing cough, when a few doses of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will loosen the phlegm, sooth the irritation and heal the sore throat and bronchial pipes, and may avert that destructive disease, consumption.

THE FIGHT AGAINST COERCION.

LONDON, March 10.-Mr. Gladstone has informed his party that he himself will lead the opposition to the coercion bill in Parlia-The Liberala will continue their efforts against the bill until Easter, maintaining in the meantime an active agitation throughout the country.

SELF-DENIAL DURING LENT.

The Church suggests to us in the Divine office the following matters, in which we should deny ourselves during Lent :-

1. Food .- Observe strictly the law of the Church as modified by the Lenten Indult; and never permit yourself any further relaxation, not compelled by necessity, without permission.

2. Sleep .- Rise punctually at a fixed time, both as an act of penance, and that you may make your morning prayer with less hin-drance. Retire to rest early and at a fixed time, according to the advice of St. Francis of Sales, who said it was an act of virtue to retire early, that we might rise early to

praise God. 3. Words,-Practice the virtue of silence as you may have opportunity, as a penance for your sins of the tongue, and as a help to recollection and prayer.

4. Recreation. -Avoid as much as possible all the amusements and gaisties of the world and all that is unbecoming a time of sorrow.

Do not seek pleasure, but draw in your thoughts, and consider what it cost our Divine Lord to redeem you; that by timely penance

you may attain to eternal glory.
5. The Senses.—Maintain, during this time of penance, a stricter guard than usual over the senses. Sight, hearing, smelling, taste and touch—all should be mortified and brought under command, that death may not enter in by them.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Every inspiration of the lungs, every pulsethrob of the heart, every sweep of the armthe brain, all create waste matter that must be constantly removed if there is to be that beautiful harmony of functional effort which constitutes health. Nature's remedy is the sure and eminently wise one, of expelling, by proper purgation, the humors which cause disease, and Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellots" are nature's great ally in the cure of digestive dis-turbances, and an unfalling remedy for consti-pation and its pernicious effects.

NO LONGER TO FOLLOW FALSE GODS. There is no use trying to dodge the question, gentlemen; it has got to come somer or later, and it is bound to come sconer than most people think. We mean the question

days of cutdowns and big dividends, got by the toil of others, is nearly passed. This world owes no man a living that does not work for it. The collossal fortunes that have been stolen from the many by the few must go back to their rightful owners. That sentiment is in the air and every son and daughter in America is breathing it day after day and the effect is being felt more and

more. The presence of a privileged class in this country has already become a stench in the nostrils of every liberty-loving citizen. Our forefathers fought for seven long years to rid themselves and their children from such a class in old England, and their children's children have at last woke to the fact that they are fast raising up a privileged class in Iree America that, unless suppressed, would in a short time put to shame the gang that flourished under George III. The blood-suckers and money changers are not fools. They see the handwriting on the wail and are straining every nerve to stem the tide that has certainly set against them. But their struggle is in vain. The people have become aroused, and victory is as sure to perch upon

their banner as the sun is to rise. The capitalists own a majority of the pres and pulpits of the country, but the people will no longer consent to be led by false gods while they can see nothing but clavery and starvation staring them in the face.—

THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE. LIEUT.-GOV. RITCHIE'S ADDRESS FROM THE

THRONE. HALIFAX, March 10.-The Nova Scotia Legislature opened this afternoon with the following

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of

speech by Lieut. Gov. Ritchie:

Assembly:

I have much pleasure in meeting you on your assembling for the discharge of your legislative

This year will be memorable as the jubilier of our beloved soveroign, Queen Victoria. Her devoted subjects, the people of Nova Scotia, in common with those of other parts of the Empire, will rejoice that Her Majesty has been spared to celebrate the fiftieth year ot her reign, and they will earnestly pray that she may yet be permitted to occupy for many years the exalted position which she has so long adorned by her virtues as a woman as well as by her wisdom as a Queen. The varied industries of our province were pros cuted during the past year with considerable vigor, and the results in some departments were highly satisfactory. The agriculturists, who form the largest class of our population, were favored with a good season and an abundant harvest. Our fishermen were less successful, although in some branches of their important industry their perilous toil was fairly rewarded. Mining operations have been extensively carried on, and the outlook for the present year is encouraging. A serious difficulty between the workand the companies operating some of the coal mines in Pictou county is at present causing an embarrasement in the coal trade, but it is

amicable adjustment of the mat'er in dispute.

I notice with pleasure increased activity in go'd mining operations, the old districts are being extensively worked and new ones are being opened up in several sections of the province, and there are many indications that practical miners and capitalists have great contidence in the gold mines of Nova Scotia as a field of industry and investment.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The public accounts for the past year, and the estimates for the current year, will be submitted to you. Mr. President and Honorable Centlemen of the

Legislative Council: Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

The questions involved in the relation of the Province to the Central Government at Ottawa will doubtless again engage your attention. The promoters of the scheme for the completion and consolidation of the western railways baving failed to obtain from he Dominion Government the co-operation necessary to enable them to carry out their arrangements with the Provincial Government, no progress has been made under the contract of last year relating to that enterprise.
Under the provisions of the Railway act of last year, a contract has been entered into for the construction of a short line of railway from the Intercolonial railway at Maccan station to the Joggins mines. Negotiations are in progress with a view to the making of a centract for a line to pass through the valley of the Stewiack-er. The work on the Nova Soo is Central railway, commonly called the Nictaux and Atlantic has made considerable progress, but is still far from completion. It is now expected that this road will receive from the Federal treasury such aid as vill, with the provincial subsidy, ensure its early completion.

The claim of the province against the Dominion for a refund of provincial moneys expended on piers, breakwaters, etc., since 1867, has been pressed upon the Federal Government during the past two years. My Government have re-cently received assurance that the authorities at Ottawa will, at an early day, come to a decision in this important matt r.

The arbitration between the province and the city of Halifax, under the provisions of the act of last session respecting public charities has been concluded, and the award will be laid

Among the measures to be submitted to you are bills to amend the laws relating to municipal assessment, mines and minerals, education, criminal prosecutions and county incorporations. These and all other measures that may be brought before you will, I feel assured, receive

your most careful consideration.

The address in reply was moved by Mr. Roche, of Halifax, and seconded by Mr. Mc-Isaac, of Antigonish.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A TORONTO PRIVATE DETECTIVE CHARGED WITH PROCURING GIRLS FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

TORONTO, March 10 .- Daniel N. Stewart, a private detective, was charged at the Police Court this morning with enticing Kitty Whitehead, under ?1 years of age, into a house of ill-fame for purposes of prostitution. Stewart elected to be tried summarily and pleaded not guilty. The acting Crown attorney applied for a remand till Monday which was granted. The girl Whitehead is respectably connected. There will likely be several other similar cases against Stewart. He ran an employment bureau and the police state it was run as a means of trafficking in young girls who were sent to American cities for immoral purposes. A young girl who gave the rame of Florence Andrews, from Port Huron, Mich., was in Stewart's com-pany when arrested. She is held on a charge of vagrancy, but really as a material witness.

WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE,

The preparation sold by druggists known as Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worthy of all confidence as a household remedy for pain. It has been over a quarter of a century in the market, and never fails to cure or relieve rheumatism, neuralgie, sore throat, quinsy, desfness, burns, soulds, bruises, trost bites equalize the circulation, and internal or external pains and injuries.

DEATH IN THE WATER. THE ELEMENT WE DRINK DECIMATING THE PEOPLE ?-- HOW A UNIVERSAL MENACE TO HEALTH MAY BE

DISABMED. A few years ago the people in a certain of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The section in one of the leading cities of the state were prostrated with a malignant disease and upon investigation it was found that only those who used water from a famous old well were the victims.

Professor S. A. Lattimore, analyst of the New York State Board of Health, upon analyzing water from this well, found it more deadly than the city sewage.

The filling up of the old well stopped the ravages of the disease. Not long since the writer noticed, while some men were making an excavation for a large building, a stratum of dark colored

earth running from near the surface to hard pan. There it took another course toward a well near at hand. The water from this well had for years been tainted with the drainings from a receiving vault, the percelations of which had discolored the earth!

Terrible! A similar condition of things exists in every village and city where well water is used, and though the filtering which the fluids receive in passing through the carth may give them a clear appearance, yet the poison and disease remains, though the water may look never so clear.

It is still worse with the farmer, for the drainage from the barnyard and the slope lfrom the kitchen eventually find their way into the family well!

The same condition of things exists in our arge cities, whose water supplies are rivers fed by little streams that carry off the filth and dra'nage from houses. This "water" is eventully drunk by rich and poor alike with great evil.

Some cautious people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become clear, yet the poison disguised is there.

They who use filters know that they must be renewed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul.

Now in like manner the human kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become fout, like the filter, all the blood in the system coursing through them becomes bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of hair-like tubes which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is possible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the least derangem no ex sts in these organs, and if the blood is not filt-red then the aric acid, or kidney poison, hoped that this will soon be terminated by an removable only by Warner's safe cure, accumulates in the system and attacks any organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas and oad drainage produce to many f .tal disorders.

