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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

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WOMEN WHO GOSSIP.

A HIDEOUS CREATURE HELD TO MANY A LACE-COVERED BOSOM.

Ella Wheeler on Gossip and Gossipers-To Be Met With on two Western Prairies and in the Parlors of the Rich-Types of Women who Practise the Vice-Gossip the Offspring of Idleness and Envy-An Expedence-Men More Year ess in Their Gossip than Women-An "Ante-Gossip Club" suggested.

(Copyrighted, 1887.)

The great feminine social evil of the day is This vice is a hideous creature, with male cious eyes, an open, drooling mouth, ravenous, wolf-like teeth, and a pestilential breath.

Yet, despite all these disgusting attributes, it is held to many a lace-covered bosom and enpertained in many a family circle. It stands in the parlor and goes forth from the communion table to cast its venom over innocent victims of its malignity. It whirls in the ball-room and sits at the table of the refined hostes.

sits at the table of the refined hosters.

The women who gossip are not confined to any circle or locality. I have met them in the wild prairies of the West, and tried to find excuse for their propensity to gossip in the poverty of their existence and the lack of employment for their minds. I have met them also in the circles of wealth and culture, and wondered how in the agreeable surroundings of art, music how in the agreeable surroundings of art, music and literature they could stoop to the mire of

and interactive ency could scoop to the mire of scandal for pastime.

I have heard ignoble gossip fall from the lips of ignorant women, and felt pity. I have heard it drop from the brilliant lips of genius, and felt

disgust.
The most dangerous type of gossiper is not The most nangerms type of gossper is not the woman who has won a renown in her profes-sion. Her notoriety is our protection. We are on our guard in her presence. We speak cau-tiously and listen indifferently, and sha is only

tiously and listen indifferently, and shais only able to injure where she is not known.

Far more to be dreaded is the really goodhearted but indiscreet and garrulous woman who loves to impart information. I know ome excellent wives and mothers, devout churchmembers, and tireless workers for charity, who would be indignant were they classed among the despised gossips.

Yet these same women have related in my resence the outlived errors of people whom I will and respected. They have brought out the folded and fyled-away follies, long hid in the the folded and syled-away solites, long and in the dusty pigeon-holes of the past, for my eyes to puruse in the glaring light of the present. They did not mean to be malicious, they simply lacked the strength of mind to be silent concerning an old tale which could in no wise benefit me to hear. It was the love of imparting information, the impulse to astonish rather than any wish to injure. But its effect was per-

shaking an accusing fuger?

There is no duty, Christian or human, which

neighbor is justified in warning his friends to avoid intimacy with mc. Yet let him not be afraid to give that warning in my hearing, else he has committed the great evil of gossip. We are known in a measure by the company

we keep. If people outrage proprieties or ignore the commandments, they have no right to expect the companionship of law-abiding ci izens. But we must remember. "There never yet was noble man but caused ignoble talk," and a sensible and just person should pay no heed to gossip till he has investigated its authenticity. I define gossip as any uncomplimentary remark which we would not dare make in the

sence of the object discussed. When we speak one disparaging word which

we would regret to have that person hear, we have committed gossip, which ought to be for-bidden by an eleventh commandment, since some of the worst trouble the world knows arise from it. Gossip never reformed any soul or righted

any wrong. It seldom arises from any feeling of outraged propriety, although it may seek to assume this air. When Idleness wede Envy, assume this atr. When interess were they,
Gossip is their offspring. Yet I am surprised
to see how many busy and industrious minds
find time to entertain this unworthy ruest.

The small country town is supposed to be the

hotbad of gossip. But I have observed that the larger the congregation of human beings the greater the amount of gossip in circulation.

In small towns people criticise in small matters, which pass unnoticed in the large cities. But in the cities gossip is quite as prevalent, and is usually of a more virulent type.

I remember once leaving the house of kind friends who had entertained me charmingly, and meeting another friend on the street, I spoke with delight and gratitude of the pleasant ime I had enjoyed. The lady looked grave, eighed, and then said she felt it her painful duty o inform me that the friends who had been so kind to me were dangerous people to know, as their past history bore a shadow upon its pages. I walked on, and was joined by another friend —a widow—a few blocks down the street. This lady mentioned having seen me in conversation with the person whom I had just left.

I hope you are not on intimate terms with her," she said. "You know, there are many people who believe her first marriage was—well, no matter, but old residents told me the story, and I do not care to know the lady myself." I bade the widow good-afternoon and dropped in to call on an acquaintance.

"How came you to be walking with that woman?" asked my hostess as soon as I was seated. "I saw you from the window, and could hardly believe my eyes," she said. "Don't you know that she is not a real widow, what when a director and the candol area in all the but a divorcée, and the scandal was in all the papers when she got her divorce? I never met her, but from all I hear she is no friend for spared by the rev. gentlemen to keep abreast of

I related my experience to a gentleman friend I related my experience to a gentreman them later in the day. "Don't mind what that last later in the day. "Don't mind what that last vantage of their labors, named woman says," he replied. "She is the vantage of their labors.

On the following morning His Grace held on the following morning his crace held. most cruel-tongued person in the world. I was On the following morning His Grace held in her house once, and I vowed I would never ordinations in the College chapel, the recipients go again, as she spoke so unkindly of every one

This is an absolutely truthful experience which I have related, and is a sad commentary on the prevailing order of the day.

| Description of the day | Description of the chapel was tastefully poepared for the solemn | Description of the part of the Vation to control of the day | Description of the chapel was tastefully poepared for the solemn | Description of the part of the Vation to control of the part of the value of the val

Not one of these people would have dared may he words they said to me in presence of the were in attendance to witness the ceremonies. per one criticized. Not one of them accom. After the Pontificial Mass a sumptuous ban-

plished any good by their unkind words; not one of them would have been able to prove their accusations if brought to account. I think men are quite as much given to gos

sip, perhaps, as women, but they are more fear-less in their methods.

I have known some most remarkable men gossips in my day.

A man came to a lady once in a crowded room and warned her against meeting any advances from a woman present. He told her his reasons, and showed her his proofs in black and white. "She could and would only injure you," he said, "and therefore avoid her. I am willing to face her with my own words if need ba."
She took pains to investigate the man's state-

ments, and proved them true. This was as toreign in gossip as the scarlet fever sign hung over a door is different from a midnight attack by a highwayman. One warns, the other

It was once my misfortune to meet and intro-duce to a friend a woman who proved to be a professional blackmailer and money-extorter. My confidence and my friend's pocketbook suffered in consequence. I should not hesitate to speak the evil I know of that woman, if I saw other friend's in jeopardy. But I see no good or benefit resulting from the criticism of our friends' faults or the uncarthing of old error or sins. Let the dead past bury its dead. Nothing belongs to us but the present.

The most wholesale gossip I ever heard dealt out to a suffering community was in the house of a clergyman, and his wife was the dispenser. I could not but wonder whether by the earnest labor of a lifetime he could scatter enough seeds of charity from his pulpit to choke out the crop of thistles she was sowing from the hearthstone. It seems to me it is always easier

ospeak good than evil.

If your friend's faults annoy you, tell him so; but, for heaven's sake, keep silent about them in the presence of other people. You will never reform him by calling the attention of the world to be account.

to his errors. I have made a resolution which I would like to embody in an organized society, and call it

The resolution is this: Whoever speaks ill of another person to me must meet that person in my presence within a week's time and re-peat the words, thus giving the accused an oppoctunity to defend, explain, or reform his error. I think a few experiences of this kind would deter people from coming to us with unkind gossip.

The receiver of stolen goods is held to be equally guilty with the thief. Therefore, the person who listens without rebuke to scandal is equally guilty with the gossiper.

Let every sensible man and woman remem-ber this, and refuse to listen to evil of his

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL AT BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

On Wednesday evening, at Bourget College, P.Q., a grand dramatical and musical enter-Grace the Most Rev. J. T. Duhawel, Arch-bishop of Ottawa. The hall was decorated in a most artistic manner, and the arrangements If God forgives an erring and repentant soul, were in perfect order. The bright, happy faces why should men bar its progress toward the of some 200 students ranged conspicuously on heights of purity by standing in its path and either side of the spacious hall and appearing in either side of the spacious hall and appearing in animated groups upon the stage were of themselves a most attractive embellishment. Among instifies us in countenancing or upholding the distinguished visitors who graced the occadededs of immoral people.

If I live in defiance of law and decency, my neighbor is justified in warning his friends to Lajvie, V. G. of the C. St. V., and the follow-Lajuie, V. G. of the C. St. V., and the following reverend dergymen from Ontario and Quebec: Rev Fathers J. O. Remillard, T. R. Coutu, P.S.V., F. Towner, C. Buissonnault, J. Brissette, M. Mirreault, L. N. Campeau, G. Berard, J. Charlebois, P.S.V., L. F. Adam, J. Bonin, A. Derome, A. Prudhomme, R. Chaput, F. X. Rubeau, P. Chatillon, J. B. Manseau, P.S.V., J. B. Sauvé, P. J. Brady, J. J. Kelly, P. Hudon, J. B. Beauchamp, C. Gnillaume, M. Mainville, J. A. Lavoie, G. Chatelain, J. E. Coderre, B. Champagne, T. Archambault, J. Desautels, J. Theoret, A. St. Jean, A. Hartel, C.S.V. B. Champagne, T. Archambault, J. Desautels, J. Theoret, A. St. Jean, A. Hartel, C.S.V., J. Desrosiers, J. E. Foucher, P.S.V., L. N. Preville, J. E. Desrochers, P.S.V., L. N. Preville, J. E. Desrochers, P.S.V., L. Vigneault, C. Tessier, P. Desjardins, C.S.V., F. Darigou, C.S.V., C. Deslauriers, A. Corbeil, C. E. Durocher, C.S.V., M. Marleau, D. Grenier, M. Beaulue, A. Leveille, P. J. Kellett, A. Laporte, T. Beaudry, L. Blondin, E. Lemieux, N. Remillard, H. Ethier, C.S.V., J. A. Rivest, C.S.V., J. B. Lavoie, C.S.V., J. A. Rivest, C.S.V., J. B. Cillet and other reverend gentlemen whose names have escaped my memory. A very large

names have escaped my memory. A very large concourse of the friends of the college and parents of the students (over 600 in all), were present, an west whom were remarke Mesars. H. McMillin, M.P., A. Lapointe, M.P. and J. B. A. Miscenais, president of the projected Vaudreuil and Prescott R. R. Co. W. Brophy read an English address to His Grace in the students of the "complete English address to His Grace in the name of the "udents of the "complete English course," and French address was presented by D Belanger, who represented the French speaking pupils. Hi Grace responded to both addresses and congradated the reverend president and faculty on the success and prosperity of the college, the solidity and usefulness of the instruction imparted therein and hoped it would continue to prosper under the appropriate title of Bourge, in remembrance of its saintly founder—that late and holy Bishop who is still fresh in the memories of the people. He thanked the boys for the addresses, and encouraged them to take advantage of the course of the college. The Very Rev. Father Lajoie, Vicar-General of the Clerics of St. Viator, then thanked His Grace in the name of the superior, president, professor, and of all present, for the kindness he has always shown and the interest

he has always taken in Bourget College, and invoked his benediction upon all present.

The manner in which the programme of the evening was executed was a source of much graphification. nation to the students as well as to the distinguished visitors. From the variety of characters in the different plays and the skill with which each one of them executed his part, it will be seen the times in the various sciences and arts, and their efforts are rewarded by the number of

of which are subjects for His Archdiocese. C. Deslauriers was promoted to deaconship and A. chapel was tastefolly poepared for the solemn pal the priesthood to sink their natriotism in occasion and a numerous assembly of friends devotion to the Church and blind obedience

and the second of the second

quet was given at which about 80 priests were present. Late in the afternoon his Grace took nis departure for Ottawa accompanied by several members of the clergy. His Grace's vieit to Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., will be long remembered by the inmates and friends of that institution that institution.

A SPECTATOR.

LIFE, WHAT WE MAKE IT.

While the young are eagerly surmising what life is to bring them, and the old are quietly pondering what it has brought to them, few realize to how large an extent life is just what they themselves make it. It is a book, the pages of which are turned one by one, not merely to be read, but to show us over new and shifting so nes, and also to re-flect our own image. The external world may be supposed to present similar views to every one. Certainly we cannot change by looking, its mountains into valley or its cities into plains. Yet, perhaps no two people, looking at the same scene, see it exactly alike. One, gazing upon a landscape, sees exquisite grace and beauty in the diversity of hill and dale, lake or stream, lit up, it may be, by sunset glories. Another sees in it the promise of rich harvests and plentiful returns. Another regards it solely with a view to the facilities it offers for a new railroad; while yet another, with dull or pre-occu-pied mind, gazes without consciously seeing anything at all. The scene is to each one what he makes it—the reflection of his own mind. The cheerful and the melancholy man look upon the very same objects; to one they assume a bright and roseate hue, tull of joy in the present and hope for the future; while, to the other, they suggest only wearmess and disappoint-

Still more emphatically is this the case in the social morld. The opinion men hold of society is largely reflective of their own characters, and their influence goes far toward making society actually conform to those opinions. The selfish and grasping man is always imagining those with whom he deals to be selfish. He excuses his own meanness on the ground that he must guard against the meanness of others, and his excuse has just this foundation, that his own a magnetic attraction for its like, and the unjust man will meet with injustice, the rude with rudeness, the cold with coldness, and the proud and jealous-with pride and jealcusy. On the other hand, the just and true, the generous and kind, the gentle and loving, draw to themselves the same quality in others, and thus to them also is social life what they make it. No one can enter into the pre-sence of a pure and a good man without having the better parts of his nature aroused and his desire for improvement quickened. The opinions expressed of society as a whole are a tolerably fair criterion of the character of the one who holds them. It is the man of unflinching integrity who has the most faith in the general honesty of the community—a faith not shaken by the occasional experience he meets of the reverse. It is the unscrupulous and slippery man who suspects roguery in every quarter, and ridicules the very idea of disinterestedness. He who complains that the wor'd is bollow and heartless unconsciously confeases his corn lack of arms. own lack of sympathy, while he who believes that people as a whole are kindly and humane is certain to have milk of human kindness in his

own nature. The conditions and surroundings of life are a'so largely what we make them. This is the case, first of all, through our direct influence. effects of conduct. Industry, thrift, skill, discretion, principle underlie the one; idleness, extravagance, self-indulgence and folly, the other. As a general thing, we reap that which we have sown. But where it is not so, where circumstances over which we have no control come in the form of trials or joys, even these are greatly modified by the spirit in which they are received. Who has not seen poverty or sickness or bereavement borne so heroically and cheerfully that the afflicted one seemed rather an object of envy than of compassion? On the other hand, who has not seen one with every outward advantage that earth has to bestow, rendering himself and others miserable by freely complaints of troubles to the second control of t miserable by fretful complaints of troubles too petry to deserve a moment's netice. The faithful endeavor to do right, and to hear quietly what must be borne is of itself a fruitful source of happiness and serenity; while a murmuring and discontented spirit may poison the richest blessings and turn them into bitter evils.

No one should underrate the inevitable sorrows of life, nor to deny to them the sympathy and loving aid which should ever be extended to them; but permanent misery cannot be regarded with very much respect. It certainly speaks of very grave defects in character, of faults that needs pruning away, of feeble qualities that need stimulating. Life is largely what we make it, and whatever may be its clouds and storms, they will be chased away at length by the clear sunshine of a strong and noble character. "Fill thy heart with good-ness and thou wilt find that the world is full of good."—Ill. Catholic American.

THE POPE ON THE IRISH QUESTION. LONDON. Feb. 2 -The inimation apparently conveyed by the Pope in his speech to the Irish pilgrims, whom he received yesterday, that it would be possible to settle the Irish question upon lines identical with those forming the basis of the settlement of the Vatican's difficulties with Russia, has caused great deal of suppressed excitement in Church circles in Rome, and will doubtless excite an intense feeling of surprise and dismay among the Irish priesthood and people. It is known that Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Walsh, and many other English and Irish prelates, deprecate any interference on the part of the in Ireland are natives of the country, though they are not unanimous in support of Home Rule. Almost without exception the Irish I to the commands of its head.

A PRAYER TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

Mother when shall thy child be blessed? Mother ween shall the child be blessed? These weary hands—this burning brain. Since boyhood's hours has knew no rest, My life has been a life of pain; For I have sinned against thy Son, And, sweet Mother. against thee; But all my sins will be undone If thou wilt intercede for me.

Mether—when shall thy child be blessed? As in those sweet days when I was young, When communion gave my soul "sweet rest And thy praise was ever on my tongue; Since then I've strayed on the wrong path, Since then I have not prayed to thee, But, Mother, God will take me back If thou wilt intercede for me

Mother, when shall thy child be blessed? To day I'm standing by the shore, Determined to have my ways redressed And sin against thy Son no more. To do those things I've left undone, To feel again my boyhood's glee, "Oh! how can I rightly love thy Son, Sweet Mother, if I love not thee?"

EDWIN COLLINS. Montreal, Jan. 27, 1888.

BISMARCK IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Chancellor's Deflant Attitude-He Says Germany is Forced by Persecutions to Take up Arms.

BERLIN, Feb. 6-After the applause which had greeted his appearance had subsided, Prince Bismarck rose to address the House on the Military loan bill which was introduced for its first reading.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

character naturally diffuses itself among those to what I said on the same subject over a with whom he deals. Every disposition exorts year ago. There has been very little change since then, when I feared war with France, Since then France has elected a peace loving President, and a pacific disposition has prevailed. I can, therefore, re-assure the public that so far as France is concerned the prospect has become more peaceful. Regarding Russia, also, I am of no other opinion than when I said that we have to apprehend no attack from Russia. The situation must not be judged from press comments. Perhaps Russia speculates upon a turn taking place in the Eastern question, and desires to be ready to act promptly and with greater weight. Perhaps Russia intends to render

since 1848, and showed how frequently they had assumed a menacing aspect. He said that at all times the calmness and conscious ness displayed by the ministers on the Prussian side towards the threatening position of Russian affairs, a position of which foreign countries had no idea, had succeeded in avert-ing mischlef. "As carly as 1863," he continued, "matters were in such a position that everybody urged me to advise striking a blow. I waited quietly, until we were struck. I believe we did well in this. Despite all indications of a storm, a certain feeling of tran-quility supervened, owing to the intimate relations between the three emperors. Then as now, however, we were constrained to angment and organize our forces, so that in case of necessity we might stand forth a strong nation, making its power prevail by our strength, and so defending its authority, its stock. dignity and its possessions." "To effect this purpose," continued the Chancellor, "no sacrifice must or can be too

heavy. The warlike tendencies of France and Russia drive us to defense. The pike in France and Russia compel us to become careful. We are better able than any other nation to offer a strong resistance to our foes. Our relations with Russia were not disturbed by the success of 1866. Prussia has always shown herself complaisant to Russia, and has done Russia many services, for which she might claim gratitude, and for which she has, in fact, received acknowledgement. Prussia has at all times sought to maintain good relations with Russia, although the latter left us in the lurch at Olmustz. I myself, when Minister to Russia, labored to keep up such relations and reaped success. These traditional relations had always prepossession for me, and I have fostered them though my friendly feelings for Russia have cooled. I say this in order to make it clear why we concluded an alliance with Austria. We were inclined to accede to the demands Russia made upon us before last year's war in the east. Russia then turned to Austria, but in vain. At the congress, which I was only able to bring together with great trouble, I exerted myself to obtain satisfaction for all Russian interests and to carry through all Russian wishes. I really believe I had acquired a right to Russia's gratitude, but I could not and would not give would have become isolated in Europe and completely dependent upon Russia. people here sought to find an ultimatum or threat in the publication of the treaty. It is the Vatican in Irish political matters and will exert themselves to the exhaustion of every possibility to prevent his Holiness from ordering the Irish clergy to essee agitating the home rule contracting parties. This it was we wished the world to know. Not this treaty only, but also that with Italy, is the expression of community of interests and common efforts to avert threat in the publication of the treaty. It is nothing of the kind. The treaty is the expression of the community of interests of two contracting parties. This it was we wished the world to know. Not this treaty only, but also that with Italy, is the expression of common dangers and common efforts to avert common dangers and to maintain peace. Anstria followed this thoughful policy in 1870 in realisting the entreaties of France to come forward against the Germans. Austria is our natural ally in dangers which threaten us from Russia and France. But there is no need to fear the hatred of Russia. No world to fear the hatred of Russia. No otherwise France would have to be at war with Italy and th whole world. Court at Ottawa.

War with Italy and the whole world.

Court at Ottawa. priests who are opposed to Home Rule have come forward against the Germans. Austria been boycotted by their parishioners, and is our natural ally in dangers which threaten this fact augurs ill for the success of any us from Russia and France. But there is no

عين د يوني الواجع أواه و التعليم

The strength to possess will reassure our public opinion and calm the nervousness of the bourses and the press. Our task now is to strengthen this strength. We must of course have the best weapons for the fathers of families who will have to serve under the present bills, with the aid of which we shall be able to place a million good soldiers on each of our frontiers. Behind them stand our reserves. It must not be said that jothers can do the same : that is just what they cannot do. We have the material not only for forming an enormous army, but for furnishing it with officers. We have a corps of officers such as no other power When we undertake a war it must be a people's war, which all approve, as in 1870. If we are attacked, then the furor Teutonicus will fiame out. No one can make head-way against that. Neither consciousness of our own strength nor hope of victories can restrain us from continuing our peaceful efforts. I hope we shall remain at peace with our neighbors, especially with Russia, which has no pretext for a war. The spy affairs of France are not worth considering. No one begins war for trifles. In such case a sensible man gives way. We have endeavored to maintain our old relations with Russia, but we do not run after anybody. With regard to Bulgaria, we have remained perfectly consistent. Russia cortainly has every reason to feel grateful for the loyal stritude of Germany on the Bulgarian

question. If Russia calls upon us to support in our communication with the Sultan's Government such of her claims as are compatible with the decisions of the Berlin Congress, I will have no hesitation in doing so. We place our reliance on the strength of our army. If we have no cause to use it all the better, but we must make our arrangements with the idea that we may have. Threats do not arrive at the conviction that the warlike and exultant love of the Fatherland, such as summoned the whole population of Prussia to arms in 1813, is the common possession of the entire German nation and he who attacks will find it armed to a man having in his heart a firm belief that God is with The speech occupied an hour and forty minutes.

Dr. Frankenstein moved, and Herr Benningsen seconded, the adoption of the hill en bloc. Prince Bismarok here intervened and said, "I can bear witness that the Federal said, "I can bear witness that the results dence in introspective reflection to clear has Government will be grateful for this dence in introspective reflection to clear has willingness to meet their views. They soul of the stigma.

The beiress of his selection has really no prewill esteem it not only as a proof of the confidence of the Reichstag, but bethe confidence of the Reichstag, but because it will materially contribute to strengthon the guarantees of peace." The bill in its entirety then passed the second reading amid hearty obsers. Prince Bismarck reading amid hearty cheers. Prince Bismarck left the House at the close of the sitting and walked home, accompanied by a cheering crowd of people, who, in defiance of the efforts of the police, surrounded him on all sides. The chancellor appeared to enjoy rather than resent the compliments of the people. The Reichstag will resume the quinquennial parliament bill to-morrow.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Morning Post, Daily News and Daily Telegraph all interpreted Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag as a reassurance of peace.

IRELAND IN EXILE.

On Feb. 1st, by invitation of the members of the A. O. H. (Division Number One) of Woodstock, N.B., Mr. John L. Carleton, barrister, of St. John, delivered his lecture, Ireland in Exile, in the town hall of Wood-

The delivery of the lecture was unsurpassed and the grouping of the subject matter be-yond cavil. Starting with the voluntary ex-pedition of Columba, Columbkille, and their compeers, the lecturer sketched with the strokes of a master hand the outline of Ireland's sad history, from the days of the second Henry through Cromwell's cruel claws and "brutal Brunswick's pensi laws" down to the day when the remnant of the exiles who fled from famine-striken Erin in '48, landed on the shores of America—stranger in a strange land. The questions involved were treated with excellent judgment, and the large audience, which attended in response to the notice issued, showed by their wrapt attention, how deeply the lecture engressed their intelligence whilst appealing to their noblest and most exalted emotions. The unfading glory of the Irish Brigade at Fontency and Cremons, did not, under the skilful handling of the lecturer, altogether overshadow the noble deeds of their emulators in our own time—the sons of Ireland, and of Ireland's exiles-who, at Castelfidardo and Mentana taged death with p light heart "for God and Pius IX." The lecture occupied an hour and a half in delivery and was much applauded, but the unwavering interest with which the audience followed the lecturer spoke more forcibly than mere applause could speak of the responsive scho which rang through the hearts of those who heard such an able resume of what Ireland has done for faith, civilization and science, at home umbrage to Austria. If I had done so we and abroad; in the archiepiscopal palace of Slasburg, and in the sheeling of Connemara. And when the lecturer took his seat, amidst a burst of applause, few were there who would be willing to hold their peace when the legislative independence of the Mother-

war with Italy and th whole world, Court at Ottawa,

MARRYING FOR MONEY

MARION HARLARD ON MATRIMONIAL FORTUNE-HUNTERS.

Charge of which Many are Gulliy, but Few Will Acknowledge-Girls who Have "Married Well"—The Folly of Marry Ing Upon Nothing-Why Young Men and Women in the Middle Classes do not Marry-Husbands on Allowances from Wives - The Sin of Marrying for Fortune's Sake-Some Plain Pacts for Fortune-Hunters to Ponder Over.

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Some things which are done by regutable prode are acknowledged by nobody.

When Thackeray, with his characteristic violation of conventional expediency, made Henry Esmond say, with naive seriousness, of Lady Castleton, "She had been listening at the door," a howl of reprobation arose from c-ities of both sexes, professional and amateur. He had lowered the object of his adoration below the average of a common chambermaid, or so it was declared. When Mrs. Candor avers unblushingly, "My eye caught a sentence in the open letter that aroused my curiosity, and I read the whole of it," her bosom friend, although delectated by the scandal revealed by the act, must look shocked and dai revealed by the act, must look shocked and murmur deprecatingly, or suffer in her own estimation. When Amelia cannot refrain from whispering to Rosalie the secret confided to her under a solemn promise of secrety by Eugenia, she defends the the betrayal to her conscience by saying, "It was told me in strictest confidence, but you know, dear, I don't consider that I violate my pledge by hinting it to you, from whom I hide nothing."

I violate my pledge by hinting it to you, frum-whom I hide nothing."

The queer part of the laboriously-acted faroc is that the only person deceived is the sinner herself. Lady Castleton's cavesdropping didnot burden her sweet, white soul. Mrs. Candor says boldly. "Anybody else would have done the same in the same circumstances." If she be shrewd she adds, "The only difference between people with characters and without is in the amount they confess." Amelia does not avoid betrayed Eugenia's eyes at their next meeting, says her prayers with a heart as single and voice as devout as if Rosalie were not privately convicting her of perjury. vately convicting her of perjury.

So—whoever did marry for money? The thing is so odious, the treachery, cheat sacrilege—so abominable that no man or woman who cares for reputation, or has even a nominal regard for social decencies, will admit the charge at the tribunal of self-consciousness. The charge at the tribular of sent-consciousness. The title of "fortune hunter" is as libellous as that of "coward," and he who deserves it exerts ingenuity and glowes over circumstantial evidence in introspective reflection to clear his

trolled his manly affections, as the whole world knows and says encoringly behind his back, however he may hoodwink himself. The right of a man to fall in love with a rich girl or the child of a wealthy house is as patent as King Cophetua's to woo the beggar maid. Cupid's freaks may as well take one turn as another. In the teeth of the doughty assertion, the world continues to shrug significant shoulders. To shrug and sneer and snarl, and yet become,

with the parents and friends, accessory to the unholy commerce.
"Dinna wed for siller's sake, 'Twad be unco' sinful, ye ken," said a pious Scotch father to his son. "But see to it that ye yac where siller

We may feel a twinge of repret, but we have

ceased to be shocked when we hear the mar-riage of two ardent young people spoken of as "a genuine old-fashioned love-match, such as one seldom hears of in this day." Nor are we righteously indignant at the compassionate sinile that accompanies the implied slur.

One direct question will prove the truth of the assection. What do we mean when we say that a girl has "married well?" Given a tolerably suitable age, fair character, health, and disposition, the commendation has but one generally-accepted interpretation, as any candid reader will admit.

I heard an eminent theologian use the words

the other day, in answer to congratulations on his daughter's marriage:

", She has, indeed, marned magnificently!" he subjoined aside to an intimate friend. "I could ask nothing bester for her, thank God?" Meeting the son-in-law subsequently, the friend saw an uneducated man of mean stature, ignoble visage, boorish deportment, and less than medicare intellect. But he has inherited the millions of a self-made father, and cunning enough to turn them over to advantage.

Another bridegroom was so repulsive in aspect that one revolted at the contrast with his fair, majestic bride. Be wore a wig, and his senile grin would have been less disagreeable had he employed dental skill also; he was squab in figure; his scanty beard was a grizzled red, his face mottled and freckled into the complexion of a gooseberry roley-poley, and he was thirty years his wife's senior

"We feel very happy about our darling," said the tender mather, with glistening eyes. "She has chosen more judiciously than no most

The father, as well pleased, expressed his satisfaction in different sort.

"Not much to look at," he admitted to a "but he has at least ten thousand dol-

lars for every freckle!"
We all say, and we all mean one thing by

such comments, and that is to swell the applause due him—or her—who does good unto him—or herself. The satisfaction of parents has a basis of natural and praiseworthy re gard for their child's well-being. If they are poor and she has had a hard bringing up, they covet ease and a smoother pathway for her. In the maternal heart there is a fierce

The state of the s

VENDETTA;

The Story of one Forgotten.

CHAPTER XIX.-Continued.

Yet it has been proved that it is not always the holl weyed, sailow and despairing looking persons who are really in sharp trouble—these are more often bilious or dyspeptic, and know no more serious grief than the inca pacity to gradify their appetites for the highflavored delicacies of the table. A man may be endowed with superb physique, and a con stitution that is in perfect working order-his face and outward appearance may denote the most harmonious action of the life principle within him-and yet his nerves may be so finely strung that he may be capable of suffering acuter agony in his mind than if his body were to be backed slowly to pieces by jagged knives, and it will leave no mark on his features while youth still has hold on his flesh and blood. So it was with me; and I wondered what she So it was with me; and I wongered wast she

Nina—would say, could she bahold me, unmasked as it were, in the solitude of my own
room. This thought roused another in my
mind—another at which I smiled grimly. I was an engaged man! Engaged to marry my own wife; b-trothed for the second time to the same woman! What a difference between this and my first courtahip of her! Then, who so great a foul as I—who so adoring, passionate, and devoted! Now, who so darkly instructed, who so cold, so absolutely pitiless! The climax to my revenge was nearly reached, I looked through the coming days as one looks through a telescope out to sea, and I could watch the end approaching like a phantom ship—neither slow nor f-st, but steadily and silently. I was able to calculate each event in its due order, and I knew there was no fear of failure in the final result. Nature itself-the sun, moon and stars, the sweeping circle of the seasons—all seem to aid in the cause of rightful inspice. Man's duplicity may succeed in with holding a truth for a time, but in the end it must win its way. Once resolve, and then de-termine to carry out that resolve, and it is astonishing to note with what marvellous ease everything makes way for you, provided there be no innute weakness in yourself which causes you to hesitate. I had forms: ly been weak, I knew, very weak, -else I had never been fooled by wife and friend; but now, now my strength was as the strength of a demon working within me. My hand had already closed with an iron grip on two false unworthy lives, and had I not sworn "never to relax, never to relent," till my vengeance was accomplished? I had! Heaven and earth had borne witness to my vow, and now held me to its stern fulfilment.

CHAPTER XX.

Winter, or what the Neapolitans accept as winter, came on apace. For some time past the air had been full of that mild chill and vaporous murkiness, which, not cold enough to be bracing, sensitly lowered the system and depressed the spirits. The careless and jovial temperament of the people, however, was never much affected by the change of seasons—they drank more hot cofee than usual, and kept their feet warm by dancing from midnight up to the small hours of the morning. The cholera was a thing of the past,—the cleaning of the city, the sanitary precations, which had here so much talked about and recommended been so much talked about and recommended in order to prevent another outbreak in the coming year, were all forgotton and neglected, and the laughing populace tripped lightly over the graves of its deal houdreds as though they were odorous banks of though they were odorous banks of flowers. "Oggi! Oggi!" is their cry,—to-day! to-day! Never mind what happened yesterday, or what will happen to-morrow.—leave to i signort Santi and la Signora Madonna! And after all there is a grain of reason in their folly, for many of the butterest miseries of man grow out of a fatal habit of looking back or looking forward, and of never living actually in the full-faced present. Then, the story in the surface of the story of the Naples with something of the picturesque madprototyre, the Feast of Bacchus. I was reminded of this coming festivity on the morning of the 21st of December, when I noted some as though some humorous thought had flitted across his mind. He betrayed himself at last by asking me demurely whether I purposed taking any part in the Carnival? I led and shook my head. Vincenzo looked dubious, but finally summoned up courage to

*Will the Eccelenza permit"-"You to make you to make a fool of yourself?" I interrupted, "by all means! Take your own time, enjoy the fun as much as you please; I promise you 1 will ask no account of your actions. He was much gratified, and attended to me with even more nuncriliousness than usual. As he prepared my breakfast I asked him-"By the way, when does Carnival begin?"
"On the 26th," he answered with a slight air of surprise, "Surely the Eccellenza

"Yes, yes," I said impatiently. "I know, but I had forgotten. I am not young enough to keep the dates of these follies in my memory. What lotters have you there?"

that letters have you there:

He handed me a small tray full of different

mafeum fair ladies who "deshaped missives, some from fair lad.es who sired the honor of my company," others from tradesmon," praying the honor of my custom," all from male and females toadies as usual, I thought contemptiously as I turned them over. when my glance was suddenly arrested by one special envelope, equare in form and heavily bordered, with black, on which the postmark "Rome stood out distinctly. "At last!" I thought, and breathed heavily. I turned to my valet, who was giving the final polish to my breakfast cup and saucer-

You may leave the room, Vincenzo," I said briefly. He bowed, the door opened and shut niselessly,—he was gone. Slowly I broke the seal of that fateful letter; a letter from Guido Ferrari, a warrant self-signed, for his

own execution!
"My best friend," so it rac, "you will guess by the 'black flag' on my envelope the good news I have to give you. My uncle is dead at last, thank God | and I am left his sole heir unconditionally. I am free, and shall of course return to Naples immediately, that is, as soon as some trifling law business has been got through with the executors. I believe I can arrange my return for the 23rd or 24th instant, but will telegraph to you the exact day and, if possible, the exact hour. Will you oblige me by not announcing this to the Countess, as I wish to take her by surprise. Poer girl! she will have often felb lonely, I am sure, and I want to see the first beautiful look of rapture and astonishment in her eyes. You can undrsband this, can you not, amico. or does it seem to you a folly?
At any rate, I should consider it very churlish were I to keep you in ignorance of my coming home, and I know you will humor me in my desire that the news should be withheld from Nina. How delighted she will be, and what a joyous carnival we will have this winter! I do not think I ever felt more light of heart; pe haps it is because I am so much heavier in nocket. I am glad of the money, as it places me on a more equal footing with her, and though all her letters to me have been full of the utmost tenderness, still I feel she will think even better of me, now I am in a position somewhat nearer to her own. As for you, my good Conte, on my return I shall make it my first duty to pay back with interest the rather large deby I owe to you:—thus my honer will be a listed, and you, I am sure, will

"Yours to command. GUIDO BERRARI." This was the letter, and I read it over and over again. Some of the words burnt themselves flame. "All ber letters to me have been full of the utmost tenderness!" O miserable dupe! fooled, fooled to the some of folly even as I

have a better opinion of

had been. She, the arch-traitress, to prevent his entertaining the slightest possible suspicion or je lously of her actions during his absence, had written him, no doubt, epistles sweet as honey, brimming over with endearing epithets and yows of constancy, even while she knew she had accepted me as her husband—megood God! What a devil's dance of death it good God!