Kidney disease may be known to exist if there is any marked departure from ordinary health without apparent known cause, and it should be understood by all that the greatest peril exists, and is intensified, if there is the least neglect to treat it promptly with that great specific, Warner's safe cure, a remedy that has received the highest recognition by scientific men who have thoroughly investigated the character of kidney derangements.

They may not tell us that the cause of so many discases in this organ is the impure water or any other one thing, but this poischous water with its impurities coursing constantly through these delicate organs undoubtedly does produce much of the decay and disease which eventually terminate in the fatal Bright's disease, for this disease, alike among the drinking mer, prohibitionists, the tobacco slave, the laborer, the mercannt and the trump, works terrible devas-

tation every year.

It is well known that the liver which is so easily thrown "out of gear," as they say, very readily disturbs the action of the kid-That organ, when deranged, immediately announces the fact by sallow skin, constipated howels, coated tongue, and headaches, but the kidney, when diseased, struggles on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skillful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the derangement of these organs, as the prime cause.

The public is learning much on this subject, and when it comes to understand that the kidneys are the real health regulators, as they are the real blood purifiers of the system, they will escape an infinite amount of unnecessary suffering, and add length of days and happiness to their lot.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' CHOICE.

Rome, March 8. - Cardinal Gibbons shows marked tendency toward choosing Santa Maria in Trastevero as his titular church. The church is the oldest and most interesting of the Roman Bastilicas. The Cardinal will take possession probably on the 20th inst.

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any effliction of the throat or lungs, we would other preparations recommended for such com-plaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleas-

Wherever higher wages are granted they still remain "the wages of him that is

Holloway's Pills.—Sudden transitions from heat to cold, or from raw inclement weather to oppressive climates, favor the development of manifold diseases, which may in most instances be checked and rendered abortive by an early resort to these purifying, regulating and strengthening Fills. This well-known and highly esteemed medicine, affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which unhealthy climates, rapid changes, or distetic errors, can engender, and effectually removes any weakness self-indulgent habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on disease such as are indicated by apathy, listlessness, and restlessness, Holloway Pills will prove especially serviceable in beget-ting the vivacity of mind and body appreciated by both sound and sick.

A young doctor in a new settlement, being asked to contribute toward enclosing and ornamenting the village cemetery, very cooly replied that if he filled it he thought he should do his part.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a wall person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

How to VISIT THE SICK-The Ohio Odd Fellow gives the following hints for the benefit of those who call upon the sick :

1-Enter and leave the house and move

about the room quietly.
2-Carry a cheerful face and speak cheerful words, but you need tell no lies to be

3-If your friend is very sick do not fall into gay and careless talk in the attempt to cheer him. 4-Don't ask questions and thus oblige

your friend to talk. 5-Talk about something outside, and not about the disease and circumstances of the patient. 6-Tell the news, but not the list of the

nick and dying. 7-Never whisper in the sick room. 8-If possible, carry with you something to please the eye and to relieve the monotony of

the sick room-a flower, or even a picture,

which you can leave for a few days. 9-If desirable, some little delicacy to tempt the appetite will be well bestowed; but it is the most unkind unkindness to tempt the sick to eat ton much of nich cakes, pre-

serves, sweetmeats, etc. Man is too apt to measure others' worth by his own selfish standard of value.

RHEUMATISM .- At this season of the year rheumatism is usually prevalent. Some of our most distinguished men were included among ehe sufferers during the pass month. It is one of the most democratic of diseases, tor it spares neither rich nor poor. Exposure to cold is the only known exciting cause of acute rheumstiem. Sleeping in damp sheets, and sitting in cold damp rooms, after having been heated by physical exercise, are examples of the kind of exp sure likely to be followed by the disease. Standing in the street to chat to friends after a vigorous welk is equally dangerous. In fact, any condition which prevents the skin from throwing off exhausted matter by perspiration is liable to result in acute rheumatiem.

Prevention is far better than cure, especially in this disease, for the reason that those who have once been afflicted a realmost certain to become victims again. Some doctors consider that it is hereditary. Injudiciously changing the weight of under-clothing brings on the twinges. Not long ago there was reported to us the case of a man who had had a very severe attack caused by substituting wide woolen drawers for a cld tight fitting pair. The lesson taught by this is that the new ones should he washed a few times before it is safe to put them on. The pleasant drafts of air which render life more endurable during the hot summer nights too often pave the way for the rheumatic affections of the winter. Europeans in very hot climates, to secure sleep, make free use of the punkah, or fan, that they acquire a form of rheumatism against which no remedy can be wholly suc-cessful. Gen. Brere do l'Isle, of France, is one of the number. He was so exhausted from lack of sleep that he had to instruct his servants to work the punkah without ceasing. —Herald of Health.

TWELVE RULES FOR THE CARE OF EARS. 1-Never put anything into the ear for the relief of toothache.

2-Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging pus. 3-Never attempt to apply a poultice to the inside of the cause of the ear. 4-Never drop anything into the ear unless

it has been previously warmed. 5-Never use anything but a syringe and warm water for cleaning the ears from pus. 6-Never strike or box a child's ear : this has been known to rupture the drum-head, and caure incurable deafness.

9-Never let the feet become gold and damp, or sit with the back toward the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing.

10-Never put milk, fat, or any oily sub stance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to incite ioflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than anything else-11-Never be alarmed if a living insect on-

ters the ear. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface, and can be easily removed by the fingers. A few puffs of tobacco smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the insect. 12-Never meddle with the ear if a foreign

body, such as a bend, button or seed enters it; leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a toreign body than could -ver come from its presence in the ear.-Health and Kome.

Much distress and sickness in children i caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Ex-terminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

The natural law of compensation is well il lustrated in that the rising sap strengthens the hickory withes, just as the Mormon missionaries invade the South.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Suspicious Tailor—There, stand in that posi-tion, please, and look straight at that notice while I take your measure. Eustomer reads the notice:—"Terms cash."

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have ty Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the part six who have used it think it is far ahead of all years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, other preparations recommended for such comments in the part six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, other preparations recommended for such comments in the part six years. and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those affiicted in like manner.

An honest workman the other day remarked that he had often heard of the "mighty power of steam," but he never realized the full force of the expression till he had stayed at home one washing day

THE REVOLT which is caused in a dyspentic storach by a meal digestible by one which is in average health, can be permanently subdued and the tone of the organ restored by the systematic and persistent use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspentic Cure, which imparts tone to the digestive viscera, and removes all impurities from the

In China a son is responsible for the debts of his father. In this country it works the other way,

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, Ont., says: I have much pleasure in recommending Dr Thomas Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best pre-





Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl dent to a biliou, state of the system, such as Diz ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating This is the Sint &c. While their most remark able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pits are equally valuable in Constipution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, slimulate the liver and regulate the Lowels. Yen if 22 cy only cared Ache they would be almost priceless to those who safter from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will, find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO... New York City.

Sample Free



Do not expend hundreds of dellars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and

french your system with nauscous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable pre-

scriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies

in the Pharmacoposis, for all forms of chronic and

acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific

and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physicism in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid. sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle agod men, for the next ninety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER & Bulanch st., Boston, Mass.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

and cau e incurable deafness.

7—Never wet the hair, if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled-silk cap when bathing and refrain from diving.

8—Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger, if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hair pins, pencil tips, or anything of that nature.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the time proporties of well-selected Cocca. Mr. Epps has provided our break test tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy occtors bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist the provided our break test tables are floating around up and the provided our break test tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy occtors bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist the provided our break test tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy occtors bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist the provided our break test tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy occtors bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist the first provided our break test tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy occtors bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to a strong test provided our break test tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may be gradually a constitution and the provided our break test tables with a delicately flavored beverage which we have been also and the provided our break test tables with a delicately flavored beverage which we have been alo dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blod and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette."

Service Gazette. Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Howggofathic Chemistr,

11 London, England.

Marvellous Memory DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike Mnemonics—Cure of Mind Wandering—Any book learned in one reading. Prospectus, with opinions of Mr. Procrost, the Astronomer, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Brajarm, Drs. Minos. Wood, Stonyhurst College and others, sent nost regr. by poet FREE, by
PROF. LOISETTE,
One Fresh Avenue. New York.

237 Fifth Avenue, 27-DD

\$55 ines as Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Will. RREWSTRE'S SAYETY REV. HOLDER CO. Holly Mich 42.0

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 596.
Notice is horeby given that Dame Mirlam F. Piners, of Montreal, wife of Marks Kutner, of the same place, trader, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 14th Fobruary, 1887.

T. C. Dis LORIMIER,
Alternoy for Plaintiff.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beantiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any laby whose mother will send us the rowns of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses. Also u handsone Diamond Dye Sample Card to the matter and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

OF HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING PUWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

Package.