"On my return I shall make it my first duty to pay back with interest the rather large debt I owe you" (rather large indeed, Guido, so large that you have no idea of its extent), "thus my homor will be a isfied" (and so will mine in part), "and you, I am sure, will have a better opinion of yours to command." Perhaps I small, Guido. mine to command as you are—perhaps when all my commands are fulfilled to the bitter end, I may think more kindly of you. But not till them. In the meantime — I thought earnestly for a few minutes, and then, sitting down, would the following note:—

panned the following note:—
"Caro amico! Delighted to hear of your good fortune, and still more enchanted to know you will soon enliven us all with your prerence? I admire your little plan of surprising the Countess, and will respect your wishes in the matter. But you, on your part, must do me a trifling favor:—we have been very dull since you left, and I propose to start the gaieties afresh by giving a dinner on the 24th (Christmas Eve), in honor of your return —an epicurean repast for gentlemen only.
Therefore, I ask you to oblige me by fixing
your return for that day, and on arrival at
Naples, come straight to me at this botel, that I may have the satisfaction of being the to welcome you as you deserve. Telegraph your answer, and the hour of your train; and my carriage shall meet you at the station. The dinner-hourcan befixed to suit your convenience of course; what say you to eight o'clock?
After dinner you can betake yourself to the Villa Romani when you please—your enjoy-ment of the lady's surprise and rapture will be the more keen for baying been slightly delayed. Trusting you will not refuse to gratify an old man's whim, I am "Yours for the time being,

"CESARE OLIVA." This epistle finished and written in the crab bed disguised penmanship it was part of my business to affect, I folded, so led and addressed it, and summoning Vincenzo, bade him post it immediately. As soon as he had gone on this errand, I sat down to my as yet untasted breakfast and made some effort to eat as usual. But my thoughts were too active for appetite-I counted on my fingers the days,—there were four, only four, between me aud—what? One thing was certain—I must see my wife, or rather I should say my betrothed,—I must see her that very day. I then began to consider how my courtship had progressed since that evening when she declared she loved me. I had seen her frequently, though not daily—her be, haviour had been by turns affectionate, addring thinks of the second s adoring, timid, gracious, and once or twice passionately loving, though the latter im pulse in her I had always coldly checked. For though I could bear a great deal, any outburst of sham sentiment on her part sickened and filled me with such utter loathing that often when she was more than usully tender I dreaded less my pent-up wrath should break loose and impel me to kill her swiftly and sudden-ly as one crushes the head of a poisonous adder—an all-too merciful death for such as she. I preferred to woo her by gifts alone, and her hands were always ready to take what-ever I or others chose to offer her. From a rare jewel to a common flower, she never refused anything—her strongest passions were vanity and avarice. Sparkling gems from the pilfered store of Carmelo Neri,—trinkets which I had especial y designed for her,—lace, rich em-broideries, bouquets of hot-house blossoms, gilded boxes of costly sweets-nothing came amiss to her-she accepted all with a certain covetous gles which she was at no pains to hide from me-nay, she made it rather evident that she expected such things as her right. And after all, what did it matter to me

sessed save to assist me in carrying out the punishment I had destined for her? I studied her nature with critical coldness—I its inbred vice artfully concealed neath the affectation of virtue—every day she sank lower in my eyes, and I wondered vaguely how I could ever have loved so coarse and common a thing! Lovely she certainly was,—lovely too are many of the wretched outcasts who sell themselves in the of the Zist of December, when I holed some unusual attempton the part of Vincenzo to construct the streets for gold, and who in spite of their trol his countenance, that often, in spite of their bis efforts, broadened into a sunny smile woman as the one I had wedded. Mere as though some humorous thought had beauty of face and form can be bought. I rose to take my leave. "Then you will require leisure to make your preparations," I said with ceremunious politeness. "I assure you I approve your resolve. If you inform the beauty of face and form can be bought." as easily as one buys a flower,—but the loyal heart, the pure soul, the lofty intelligence which can maks a woman an angel—these are unpurchasable ware, and seldom fall to the lot of man. For beauty, though so perishable, is a snare to us all—it maddens our blood in spite of ourselves; we men are made to. How was it that I—even I, who now loathed the creat ure I had once loved-could not took upon her physical loveliness without a foolish thrill of passion awaking within me — passion that had something of the murderous in it—admiration that was almost brutal—feelings which I could not control though I despised myself for them while they lasted. There is a weak point in the stringest of us, and wicked women know well where we are most vulnerable. One dainty pin-prick well simed and all barriers of caution and reserve are broken down-we are ready to fling away our souls for a smile or a kiss. Surely at the last day when we are judged, and maybe condemned, we can make our lest excuse the Creator in the words of the first misguided man :

thought?-of what value was anything I pos-

"The woman whom thou gavest to be with me she tempted me, and I did eat !" I lost no time that day in going to the Villa Romani. I drove there in my carriage, taking with me the usual love-offering in the shape of a large gilded osier-basket full of white violets. Their delicious odour reminded me of that May morning when Stella was born,—and then quickly there fisched into my mind the words spoken by Guido Ferrari at the time. How mysterious they had seemed to me then,—how clear their meaning now! On arriving at the Villa I found my hance in her boudoir, attired in morning deshabille, if a trailing robe of white cashmere trimmed with Mechlin lace and swansdown can be considered deshabille. Her rich hair hung loosely on her shoulders, and she was scated in a velvet easy-chair before a small sparkling wood fire, reading. Her attitude was one of luxurlous ease and grace, but she sprang up as soon as her maid announced me, and came forward with her usual charming air of welcome, in which there was something imperial, as of a soverign who receives a subject. I presented the flowers I had brought with a few words of studied and formal compliment, uttered for the benefit of the servant who lingered in the room, then I added in a lower tone : I have news of importance, can I speak to

you privately?"
She smiled assent, and motioning me by a graceful gesture of her hand to take a seat, she at once dismissed her maid. As soon as the door had closed behind the girl, I spoke at once and to the point, scarcely waiting till my wife resumed her easy-chair before the fire-

"I have had a letter from Signor Ferrari."

She started slightly but said nothing, she merely bowed her head and raised her delicately-arched eyebrows with a look of inquiry as of one who should say, "Indeed! in what way does this concern me?" I watched her parameter and the content of the watched her narrowly and then continued. He is coming back in two or three days—he says he is sure," and here I smiled, "that you will be delighted to see him."

This time she half rose from her seat, her This time she half rose from her seat, her lips moved as though she would speak, but she remained silent, and sinking back again among her violet velvet cushions, she grew very pale.

"If," I went on, "you have any reason to think that he may make himself disagreeable to you when he knows of your engagement to me, out of disappointed ambition, concert, or self-interest from of course you never encouraged. interest (for of course you never encouraged him), I should advise you to go on a visit to some friends for a few days, till his irritation shall have somewhat passed. What say you to such

a plan?

and submissive look, she replied, "It shall be as you wish, Cesare! Signor Ferrari is certainly rash and bot-tempered, he raight be presumptuous enough to but you do not think of yourself in the matter. Surely you also are in danger of being insulted by him when he knows all?"

by him when he knows all?"

"I shall be on my guard!" I said quietly.

"Beades, I can easily pardon any outbreak of
temper on his part—it will be perfectly natural.

I think! To lose all hope of ever winning such
a love as yours must_need be a sore trial to one
of his hot blood and fiery impulses. Poor
fellow!" and I sighed and shook my head with
a benevolent gentleness. "By the way, he
tells me he has had letters from you?"
I put this question carelessly, but it took her
by surprise. She caucht her breath hard and

by surprise. She caught her breath hard and looked at me sharply, with an alarmed expres She caught her breath hard and sion. Seeing that my face was perfectly impassive, she recovered her composure instantly,

"Oh yes! I have been compelled to write b him once or twice on matters of business con-nected with my late husband's affairs. Most unfortunately, Fabio made him one of tho trustees of his fortune in case of his death-it is exceedingly awkward for me that he should occupy that position—it appears to give him some authority over my actions. In rea he has none. He has no doubt exaggerated the number of times I have written to him? it would be like his impertinence to do so.

Though this last remark was addressed to me almost as a question, I let it pass without response. I reverted to my original theme.
"What think you, then?" I said. "Will you remain here or will you absent yourself for

She rose from her chair and approaching me She rose from her coast and approaching me knelt down at my side, clashing her two little hands round my arm. "With your permission," she returned softly, "I will go to the convent where I was concated. It is some eight or ten miles distant from here, and I think (here she counterfeited the most wonderful expression of ingenuous sweetness and piety)—"I think I should like to make a 'letreat'—that is, devote some time solly to the duties of religion before I enter upon a second marriage. The dear nuns would be so glad to see me,—and I am sure you will not object .? It will be a good preparation for my future. I seized her caressing hands and held them

and their trees in the standard of the standard while I looked upon her kneeling there like the white-robed figure of a praying saint. "It will, indeed!" I said in a harsh voice. "The best of all possible preparations! We none of us know what may happen—we cannot have the standard with the said of the sai tell whether life or death awaits us—it is wise to prepare for either by words of penitence and devotion. I admire this beautiful spirit in you, carina / Go to the convent by means. I shall find you there and will visit you when the wrath and bitterness of our friend Ferrari have been smoothed into silence and resignation. Yes—go to the Convent, among the good and pious nuns—and when you pray for yourself, pray for the peace of your dead husband's soul—and—for me! Such prayers, unselfish and earnest, uttered by pure lips like yours, fly swiftly to heaven! And as for young Guido—have no fear—I promise you he shal offend you no more!'

"Ah, you do not know him!" she mur-mured, lightly kissing my hands that still held her; "I tear he will give you a great deal of trouble."

"I shall at any rate know how to silence him," I said, releasing her as I spoke, and watching her as she rose from her kneeling position and stood before me, supple and deli cate as a white iris swaying in the wind. "You never gave him reason to hope—therefore he as no cause of complaint."

"True," she replied readily, with an un-troubled smile. "But I am such a nervous creature! I am always imagining evils that never happen. And now, Cesare, when do you wish me to go to the Convent?"

I shrugged my shoulders with an air of indif-

ference. Your submission to my will, mia bella," said coldly, "is altogether charming and flat-ters me much, but I am not your master—n it yet! Pray choose your own time and suit your departure to your own pleasure.

'Then." she replied with an air of decision. "I will go to-day. The sooner the better, for some instinct tells me that Guido will play us s trick and return before we expect him. Yes, I will go to-day."
I rose to take my leave. "Then you will

you I approve your resolve. If you inform the Superioress of the Convent that I am your betrothed husband, I suppose I shall be permitted to see you when I call?"
"Oh certainly!" she replied. "The dear
nuns will do anything for me. Their Order is

one of Perpetual Adoration, and their rules are very strict, but they do not apply them to their old pupils, and I am one of their great favorites.

"Naturally!" I observed. "And will you also join in the service of Perpetual Adoration?"
"Oh yes!"

"It needs an untainted soul like yours," I said with a satirical smile, which she did not see, "to pray before the unveiled Host without being conscience-smitten! I envy you your privilige. I could not do it-but you are prob ably nearer to the angels than we know. And so you will pray for me?" She raised her eyes with devout gentleness. I will indeed!"

"I thank you!"—and I choked back the bitter contempt and disgust I had for her hypocrisy as I sp ke,—"I thank you heartily—most heartily! Addio."

She came, or rather floated, to my side, her white garments floating about her and the gold of her hair glittering in the mingled glow of the firelight and the wintry sunbeams that shone through the window. She looked up—a witch-like languor lay in her eyes—her red lips

Not one kiss before you go?" she said.

CHAPTER XXI.

For a moment I lost my self-possession. I scarcely remember now what I did. I know clasped hrr almost roughly in my arms, know that I kissed her passionately on line, throat, and brow, and that in the fervour of my embraces, the thought of what manner of vile thing she was came swiftly upon me, causing me to release her with such suddenness that she caught at the back of a chair to save herself from falling. Her breath came and went in little quick gasps of excitement her face was flushed,—she looked astonished yet certainly not displeased. No, she was not angry, but I was-thoroughly annoyed-bitterly vexed with myself, for being such a fool.
"Forgive me," I muttered. "I forgot

A little smile stole round the corners of her month. "You are fully pardoned !" she said in a low voice, "you need not apologize." Her smile depend; suddenly she broke into a rippling laugh, sweet and silvery as a bell—a laugh that went through me like a knife.

Was it not the self-same laughter that had pierced my brain the night I witnessed her amorous interview with Guido in the avenue? Had not the cruel mockery of it nearly driven me mad? I could not endure it—I sprang to her side—she ceased laughing and looked at me in wide-eyed wonderment.

"Listen!" I said in an impatient almost flerce tone. "Do not laugh like that! It jars my nerves-it-hurts me! I will tell you why. Once-long ago-in my youth-I loved a wo man. She was not like you-no-for she was false! False to the very heart's core-false in every word she uttered. You understand me? she resembled you in nothing-nothing But she used to laugh at me—she trampled on my life and apoils it—she broke my heart! It is all past now. I never think of her, only your laughter reminded me—there!" And I took her hands and kissed them." I have told you the story of my early folly-for-get it and forgive me! It is time you prepared for your joarney, is it not? If I can be of service to you, command me-you know interest (for or course you never encouraged prepared for your journey, is it not? If I can humid.

It is time you ment before, masted prightly and then grew it was unaffected.

It is time you ment before, masted prightly and then grew it was unaffected.

It is time you ment before, masted prightly and then grew it was unaffected.

It is time you humid.

It is told that it England the principal was a soldier once—I know what duty means.

But there is a better service—gratitude. I am you how and your poor servant, but you have win my hoart.

And I laid my burning hand on her head your poor servant, but you have win my hoart.

-then raising her levely eyes with a wissful weighted with its clustering curls of gold. She weighted with its chasering duris of gold. Are thought this gesture was one of blessing. I thought God only knows what I thought—yet surely if curies can be so bestowed, my curse crowned her at that moment! I dared not trust myself longer in her presence, and without another word or look I left her and hurried from the house. I knew she was startled and at the same time gratified to think she could thus have moved me to any display of emotion—but I would not even turn my head to catch her parting glance. I could not,—I was sick of myself and of her. I was literally torn asunder between love and hatred, love born basely of material feeling alone,— hatred, the offspring of a deeply-injured spirit for whose wrong there could scarce be found sufficient remedy. Once out of the influence of her bewildering beauty, my mind grew calmer, and the drive back to the hotel in my carriage through the sweet chillness of the December air quieted the feverish excitement of my blood and restored me to myself. It was a most lovely day, bright and fresh, with the savour of the sea in the wind. The waters of the Bay were of a steel-like blue shading into deep olive-green, and a soft haze lingered about the shores of Amalii like a veil of grey, shot through with silver and gold. Down the streets went women in picturesque garb carrying on their heads baskets full to the brim of purple violets that scented the air as they passed, children ragged and dirty ran along, pushing the luxur ant tangle of their dark locks away from their beautiful wild eyes, and holding up bunches of roses and narcissi with smiles as brilliant as the very sunshine, im-plored the passengers to buy "for the sake of the little Gesu who was soon coming.

Bells clashed and clanged from the churche in honor of San Tommasso, whose festival it was, and the city had that aspect of gala gaiety about it, which is in truth common enough to all continental towns, but which seems strange to the solemn Londoner who sees so much apparently reasonless merriment for the first time. He, accustomed to have his reluctant laughter pumped out of him by an occasional visit to the theatre where he can witness the "original" English translation of a French farce, cannot understand why these foolish Neapolitans should laugh and sing and shout in the manner they do, merely because they are glad to be alive. And after much dubious consideration, he decides within himself that they are all rascals—the scum of the earth, and that he and he only is the true representative of man at his best, the model of civilized respectability. And a mourn-

ful spectacie he thus seems to the eyes of us "base" foreigners—in our hearts we are sorry for him and believe that if he could manage to shake off the fetters of his insular customers and prejudices, he might almost suc-ceed in enjoying life as much as we do!

As I drove along I saw a small crowd at one of the street corners—a gesticulating, laughing crowd, listening to an "improvisatore" or wandering poet—a plump-looking fellow who had all the rhymes of Italy at his fingers ends, and who could make a poem on any subject or an acrostic on any name, with perfect facility. I stopped my carriage to listen to his extempo rised terses, many of which were really admir-able, and tossed him three france. He threw them up in the air, one after the other, and caught them, as they fell, in his mouth, appearing to have swallowed them all—then with an inimitable grimace, he pulled off his tat t red cap and said,

"Ancora affamato, Eccellenza!" (I am still bungry!) amid the renewed laughter of his and without conceit—and his good humonr mented the extra silver pieces I gave him, which caused him to wish me—"Buon appetito e un sorriso della Madonna!"—(a good appetite to you and a smile of the Madonna). Imagine the Lord Laureate of England standing at the corner of Regent Street swallowing halfpence for his rhymes! Yet some of the quaint conceits atrung together by such a fellow as this improvisatore might furnish material for many of the so-called '' poets'' whose names are mysteriously honored in Britain.

Further on I came upon a group of red-capped coral fishers assembled round a portable stove whereon roasting chestnuts cracked their glossy sides and emitted savory odors. The men were singing gaily to the thrumming of an old guitar, and the song they sang was familiar to me. Stay! where had I heard it?—let me listen!

"Sciore limone Le voglio far mori de passione

Zompa llari llira !"
embered now. When I had cra out of the vault through the brigand's hole of entrance—when my heart had bounded with glad anticipations never to be realised,— when I had believed in the worth of love and friendship,—when I had seen the morning sun glittering on the sea, and had thought— poor fool!—that his long beams were like so many golden flags of joy hung up in heaven to symbolize the happiness of my release from death and my restoration to liberty—then—then—I had heard a sailor's voice in the dis tance singing that "ritornello," and I had fond ly imagined its impassioned lines were all for me Hateful music—most bitter aweetness! I could have put my hands up to my ears to shut out the sound of it now that I thought of the time when I had heard it last. For then I had possessed a heart—a throbbing, passionate, sensitive thing,—alive to every emotion of tenderness and affection—now that heart was dead and cold as a stone. Only its corpse went with me everywhere weighing me down with itself to the strange grave it occupied, a grave wherein were also buried so many dear delusions—such plaintive regrets, such pleading memories, that surely it was no wonder their small ghosts arose and haunted me, saying, "Wilt thou not weep for this lost sweetness?" "Wilt thou not relent before such a remembrance?" or "Hast thou no desire for the past delight?" But to all such inward temptations my soul was deaf and inexorable; justice—stern, immutable justice, was what I sought and what I meant to have. May-be you find it hard to understand the possibility of scheming and carrying out so prolonged a vengeance as mine? If you that read these pages are English, I know it will seem to you well-nigh incomprehensible. The temperate blood of the Northerner, combined with his open, unsuspicious nature, has, I admit, the advantage over us in matters of personal injury. An Englishman, so I hear, is in-capable of nourishing a long and deadly resent-ment, even against an unfaithful wife—he is too indifferent, he thinks it not worth his while. But we Neapolitans, we can carry a "rendetta" through a lifetime—ay, through generation after generation! This is ban, you say—im moral, unchristian. Ne doubt! We are more than half pagans at heart. When I reached my own apartments at the

hotel I felt worn out and fagged. I resolved to rest and receive no visitors that day. While giving my orders to Vincenzo a thought occurred to me. I went to a cabinet in the room and unlocked a secret drawer. In it thought lay a strong leathern case. I lifted this, and bade Vincenzo unstrap and open it. He did so, nor showed the least sign of surprise when a pair of richly ornamented pistols were

displayed to his view.
"Good weapons?" I remarked, in a casual manner. My valet took each one out of the case, and

examined them both critically.

"They need cleaning, Eccellenza."

"Good!" I said briefly. "Then clean them and put them in good order. I may require to use them." The imperturable Vincenzo bowed, and taking the weapons, prepared to leave the "Stav!"

He turned. I looked at him steadily, "I believe you are a faithful fellow, Vin-cenzo," I said.

The dark Tuscan eyes, keen and clear a mo-ment before, flashed brightly and then grew

I would give my life for you, should you desire He paused, half ashamed of the emotion that threatened to break through his mask of impassability, bowed again and would have left me, but that I called him back and held out my hand.

"Shake hands, amico," I said simply. He caught it with an astonished yet pleased look,—and stooping, kissed it before I could prevent him, and this time literally scrambled out of my presence with an entire oblivion of his usual dignity. Left alone, I considered this behaviour of his with half-pained surprise. This poor fellow loved me it was evident—why, I knew not. I had done no more for him than any other master might have done for a good servant. I had often spoken to him with impatience, even harshnes; and yet I had "won his heart"—so he said. Why should he care for me? why should my poor old butler Giacomo cherish me so devotedly in his memory; why should my very dog still love and obey me, when my nearest and dearest, my wife and my friend, had so gladly forsaken me, and were so eager to forget me! Perhaps and were so eager to forget me! Perhaps fidel by was not the fashion now among educated persons? Perhaps it was a worn-out virtue, left to the bas-peuple—to the vulgar—and to animals? Progress might have attained this result—no doubt it had.

I sighed wearily, and threw myself down in an arm-chair near the window, and watched the white-sailed boats skimming like flocks of silver necessity of eating,—of the any little graces of the table that are underst od in part by the tambourine by and by attracted my wandering attention, and looking into the street just below my balcony I saw a young girl dancing. She was lovely to look at, and she danced with exqulsite grace as well as modesty, but the beauty of her face was not so much caused by perfection of nature or outline, as by a certain wistful expression that had in it something of nobility and pride. I watched her: at the conclusion of her dance she held up her tambourine with a bright yet appealing

smile. Silver and copper were freely flung to ber, I contributing my quota to the amount; but all she received she at once emptied into a leathern bag which was carried by a young and handsome man who accompanied her, and who, alas! was totally blind. I knew the couple well, and had often seen them; their history was pathetic enough. The girl had been was patietic enough. The girl had been betrothed to the young fellow when he had occupied a fairly good position as a worker in silver filligree jewellery. His eye-sight, long painfully strained over his delicate labors, sudlenly failed him-he lost his place of course, and was utterly without resources. He offered to release his fancée from her engagement, but she would not take her freedom.—she sisted on marrying him at once. She had her way, and devoted herself to him soul and body,
—danced in the streets and sang to gain a living
for herself and him; taught him to weave baskets so that he might not teel himself entirely dependent on her, and she sold these baskets for him so successfully that he was gradually making quite a little trade of them. Poor child! for she was not much more than a hild-what a bright face she had !- glorified by the self-den al and courage of her every-day life No wonder she had won the sympathy of the warm hearted and impulsive Neapolitans,—they looked upon her as a heroine of romance; and as she passed through the streets, leading her blind husband tenderly by the hand, there was not a creature in the city, even among the most shandoned and vile characters, who would have dared to offer her the least insult, or who would have ventured to addiess her otherwise than respectfully. She was good, innocent and true; how was it, I wongood, innecent and true; now was it, I won-dered dreamily, that I c uld not have won a woman's heart like hers? Were the poor slone to possess all the old-world virtues—honor and faith, love and loyalty! Was there something in a life of luxury that sapped virtue at its root? Evidently early training had little to do with after results, for had not my wife been brought up among an order of nuns renowned for s up among an order of nuns renowned for sim, plicity and sanctity; had not her own father declared her to be "as pure as a flower on the altar of the Madonna;" and yet the evil had been in her, and nothing had eradicated it; for even religion, with her, was a mere graceful sham, a kind of theatrical effect used to tone down her natural hypocristy. My own thoughts heren to herest and warry me. thoughts began to harass and weary me. I took up a volume of philosophic essays and began to read, in an endeavor to distract my mind from dwelling on the one perpetual theme. The day were on slowly enough; and it was glad when spring-blossoms. The chairs wherein my guests the evening closed in, and when suncence, remarking that the night was come, kindled a shape and softly stuffed, so that one could lear bleasant wood-five in my room and litthe lambs. A little while before my dinner was served he handed me a letter stating that it had just been brought by the Countess Romani's coachman.

It bore my own seal and motto. I opened it; it was dated, "La Santissima Annunziata," and rau as follows:
"Beloved! I arrived here safely; the nuns are delighted to see me, and you will be made heartily welcome when you come. I think of heartily welcome when you come. I think of you constantly—how happy I felt this morning! You seemed to love me so much; why are you not always so foud of your faithful. "NINA."

I crumpled this note fiercely in my hand and flung it into the leaping flumes of the newly-lie fire. There was a faint per-fume about it that it sickened me—a subtle odor like that of a civet cat when it moves stealthily after its prey through a tangle of tropical herbage. I always detested scented note-paper—I am not the only man who does so. One is led to fancy that the fingers of the woman who writes upon it must have some poisonous or offensive taint about them, which she endeavors to cover by the aid of a chemical concotion. I would not permit myself to think of this so "faithful Nina" as she styled herself. I resumed my reading, and continued it even at dinuer, during which meal Vincenzo waited upon me with his usual silent gravity and decorum, though I could feel that he watched me with a certain solicitude. I suppose I looked weary-I certainly felt so, and retired to rest unusually early. The time seemed to me so long—would the end never come? The next day dawned and trailed its tiresome hours after it, a prisoner might trailed his iron fetters until | and sunset, and then-then, when the grey wintry sky flashed for a brief space into growing red— then, while the water looked like blood and the clouds like flame—then a few words sped along the telegraph wires that stilled my impatience, roused my soul, and braced every nerve and muscle in my body to instant action. They

were plain, clear, and concise:

"From Guido Ferrari, Rome, to Il Conte Cesare Oliva, Naples—Shall be with you on the 24th inst. Train arrives at 6.30 p.m. Will come to you as you desire without fail."

CHAPTER XXII.

Christmas Eve ! The day had been extra chilly, with frequent showers of stinging rain, but towards five o'clock in the afternoon the weather cleared. The clouds, which had been of a dull uniform grey, began to break asonder and disclose little shining rifts of pale blue and bright gold; the sea looked like a wide satin ritbon shaken out and shimmering with opaline tints. Flower girls trooped by making opaine tints. Stower girls trooped by making the air musical with their nellow cries of "Fior! cht vuol fiori," and holding up their tempting wares—not bunches of holly and mistebee such as are known in England, but roses, better such as are known in England, but roses, tletoe such as are known in Lingland, but roses, indigestible mixture at which an Italian shrings his shoulders in visible disgust. There is something barbaric, I suppose, in the British customs still,—something that reminds one of their ancient condition when the Romans conquered them—when their supreme idea of enjoyment was to have an ox roasted whole before them while they drauk "wassail" till they grovelled under their own tables in a worse condition than over-fed swipe. Coarse and vulgar plenty is still the leading characteristic at the dinners of English or American He met my glance frankly.

"The day may come," I went on quietly, "when I shall perhaps put your fidelity to the gin to implore their "dear little Jesus," their conf." own little brother," not to forget them, with a simplicity of belief that was as touching as

it was unaffected.

I am told that in England the principal

BORNEL HERRY & BERRY . The

which agreeable spectacle the passers by gape with gluttonous approval. Surely there is nothing graceful about such a commemoration of the birth of Christ as this? nothing picturof the birth of Christ as this I nothing picturesque, nothing poetic?—nothing even orthodox, for Christ was born in the East, and the Orientals are very small eaters, and are particularly sparing in the use of meat. One wonders what such an unusual display of vulgar victual and the Cavining of the Saviour who has such an unusual display of vulgar victuals has to do with the coming of the Saviour, who arrived among us in such poor estate that even a decent roof was dealed Him. Perhaps, though, the English people read their gospels ir a way of their own, and understand that the wise men

or greeto suct an ages and conditions, were set forth in tempting array, from a box of bonbons costing one franc to a jewelled tiara worth a million, while in many of the wincows were displayed models of the "Bethlehem," with babe Jesus lying in His manger, for the b nefit of the round eyed children, who, after taring fondly at His waxen image for some time would run off hand in hand to the nearest pavenus; they have scarcely any idea of the refinements that can be imparted to the prosaic French, but that perhaps never much such ab-milute perfection of tasts and skill as at the some of these are veritable "feasts of the voda," and would do honor to the fabled Olympas, and such an one I had prepared for Guido Ferrari as a greeting to him on his return from Rome

as a greeting to him on his return from Rome
—a feast of welcome and farewell!

All the resources of the hotel at which I stayed had been brought into requisition. The chef, a famous cordon blen, had transferred the work of the usual table d'kôte to his underlings, and had bent the powers of his culinary intelligence golds on the production of the contraction. ligence solely on the production of the magnifi-cent dinner I had ordered. The landlord, in spite of himself, broke into exclamations of wonder and awe, as he listened to and wrote down my commands for different wings of the rarest kinds and choicest vintages. The servants rushed hither and thither to obey my various behests, with looks of immense importance; the head waiter, a superb official who prided himself on his artistic taste, took the laying out of the table under his envire superintendence, and nothing was talked of or thought of for the time, but the grandeur of my pro-

posed entertainment. About six o'clock I sent my carriage down to the railway station to meet Ferrari as I had arranged; and then, at my landlord's invitation, I went to survey the stage that was prepared for one important scene of my drama,—to see if the scenery, side-lights, and general effects were all in working order. To avoid disarranging my own apartments, I had chosen for my dinner-party a room on the ground floor of the hotel, which was often let out for marriage breakfasts and other purposes of the like kind; it was octagonal in shape, not not large, and I had had it must even with the constant for the had had it most exquisitely decorated had had it most exquisitely decorated for the occasion. The walls were hung with draperies of gold-colored silk and crims son velvet interspersed here and there with long mirrors, which were ornamented with crystal candelabra, in which twinkled hundreds of lights under rose-tinted glass shades. At the back of the room, a ministure conservatory was displayed to year full of rese shades. At the pack of the room, a numerous conservatory was displayed to view, fu'l of tare ferns and subtly perfumed exorics, in the centre of which a fountain rose and fell with regular and melodious murmur. Here, later o. a band of stringed instruments and a choir of boys' voices were to be stationed, so that sweet music might be heard and felt without the performers being visible. One, and one only, of the long French windows of the room was left uncurtained, it was simply draped with velver as one drapes a choice picture, and through it the eyes rested bay of Naples, white with the wintry

moonlight. The dinner table, laid for fifteen persons, glit tered with sumptuous appointments of silver, Venetian glass, and the rarest flowers; the floor was carpeted with velvet pile, in which some grains of ambergris had been scattered so that in walking the feet sank, as it were, into a bed of moss rich with the odours of a thousand 1 them or recline at ea everything was arranged with a lavish splendor almost befitting the banquet of an Eastern monarch, and yet with such accurate tasts that there was no detail one could have wished

omitted.

I was thoroughly satisfied, but as I knew what an unwise plan it is to praise servants too highly for doing well what they are expressly paid to do, I intimated my satisfaction to my landlord, by a mere careless nod and smile of approval. He, who waited on my every geture with abject humility, received this sen of condescension with as much delight as though it had come from the King himself, and I could easily see that the could easily see that the very fact of my showing no enthusiasm at the result of his labor made him consider me a greater man than ever. I now went to my own apartments to don my evening attire; I found Vincenzo brushing every speck of dust from my dress coat with careful nicety,—he had already arranged the other articles of costume neatly on my bed ready for wear. I unlocked a dressingcase and took from thence three stud-, each one formed of a single brilliant of rere clearness and shirt-front. While he was pelishing these admir-ingly on his coat-sleeve I watched him earnestly -then I suddenly addressed bim :-

(To be continued.)

SUIT YOURSELF.

but there is no other remedy for sick headsches, dizziness, constipation, biliousness, or to restore a regular, healthy action to the liver, atomach and bowels, equal to those reliable little Pleasant Purgative Pellets" prepared by Dr. Pierce. Of druggists.

A new variety of bees has been discovered in California, twice as large as any other or record, with a sting in proportion. It is said that even the Chinese will get up and go when one of these bees backs up against them and

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It fills a place heretofore imoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, suriety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system.

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CLASS D.

THE NINTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON

WEDNESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

25 cents PER TICKET.

\$1.00 PER TICKET.

[WRITLEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

A Chat in the Kitchen.

The Cheerlest Room in the House-Sunny Window Ledges-Treatment of Wall and Floor-The Colar Kitchen-The Attic Kitchen.