Instant reliof. Final cure and never knife, purge, solve or suppository. Liver, kidney and all bowel troub.:—especially constipation—cured like magia. Superers will learn of a lumple remediree, by addressing. J. H. LEEVES, 78 Nassau St. A. E.

11.G

self, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism.

An employer of labor concludes his advertisement for assistants with the significant notabere:—"None need apply who are in the habit of being poorly on Monday mornings."

"My dear," said a testy wifs to her husband, "I never stand upon ceremony." "It would be bad for ceremony if you did," said hubby, glancing furtively at her No, 5's.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the grant of Dansels, and I have to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the District of Moutreal, and Province of Quebec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, William Manton having obtained a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marriage. Mortreal, 18th September, 1858. DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The second section of the second second section of the second section of the second section of the second section sect

The Editrons is propared to answer all questions on itters connected with this Department

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE Wiiness.)

VANILLA CREAM WITH FRUIT SAUCE.

Mak a nice custard with a pint of rich mile and the yolks of five eggs, a scant cup of sugar, and vanida to taste. When this on sugar, and take off the fire and add, while still hot, half a box of gelatine previously dissolved in cold water. Wet a mould, pour in the cream, and set in on ice. When set, turn it out on a deep dish, arrange a bunch of fine candied cherries on the top, and pour around it a sauce made of red cherries, stewed, sweetened, strained, and slightly thickened with corn starch.

FRENCH CAKE.

Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, four eggs and two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. The cake keeps very nicely, especially if it is iced. It does not require a very hot oven, but it needs a steady one, and it takes over an hour to cook.

COFFEE CAKE.

One-half cup of sugar and one-half cup of butter beaten to a cream; two eggs well beaten, one cup of strong coffee, one-half cup of molasses, three caps of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, two cups of raisins, and spices to suit the taste. This will make two good-sized cakes, and it is better to bake them in square tins, as you can cut them so much better, and the slices look much nicer in the cake basket. This and the French cake look very pretty to-

POTATOES CROQUETTES.

Season cold mashed potatoes with pepper, salt and nutmeg. Beat to a cream with a teaspoonful of mel'ed butter to every cupful of potato; bin ! with two or three well besten egs, and add some minced pareley (if you like). Roll into eval bells, dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard or drippings. Pile in a pyramid on a flat dish, and serve; or stick a sprig of pursley in each one and lay them on the dish so that they will not touch each other.

SALAD OF CELERY AND CARBAGE.

Bail some turnip-rooted celery in salted water until tender. Then poel and cut in even slices, and pour over them, while hot, a plain dressing of oil, vinegar, pepper and salt. Sired very the some red cabbage, and mix with the sauce dressing, which will bring out the deep red coloring of the cabbage. Heap up the latter in the middle of a rather Est salad dish and arrange the slices of dressed celery, when cold, around it in a circle. An additional garnish of sprigs of paraley on the cutside of the celery improves the look of this salad. Parsley grows with very little trouble in the house, and many people plant a couple of roots every autumn. and thus have their winter supply very

DISH OF APPLES.

Take twe pounds of apples, pare and core them, slice them into a pan, and one pound of loaf sugar and the juice of three lemons; let them boil about two hours, turn into a dish, and serve with thick cream.

VELVET PUDDING.

Five eggs beaten separately, one cup of white sugar ; beat well together, then stir in four teaspoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in a little sweet milk ; three pints of sweet milk, let it come to a boiling point, then stir in briskly the other ingredients, then let it boil until it becomes quite thick, remove it from the fire, pour into your baking dish. When nearly done take the white of eggs, heaten to a froth with one cup of sugar, and pour over the top of the pudding.

ALMOND PASTE.

One pound sweet almonds, six bitter them thoroughly; put them into a mortar and pound them well, wetting them gradually with the whites of two eggs. When well pounded put them into a small preserving pan, add the sugar and place the pan on a small but elear fire (a hot plate is better). keeping stirring until the plate is dry, then take it out of the pan and put it between two dishes until cold.

THE MAKE SCIT SOAP. Dissolve three pounds of potash in three

cuarts of water. Put the potash, in the lump, in an old nancepan, pour the boiling water on it, set it on the stove and leave it until it is dissolved; it may take several hours. Stir it about with a stick now and then, taking care not to splash it on you : three pounds of clean fat in a tub or small barrel. When the potash is dissolved pour on the fat, str well with the stick and leave it. Next day pour a kettle (holding at least a gallon) of boiling water, slowly, to the potash and fat, stirring thoroughly. Do this every morning till the soap is made, which you will know by it beginning to look like stiff jelly when cold, and losing all appearances of grease; then try it; if it seems too strong, or makes the hands rough, add more boiling water. The soap will be ready to use

in about nine days after it is started. VIRGINIA SALLY LUNN.

One quart of flour, one tablespoon of yeast, four eggs, two ounce of rutter, one pint of milk; work well put in a greased pau, let ise and bake.

SUGAR RUSKS.

Two cups of raised dough, one tracup of sugar, half a cup of butter, two eggs, flour to make a stiff dough. Set to rise. When light mold into small biscuite, let rise, sift over with sugar and place in the oven.

GERMAN RUSKS.

One cup of veast, one cup of sugar one cup of milk, four eggs, with suf sufficient flour to make soft dough. Let rise; work in more flour with a teacup of butter. When light make out in square rolls, let rise

COFFEE CAKES.

Work into a quart of dough a rounded tablespoonful of butter, half of sugar and one cupful of dried currents; work in flour sufficient for dough, make in small rolls, dip in melted butter, place in pans and let rise half an hour. Bake.

. SALLY LUNN.

One quart of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoon of salt, one mashed potato rubbed in with a teaspoonful of lard and butter mixed, half a oup of yeast and three eggs; make soft dough with warm water, knead twenty minutes, put in a greased pan and bake in a slow oven.

RICH RUSKS.

Three ounces of melted butter in one pint f milk. Beat in half a pound of sugar with six eggs; mix with enough flour to make batter and add a cup of yeast. When light vork in flour to make a stiff dough. Cut in cakes, let rise and bake.

GERMAN COFFEE CAKE. Beat together two cupfuls of sugar and one Matrimony, it is true, is chargeable with yet every community has to-day its represen-

and butter, next the yelks, then the whites of the eggs; and one teaspoonful each of extended the bachelor.—Brooklyn Magazine. tract of cinnamon, allapice and nutmeg, half a pound of seeded raisins and a little more flour; let rise, make in small cakes, keep warm twenty miuntes and bake.

FLANNEL CAKES.

One quart of milk, one cup of corn meal and nearly three of flour, half cake of yeast, stirred in a half cup of warm water, one large cup of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of molasses, bit of soda the size of a pea in the milk. Sould the meal with the boiling water; stir in the milk and strain through a colunder; add flour and yeast, and let it rise until morning; beat in salt and molasses, and when the hatter is smooth and light bake on a griddle. They are very nice.

A PARUDY.

The Rev. Charles Wolfe's immortal code, "The burial of Sir John Moore," was first published anonymously in "Currick's Morning Post" (Ireland), in 1915; and though it at once became widely popular, its authorship long re mained the subject of controversy. Among the numerous claimants to the authorship was a certain soi distant "Doctor," a veterinary surgeon of the name of Marshall, and it was to expose and ridicule his pretensions that the following excellent parody was written by the Rev. R. H. Barham. "Doctor" Marshall was more distinguished for convivial than literary tastes :-

Not a scu had he got, not a guinea or note, And he looked confoundedly flurried, As he bolted away without paying his shot, And the landlady after him hurried.

We saw him again at dead of night, When home from the club returning We "twigg'd" the doctor beneath the light Of a gas-lamp brilliantly burning.

All bare and exposed to the midnight dews, Reclined in the gutter we found him, And he looked like a gentleman taking

sneoze, With his "marshall" cloak around him.

The doctor's as drunk as the d--," we said And we managed a shutter to borrow: We raised him, and sighed at the thought that his head Would consumedly ache on the morrow.

We nore him home, and put him to bed. And we told his wife and his daughter To give him next morning, a couple of red Herrings, with soda water.

Loudly they talked of his money that's gone, And his lady began to upbraid him: But little he recked, so they let him snore on 'Neath the counterpane just as we laid him.

We tucked him in, and had hardly done When, beneath the window calling, We heard the rough voice of a son-of-a-gun Of a watchman, "One o'clock," hawling.

Slowly and sadly we all walked down From his room in the uppermost story ; A rush light we placed on the cold hearth-stone And we left him alone in his glory.

Consumption Surely Cared. То тик Епяток-

To the Retron—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will apply the their experience of P. (1) address their experience of P. (1) and P. (1) address their experience of P. (1) address their experience of P. (1) and P. (1) address their experience of P. (1) and P. (1) address their experience of P. (1) and P. (1) address their experience of P. (1) and P. (1) address their experience of P. (1) and P. (1) ad send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Younge St., Teronto.
32—L

TURKISH WOMEN AT HOME.

The women are utterly irresponsible beings in their husband's eyes, and they are treated in most ways like little children; provided for comfortably, fed, clothed and amused, but not educated. While naturally docile and intelligent, they become shrewish through the ignorance in which they are kept. They are while it also claimed that it is due to the almonds, one pound finely sifted sugar, white causes a child to give away the most expensive is known as rust, or blight, may, however of two eggs. Blanch the almonds and dry toy, not knowing the cost. A Turkish woman generous with that unthinking generosity that effects of too much heat from the sun. What toy, not knowing the cost. A Turkish woman will at any moment, if the caprice seizes her, give away her finest jewels. The hospitality give away her finest jewels. The hospitality is to well known to require mention. They always have coffee and sweetmeats served for any and all guests, and when they feel that the visit has lasted long enough they clap hands and the caffe brings a second cup of coffee, and that is the signal. No guest can may longer than to drink this. Sometimes the time between the drinks is decidedly short.

The women and entitiven do not undress at night, but add a wadded night robe to the summer and winter. They close all the doors and windows, and sleep several in one room, and doubtless would suffer dreadfully from the confined sir, were it not that Turkish carpen ters never have heard of the plumb line, sn: so windows and doors all have creviees which supply ventilation. The tales of Oriental magnificence fail to impress one who has visited the best harems, for they are one and all pic-tures of dirt and wanton extravagance. The only great display is in the amount of rugs and jewelery. On the floors of the general room for the women, or the private suites, it is always the same—ergarette ends, caudies, nutsheds necklaces, gold-embroidered slippers and sashes and, in short, all sorts of disorder and dirt. And the women are always eating, smoking, or foll ing about on the divans .- Brooklyn Mayazine

YOUNG MEN AND SINGLE LIFE. It is undoubtedly true that a single life is

not without its advantages for some. There are hundreds of young men, as there are a like number of young women, to whom a married life would be unsuitable and unwise. It is an inexcusable sin for any young man of hereditary ill-health or deformity to assume marriage, and to such a one single life has advantages, even though it holds out few pleasures. But that young man who is possessed with every bodily and mental equipment, and marries not, fails in one of the most palpable duties of life. He deprives himself of life's most refined and exalted pleasures, of some of its strongest incentives to virtue and activity, and sets an example unworthy of imitation. Nothing has, or should have, a greater refining and moraliz-ing influence to a young man than marriage. If he remains unmarried, he lays himself open to alluring vices that have no place in his eye or mind when his attentions and affectious eye or mind when his attentions and directions whomen have learned to study their own are centred upon a devoted wife. figures and their own coloring; to settle Marriage changes the current of a definitely on what harmonizes and best omman's feelings, and gives him a phasizes both; and thus it has come to pass centre for his thoughts, his affections and his that the American woman is now, if high acts. It renders him more virtuous, more authority may be trusted, the best dressed wise, and is an incentive to put forth his best | woman in the world. Her skirts may still be exertions to attain position in commercial and social circles. It is conceded that marriage | tight, but this is the tyranny of a fashion from will increase the cares of a young man which | which she more and more emancipates herself he would not encounter if he remained single. but it must be granted, on the other hand, every child will be taught the laws of form that it heightens the pleasures of lite. If mar-riage, in some instances within our knowledge any violation be held as an offence against that it heightens the pleasures of life. If marhas seemed to be but a hindrance to certain society, to be instantly frowned down.
success, the countlessingtances must not be for When that day comes the three essentials gotten where it has proved to be the incentive | we have specified will enter into every dress. which has called forth the best part of man's nature, roused him from selfish apathy, and inspired in him those generous principles and portion of the average American woman's high resolves which have helped to develop inheritance. It may be seriously overhim into a character known, loved, and hon. laid with prejudices, it may be hampered ored by all within the sphere of its influence.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WORKING THE GALDEN-SPRING SUGGESTIONS -USE OF FERTILIZERS.

Peas may be hastened by sprouting the seed in a box of moist sand before planting. Do not use fertilizers too lavishly on potted plants. A small quantity applied frequently is better than a full allowance at one time.

Never use whitewash in the stables or henhouses unless carbolic acid is added to it, as a single application of the mixture is better than two or three applications of the whitewash alone.

The silver maple is a rapid-growing tree, often attaining a diameter of ten inches in ten years. It also thrives well on sandy soils, requires but little care, and has few insect enemies.

Make your hot-bed frames in sections, so remain on the ground to become useless.

The best place for your wood ashes is around your peach trees. The effect may be easily noticed the first season after the ashes shall have been applied. It is an easy matter to have a garden so

arranged as to cultivate it with a horse-hoe,

but the best results are usually obtained on small plots well manured and worked by hand. A few boxes in the house filled with earth, and planted to tomatoes, lettuce and cabbage will be found a cheap mode of securing early

plants. Now is the time to begin, as they will not grow too rapidly when the seeds have sprouted. If potted plants be watered around the roots with lime-water the angle-worms will be destroyed in the soil. The caustic quali-ties of the lime-water kill all soft-skinned

worms. Only a small amount of the limewater is necessary. Clean out the old stalks of the carnatious, sprinkle the soil and plants with lime-water, and clean off the space around them so as to permit of plenty of heat from the sun. They are well worth the small amount of labor re-

quired for bringing them to perfection. There is no advantage in having young ducks, goose or turkeys too early in the season, as they will not thrive as well as when hatched in April or later. A good start in dry weather will enable them to grow rapidly and entail less labor, while dampness

Frees' grafting-wax is four pounds of rosin, one yound of tallow and one pound of beeswax. Melt all together over a slow fire, and when it is melted turn out into a tub of cold water and pull as shoemakers' wax is made. Soften with hot water.

is fatal.

Mr. Galloway, of Malden, N.Y., who has tried cold storage for peaches, says that with him it has been a decided success. This indicates that the time is coming when peaches may be stored and offered for sale in the middle of the winter season,

Here is the way the large strawberries are produced. Apply a heavy dressing of a mix-ture of two parts each of muriate of potash and superphosphate, with one part nitrate of soda. Keep the young plants clean, water when necessary, and do not allow a single runner to start, as they should be pinched back. Mulch the young plants in the fall and remove the mulch early in spring. Then apply another dressing of fertilizer and clean the soil by stirring it about an inch. When the young berries are set pinch off all but the largest. It requires work, but it will pay.

Regarding strawberry rust opinions differ. mischief by working around the plants. It is suggested that the best remedy is to burn a light covering of straw over the plants.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

That the tangue is not steel, yet it cuts. That cheerfulness is the weather of the

That sleep is the best stimulant, a nervine safe for all to take,

That it is better to leave to say " no" than to be able to read Latin. That cold air is not necessarily pure, nor

warm air necessarily impure. That a cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.

That there are men whose friends are more to be pitied than their enemies.

That advice is like castor oil, easy enough to give but hard enough to take.

That wealth may bring luxuries, but that uxuries do not always bring happiness. That grand temples are built of small stones and great lives made up of trifling events.

That nature is a rag merchant who works up every shred and art and end into new creations.

That an open mind, an open hand, and an open heart would everywhere find an open door.

That it is not enough to keep the poor in mind; give them something to keep you in mind.

That men often preach from the house tops while the devil is crawling in at the basement helow.

That life's real heroes and heroines are those who hear their own burdens bravely and give a helping hand to those around them.

That hasty words often rankle in the wound which injury gives, and that soft words as-suago it; forgiving cures, and forgetting takes away the scar.

THE AMELICAN WOMAN'S DRESS. Women have learned to study their own too heavy, her waist too small, her sleeves too as time goes on. The day will come when It is equally certain that for many that day is already here. Common sense is one in its action by fear of Mrs. Grundy.

of butter; beat separately the whites and numberless solicitudes and responsibilities. tative women, leading more and more in yelks of six eggs; mix well together with and this all young men should fully undertheir train, and calmly ignoring the merely two large cupfuls of dough first the sugar stand before entering upon it, but it is also conventious. These women are not numberless solicitudes and responsibilities. | tative women, leading more and more in conventional. These women are not overdressed, whatever glory of color or richness of material may enter in into the composition of their costumes, for with them it is no quesion of some-thing to be worn twice or thrice and then turned over to the dealer in second-hand garments. It is only for evening festivity or gay lunch or afternoon tea that any deviation from an almost fixed uniform is allowed. and here the very woman pronounced overdressed may have worn the same costume, with elightest variations, two, three—nay, even half a dozen years.

Tailor-made gowns have brought about the

revolution sighed for many years ago by sensible women, and it is only here and there that one sees silks and velvets on the street, their appearance there indicating that the wearer is either underbred and ignorant, or is wearing out her old dresses preparatory to coming into her real kingdom and tasting the delights of a simple compact, well-made suit. The shop-girl, who follows always close behind, is learning this, and chooses now a suit of cheap material, because nothing but cheapness is possible for her, but modelled on the severe that they can be stored away when not in simplicity she sees in the dress of her best use. It is much better than allowing them to customers. English fashions may have led us astray at times, but we owe to them certain emancipations that could hardly have come in any other way. Sensible women had long ago adopted many of them, but fashionable women, some of whom are not sensible, could never have been brought to low heels, and thick boots, and plain gowns, and simply dressed hair if it had not been "so English, you know." Helen Campbell in Brooklyn Magazine.