Happy and healthy indeed must be that house where the kitchen is the central point whence radiate the light and heat of home. It cannot be otherwise than happy, for much more of human enjoyment, and not by any means the lowest kind of enjoyment, is manufreest entrance of light and air, and these we know are the great health-bringers. Generous space should, therefore, be allotted to window-room, and if the walls can be deeply recessed to as to allow of broad window seats or ledges so much the better. In stone houses, on account of the thickness of the outer walls, this can be easily managed. Potted plants will thrive wonderfully in such a situation, and lend a grace and beauty to the room that nothing else could. If there should happen to be a little bird captive in the house, bring the poor thing here-birds pine to get a glimpse of the world outside, while at the same time they dearly love such homely household sounds as they are sure to hear even in the quietest and orderliest of kitchens. Put a parrot there and it will scream with delight; but perhaps "poor Polly," with her shrill clamor at the sight of food, and too faithful imitations of the tones and accents of the presiding genius of the place, may not be allowed, for peace sake, to join in the hilarions chorus of clattering pots and pans. Still, hetter than al', should there be a book-loving child of the house, be sure it will gravitate thither, with pictured page or fairy tale, to dream the hours away. I have seen persons draps kitchen windows.

even underground ones, with heavy darkcolored curtains, and then move about their work in a dim twilight, but I cannot think that such a thing san be healthful for either mind or body. A kitchen should not be a cavern, and it is curious to note what a depressing effect a gloomy kitchen will have even on the strongest and best-trained nerves. Kitchen windows should, therefore, be unshaded save by the sheerest of white muslin curtains, simply made with broad hem above and below and with drawing string, forming the top hem into a pretty ruffi. Dotted, or striped, or cross-barred muslin, or any other fabric that tends to interfere with or obscure vision should not be used. Of course a blind has to be placed above for use at night, but let it remain furled as high as may be through the day. The neat and tasteful "Art" paper shade, with the patent arrangements for lewering and raising, is a great improvement, being cheap and ornamental, and doing away with the trouble of the laundried article. Still, for durability, brown holland will with some people hold its own. The red shades so pupular some time since do not promise to retain favor very long. At any rate, for a kitchen they are unsuitable, as all the red glow and sparkle nerded comes from the the fire-the very soul of the scene. For the walls a light buff is the most har

monious color imaginable. A high wainscotting of polished pine forms a good setting for these, and in the evening the glints of firelight will fall on the smooth wood with wondrous effect. A high corner closet, or two, or, indeed, one whole side of the room finished in the same way, and with pannelled doors, will afford ample storage room for articles of kitchen use not particularly ornamental in themselves, as well as for such coarse ware as would be out of place on the dresser. Which itself might be the same inexpensive wood and built also against the wall with closet space beneath for the heavier iron utensils, so that they could be lifted and taken out at a moments' notice. For convenience this might be right behind the stove. Sink, dresser, with table top, shelves above, enclosed closets beneath, and large wood or coal receptacle, all filling one side of the room, unite to make an exceedingly handy arrangement. As for wall decorations, if there be row upon row of glistering tins, and if the water-taps and other metal finishings be properly burnished, the absence of pictures will not be noticed. But, if these are wished for, I see no reason why a few cottage scenes of rustic life might not find a fitting place

A flo r of concrete is the latest and most sensible style and is susceptible of very ornamental as well as labor-saving treatment. Carpete are almost impossible on a kitchen floor for hygienic reasons no less than for the far greater one of danger by fire. A sheet of zinc as broad as can be conveniently placed beneath the stove and well fastened down at the different corners, affording good wide margin room for utensils just removed from the fire is all that is required in the way of floor covering, unless, indeed, draughts are felt along the floor or the feet of mistress or maid are wearled from long standing at dresser or ironing table-in such case or at such times the use of a good thick rug gives great relief to the feet and a sense of comfort. Clippings of all kinds of cloth and woollens that otherwise would find their way into the rag bag may be saved and utilized for the making of such a rug. A rainy afternoon, when there is small danger of callers, and when one may don a gown suitable for such work may be turned to account in the task of overhanling these scraps, cutting them into strips an inch broad, overlapping the ends with a few strong stitches and then winding the strips thus made into balls, and then plaiting these together, thus making a very good serviceable rug for kitchen use, one that can be lifted up in a twinkling and shaken in the snow or beaten with a broom and replaced or put away, as occasion may require.

In order to have the most solid comfort obtainable out of a kitchen, it is necessary. first of all, that it should be easy of access to the rest of the house, on a level with the first or main floor if possible, Basement kitchens, no matter how light and airy, or how well appointed they may be, are a grievous mistake in housebuilding. They are destructive in the highest degree to the health of women, in the first place, necessitating as they do that weary climbing of stairs, which is one of the most profitless expenditures of time and breath in this short life. All physicians are agreed in denouncing them. Experienced housekeepers, especially that large class who do their own work, avoid them as they would the plague. A doctor, very blunt in the expression of his views, once said to a lady whom he was treating for some allment : " Give up using that basement kitchen of yours. Don't go underground until you can't help it." And this although the room in question was flooded with supshine all through the morning hours and furnished with abundant means of

Pentiletion. The basement kitchen, like many another

" venerable imposter" of the past, is now deservedly falling into disrepute. Among a certain class and in very new communities it used to be accepted as a sign of gentility. I once heard an old lady remark concerning her daughters-in-law who were in that state of aime: nautrality which is not upusual in such relationship: "Ann Jane thinks herself shove Eliza. She won't speak to her because she (Aun Jane presumably) has a basement kitchen to her house." Ann Jane was a most notable house-wife and when I heard not long after of her death, I could not help thinking that perhaps that much coveted possession, the basement kitchen, might have had much to do with it. Fashion, in architecture, as in other things, takes s dden bounds sometimes. Instead of having the kitchen in the cellar proper, it is ! means the lowest kind of enjoyment, is mann now agitating to have it under the roof, or in factured there. It must be healthy, for it the garret. In either case there are the cannot be bright and cheerful without the steps to climb and descend. It is hard to be seen what end is to be gained, but if we are patient time that reads all riddles will probably solve this one also for us.

AHEAD OF ALL.

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

Men resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow-orestures .--

THOUSANDS SUFFERING. Thousands of people are suffering untold miseries from constipation, beadache, biliousness and weakness that might be at once re-lieved and soon cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. This invaluable medicine is sold by all dealers at One Dollar per bottle,

A bitter and perplexed "What shall I do?" is worse to a man than worse necessity.-

A GREAT SUFFERER.

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

"cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar allments.

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

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

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

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

"Favorit's Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, formale weakness, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, with tinternal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional sciol., at that critical period of change from girlbood to womenhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can prosuce only good results. It is equally effications and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, know, as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medicul Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. i ierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Hadder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taim, and abolishes cancerous and serofulous numors from the system.

"Favorite guarantee, from the manufacturers, the it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y. lips.

TICKETS

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RDER

A WINTER DISEASE.

Nothing is more prevalent at this season than constipution. It should be cured at once, or a lifetime of suffering may be the result. Don't take a violent cathartic, but use the color of the col Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine

Fate is the friend of the good, the guide of the wise, the tyrant of the foolish, the enemy of the bad .- W. R. Alger.

HOW TO MAKE ELEGANT BRUNZES Plaster of: Paris statuettes can easily be bronzed with Diamond Bronze Paint, and will took like genuine bronze. Diamond Bronze, Gold, Silver, Copper and Artists' Black, cost but ten cents a package, at all Drug and Art stores.

A timid person is frightened before a danger, a coward during the time, and a courageous person afterward.-Richter.

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

when he arrives at the conviction that envy is iguorance. — Emerson.

IN LOVE'S HARNESS.

Most women naturaly look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed from, are the best passports to a happy marriage All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, "dragging down" sensations, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, have an unfailing specific in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription It is the only medicine for women, sold by drug gists, under a positive guarantee from the manu-facturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

The quantity of books in a library is often a cloud of witnesses of the ignorance of the owner .- Oxenstiera.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

Nobody will use other people's experience, nor has any of his own till it is too late to use it.—Hawthorne.

A SURE BASIS OF POPULARITY.-Merit, "apparent to a cloud of witnesses," upon which the popularity of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Gil is founded. Throat and lung complaints, pain, soreness, stiffness, swellings, burns and allments of various other kinds, yield to the action of this procedure of the remoder. of this speedy and safe remedy.

The best education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living.—Wendell Phil-

During the past nine years we have cured, with our appliances, tens of thousands of patients

suffering with chronic ailments after all other treatments had failed. We have so much faith in our

goods that we will send you on trial one of our Electric Medical Appliances to suit your case, pro-

vided you agree to pay for it, if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you it costs you

nothing. Is not this a fair offer? Different appliances to cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Liver and

Kidney diseases, Piles, Lung diseases, Asthma, Catarrh, Lame Back, Ague, Nervousness, Debility and other diseases. Remember we do not ask you to buy them blindly, but merely to try them at

our risk. Prices very low. Illustrated book, giving full particulars, and testimonials from

every State, and blank for statement of your case, sent free.—Address, at once, as this adv't will not appear again. ELECTRIC PAD MF G.CO., 46 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, S. T.

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tion and success.

in The Post on Monday and the week of drawing. Cut is 19 St. James street, Montreal,

Order for Tickets appears i Witness every week, except sued to S. E. Lefebyre, No.

S.—This form of C week, and Thus V with money address

Our minds are as different as our faces; we are all traveling to one destination-happiness; but few are going by the same road.

PHONET RELIEF TO SICK HEADAGHE, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Flowers are the sweetest things that God ever made and forget to put a soul into. Rev. H. W. Beecher.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures after said and the time was near at hand when there is a time in every man's education.

There is a time in every man's education and easy any exercise of the said and the time was near at hand when any exercise of the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the said and the time was near at hand when the said and the sa and easy expectoration, which immediately re-lieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

> We are never made so ridiculous by the qualities we have as by those we affect to have. -- Rochfoucauld.

Yon sturdy oak whose branches wide

Yon sturdy oak whose branches wide
B. Idly the storms and winds defy,
Not long ago an acorn, small,
Lay dormant neath the summer sky.
Not unlike the thrifty oak in its germ, developement and growth, is consumption. But even
this mighty foe of mankind, positively yields to
the wonderful curative properties of Dr. Pierce's
Colden Medical Disposary it taken certs. Dec's be bind to your own interests and think yours a hopeless case. This remarkable remedy has escued thousands. Of druggists.

"What are the last teeth that come!" asked a Lynn teacher of her class in physiology.
"False teeth, mum," replied a boy who had
just waked up on the back seat.

I have been troubled with catarrh for the past ten years and have tried a number of remedies but found no relief until I purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. I consider it the most reliable preparation for catarrh and cold in the head .- Geo. E. Crandall, P.M., Quonochawntaug, R.I.

I was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm, some five months ago. It has done for me what other so-called cures failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed magical:—Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.

An Obio editor says of a contemporary, who had assumed the part of a mummy in a performance, "He was chliged to put a little animation

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure. Others who have tried t have the same experience.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced

Old farmer (to amateur ditto)—"What do you feed your pirs?" Amateur farmer—"Corn." Old farmer—"In the ear?" Amateur—"No; in the mouth."

IRELAND HONORS HER FRIENDS.

GREAT RECEPTION OF EX LORD MAYOR SULLI-VAN, AND FRIENDLY DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE MARQUIS OF RIPON AND JOHN MORLEY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 -What with the reception to ex-Lord Mayor Sullivan this afternoon on his release from prison and the arrival of the Marquis of Ripon and John Morley this evening, this city has been holiday making to the verge of a popular furore. "Sure an' we naw another colipse to-night," I heard a apectator of the procession say an hour ago; "the Balfour moonshine has been observed by the body of Irlshmen coming 'twixt the wind and his nobility." By request of the ex-Lord Mayor no set reception was given to him on his arrival with Lady Sullivan and Mr. Pilmsoll, the fee to rotten ships; but cheera followed his carriage as he drove to Northumberland Road and took his place in the procession.

THE GRANDEST CELEBRATION.

Never before in the political history of Dublin-not even in the O'Connell era-have arrangements for political gatherings been on such a grand scale as for to-night and for two days to come. The procession was princi-pally composed of trades, excepting the typo-graphical union, which declined participation because the Committee of Arrangements gave its printing to a non-union office.

With two thousand torohes the participants took up their position in the places assigned, extending from the corner of Harcourt Row to Mount St. Bride. The visitors drove amid deafening cheers slowly past the line of processionists, who proceeded along Brunswick street, crossing O'Connell bridge into O'Connell street and along the eastern side of Rutland square, at the head of which the trades separated and returned by different routes to eir various places of meeting.

DAZZLING ILLUMINATIONS.

The route was dazzlingly illuminated by colored lights and all Dublin was along the streets, even a few growling collegians and saturnine Balfourites. It was certainly a memorable sight, especially from the fact that it was the first time that English statesmen joined substant ally in O Connell's cry in the streets of Dublin: "Repeal the Union!" which of course all Irishmen mean when they shout " Home Rule."

But the enthusisem to-night was intensified by the popular regard for the visitors. The Marquis of P.ipon's greatly distinguished ancestry, his own Cabinet services, his conver-sion to Catholicity and consequent resignation as head of Freemasonry, his Vicerovalty of India and his home rule devotion, all combined to heighten the popular acclaim.

Then Morley's sympathetic Irish secretaryship, his scholarship, his authorship and journalistic fame made a union entitling him to additional regard.

THE IRISH WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM. If ever the phrase "wild Irishmen" was appropriate it was pre-eminently so on this St. Bridget's day.

Fugged Out.—None but those who have become fugged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and dispondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Par-malce's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and l'andelion are two of the articles entering into the convesition of Parmalee's Pills.

TRISH-LOVING ENGLISHMEN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3 .- Lord Ripon and Mr. Moiley were tendered a reception in Leinster Hall, last evening, among those present were Mesers. Davitt, Redmond, Healy, Plimsoll, and a large number of Parnellite commoners. After the adoption of a resolution of welcome Lerd Ripon addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks his lordship said Ire-land had now the great party of England on her side and the time was near at hand when violence to good them to commit crime which would be the foulest treason to the Irish cause. Mr. Morley met with a warm reception. He arraigned the Tory Government and said its policy was a pititul farce, and had utterly falled to encourage the commission of outrage. Both speakers briefly addressed the overflowing meeting outside of the hall.

Holloway's Pills .- Enfeebled Existence .-This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy. It overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels or any other organs, these Pills are especially service-able, and eminently successful. They should be able, and eminently successful. kept in readiness in every family, being a medi-cine of incomparable utility for young persons, especially those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, the most active promoters of absorption and secretion, whereby all poisonous and obnoxious particles are removed from both solids and

THE IRISH EVICTIONS.

Few of our people have a very definite idea, probably, of the extent of the eviations in Ire-land. The figures speak more eloquently than words of the hardships of the unhappy people. Mr. Mulhall, the well known statistician, is responsible for them, and the presumption is that they are accurate. He shows that the government returns of evictions are incomplete, since they do not include the number of cottagers unboused, whose cases were decided at petty sessions. There were in 1851, 491,278 inhabited cabins with a single room. In 1861 there were 88,374, nearly 402,000 cabins having there were 88,374, nearly 402,000 cabins having there were 88,374, nearly 402,000 cabins having been pulled down in twenty years. These cases were not included in the Government returns, so that it is clear in Mr. Mulball's judgment that fully 500,000 families and 3,000,000 persons have been evicted since 1837. He also demonstrates that the Government Commissioners, in estimating the number of deaths from famine in 1848-49 at 600,000, only told one-half of the truth. The real figures were 1,104,000.—Exchange

A Trivity of Evns. Biliousness, Constipation and Dyspepsis usually exist together. By disciplining the liver and toning the stomach simultaneously, they can be eradicated. stomach simulationally, bury can be eradicated.
The promptitude and thoroughness with which
Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and
great blood purifier removes this trinity of
physical evils is a fact widely appreciated broughout Canada.

ENGLISH APPOINTMENTS FOR COLONISTS. The Cauadian Government has received from Sir H. T. Holland, secretary of state for the colonies, a copy of the revised regulations for the entry of engineer students and students for naval construction in her Majesty's dockyards. Under these regulations vacancies for appointments as engineer students in the dockyards will be filled principally by means of competitive examinations open to some of British subjects being of the prescribed age, not less than 14 or more than 15 years, on the first May in the year in which they are examined, and of good moral character. It is stated also that three engineer studentships will be given annually to the sons of centle-men in the colonies on the recommendation of the secretary of state for the colonies, pro viding they pass the required examination."

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

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in to 20 days. No pastili cure pr. J. Siephens, Lebanon.

NO MORE PILLS!



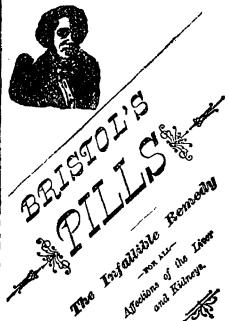
MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! Became it is agreeable to take, IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,

LOSS OF APPETITE,

SICK HEADACHE.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS PRICE, 250. PEG BGTTLR.

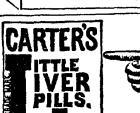
h. Hantrelief, Final ouro and never knife, purse, salva or suppositor; l'aver, knife and all bowel troub knife, purse, salva or suppositor; l'aver, knife and all bowel troub knife appositor; l'aver, knife runser d'ille magic. Hantrel a 'ill besent de s'ambier conserve d'ille magic. Hantrel a 'ill besent de s'ambier conserve d'ille d'arter salva l'all d'arter d'ille a 'ille a 'ill





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COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption **CURED BY** allen's lung balsam 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while key also correct all disorders of the stomach, atmulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills will able 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 the male our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP



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

No Animal Fat!

It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.

5.0000 "Palmo-garbolig soap.

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WKDNESDAY......FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

Ir is said that England expends nearly 5,000,000 yearly to maintain her spy system in America.

THE Quebec Telegraph cays : -"The power of the press has exposed another disgraceful scandal in Montreal. THE Post has secured another triumph over wrong. It is terrible to think that even in lacrosse matches the public have been 'sold.'"

BALFOUR'S reign of terror continues in Irehand. Pricate and people are being crowded Into the jule all over the land. But until of Co.reion cannot hope to succeed. Even then it must fail.

THE Times, of Troy, N.Y., has this compliment for the Tory Government :- "Fears of an Irish revolt are reported to prevail in London. The Tory Government has done its best to make Irishmen desperate and spur them to outbreaks of violence."

Is the landlord policy of eviction and replacing Irish peasants and Scotch crofters with cattle and sheep should succeed, where Is England going to get men to fight her persons forget that a liar and a slanderer is supplied three-fourths of the fighting element | thinker. of the British army, but should the population from which that element is drawn be obliterated, how will the armics of the furture be supplied?

" Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey Where wealth accumulates and men decay Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade-A breath can make them, as a breath was made-Zut a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed can never be supplied."

WASHINGTON despatches concerning the progress of the Fisheries Commission Indicate that some sort of agreement has been argived at to refer the questions involved to arbitration. Perhaps this is the test that Sir Charles Tupper could do, but it amounts to a virtual surrender of the Canadian case. The treaty of 1818 is clear and definite. Our rights under it are absolute. To submit lation, and, still worse, into gambling under them to arbitration is to abandon them. We still maintain that there is only one satisfactory mode of settlement-reciprocity.