A MONSTROUS DECISION.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH IN TORONTO

LEGALIZES THE CRIME OF DIGAMY. TORONTO, March 11 .- A most astounding judgment was given to day by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in the bigomy case of the Queen against Pierce. The defendant, Pierce, was married first in Toronto, and te-sided here and in Humilton for some years, when, having trouble with his wife, he to the States and was married there to an other woman. He returned to Toronto, and was errested and tried for bigamy and found guity, subject to a special case reserved for a full court on a point raised that it had not been proved that the prisoner was a British subject or that he left Canada with intent to commit the offence. Judgment was given quashing the conviction on the ground that eny married Canadian citizen, secording to the law of bigumy, who crosses the line and marries again in the States, cannot on his return be prosecuted successfully for bigamy, provided that he did not leave Canada with intent to commit the offence.



GURES ALL HUMORS

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofuln. Salt-rhoun, "Power-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases cussed by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Enting Ulcers rapidly heat under its benign influence. Sesocially has it munifested its potency in during Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Curtaineles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease. White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick veck, and Enlarged Glands. Send temous smeath of the swellings, Goitre, or Thick veck, and Enlarged Glands. Send temous to stamps for a large treatise, with edicated plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same mount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's coiden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of pointitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrofulous Disease of the larges, is promptly and certainly arrested actuard by this God-given remedy, it taken fore the last stages of the diwase are reached from its wonderful power over this terribly tall disease, when first offering this now of acted remedy to the public. Dr. Preme could seriously of calling it his "Contraption Cure," but abandoned that many two finited for a medicine which, from its conferful combination of tonic, or strengthents, identifye, or blood-cleaning, and mutrifive properties, is unequaled, or only us a remedy for consumption of the large, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

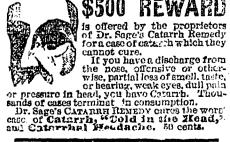
If you wel dull drowsy, debilitated, have callow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chille, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borehodings, irregular appetite, and gloomy borehodings, irregular appetite, and gentled fongue, you are suffering from Indiguented fongue, you are suffering from Indiguented these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no regular.

For Wenk Lungs, Spitting of Blood, For Wenk Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Stortness of Breath, Bronchitia, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Bruggists. PRICE \$1.00, PRICE METTLES

Watld's Dispansary Medical Association. Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

102500'S LITTLE





EEDS TESTED RELIABEL CATALOGUES FREE THE FINEST IN CANADA Send for it. IT WILL PAY YOU. Address

TEELE BROS & CO.,

TORONTO, ONT. FARMS & MILLS
For Sale & Exchange.

B. B. OHAFFIN & CO., Blohmond, Va.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

"We do hereby critiy that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louistana State Lottery Company, and in person manace and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signature attached, in its advertisements.



J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisto za Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Or cans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOILS, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educationa and Charltable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

S560,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution—dopted December 2nd. A.D. 1879.
The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Aumster Drawings take place Monthly, and the Semi-Aumunt Brawings regularly every six months (June and December).

December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTENITY TO WIN A SPLENDID GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS. TUESDAY, April 12, 1887-203d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. WNotice.-Tickets are Ten Dollars oner.

S PARTY	Malves, \$5. 1	Fifths,	St. Tentbs. S	il.
64.23	The state of the	ST OF	RIZES.	B.
1	CAPITAL PRIZ	Œ CF	\$150,000	
1	GRAND PRIZE	OF	to,000	50,000
	GRAND PRIZE	OF.	20,000	20,000
	LARGE PRIZE	S OF	10,000	20,000
4	GARGE PRIZE	S OF	5.000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF		1,000	20,000
50	11		500	25,000
100	41		300	30,000
200	11		200	40,000
500	**		100	50,000
1,000	•		0ن	50.000
	APPRO	XIMATIO	N PRIZES.	
100	Approximation	Prizes	oi \$300	\$30,000
100		41	20C	
100	**	••	100	10,000
170	Prizon amount	iour to		8523 000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Commany in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, civing full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary lette Currence by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAFPHIN

or M. A. DAPPHIN. Washington, D C. Address Re~istered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beautregard and Early, who are incharge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parties therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in the lottery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURUDER (BEGIGGE)

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and fool humors of the secretion ; at the same numors of the secretion; at the second time Correcting Acadity of the Stomach, curing Bill authors, Dynamics, Hearthurn, Constipation, Drymers of the Skin, Dropsy, Dinness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipeles, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart Newspapers and Constitution, Second Stomach, Scrottering of the Heart Newspapers and Constitution. the Heart, Nervousness, and Goneral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the pappy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.



TRAVEL VIA

Through Trains with Dining
Cars, Pullman Palace Sleening Carn, Modern Coaches,
Sure connections in Union
Depots at its trained points,
with trains from and to the
East, West, Horth and South,
Cheinest, Best and Quickest,
Route from Chicago, Peorla
or St. Louis to ST. PAUL.

MINNEAPOLIS,

ST. JOSEPH.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Toron!9

DENVER. SAN FRANCISCO, OMAHA. KANSAS CITY, CITY OF MEXICO.

ATCHISON. For Tickets, Rates, Mape, &c., apply to Ticket Agents of connecting lines, in act, mast, &c., apply to links agents of connecting lines, in al. 870NE, PAUL MORTOM, It's P.P. M. B. 870NE, PAUL MORTOM, It's P.P. & T. A. C. P. & T. A. For kand same linestrated Burlington Route Guido Book send su postage to the G. P. & T. A. C. Sand, 19 22-6 cow

When I say cure I do not mean mere by so sup them for a time and then have them return at time. These, a rather dearer. I have made the disease of FTES Light-ETSY of FALL-ING SIGNNESS as life-doing study. I warrisst my tennedy to cure the worst cases. Because offices have failed in no reason for not more receiving a cure. Send at once for a freatise and a Free lightle or my infallible remedy. Offse Express and Post Office. It costs pour mothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR, H. G. RIGGT. Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Puro Copper and Tin for Churches,
Hechools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY
WARRANTED. Catalogue sont Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. Q.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY The Finest Grade of Church Bell Greatest Experience. Larges Tr

Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLEATON H. MENEELY BELL COMPAN THOY N.Y.



Tin at Grade of Bells,
Chimes and Peals for Chomeones,
Colleges, Town Closes, etc.
Pully warranted; salisfacting guaranted; Send for price and catalogus,
HY. McHANE & CO., RAITHOSE,
Md. U.S. Mention this page.

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND United States Mails.

186---Winter Arrangements---1887

This Comrany's Lires 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 content interest and conforts. modern improvements that producal experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on

Tonnage. Commander.

Vessels.

rtontia.	zonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6,100	Building,
l'aristan	5.400	Capt. James Wyli
Sardinian	4.650	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.
Polynesian	4.100	Capt. J. Ruchie.
Sarmatian	3,600	" Hugh Wylie
Circassian	4,000	W. Richards
Peruvian	3.400	" John France
Nova Scotiai	13,300	" R. H. Hugh
Caspian	3,200	Lt. R. Barret, R.
Carthaginian	4,600	Capt. A. Macnico
Siberian	4.600	" R. P. Moore
Norwegian	3,531	J. G. Stephe
Hibernian	3,440	" John Brown
Austrian	2.700	J. Ambuey.
Nestorian	2,700	W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3.000	Alex. McDo
Scandinaviau	3,600	John Park
Buenos Ayres	3.80c	James Scott.
Corean	4. 0 00	" J. C. Manga
Grecian	3.000	" C. E. LeGal
Manitoban	3,150	" R. Carruthe
Canadian	2.600	" John Kerr.
Phomician	2,800	" D. McKillor
Waldensian.	2 600	" D. J. James
Incorne	2.200	" W. S. Ma.n
Newfoundlan	$d_{11}, 1500$	" C. J. Mylin.
Acadran	1,350	" F. McGrath

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mall Line sating from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land blish and Passencers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in-tended to be despatched

FROM HATIERY.

rdinian			Baturday	Reti	****
9 5 110 5 18 11			Muttirda v	Mark the second of	7.
COMMENSION			Saturday	March	
ruvian			Saturday	Maria	
F181541			Suturden	A	- 41
cymestum			Saturday		
reassian		*****	Saturday	D.1	::
	AT TRUM	viologie i) NI - '		
on the arriv.	al of the	Interco	ical lainol	way Tr	ain
DOM DODGE					
ROM PORTLA	AD VIA	TARKE,	DOT' LO H	amera:	Χ:

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Malifax —Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75, \$83.75, (According to accommodation, Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, \$20.50.

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Portian 1 — Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$2.60 (according to accommodation), Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, \$20.59 NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to neclertal a Winter Service between Hallfax and St. John hallful, an tollows:

oliows: FROM BALIFAX. March 1st, March 15th, March 20th, April 1996 FROM ST. JOHN'S.

March 7th, March 21st, April 4th, April 1ste. Hates of passage between Halifax and St John's -Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, steetage \$6.63.

CLASCOW LINF.

GLASCOW LINF.

Ouring the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Glascow for Reston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Reston to Glascow direct, as follows, FROM BOSTON:—

Manitoban about from 28 Siberian about four b 5
The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Pulls delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow, FROM PHILADEGIPHIA

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and as al Continental Parts, to all points in the United States and Conada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Pertlet der Ustifax, Councetions by the Interestonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Pakitax; it has the Contrat Vennert ale Grand Trunk Railways, via Pakitax; it has the Mallaway (National Despaten), and by the Later and Albeny, New York Contracted to Venner Railways, (Merchants 19, patch), vo. Restonand by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Portland. granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and as al

via Portland. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the abovenamed Radways. any of the Agents of the above-named Rachways. For Freight, Parsage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai a Orleans Havie; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Lions, Antworp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hego, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bodeaux; Fu cher & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Mancolm, Rolfast; Jas. Scott & Oo., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 263 Leadenball street, E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 town; Allan Bros. & Co., 263 Leadenhall street, E. C., London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tozonto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1363 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. rence Hall.

II. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland.

of State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. Nov. 9th, 1886.

TEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Stanks Amongst the Leading Necessaries 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 those grea MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen-eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Proporties ro Known Throughout the World,

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has nev

Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 53s. each, and by all medicine and as the analysis of the children of the control of the control of the control of the control of the children cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strougth and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight a um or prosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAXING POWER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business in general has been only moderate during the past few days. Remittances from the country are considered good.

Day Goods.-Business has been still among wholesolers while the manufacturers have been busily engaged upon orders and staple goods. It may be expected that the confidones of the trade will be revived and that a jur greater output will be the result. Prices the aut expected in any way to decline. descriptions.

THE AND SKINS. - We note sales of No. 1 latchers haden at 74c, and 64c for No. has not been recovered Courcept/ had there h/ ea few transactions raprobable St. run from 85c to \$1.

is a fair trade doing in lastura - c three me and on/ seem pretty busy. Stock at we asserted d prices unchanged. In directions point to - udvance in values,

Boors AND SHOES .- Business has been far from brisk. Manufacturers are busy with orders in hand and anticipate a very large Pusiness.

Wook .- Wool is stronger though not quotably altered.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Figure. -The local demand has ruled quiet with prices steady. Superior has sold at ported in refined sugar, with soles at 60 for \$2 90 to \$4 00, and extra at \$3 70 to \$3 721 round lots, and we quote 60 to 61c. Yellows High grade patents are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4 65, and medium grades at \$4.15 to In Manitoba flour there has been a 350 for Birhadnes. isir pusiness on local account at \$1 40 to \$4.50 for best grades, and at \$4.25 for medium. We quote :- Patents, \$4.50 to \$4.65; Strong \$5.40 per case. We quote:—Patents, \$4.50 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4 40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4 25 to \$4.45; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; do oboice, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Spring Extra, \$3.45 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.45 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Fine, \$2.50 to \$2.50 to \$2.

after our quotations. Car 1 at \$3 90 to \$4 05 apectively. Salmon are in good demand at Parents should in smoot their c per bbl., jobbing lots at \$4 10 to \$4 25. from \$14 to \$16 and up to \$16 50 for No. 1, neglect first permitted to exist. Granulated \$4 25 to \$4 50; in hags \$2 00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, \$2 10 to \$2 25 for granulated. Corameal, \$2 30 to \$2 50 per bbl BRAN-There is a steady enquiry, with

to \$16 per ton. WHEAT-In this market there have been sales of Nanitoba wheat in car lots for country shipment at 93c to 94c. One lot was reported at 95c. No. 2 Canada red winter for May shipment is quoted at 900 affoat.

sales at \$15 per ton for car lots. Shorts \$15

PRAS-Sales have been made of peas we't and north of Stratford for shipment to Liverpeol via Portland at 503: to 51c on cars. In this market car lots in atore are quoted at 640 to 65c per 56 lbs., and affoat at 68c to 69c,

OAT -Late advices quote cats in London at 14s, which is only equal to about 28s here with a 3s freight. We quote prices here in store 27he to 28c, holders asking 30c affoat,

BARLEY. -- Malting barley 55c to 56c per moshei. Feed barley 45c to 50c. Ryr-Prices are nominal at 480 to 500 per

BUCKWHEAT—Prices nominal at 42c 43c per 48 lbs.

bushel.

MALT-A few sales have been made for

shinment, and we quote Montreal No. 1, 90c to 95c, and other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in bond. Seeps-The market continues very quiet

and prices are easy, clover being quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.75 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6, timothy seed \$2 50 and flax need \$1 05

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK. LARD, &c .- Lard is firm at IOs for Fairbanks' and Armour's and 93c to 93c for Canadian. In smoked meats cales have transpired of hams at 12c to 12½c as to size of lot, and bacon at 11c to 114c per lb. We quoto :-Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$1800 to 18 50; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess pork, Westorn, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; India mess beef, per toe, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 12 c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; ib, 12c to 121c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; they had in their possession a large number Hams and lanks, green, per lb, 00c to 00c; of forged notes. It appears that a black-Lard. Western, in pails, per 1b, 10c to 104c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lib. 91c to 9ch; Bacon, per lib. 11c to 111c; Shoulders, per lib., 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common, refined,

per lb, 41c to 43c.
DRESSED Hogs—The demand is still rather slow although prices are steady. A carliad of light hogs was offered at \$6.25, but the best bid was \$6.15. Receipts have been light. only a casual car load coming in. Prices are quoted at \$6.20 to \$6.30 for heavy and \$6.25 30 \$6 35 for light.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - There is a steady demand for being scarcely equal to requirements. But as soon as less desirable goods are reached, prices fell away considerably. Fine Eastern was realized. This fund, it is said, Hamil Tewnships and Morrisburg meet with ready being scarcely equal to requirements. But as

sale in a jobbing way at 220 to 230. and) cale in a jobbing way at 220 to 200.

Oreamery at 240 to 250. We quote: — Creamery at 240 to 250. oreamery at 24c to 25c. We quote: —Creamery, fine to faucy, 25c to 26c; do, good, 23c to 24c; Townships, fine to finest, 21c to 23c; do, fair to good, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 20s to 22c; do, fair to good, 17c to 19c; Brockville, fine to finest, 19c to 21c; do, fair to good, 17c to 18c; Western, fine to finest, 18c to 00c; do, fair to good, 18c to 16c; low grades, 14c to 15c.

ROLL BURRES.—There is a good enquiry

ROLL BUTTER.—There, is a good enquiry for rolls, and quite a number of sales have been reported at from 16 to 171c; choice lots bringing 18 to 190.
CHEESE.—The market remains very quiet.

The only business during the week has been on local account, at from 13 to 14c as to quality. We quote:—Finest Fall colored, 13c to 13to; finest, white, 16c to 13to; fine, 12c to 121c; medium to fair, 101 to 11c; lower grades, 00 to 00c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs —The price of eggs has declined fully 4c during the past week, sales of single cases having been made at 17c, and round lets have been placed at 16.

DRESSED MEATS. - Farmer's frozen beef 43 to 5c for hindquarters and at 3c to 4c for forequarters. Mutton carcases 5c to 6kc. Honey.—The market is dull, but prices

remain steady at 100 to 11c for pure white

clover tey. Honey in comb 103 to 180 per b quality. MAPLE SYRUP, ETC -Last year's crop of syrup is being pushed for sale, and sales ourng the week have been made at 75c to 90c as to quality. Prices are quoted at 71c to 10c

according to quantity and quality.

Hors.—The murket remains unusually quiet. Prices are purely nominal and tending downward at 10c to 15c for fair to choice Canadian and st 6: to 8c for old, old medium

having sold at 7c. POTATOES .- Prices are about as last quoted

at 75c to 90c per bag.
Onions,—The market is steady at \$2.75 to \$3 00 per bbl. CABBAGES.—Steady at \$2 00 to 4 00 per 100

ва to size and quality.
Ashes —The market is firm at \$4.35 for first pots, which have advanced 10s to 15c during the week.

FRUITS, &c.

Apples .- The market is firm at \$3 to \$3 to ancy finit selling higher.

EVAPORATED APPLES -Market firm and tending upward, eales being made of 50 lb. boxes at 150., which is le up from last week. Dried apples firm at 60 per lb.

Dates —Quiet at 50 to 70 as to quality.