THE tyranny being enacted in Ireland convinces Scotch Liberals more and more every day of the necessity of Home Rule for that country. The North British Mail, voicing the opinion of the Liberals, says that to speak at a Home I ule meeting in Ireland is a crime." That, it argues, is proved by the sentence passed on Mr. Blunt, and the Dromore meeting demonstrated, it holds, that s Home Rule meeting can be prohibited and suppressed by force at the will of the Lord Lieutenant. This war against political agitation and constitutional freedom, adds the Mail, can have only one end-the final defeat and destruction of the whole Unionist men who voted to condemn President Cleve-

Balfour's cowardies and vindictiveness are well exhibited in his issue of a warrant for the rearrest of William O'Brien. The patriot's declaration that he would meet his failer face to face in parliament so scared the poltroon that he hastened to complete his work of assassination by subjecting Mr. O'Brien to prison rigors which he knew would kill him. In all history there is no viler scoundrel to be found than this Balfour. But we hope Mr. O'Brien will get out of the country and recover his health so as to be on system. The United States has generally hand when the day of retribution comes.

PROBLETTION as a movement is not confined to this continent. In Austria, and it is proposed to extend the law, which is already in operation in Galicia and Bakovina, to the rest of the empire. Similar enactments have Intely been adopted in Belgium. But the beauty of this prohibition is that it is a prohibition against drinkers, not sellers. Under the Austrian law the number of licenses to sell is to be carefully restricted, and the man who gets drunk is to be given two months' Imprisonment, or both. A man who is convicted of drunkenness three times in a year is to be forbidden by the police to frequent public houses in and around the town in which he resides, and any disregard of this prohibition will be visited by heavy penalties.

MR. T. P. GILL, M.P., in his despatch to the New York Tribune, describes the reception to Mr. John Merley and Lord Ripon in Dublin as one of the most magnificent demonstrations over witnessed in Dublin. But for the remarkable display made on the departure of Lord Aberdeen it might be described

Company of the second

trades, which occupied two hours in passing school there of the Sisters of Mercy, Kanturk, Clauseivitz: "The most certain system of people, is at the bottom of the coercion sumptive vidence of something being wrong a given point, and escorted to the residence of where the girls of the surrounding districts defense is a vigorous attack?" The reply is policy, which is being prosecuted with the and should be a warning to the public. The which 600 guests were entertained.

THE signing of the new postal treaty with the United States brings about a uniform rate of postage from the most northern settlement of British America to the most southern settlement in Mexico. Packages, however, other than letters are not to be admitted to the mail bags of either country, unless they are so wrapped as to permit the examination of their contents. The following named articles are not to be transmitted at all held a two days assaion at Grand Rapids. under this treaty which goes into effect | The wholesale destruction of the forests in March lat:-

Sealed packages which from their form and general appearance evidently are not letters, and are not wrapped or enclosed as above re quired; publications which violate the copy right laws of the country of destination packets, except single volumes of printed books, which exceed four pounds six ounces in weight; liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances or those which easily liquids. liquefy, live or dead (not dried) animals, insect and reptiles; confections, pastes, fruits and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad order; lottery tickets or circulars; all obscene and immora articles, and others which may destroy or damage the mails, or injure persons handling them.

In his anxiety to injure Mr. Morley in the estimation of the public a Dublin Tory accused him of being an atheist, but he forgot that the same charge could be brought with more truth against Mr. Balfour. The London the whole nation is incarcerated, the policy | Universe, a Catholic paper of the highest standing, thus rebukes the slanderer:

In that wicked accusation he has displayed a reckless audacity only equalled by its desperate falsehood. Mr. Morley is an honest and constant of the second raisenced. Dir. Moriey is an nonest and conscientious gentleman, who has more capacity in his little tinger than fifty belted knights we could enumerate. The notion of the pettifogging obscurity in Dublin speaking thus flippantly of one of the intellectual leaders of the age s almost sublime in its preposterous imperti-

We have frequently observed that when certain narrow-brained people sought to defame men whose mentality they could neither understand nor estimate, they raised a charge like that brought against Mr. Morlay. These battles? The Irish and Scotch have always | fer more reprehensible than a mistaken

> COMMERCIAL morality appears to have woefully declined within recent years. The successive failures of banks and subsequent disclosures show that men of high standing in business, men of wealth and of position, do things which cannot be reconciled with the most ordinary standards of commercial Commercial Union movement. We now probity. The Central Bank revelations are humiliating, but not more so than those of | says :-the Exchange Bank, the Consolidated Bank and the Mechanics Bank at this city. And now another severe shock has been given to public confidence by the committal of certain leading citizens of Toronto for trial for compounding a felony. These things are all in. dications of a very loose state of business morality, which has undoubtedly resulted from the degeneration of business into specuthe forms of husiness. The law has been too lenient in these matters. Severe justice is needed to check the evil.

THE Washington Post, alluding to the action of the Baltimore Methodist ministers in connection with the President's gift to the Holy Father of a copy of the Constitution, very aptly says: "If those grumbling parsons In Baltimore could find room in their souls at these organizations have no political chartons fellow-countrymen who do not happen to acter, the members belong to both political fellow-countrymen who do not happen to parties. Why should their decision be an agree with them in religion or politics. The that instrument, they would be incapable of ticipated? Would not the unwarrantable in St. Johns, Que. News is a fair specimen of such littleness as they have now shown. If there are now living any of the men who took part in destroying the stone that Pio None sent for the Washington Monument, the survivors of that triumph of bigotry ought to go to Baltimore and shake hands with the clergyland for sending a copy of the National Charter to Pio Nono's successor." The Sun of this city says, editorially : "In sending a copy of our Constitution, under which all religions are secured equal immunities, Mr. Cleveland performed a graceful and appropriate act, and one well worthy of the chief magistrate of this country."

SHOULD the Postal Telegraph Bill, now before Congress, pass into law it will hardly be possible for this country to continue the old followed in the footsteps of England in the postal matters. Some years ago the British Government took charge of the telegraphs, and added the telegraphic service to the regular postoffice department. The Government control has given universal satisfaction. and it is claimed on this account that the United States should follow the example of England. It is asserted in regard to the British telegraphic service that it is cheaper. more certain and more secret under the Government than it was when controlled by private companies. The objection to Government control of telegraph lines in this country is that it would increase the power of the central authority to a dangerous extent. The creation of a new department with a host of employes would far more than offset the very doubtful advantages urged for the scheme. Government has too much patronage as it is.

A good idea of the spirit with which the Irish people conduct a boycott can be had from a recent incident at Kanturk. Notices were posted on the walls of the National school, cautioning the boys not to enter on pain of most serious consequences, as the sen of an obnexious party in town was attending of the Vistula would meet with very little going the process of being tortured to death. Who would descend to any rescality as unprecedented. After the presentation of school there, purporting to be signed by

ex-Attorney-General Walker. Later in the are taught. The consequence was that the evening a brilliant reception was given by boys en masse refused to enter the schools Mrs. Dwyer Gray at Pembroke House, at while the obnoxious parties are being taught there. The boys and girls then paraded the town in processional order amid great enthusiasm. The obnoxious party referred to is a policeman in the town, who was the principal witness for the Crown at the recent Crimes Act prosecutions there.

FORESTRY.

Forestry as a practical study is receiving considerable attention in the States. In Michigan a Commission on Forestry recently that State certainly calls for some action for the preservation of the timber, and to provide for new growths. The average cut there during the past five years has been 4,500,000,-000 feet. Add to this destruction of growing timber what the forest fires have awept away in that period, and it will be seen that the State is in a fair way to see its forests in a little time almost wholly disappear. The commission paid especial attention to the subject of timber growing. One member who had made experiments on his farm' expressed his opinion that the business will bring a profit of at least ten per cent. after twenty years had passed. Another gentle man said that the cultivated timber is worth a great deal more than the wild. The question of State forest preserves was considered. Apparently there is a growing sentiment generally in favor of this scheme of preserving wood regions from indiscriminate slaughter. The conditions prevail in Canada and call for like efforts for the preservation of the forests.

MR, LAURIER AND COMMERCIAL UNION

Commercial Union. Our contemporary is Scandinavian, Italian, and so on, making doing him injustice or desiring to displace him in the leadership of his party. L'Electeur has explained his position in relation to the admit the wisdom of his course. As L'Electeur

"He saw before him a country destroyed by the fauds of two hostile political parties, divi-ded into two well-defined camps, in which too many, unfortunately, are held by love of party. and from which more than once has been heard the excuse for objecting to reforms that such measures emanated from political opponents. Mr. Laurier, on the other hand, saw it was a growing question, and one of vital interest to e Dominion, and spoken of by Mr. Erastus Wiman, a stranger in political discussions. A man of narrow spirit, incapable of seeing anything else but political capital, would have thrown himself into the movement as a wo!f would fall upon its prey. The Hon. Mr. Laurier has shown that he is above such puerile aspirations, and disdains an ephemeral triumph in four or five elections, preferring the extended commercial relations of the country. It was, then, a matter of business, and not a political theory. The campaign in favor of comterference have interfered with their liberty of action. It is with these facts in view that we have said that too much precipitation on the part of the Hon. Mr. Laurier to inscribe Commercial Union on his banner would have compromised the success of a reform which it was necessary should be endorsed by the whole country if possible.

He has to-day the savisfaction of seeing enrolled under the banner of Commercial Union, a number of his political opponents who would not have expressed themselves in favor of, or would not, in any case, have been such atrong supporters of the movement if it had been part of a strictly politica! programme."

THE COMING WAR.

With the approach of spring fears of war increase in Europe. Russia would not have massed 140,000 men in Poland and keep on adding to the number if she had full confidence in the continuance of peace, nor would is admitted to be inevitable, and these preparations continue uninterruptedly. On all is in itself sufficient to indicate to the professional strategist the character of the coming war; it is evidently not based upon the implies the renunciation of all the advantages their bases, i.e., of their frontier lines, can when the enemy occupies the hypothenuse. This was a disposition from him by Blucher in 1815, and rigorously prescribed by Von Moltke in 1870, and yet it seems to be set aside at present, although the admirably informed military

guests were met by a torohlight procession of was posted on the walls of the Convent Marshal Bugeaud quoted from Blume and proverbial. Cowardice, fear of the Irish the scene in any game, his presence is presimple: No one in Germany believes in a war apirit of a coward by a coward, who will yet immorality of betting under any circum. with Russia alone; French intervention in sufferthefate of a coward. English writers have stances is evident, but it is a form recognized the struggle is inevitable, and as a war with frequently harrowed the feelings of their among men of the world as affording a test two enemies, simultaneously, might be dangerous, German efforts will be directed, offensively, only at France at its debuts, the troops along the outer front remaining strictly on the defense, until the most redoubtable the broad light of the nineteenth century, regards them as its champions for the occa. adversary shall have been ornshed. This calculation, which was admissable ten years ago, is less so at present; the early engagements of the French with the Germans will very possibly result in German victories, but a different spirit has been developed to that which existed in 1870-71, and, in spite of her intestine chaos, France will fight out her quarrel to the bitter end, regardless of the disasters and defeats, which she must encounter in the first engagements of her first campaign.

The present stillness, only broken by occasional reports of armics getting ready for the must fatally change the map of Europe.

THE CANADIAN PEOPLE.

In a well considered article on the French and English in Canada, the Halifax Recorder gives the following interesting figures of the origin of the people :--

Origins.	Persons.
French	1.297 929
irieh	957.203
English	881.301
Sootch	699 863
German	254.319
Indian	108,547

We see from these figures that whereas Le Monde has put a false construction on there were SS1,301 people of English exour remarks concerning Mr. Laurier's attitude | traction in the Dominion in 1881, there were as leader of the Liberal party. We simply also 3,319,061 of French, Irish, Scotch, Gorexpressed regret that he had not taken a more | man and Indian descent, in addition to 124, decided stand in regard to the question of 448 Dutch, African, Welsh, Swiss, Chinese, also wrong in classifying this paper as a party grand total of non-English people in Canada organ. The Post is thoroughly independent of 3,443,509. But supposing we omit the of all parties and any course it may see fit to | Scotch and add them to the English take is not indicative of any split in any party. | population, the result would even then We admire Mr. Laurier and would be de- be 2,775,646 non-English to 1,581,164 lighted to see him Premier of Canada, but we English and Scotch combined, giving claim the right to criticise his action as a the foreign element a preponderance public man, without harboring a thought of of 1,825.345. This, it appears to us, would serve to show that the people of Canada are not properly speaking an English people, although it would certainly seem foolish to call them anything else, especially the 12,000 English landlords. The half of when we are under the thumb of Great Britain. It will be seen from the foregoing being spent outside it by absentse landlords." table that the French are by large odds in the majority in Canada. The rate per cent. of the French-Canadians to the population of the Dominion in 1881 was 30.04, of Irish 22.18, of English 20.35, of Scotch 16.23, of German 5.88, forming together 93.68 por cent, of the whole population.

COERCIONIST COWARDICE.

Tyranny has few outspoken apologists in the press of Canada, but now and then some of our rural confreres of the Tory persuasion make a futile attempt to defend the abominable, unconstitutional policy of the Salisbury Government in Ireland. These are always mercial union was just commencing, and it Government in Ireland. These are always was but right to await the action of organs of a certain exotic association, whose the great commercial and agricultural members never cease boasting of their devo-bodies, the Boards of Trade and the Dominion Grange, a powerful association, composed of tion to British institutions, but who are al-Grange, a powerful association, composed of tion to British institutions, but who are al-6,000 of the richest farmers of Ontario. Now, ways ready to trample on the rights of their St. Johns, Que., News is a fair specimen of the class to which we refer. In a recent issue it assailed the Irish patriots who have been imprisoned by Balfour with the venom of a Sandy Rowdy, and with pretty much the same elegance of diction. The following extract will give a good idea of the style and enirit of the article to which we refer :-

The criminal classes do not, as a rule, wish to put themselves into prison, but when they do get in, they submit to the lawful authorities, as a rule; but the amateur criminals who insist upon being put into prison, wish to have all the martyrdom of the situation without its inconveniences.

Men who undertake to discuss great questions in the press, "as a rule," observe the usually understood rules of verity and common sense. Are the men who stand up in Ireland for the right of free speech, freedom Bismarok demand the enormous credit he has of the press, the right of public meeting-all for military purposes, nor would Austria enter | fundamental | principles of British constituupon gigantic war preparations if belief in tional liberty-criminals? If so, how are we the continuance of peace were general. The to regard the great men in English preparations on both sides of the Vistula are history who went to prison and mount such as are made only when a resort to arms | ed the scaffold for the same principlesmen whose names are held in the highest veneration, and whom all English historians sides of the expected scene of conflict the dis. | regard as heroes and patriots of the most position of the opposing forces is on the most heroic mould? In their day they registed colossal scale. According to an eminent precisely such tyranny, misgovernment and military authority the character of the oppression as the Salisbury's government is organization along the Vistula front attempting to permanently inflict upon the people of Ireland. A man may have the Irish Nationalists with all the venom that comes from an hereditary feud, but, unless he is hypothesis of a war with Russia alone, and it prepared to insist that an Irishman has no rights under the British constitution, he must accruing to armies which, by the nature of admit the honest, unselfish, devoted patriotism of the men who have, for generations, actirom two sides of a right-angled triangle sacrificed all that humanity prizes as most dear, at the shrine of national liberty. We can understand opponents who declare much valued by Napoleon, copied a cause is wrong and who are ready to do anything to prevent its success, but he who cannot admire courage and self-sacrifice, when these are the distinguishing characteristics of those he opposes, is a monster on a experts of the Konigs-platz know that a par with savages who take delight in witness-German army advancing along the right bank | ing the angulah of a fellow-creature underunder the government of a nation which suon. To make a bargain to betray this con: prisoned, for no crime, save the exercise of ble a crime as any man could be torture i

But, happily, it is only a party in England which is guilty of these black offences against justice, freedom and humanity. And it is precisely because that party has violated every principle of honor and British fair play that it has been on many recent memorable occasions condemned by the English people, by convocations of Protestant clergymen and field, is regarded as the proverbial calm by the electors at the polls. We recognize the which precedes the storm. But the tension cheering facts that the Irish people are no is extreme on all sides, and though war is longer at enmity with England and that the admitted to be inevitable, the very magnitude | English masses are arrayed on the side of of the interests that it involves renders the their Irish fellow-subjects, led by the best, interested parties circumspect. It cannot be the wisest, the noblest of English statesmen. localized, and its issue, whatever it may be, Beholding these things we despise the vindictiveness of a blood-guilty Toryism that tears at Ireland with its fangs in its dying throes, when it it has not the strength to strike her with the sword.

IRELAND'S DISEASE.

A Frenchman (M. Daryl) has written a very interesting book, giving his observations during a tour he made in Ireland. In his diagnosis of the disease which afflicts Ireland the Nation says he has "struck at the very root of Irish poverty." That disease he defines to be "the feudal system, or landlordism, complicated by absenteeism and usury, having for its consequences extrame penury of capital rural pauperism, and the incapacity for struggling against American competition." The Irish question, he thinks, may be thus stated in elementary terms:—" I welve thousand landlords of foreign origin, possessing almost the whole of the island; 1,940 of these proprietors detaining two-thirds of the soil; 744 holding the half of it. All these lands parcelled out into insufficient holdings and cultivated by 720,000 native farmers, for the most part entirely devoid of capital. The agricultural product of the island divided between two schedules on the official rolls of the income tax; the first one of £2,691,788 only, representing the income tax the 720,000 Irish farmers and their families; the second of £13.192,758, representing the income of this sum leaving the island every year, and The cause of the evil in Ireland, he says, "lies In the impossibility to the modern tenants, in the face of the competition of better organized countries, and generally under the present condition of the 'world's agriculture, to pay any rent whatever."