CRASBERRIES -Sales of soft berries at \$4.00 per b.1., good sound berries \$9.00 to

\$10 00 per hbl.
ORANGES — The market is quiet, but prices keep steady at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for Valencia in cases; boxes \$2.75. Jamaica oranges are quoted at \$8 per bbl., and Ficrida at \$4.50 to \$5 p∙r box.

Lemons. -- There is no particular change in this fruit since our last report, boxes being quoted at \$3 55 to \$4 50 as to quality, and cases from \$4.50 to \$5.00. COCOANUTS.—Market steady at \$5 50 to \$6

per hundred.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sugar, &c -- A better movement is re-1g: to 5gc. Riw is dull, but prices at point. of production are steady. Molasses easy at

CANNED FISH-Conned mackerel, \$4 15 to \$4 40 per care as to brand. Lobsters, \$5 to

strong in sacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.30 rings are offering at from \$3.50 to \$5.50. to \$4.35. Lake trout bring \$4.50 to \$4.65. Sea trout OctMEAL. The market is quiet. We do are selling at \$7 to \$9 for white and red re 2. and 3 Nova Scotian as to sample.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

During the week that has just passed the business transacted in iron and hardware has | cause. been within the smallest compass, having been to a considerable extent suspended.

HORSE MARKET.

The horse market has continued brisk and a large business has been done, there being a good number of American buyers in town who are buying freely and making large ship-ments to the Statet." The receipts of horses by the Grand Trunk during last week were thirty-four head.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED .- The receipts of hay have been light, consequently the market was quiet, but prices were higher with a fair demand. Choice Timothy sold at \$14 and inferior at \$8 per hundred bundle. Pressed hay was more inquired for at \$12 for No. 1, \$11 for No. 2, \$10 for No. 3 per ton in large quantities. There was a good demand for straw at \$3 to \$6 per hundred bundles, as to quality. The demand for feed was fair at steady prices. Monice sold at \$22 per ton, bran at \$15 per ton, and shorts at \$16 per ton.

COAL .- The price of coal remains without change, Scotch sells at \$5.50 per gross ton; Pictou at \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Cape Breton \$4 to \$4.25. We quote for anthracite, \$6 for egg; \$6.25 for ohestnut and \$6.50 for stove.

Conpwood.—There is nothing new to note in cordwood. The market has ruled quiet with a fair demand for all kinds,

FORGER AND ABSCONDER.

OWEN SOUND MONEY LENDERS SADLY VICTIM-IZED BY A VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

OWEN SOUND, Oat., March 11. - The money londers of Owen Sound were somewhat alarmed to-day when it was discovered that smith named Alex. Hamilton, of the village of Kilsyth, has been engaged some time back in forging notes on well-to-do farmers in the township of Derby Several of them fell due here yesterday and to-day, when it was found, to the astonishment of the holders, that they were well executed forgeries. Euquiries around town soon elicited the information that many firms in town are the holders of these notes, varying from one to five hundred dollars each. It is estimated that Hamilton has disposed about \$5,000 worth of these notes. Hamilton left for parts unknown last Wednesday, and so far no clue can be found as to the probable direction he fine goods, which continue firm, the supply went. On Tuesday evening Hamilton acted



ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Most Successful Physicians and Surgeons

NEW

ARE NOW AT THE

ALBION HOTEL, McGill St., Montreal,

Where they will remain until further notice, in order to give Invalids of Montreal a divicinity an opportunity to "OBTAIN FREE" their opinion and advice.

CHRUNIC DISEASES

peculiar to men

BROKEN DOWN It is a sad but unavoidable reflection that thousands beloved wife of Jno. C. Laird.

ANDREWS—At New Liverpool, on the country, pills and society, of the church a d of the state, are broken down noth physically and mentally before they have reached the zer ith of their usefulness. Early indiscretion, the result of annotes and forly; over-exertion of mind and body, induced by inordinate ambition; dissipation and exposure, are continually working the ruin of thousands, whose ability energy and integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization. Some fall before they have get entered the arena of active life, while many more, enervated by the effects of youthful folly, after a few years of ambitions laber find themselves it competent for the arduous duties of business and professional life, and are forced to ratire ignominicusty from the field of action to meet an integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization. Some fall before they have greated to ratire ignominicusty from the field of action to meet an integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization. Some fall before they have greated to ratire ignominicusty from the field of action to meet an integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization. Some fall before they have greated to ratire ignominicusty from the field of action to meet an integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization. Some fall before they have greated to ratio and william Andrews, aged 83 years, being a resident of Quebec for the past 55 years, being a resident of Quebec for the past 55 years, an active of Quebec for the past 55 years, and professional life, and are forced to ratio integrity the effects of youthful telly, and the past 55 years, and are resident of Quebec for the past 55 years, and resident of Quebec for the past 55 years, and resident of Quebec for the past 55 years, and resident of Quebec for the past 55 years, and resident of Quebec for the past 55 years, and

SELF-ABUSE. The leading physicians and scientific writers, the supering tendents of in an easy ums and the surgeons of hospitals, unite in ascribing to the effects of a lf abuse the great majority of the wasted lives which come under their notice. Said the great Sir A-t ey C oper: "Show me an unsuccessful man, a suicide or a maniac, and I will show you a victum if a life use." We might cite the usuads of such asyings, but thus one is the time of all. Rui cd life, shatt red health, disappointed ambition, much led hear, input table residual tenses in this terribie habit of these areas. mud led brain, inevitably follow indulgence in this terrible bubit, of times innocently acquired Parents should its met their children in time, not blame them for that evil which their own

SPERMATORRHEA, or closs of the seminal fluid, is almost always the result of self abuse, and, unless cured, almost invariably results in complete or partial impotency, and frequently in insanity and death. The loss often occurs during sleep or at the stool, and even from the slightest cause. Sometimes the escape is imperceptible. Lodge stion, impurition, emaciation, shortness cause. Sometimes the escape is imperceptible. Long stion, innutrition, emaciation, shortness of breath, palpitation, nervous debility, are alsymptoms of this exhauttion. Subsequently, the y-low skin reveals the bones, the sunkenery stars surrounded by a leaden circle, the vivacious imagination becomes deli, the active mine grows insi. id, -in short, the spring, or vital force, having lost its tension, every function wanes in consequence. Marital excesses also cause the

SYMPTOMS. The symptoms of spermatorrhota are both bodily and mental. The bodily sympt ms are: Increased appetite or voracity (in early stages), uncash es, sinking or faintness before taking food, followed by disgust or names afterwards, thesical face, conc. difficulty of breathing and cough, distansion of atomach and intestines, muscular flacidity, irright are action of the heart, apoplemy, darrhota, continuous of substance, cadaverous appearance of skin, hollow or sinken eyes, extreme sensibility to cold, loss of hair, polimonary catarth, indo'coen or indisposition to exercise, lessitude, faturate on slightest exertion. Climax—Confirmed Debity The general mental symptoms are: Rest osniess, sighing, secsation of congestion, want of energy, uncertainty or the voice, vertice, want of purpose, diam as of sight, duthess of hearing, aversion to sectory, blushing, want of confidence, avoidance of conversation, desire for a slittude, districts ness and leability to fix the attention on a particular subject, cowardice, depression of spirits, griddiness, loss of memory, excitability of particular subject, cowordice, depression of spirits, giddiness, lose of memory, excitability of ten per, mores ness, trembling of the hands, sudden pale, etc. The parient has a haggard, dejected appearance, is irritable and unsatisfied with present condition, and cold towards those who should be most dear to him, has an uncertain g it, fears imaginary dangers, lacks moral courage, is drowsy, and has dreams which cause sudden wakening from sleep.

CURE. The treatment of this complaint has too long been relegated to the quack, having enquired into the subject, is ignorant of its dire iffects, and often laughs at the poor suffer r who appeals to him for sid. Most sufferer from such a cause are also timed in revealing their secret to one with a hom they come in daily connect. If ving long recognized the necessity for energetic measures in combating this great cause of shame and misery, we give particular attention to such cases. Those trusting us in this delicate matter may rely upon the structure recognized and should they where themselves under our professional care. itmost secrecy being maintained, and, should they place themselves under our professional care upon a speedy and positive cure.

IMPEDIA ENTS To marriage may arise from impotency or from genital department, having already secured the happiest freshits in every one of several hundred cases treated

one of the pa-sage becomes narrower as age advances, until the urine in time ceases to if we except drop by drop. Then the sufferer applies to, his family physician, who, after hours of torture in ineffectual attempts to pass the catheter, gives the patient up to die; or some of the unite in time ceases to if the unite in ineffectual attempts to pass the catheter, gives the patient up to die; or some of the unite in ineffectual attempts to pass the catheter, gives the patient up to die; or some of the unite convergeous will unnetwee the bladder giving temporary relief, but insuring death from more courageous will puncture the bladder, giving temporary relief, but insuring death from inflammation or exhaustion. We positively and permanently core stricture without pain, and without cutting and tearing.

VARICOCELE the scroteum. In well-marked cases the veins have a knotted appearance, feeling much like a bundle or mass of earthworms. In warm weather, and when the patient takes active exercise on his feet, the veins become more distended, and often give rise to great uneasiness, and sometimes to considerable pain. It commonly results from long continued for the particular experience in the paright position strains over-excitement of the several organs, congreat uneasiness, and sometimes to considerable pain. It commonly results from long continued and fatiguing exercise in the upright position, strains, over-excitement of the sexual organs, constipation, or anything that obstructs the free circulation of the blood in the spermatic veins. In stad cases, the pressure of the enlarged veins upon the testicles produce a wasting of these organs, which generally results in impotency. When associated with spermatorrhom, the cure of the latter disease generally results in a removal of the variousele. As in the treatment of all other complaints we aim to cure Varicocele without an operation. After many trials and convenients we have succeeded in reducing to a system our new and original method many discouragements we have succeeded in reducing to a system our new and original method of treatment. By this we care the worst cases in quarter the time necessary in other methods, of treatment. By this we cand without any pain.

SUFFERERS From private diseases of either sex should remember that we answer all letters, in a plain envelope, and give an opinion on every case submitted to us free of charge. Consultation and opinion, in person or by letter, will cost you

nothing. It cannot harm you, and may be the means of your obtaining health and happiness. Remember they are now at the ALBION HOTEL, McGill Street, Moutreal, where they will remain for a short time only. If you cannot call, write to the

ERIE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, Cor. Main and Swan Sts., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. THE STRANIERO REPORT

TREATS ALSO OF MIXED MARRIAGES AND POL-

New York, March 12.—A despatch from Rome says :- The secret report of Mgr. Stramarriages. He says his enquiry into the question of mixed marriages leads him to the conclusion that they are not, on the whole, invocable to the spread of Catholicism. He nentions that Protestants, as a rule, seem to tisregard atliances with Catholies as a comelown, the fact being partly explainable by he poverty of the vast majority of American Catholics. Mgr. Straniero, after rather severely beginning by the remark that journalm that is dogmatic and journalism that is partisan belong to the plagues of the age, adds that it would be useful if journalism umited its mission to keeping its readers posted day by dayabout all that was happenng in the world, but that it becomes a danger when it seeks by virulence and polemic pressure to force its opinions down the throats of the public.

TREACHERY WIDESPREAD.

LONDON, March 12 - The St. James Gazette asserts that the first intimation that dock yard secrets had been revealed reached the Admiralty through a work published for private circulation among the officials of the American navy. From statements also made in class journals it was evident that treachery had been rampent not only at Chatham but at Pembroke, Portsmouth and Devonport. It was then discovered that not only descriptions of plans but even reproductions of working drawings of details of British ships under construction had been disclosed. The disclosure was traced to Chatham. Terry forwarded his information by post and received payment in return by a check. The denial of the American Legation is perfectly believed, but there are two marine intelli-gence departments in London which are ectively engaged in the interests of the American Government. One is attached to the Bureau of Construction at Washington, the other to the Bureau of Navigation. The latter denies that it received the information from Terry. The former has always been careful in numerous transactions of this nature to pay only hard cash for informa-tion received. Other foreign powers availed themselves of this means of obtaining information for what they received. So general has this practice become that plans covering a period of twenty years, which were readily seleable at \$2,500, do not now fetch mere than \$10.

MARRIED.

STEWART STEPHENS-KIRWAN - At the church of the Holy Innocents, New York, on the 9th inst, by the Very Rev John Larkin, Captain C. Darnley Stewart-Stephens, Richmond, Surrey, England, to Christine Marie Kiiwan, of 25 Madison avenue, New York, and sister of Major M. W. Kirwan, of Montreal.

BURGESS-TORRANCE-Oa the 10th inst. at Ashton, On., by the Rev. W. Craig W. H. Burgess, North Bay, to Miss Letta Torrance, third eldest daughter of R. Torrance, of Munster, Ont.

DIED.

WILSON-In this city, on the 7th inst., Eliza Jane Cunningham, beloved wife of John Wilson, and only sister of E. Cunningham, grocer.

LAIRD—In this city, on Sunday, 6th lost, Kate Devlin, aged 24 years and 10 months, beloved wife of Jno. C. Laird.

four davs.

THOMPSON—In this city, on Friday, 11th inst., Bernard, aged 27 years, third and beloved son of James Thompson.

O'NEILL -On Thursday, March 10th, of pulmonary consumption, J. Hugh O Neill, aged 18 years and 9 months. SULLIVAN-In this city, on the 11th inst.,

Patrick Sullivan, aged 67 years, a native of County Kerry, Ireland. CONNOLLY—On the 10th, at No. 3 Wood Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, aged 42 years, Bridget Ann, eldest daughter of Michael Connolly, mayor of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

the same line. Montreal, aged 54 years.

ULSTERINGS IN GREAT VARIETY ULSTERINGS IN GREAT VARIETY

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW DRESS GOODS,

Several lots of new Dress Goods now marked off and put with at ck.

LOT No. 1. LOT No. 1. LOT No. 1.

400 yards of new Fancy Ottoman, in all the leading Spring Shades, to be soid at 14c and 18c yard.

S. CARSLEY.

1200 yards new Zephyr Stripes, self colors, to

LOT No. 3. LOT No. 3. LOT No. 3.

1100 yards new All-wool Foulé Serge, in ten 1100 yards new All-wallshades, to be sold at 24c yard.
S. CARSLEY.

LOT No. 3. LOT No. 3. LOT No. 3.

1,500 yards new All-wool Jersey Serge, in two qualities, to be sold at 25c and 30c yard.

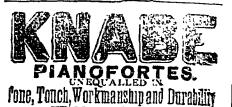
3,500 yards new Summer Serge, in all colors, to be sold at 27c yard. S. CARSLRY.

LOT No. 6. LOT No. 6. LOT No. 6.

1,000 yards new All-wool Pin Check, self colors, a very beautiful line, to be sold at 36c yard.

LOT No. 7. LOT No. 7. LOT No. 7.

2,000 yards extra quality French Ottoman, all wool, to be sold at 40c yard. S. CARSLEY.



WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Breef. Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue N &

BIC OFFER. To introduce them, we self-Operating Washing Machines. If we want one send us your name, I.O. and express offer account. The National Co., 22 key Machines. 11-L

A PRISON MUTINY SUPPRESSED BY THE GOVERNOR ORDERING THE

SOLDIERS TO PIRE UPON THE RESELS. LONDON, March 12 -A terrible prison mutiny has occurred at Revel in the Russian province of Esthonia, on the Gulf of Finland. The revolt included 300 prisoners, who rebelled against the prison authorities because the governor provided them with bad food. The governor, in fear of his life, took refuge ard house which was defended by fou DWANE.—In this city, on Thursday, 10th teen soldiers. The mutineers off-red to surinstant, Eucheth Mary Dwane, only daughter render on condition that the governor should of Timothy Dwane, aged one year and twenty-be dismissed from his post. The governor would make no conditions, and at his order the soldiers fired repeatedly on the unprotected prisoners and kept up the massacts until the mutinous mob was levelled to the ground. Fifty were killed and a number wounded. This crushed the rebellion on the governor of the province has since congratulated the governor of the prison on maintaining order at any cost.

"What shall we do with our siris?" has heen answered by two of them in Des Moines. nolly, mayor of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

McKEOWN-At Philadelphia, Pa., on the and earned S26 16 in three days, hanging 11th inst., Richard McKeown, contractor, of paper at the regular rates charged by men in

Constitution of the second



RESULTS FROM THE COLINDERIES.

(From the Gazette of November 25th, 1886.)

It is exceedingly rare to find English journals noticing the manufactures of Canada in any form and certainly unusual that a special pictorial illustration should be made and inserted in the reading columns of such a paper as the Cabinet Maker and Art Furnisher, of Canadian made furniture exhibited at the late Colinderies. When such a surprising step is taken it may be unquestionably assumed that the articles so treated possess merits far above the ordinary. From a copy of the journal mentioned we find that a portion of the exhibit of Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son of this city has been so favored—a drawing room chair and centre table of which the above cut is a fac-simile, being selected for commendation and praise. The table is made of enony with sides of free ornamental scrollwork carving, the legs similarly treated to which brass claws are attached, and the chair is of that kind known as wire-backed, upholstered very richly in crimson and old gold brocatelle. Both of these articles, as we have already stated formed part of Messrs. McGarvey's large exhibit, which by the way, has received several other sulogiums from both English and Canadian newspapers, and both were manufactured here under the personal supervision of the firm. Two of such tables are now in their showrooms as well as specimens of similar chairs in various styles of covering. They are in short examples of that high class furniture which has been made by them for some years and which can be seen every day in their spacious warerooms. Mesers, McGarvey may well be heartily congratulated at the special prominence thus given to their goods by those critics of high art manufactures on the other side of the Atlantic and upon the honor conferred on their house by such complimentary notice as that herein instanced.