This testimony from a perfectly disinterest. ed foreigner, and one, moreover, who has been quoted extensively by the landlord organs, is quite sufficient to show the depth of the economical difficulty which surrounds the land question in Ireland. The simple truth is that the island can no longer support its landlords. The soil only produces enough to give a decent living to the men who cultivate it. The idler, the drone, the spendthrift. can no longer devour the substance of the land on the pretence of owning it. As a consequence they are being starved out as they

THE LACROSSE LIBEL CASE.

The verdict given by the jury last week in the famous libel suit of the Montreal Amsteur Athletic Association vs. The Post | tell us our future is bound up with that of is a complete vindication of the efforts made by this paper in the cause of honest athletic sport. All the facts are now familiar to the public and the general feeling is one of great neighbor. On a recent occasion Goldgratitude to the paper which has punished by | win Smith gave utterance to the following :exposure circumstances, that, if allowed to pass unchallenged, would have been the pass unchallenged, would have been the race on this continent will some day be one death of the national game. A verdict of people. Such is my belief, and I never connominal damages of twenty-five cents is a victory for THE Post. In the face of the the evidence it was impossible to has no real political interest on this continent convict the paper of libel, at the same time it was recognized that the honor of the Association ought not to be compremised by the corrupt action of the parties who gave rise to the scandal. In this view we fully concur. It was because we were as much interested in purging the game of lacrosse from the damaging imputations The railway connection which the C.P.R. is brought upon it by the facts revealed at the making with the United States at the Sault trial, which were matters of public notoriety when the alleged libel was published, that we took the course we did. Our object has that on the opening of free trade with the been attained, and the effect will undoubtedly States the Ottawa Government would disappear or relieve by abdication the people from be that dishonest persons hereafter will no be so ready to put up a job on the public The trial throughout was conducted with the utmost fairness and great credit is due to our counsel, Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q.C., for the very able, temperate and exhaustive manner in which he worked up and presented the

Athletic sports have in all countries and al times been regarded as of the highest impertance in developing the character of the people. The greatest care has been always taken to keep them free from mercenery interferance, for it is evident that the principal obicot of athletic games would be utterly destroyed should they fall under the contro of men whose only purpose is to make money. This danger, however, is always present, for there never yet was a game but was surrounded by a class of sharks, professional blacklegs, without even a sense of honor, opposition until it reached Warsaw. Why Cowards are always cruel. Balfour and his almost to win money. Whenever the gam-

countrymen with lurid descriptions of the of sincerity, and its effect is certainly stime. Spanish, Russian and other foreign dungeons lating to the players, who are thus trusted to where political prisoners were done to death do their best to uphold the confidence reposed by the minlens of tyranny. Yet to-day, in in them by their friends and the city, which boasts to be the freest on earth, men are im- fidence for money is about as contemptitheir rights as British freemen, and sub- guilty of. In every instance when such jected to indignity, violence, starvation and reguery has been proved the effending persons have been expelled from all respectable society. I was only the other day that an English earl was sent to Coventy for a shady turf transaction.

All our citizens take a deep interest in the national game of lacrosse, and are auxious that the honor and good faith of the young men who play it should be above suspicion. Therefore, when is became a matter of street comment that the game had been sold, THE Post, in the interest of the public and to vindicate the Association, made certain state. ments, in order that the truth might be as. certained, and the blame, if any, brought home to the persons implicated. In this we have been successful. The facts elicited leave no doubt on the minds of those who have heard or read the evidence. The effect, on the whole, will be good. It will give lacrosse a better standing by showing that a vigilan eye is upon all players, and that there can be no toleration for any one who shall attempt the same game in future.

CONSEQUENCES OF TARIFF REFORM.

Whatever direction tariff reform may take in the United States, the effect on this country must be considerable. Indeed, it is very difficult to see how Canada can maintain a high tariff on any articles that may be reduced or placed on the free list. According to the best information, the bill that seems likely ta pass will embrace, in substance, the following features :--

I. A repeal of the tobacco tax, throwing off \$30,000,000 of the surplus, and perhaps freeing alcohol and l'quors used in the medicines and arts. 2. The extension of the free list to include all the ores-iron, lead, zinc, copper-and also salt, coal, lumber, wool, jute, hemp, marble, stone, and other raw materials used in manufactures effecting a reduction of about \$17,000,000. 3. Cutting the sugar tax in two in the middle, remitting perhaps \$20,000,000. The placing of tropical fruits upon the free list and the lopping off of taxes about 60 per cent. will make a further reduction of say, \$3,000,000.

Should a bill embodying these changes be passed, and no special provision against Canada be made to limit its operation, the effect n Canadian commerce would be of far-reaching consequence. That it would be advantageous to us is evident, so far as the admision into the United States of our raw products is concerned. But the reductions as a whole would, by reducing the cost of living and of manufacturing, necessitate the same reductions in our tariff or a large increase. The latter alternative would hardly be practicable and in either case the States would have an immense advantage. Then there is the question of smuggling to be dealt with. Even under present conditions illicit importing is quite a flourishing indus try. What would it be were those conditions changed to the disadvantage of our people? Perplexities appear on every hand, and the more they are considered the more it appears that there is but one solution-unrestricted reciprocity.

To Canadians who have the welfare of their country at heart and whose all of worldly property is at stake, the prospect is anything but cheering. It is folly to talk of it being unpatriotic in those who present this view of the situation. Englishmen recognize it and the republic. In spite of all we can do, the economical and commercial forces will compel us to regulate our system by that of our

The two families of the English-speaking ceal it. Nor do I conceal my conviction that the union will be happy for both parties, and not less happy for their common mether, who except amity with the whole race. But I am equally sincere in saying that I see no reason why an extension of commercial intercourse should bring with it a change of political relations. I see no reason why an extension of commercial intercourse should do this any more than the extension of railway communications in which commercial restrictionists take an active part, seems to me fully as annexationist in its tendency as the removal of the Sault Custom House would be. Do the alarmists think whom it takes so much and for whom it does

This is the common-sense view, and it has taken strong hold on the minds of the people of Ontario. We must make up our minds to move on the lines of continental development, not to vainly attempt, by raising barriers, to progress on different or uniriendly lines. Indeed the policy of exclusion and isolation is foredoomed to failure because of its impracticability. Consider the allusion to the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie route. We must either enjoy the benefits of a great portion of the new trade, or let our country become a mere bridge for passing it from one noint to another in American territory. By a free-handed policy we can secure splendid advantages, but, if we permit our Government to persist in its restrictive policy, we shall lose all and deservedly suffer. At any rate restriction must break down in the long run, and when it does we will have but little consolation in cursing our stapidity for not

addresses at Kingston the distinguished Captain Moonlight; and a similar document then this neglect of the great axiom which abettors are cruel, and their cowardice is bler and the professional sport appears on having sweet away the barriers sooner.

LITERARY REVIEW

66 MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART."

The February number of the new enlarged series of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart has for its illustrated article a lively descriptid of a pilgrimage to "An Alsatian Saint's Mintain." This is the famous Odilienberg, grilooking the Rhineplain, with its memories of a thousand years and more. Of the four full-page engravings, one-"The Convent from the Ravine"—is a reproduction of the landscape painting of Robert Assmus, This number has also a fine birds-eye view of the basilics of Our Lady of Guadalupe in Mexico, with the mountain of the apparitions behind it. It accompanies a recent and important Roman decree converning the Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Messenger, as is well known, apart from its magazine work, has for its special end the official direction of pious special end the official direction of pious societies. The defence of its magazine work is taken up this month in a number of emphatic paragraphs of The Reader," against the rather "The Reader," against the rather slighting observations of some of the Catholic weeklies. The claim is made that the work of the twenty-two Messengers, which are now published in thirteen different languages, is simply the continuation of the popular work of St. Francis de Sales. But the strong Christian in garrison and camp. His story is told with a wealth of edifying incident by the Rev. Director-General of the League of the Sacred Heart. Another notable artice is the atory, with extracts from letters, of a gentleman of the Old South, who, "after the war," become a convert. This is strikingly a manly, as well as an interesting, number.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The chief interest of the unique February Magazine of American History centres about the writings and the portraits of the illustrious Washington. It is substantially a Washington number-a striking birthday tribute to Washington's memory. Twenty-eight unpublished Washington letters grace its pages, twenty-six having been copied from originals in the British Museum and edited by Mr, William Henry Smith of the Associated Press, who shows with much skill, in parallel columns, how Sparks altered and amended letters of Washington which he partially printed. The re-maining two of the twenty-eight treasures are contributed by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, one of which, written from Massachusetts in 1775 to Lund Washington at Mt. Vernon, discloses the fact that the British had threatened to capture Mrs. Washington -also the new commander-in-chief's ideas at that time of the New England soldiery. George H. Moore, LL D., of Lenox Library, writes a delightful paper on "Washington as an Angler," which he dedicates to President Cleveland, whose characteristic response is also included. Major-General Schuyler Hamilton contributes an able paper on " The Stars in our Flag," in which he refutes the idle story that these stars were adopted from the coat-of-arms of Washington. Another theme of the first interest, particularly to lawyers, is presented in a terse correspondence between Judge Charles J. Mc-Curdy and David Dadley Field, "The True Origin of the Great Reform in Legal Investigations," by which the testimony of parties interested in a lawsuit is admitted; and Mr. E. W. B. Canning contributes "A Memory of the Revolution." There are numerous short contributions of curious and interesting Washingtonia—every department seems to have caught the patrioric inspiration. The portraits and other illustrations are excellent. The frontispiece represents Washington in full velvet costume; it is a copy of Stuart's great painting, and there is a copy of James Peale's in the number, both of which are in the gallery of Lenox Library. The editor in the opening article gives some welcome information about the various Washington portraits—of which the Magazine, prior to this issue, has pub-lished eighteen—an lalso some vivid pictures of Washington's social life in New York as our first President. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

The question whether the wheat of Manite-

ha can be transported through Hudson's Bay direct to Liverpool is of serious moment to this country as well as to the States. On this subject, in The American Magazine for February, J. Macdonald Uxiey will throw whatever light recent exploring expeditions can afford, aided by illustrations and details of existence in a region where the mercury freezes solid. Under the title "A University Theatre," George Riddle, widely known by his public readings, will urge in the next number of The American Magazine a somewhat startling suggestion: that the dramatic art should be taught at college, William H. Rideing will complete, in the coming number of The American Magazine, his account of Boston Artists and their Studios, with reproductions of characteristic paintings.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR FEBRUARY. 1888.

The February North American opens with an article on "The Fisheries Question," by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, M.C. Dr. Gilles de la Tourette, a disciple of Professor Charcot, of Paris, whose researches on Hypnotism have led to such astonishing results, contributes an article on "The Wonders of Animal Magnetism," In "The Genius of Battle," General William F. ("Baldy") Smith, with a few bold strokes draws the portrait of the consummate general, and then with this ideal image in his mind, makes an estimate of the military genius of sundry great commanders. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Hay, in considering the question, "Why am I a Lutheran?" much to say upon creeds that will interest the general reader. Miss Varina Anne Davis. daughter of Jefferson Davis, writes of "Serpent Myths," showing incidentally how the remains of the ancestral serpent worship still persists among the negroes of the South. Mr. Daniel J. Ryan, who was temporary chairman of the convention of Republican clubs recently held in New York, contributes a timely article on "Clubs in Politics." " Chapter of Wabash," is unsigned, but it is from the pen of a most distinguished lawyer. In forceful presentation of facts it is certainly not inferior to Charles Francis Adam's celebrated "Chapter of Erie," which created a sensation a few years ago. Gail Hamilton, writing of a "Sunday in Cherokee Land," contributes a realistic study of the ministry of the Gospel as it is seen in operation among the tamed aborigines in the Indian Territory. "Violasitudes of the Drama," by Lawrence Barrett, is both a retrospect and an outlook, the author making a rapid survey of the stage in its past history, and venturing a prophecy as to what it is destined to be in the future. The number closes with a political article of no ordinary character from the pen of Mr. Ballard Smith -"Political Result of the Message." There is the usual complement of interesting "Notes and Comments" and "Book Notices,"

The state of the state of

THE LACROSSE SCANDAL!

The Question to be Brought Up at the Convention.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS OF THE VERDICT.

A Word from the President of the N. A. L. A.-A Special Meeting of the M. A. A. A. Called to Expel the Members Who Acted Rashly.

The sporting public still discuss the verdict of the M.A.A.A. and THE POST, and are now awaiting anxiously for the action of the M.A. A.A. regarding the players. On Wednesday night several of the directors of the M.A.A.A. held a meeting, with Mr. W. L. Maltby in the chair, and it was unanimously decided to request Messis. Brady and Patterson, the only two members (McNaughton having left last year), to send in their resignations. Further action is to be taken, however, as a meeting is called for next Friday night, February 10, to discuss whether or not it is expedient to expel the men from the Association. of St. Francis de Sales. But the strong article of the number is undoubtedly "A General of the Sacred Heart." It is accompanied by a magnificent full-length portrait as frontispiece, from a photograph furnished by the family of the late General de Sonis. This distinguished hero of Algiers, of Solferino and the France-Prussian war, was also a devout Christian in garrison and camp. His story of the Montreal club who disgraced themselve are declared professionals and inellegible to play with any other team, then a course may be pursued towards nullifying the match. If any action is taken, however, the Shamrocks will not start it. Their intention has always been to win a match on the field, and they do not mean to bring up this subject. As one of the members of the council states to-day, there is no by-law upon which this case can be based, but he acknowledged that a precedent might be established and discussed at the general meeting of the association, as the council could not deal with it alone.

Mr. O. K. Fraser, President of National Amateur Lacrosse Association, says:—"I think the course of THE Post in connection with the Montreal-Cornwall lacrosse match is amply justified, and the matter with others of almost equal importance will no doubt be discussed at the next convention in Cornwall. I have no notion of what the result may be.'

The meeting, savs a prominent lacrosse man, will be the stormiest ever held, and something important for the benefit of amateur lacrosse

will undoubtedly be done.
Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team, on being asked this morning if the accused players had sent in their resignations, said he could not say if they had, but that made little difference, as the resignations would not be accepted. They would be expelled.

The following has been received: QUEBEC, 2nd February, 1888. To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,-In reading over the several comments given in the POST of yesterday regarding the verdict in the case of the M.A.A.A vs. the Post I find those of "A Shamrock player" to agree very much with my own opinion, and I would also ask: How is it that no mention at all was made by either the lawyers or the judge of the statement of Brady in his cross-examination, "that one reason for the Montrealers not wanting to win was because the Shamrocks would be bettered if the Corn walls lost." was not this statement alone sufficient to con-denin the Montrealers in the opinion of any honorable or honest men? Could anything be neaner, more spiteful or more dishonorable? In order to injure the Shamrocks, according to this witness, on his onth, the Montrealers "did not want to win," and yet charged an entrance fee to the public to witness them play a pretended honest game of lacrosse.

A Montreal gentleman writes :-

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-Will you kindly let me know through your valuable columns what does a backer mean, and has the Shamrock Lacrosse Club such things. It so, how many of Mr. Flanagan's sort? By so doing you will greatly oblige a lover of lacrosse.

Mr. Wm. Snow, secretary of the N. A. L. A.,

RAMPART.

was asked his opinion of the verdict in the cele-brated case, when he said: "It is too good to keep." Mr. Snow was spoken to on the ques-tion of nullifying the game, but did not wish to express any opinion, as the affair was a difficult one to solve, and so complicated that considerable trouble would be incurred in arriving at a particular point on which a good argument could be based.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS ON THE VERDIOT. The following are some of the editorial criticisms made by our contemporaries upon the verdict. That of the Gazette has already

appeared.
The verdict of the jury in the matter of the Athletic Association was an absolute moral exculpation of the Post and a testimony to the good service rendered to public morals by that paper. If all the Post said was not proved yet in the post said was not proved yet in the post said was not proved yet.

has decided that no sufficient evidence has been produced to convict the three accused members of the Montreal Lacrosse Club of having sold a match in the interests of themselves and the members of the gambling fratornity; it has been proved that they associated with some first ciass gambling cheats under most suspicious circumstances. All admirers of the national game must deplore the very evident fact that an important match caunot be played without being made the occasion of extensive gambling operations. How this kind of thing is to be stopped it is not very clear, but it is not killed soon it will kill lacrosse. We do not believe there are many members of our best lacrosse clubs who are capable of selling a match or betting against their own team, and we are glad that the Montreal club has taken the proper course in dealing with the three members, who, whether guilty or not guilty of the precise offence with which they have been charged, cannot be said to have come out of the affair with credit,-Star. We presume that the verdict in the lacrosse We presume that the verdict in the lacrosse (POST libel) case was in accord with the ruling of the Judge. It was a case of perjury somewhere, and the character and occupations of the contradicting swearers had to be taken into account. It is none the less to be regretted, however, that there was not a clear, cleancut verdict given. In deciding that the POST had not established its case, and at the same time awarding twenty-five cents damages against the newspaper, the jury must damages against the newspaper, the jury must have intended the public to understand that they believed the charges made by the Posz. but were compelled to observe the niceties of the law and declare that the accusations made by the newspaper had not been proven. There by the newspaper had not been proven. There remains nothing now but to await the action of the M.A.A.A., which has called a meeting to deal with the matter. That body has heratofore enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of Montreal, and it may be assumed they will endeavor to retain it. What the M. C. C. is to the cricketing world of England, so should an association here be to the England, so should an association here be to the lacrosse and other athletic clubs of Canada. They have it in their own hands to decide whether they will rise or fall in public estimation. And it is not only Montreal that will await their decision; the sporting world of Canada, or at least the respectable portion of it, will desire to know what is thought by the governing council of the MAAA of the evidence adduced at the trial, listened to them."

and what the qualification for membership in that body may seem to be considered sufficient. This is an excellent opportunity to administer a lesson that should not be forgotten, but which will serve to teach crooks and their kind that they must be the property of the control seek confederates elsewhere than in the athletic clubs of Montreal; to teach gentlemen forming those bodies that they are required not only to keep themselves free from blackguardism of all kinds, but to preserve their own character and the reputation of their club from the suspicion of it. The sports of gentlemen must be like Cæsar's wife, and the M. A. A. A. should see that they are made so. -Herald. In its sporting columns the Revald also

says:
The verdice and rider of the jury which so patiently listened to the disclosures in court during the lacrosse libel suit will, no doubt, give rise to some discussion and much reflection. The benefits resulting from the exhaustive enquiry will be manifold. Henceforth that confidence in the purity of the national game, which, during the past year, has received a shock, will to a great extent be re-established; lacrosse players who may have meditated carrying out monetary transactions with professional gamblers will now surely eschew any such idea-, and, for once and for all, cut the by no means to be envied connection; those players who have, in the past, been accustomed to make wagers on the result of the matches in which they were engaged, with persons of doubtful standing, will now realize from the disclosures made in court to what depths in the estimation of their friends and the public they may come, through being associated at all with these people, even though the acquaintanceship began and finished with the "putting up" of money in their hands. Young men who have thought it no harm to turn in men who have thought it no harm to turn in at saleons where they have known gambling to have taken place "just for a drink," will now, it is to be hoped, if they must satiate any temporary desire for alcoholic or other liquids, select their place as well as their poison. * * * *

The particulars of the libel case of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association vs. the Post Publishing Company have been ere this read far and wide in Canada, and, before a week is out, will doubless have been perused with considerable interest in other countries. case is a veritable cause celebre, and as such, but few parents will fail to moralize on the disclosures to their offspring. The good then that will result from the proceedings may be incalculable, and, as Judge Davidson in his charge to the jury pointed out, great praise is due to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and to the Post—to the former for their determination to sift the matter to the bottom, and to the latter for meeting the plaintiffs half way, thus facilitating a thorough and exhaustive en quiry. To clear its members from any imputation of corrupt practices the Association voluntarily saddled itself with a heavy legal debt. The Association has now established the fact that two of its members have incurred their dis pleasure (and this is the effect of the rider pleasure tand this is the effect of the rider above referred to.) A jury—twelve men of exceptional merit and standing—has declared that, though five names are mentioned as being implicated in the article complained of, but two deserve censure. These two, then, will suffer. It is to be hoped that the lesson teachs these gestlemen will has the roughly taught these gentlemen will be thoroughly gratted, not only in the minds of the principals concerned, but that all the young, and those who have been mixed up with the gambling sets of this city, and who are old enough to know better, and who have, as His Honor said, "been able to run and read," will realize the truth of the words facilis decensus averni.

The revelations in the lacrosse case concluded in Montreal on Tuesday will tend to further shake public confidence in the honesty of players. "Put up jobs" are so common in sporting circles now-a-days that "straight" games are more the exception than the su'e.

-Otlawa Citizen. The Montreal Lacrosse Club have in one sense of the word been successful in establishing their charge of libel against the Post. The jury awarded a verdict in their favor of 25 cents damages. The examination brought out the fact that the so called gentiemen players would have a very difficult task to perform, if they substantiated their claim to that honorable title. Two of the players were severely cen-aured for their action in the matter.—Brockville

The Empire has this much to say, that if the Vational "Amateur" Lacrosse Association, National after the evidence given against them, choose to should decline all intercourse with that body, and should appeal to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association to speak cut in the pre-mises. It was absurd in the first place for the Montreal "Amateur" Athletic Association to leave entirely to a jury a matter as far as it was concerned of domestic concern, and, in the second, it would be the rankest nonsense for the association to accept the verdice of a quarter of a dollar against the Post, with the addition that two of the players should be ashamed of themselves, as a clean bill of acquittal.—Toronto

The lacrosse libel suit, just ended, was characterized by the most shameless perjury. The only question was, which were the perjurera? One one side were Jenkins, Pont & Co., whose evidence, if it were true, proved themselves to be even greater scoundrels than the men whom they accused. On the other side were three young men, who had, indeed, enough was proved to show the need for the exposure and to convince the jury that no one had been unjustly injured.—Witness.

Although the jury in the lacrossa libel suit Although the jury in the lacrosse libel suit by a verdict for only twenty-five cents, without costs. The public now look for the institution of criminal proceedings for perjury against one or more of the witnesses for the defence, and also for the promised action of the Athletic Association to purge itself from the stain brought on it by some of its members,

-Daily Witness. There have been few trials in Montreal that have attracted so general attention as that decided last night, and in which the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association were plaintiffs. It was everywhere recognized that it was the lacroses club and not the newspaper that was on trial. It will be as readily admitted that the verdict is not one of acquittal. We are sorry, for the sake of amateur sport, to have it to say that the newspaper has won. The nominal damages given against it and the the terms of the verdict are not such a vindication of the purity of the national game as the people of Montreal, who have done so much for it, had a right to expect. The association to which the lacrosse club belongs have a very serious task before them yet, and on the way they will execute it will depend the favor with which the game will be viewed in this city in the future .- Montreal Gazette.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES J. CURRAN.

His numerous friends will learn with regret of the death of Mr. Charles J. Curran, railway mail clerk, and brother of Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. The deceased gentleman was in the prime of life and was liked by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was for many years a member of the printers' staff of the Gazette and entered the civil service in 1879, where he fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Mr. Wiman Makes a Clear Expose of the Advantages of Closer Trade Relations with the United states.

There was a large number of prominent citizens present in the coffee room of the Windsor last week to hear Mr. Wiman's address on Commercial Union. Mr. J. X. Perrault presided and introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Wiman said it would be very desirable in discussing the question of Commercial Union to separate ourselves from prejudice, from petty personal interests and from party connect one. How does the progress of Canara compare with the United States? Canada laras large an area as the Republic. is as rich in resourcer, is ay free and liberal in its governmen at institutions. It was not because of its poverty or any geographical disadvantage, but from some other cause, that there were only 5,000,000 in Canada and 60,000.000 in the United States. In 1860 the wealth of the United States was sixteen thousand millions of dollars, one-half of which was destroyed by the war. In 1887, the wealth of this Republic touched the imperial figures of sixty thousand millions of dollars. In 1860 the average per capita wealth was \$415, and in 1887 it was \$1,000. What was the reason that Canada had not made the same relative progress? The rea-son was that a barbed wire fence had shut it out from participating in the growth of the rust of the continent. There is no talisman in republican institutions which made the United States grow; it was because trade had been free and unrestricted on a targer area of the earth's surface than elsewhere in the wide world. Suppose there had never been any tariff between the United States and Canada, and that the same relative development had taken place in the Dominion as has taken place in the Republic, would there not have been as great a growth of wealth in Canada as in the United States? Perhaps the most reasonable explanation of why Canada had not progressed as rapidly as the neighboring country is found in the fact that the four great geographical divisions of the Dominion require that the trude between them should be kept up by artificial causes rather than by natural effects. Some will say say that it is because the climate of Canada is severe that she has not grown; but is it not a fact that the progress made in the United States, within the same latitudes as are included in Canada, has been the most marvellous that the world has ever seen? But, however, we may require an explanation of the isolation to-day, we find Canada after a lapse of 100 years, as far behind in the race for continental supremacy. It need not be a present cause for regret, if we make the most of our present chances, and our greatest chance is a

FREE AND UNRESTRICTED COMMERCE, continental in its scope. The internal de velopment which has taken place within the United States has enormously enriched it. A similar internal development within Canada would have precisely similar effect. The interchange between the different latitudes would equally benefit Canada as it has proved a benefit on the other side of the line. While Repullic, would produce results oven beyond human conception in the augmentation of our wealth. In Canada these productive forces have lain largely idle. Take as an instance that most important product, iron. As a sign of prosperity there is no surer indication than the increased supply and use of iron. There is no country in the world that has used so much iron per capita as the United States. Side by side with the Republic, Canala is possessed of the richest stores of iron, yet nothing whatever dependent upon a foreign power for a regula-is done. In 1865 the production of tion of our tariff. Suppose the revocule years

ther minerals, as copper, lead, asbestos, pire, was so urgent that manufacturers were phosphates, mica, etc. Then, as in coal, asked to start it. The Abyssinian, whensore tnere wera

NINETY-SEVEN THOUSAND SQUARE MILES OF COAL IN CANADA.

It was the only country in the world in which coal was found upon the Atlantic and Pacific an inestimable boon, but lying almost dormant and dead. As for fish, there were filtytive hundred miles of sea coast line, and nearly one-half of the fish water of the globe lay within the purview of Canada. All this vast region was rich in food for man, which can be made valuable to produce wealth if a large market were provided for its absorption. Lumber could also be enormously increased in its production, there being over sixty varieties of wood, in addition to pine, while in shipping the coasting trade could be enermously increased if the waterways were made between the countries a bond instead of a barrier. But all these things sink into insignificance compared to the agricultural forces which could be set in motion with a free and unrestricted market within the greatest money spending people the world has ever seen. Mr. Wiman said he had been a great deal laughed at on account of his remarks on egg and poultry exporta-tion from Canada to the United States. But he wanted to bring out this fact that the egg and poultry business of the United States amounted to over

TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS annually, a sum greater than the iron, silver and wool output combined. Canada was peculiarly adopted for the production of eggs and poultry, and the fact that over fifteen million dollars of eggs had been absorbed in the United States within the last year, because they were free of duty, was an indication of what might be done if all other agri cultural products were equally untaxed, Turnips, potatoes, berries, currents and fruits, oats, barley and hay, and all the minor crops could be quadrupled in their present exten-

sive production.

But suppose that in addition to all the productions of natural resources and of agricultural forces, there had been, in the last 100 years, manufacturing development equal to that which has taken place in the United States; if such a condition had prevailed, would we now go back and build up a high wall to shut out a market which God and common-sense had provided for us? There never has been a cause yet promulgated with less ability, with less influence, that has grown with such rapidity as has Commercial Union. This is because of its reasonableness and because it ap-peals to the interests of the mass of pro-

the possession to-day of the farmers of Canada. In addition to this hurdred mil-lions which has been paid into the United States Treasury by the farmers of Canada, the lumber dealers have paid twenty millions, and what has been the advantage? The advantage of reciprocity of tariff, not reciprocity of products. The difference between reciprocity of tariff and reciprocity of products is that the one brings loss, perhaps bankruptcy, while the other brings abundant prosperity. But aside from the farmers and country merchants dependent upon farmers, how has Commercial Union been received? By personal abuse, by cries of disloyalty, by elevation of personal interests against the manifest advantages to the

whole country. Mr. Wiman proceeded to state here that the most powerful argument against Commercial Union was that it might be the thin wedge of annexation. He ridiculed this as an argument, for there was no argument in it, it was a mere surmise, because there was only one advantage to be gained by annexation, that was the material advantage. Take that away and what remained? The advantages which would follow free trade and unrestricted commerce were such that, if obtained, nothing further would be heard of annexation. Indeed the Americans fear that Commercial Union would indefinitely postpone annexation, and the strongest sentiment against the movement across the boundary is that when we have the advantage of unrestricted trade, we will not seek a political union. Annexation cannot come without unanimous consent; it rests with the people of Canada. Is the loyalty of Canada so weak that it will not stand the test of prosperity? No political party in the United States, as a party, desired annexation. But it is alleged that the disloyalty lurks in the movement by favoring the United States against Great Britain. There is no more disloyalty in the admission of American products free than there is in the present system of taxing British goods in favor of Canada? Who is it that says that Canada would be dis-loyal to the Britist workman by dis-crimination? It is the Canadian manufacturer, who is doing all in his power to dis criminate against the British workman. This is not a conflict between one part of the empire against another part of the ompire, but a conflict between one class of subjects to obtain their best interests against another class of subjects seeking to attain their own selfish ends. Mr. Wiman claimed that the advantage to

England from an enlarged absorption of merchandise would benefit England, inasmuch as we now import only eight dollars per head in Canada, while in the United States they import at the rate of twelve dollars per head. The same condition of prosperity prevailing in Canada would increase rather than diminish the importation of goods. Another argument against Commercial Union was that it had a tendency to injure

manufacturers, If it is a fact that Canadians cannot hold their own in causi competition. is there any justification in taxing one part of the people for the benefit of another? Is not protection legalized robbery, if the conditions are equal? What are the facts? The x perience in the United States has been that Canadiaus are able to hold their own under any condition. There one million of them in various walks of the growth of enormous productive forces life making a very considerable name for within the Dominion, if as great as within the themselves. He briefly referred to the success which Montreal could achieve under Commercial Union, especially when aided by her great natural resources, her geographical position, her manufacturing classes, their thrift contentment, her ample supply of raw material, wood, copper, &c., her great water power, the only one on the couling that will never fail. The only thing that was needed was a market. Mr. Wiman then touched upon the appliect

of the control of the tariff. Shall we become dependent upon a foreign power for a regulais done. In 1865 the production of tion of our tariff. Suppose the revenue were iron in the United States was less than one found to be insufficient, Canada could very million tons, the amount being 931,000; in soon retire from such partnership. Taxation, retain McNaughton, Beady and Patterson as 1877 it had increased to 2,300,000 tons, and however, without representation already exmembers in good standing, then the C.L.A. in 1887 it has jumped to the enormous figure listed. Farmers paid one hundred millions to of 6,000,000 tone, an increase in ten years of the Treasury of the States since 1865, and 150 per cent. How much has Canada pro- will continue to pay under the same conditions. duced in the meantime? Canadian Iron is Is the science of Government all included the very thing that the United States wants in tariff-making? How is the operation perto mix with their ores because of its freedom formed under existing circumstances? The from phosphates; yet, see hew little has necessity before and after the elections for been done! But aside from iron there were numerous to the British Crown, to keep intact the Emasked to start it. The Abyssinian, whensore asked to start it. The Abyssinian, whensore I Wishing your paper increased success, and pressed, cuts a steak from the patient animal | hoping for the speedy solution of the Irish that bears him; the Canadian producer is problem. paying to-day, the manufacturer in turn is paying the Premier, to manufacture public opinion, and keep Canadiau loyalty at fever heat. If that is tariff making, the sooner it is taken out of the question the better. It would not be a surprise if one of the strongest arguments in favor of Commercial Union were found in the fact that tariff making would be dictated from some other locality than Ottawa. At any rate, the people of Canada might very well accept the tariff of the United States as good for them. What was good for Massachusetts might not be amiss for the Maritime Provinces. The condition of things that would make New Hampshire and Vermont prosperous could not be bad for Quebec; and if New York and Pennsylvania evperience commercial prosperity, Ontario might safely take her chances if she had the same markets and the same opportunities. Manitoba might rest with perfect contentment if she had what was afforded Minnesota and Dakota, and British Columbia could not fail to flourish under the same circumstonces as California and Idaho. As to means of revenue, surely a division per capita of the total amount collected on the whole continent would be sufficient for the Government of Canada if it is sufficient for the States. If insufficient, some other mode could be devised. What would be the result of Commercial Union? A look into the future reveals a great continent full of productive forces, side by side with a great nation that has already made the onward stride in all that builds up

> remarks were most attentively listened to, and created a very favorable impression.

> > A DOLLAR BILL

can be made for every hour's work. We will show you how to do it, reader. All is new, sure, light and pleasant. Both sexes, all ages. Business admits of your living at home. We start you free. Any one can do the work, Many make more than \$1 per hour. No special ability or training required. Reward sure. All workers meet with grand, rushing business. Address at once, Stinson & Co., Portland. Maine.

The Glengarry election appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court, and is inscribed for hearing at the next session which com-mences on the 21st February. The appeal "I am very tired," said the lady at the head of the supper-table one Sunday evening. Head of the supper-table one Sunday evening. It was not to be surprised at that the head of the supper-table one Sunday evening. It was not to be surprised at that the had been asked into the evening meal; "you haven't preached two sermons to-day." The appeal is not only based on the six months objection, but on the case as a whole. In addition to who have seen them. It should be considered the L'Islet, West Quebec, Montmagny, and the reciprocity treaty, be has naven't preached two sermons to-day." The appeal is not only based on the six months objection, but on the case as a whole. In addition to who have seen them. It should be considered at the L'Islet, West Quebec, Montmagny, and the L'Islet, West Quebec, Montmagny, and the reciprocity treaty, be has paid into the United States Treasury no less and Quebec County, in which latter Sir than one hundred million dollars. Think of listened to them."

Mas. Ferdinand Dorson. om comfore to it i Suppose these hundred millions were in | for hearing.

THE HOME RULE PICTURE.

All Pleased and delighted with "The Post and "True Witness" Premium-Expressions of Cratitude from Subscribers.

We have up to date despatched over ten thousand of our premium picture, and we are daily in receipt of acknowledgments from our subscribers, new and old, expressing delight with "the Home Rule picture," which finds a prominent place in the household of lovers of liberty and of those in sympathy with the gallant party struggling for Ireland's rights.

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

Hamilton, Jan. 28.—The pictures arrived here on Wednesday, and all are very proud of them. I send you remittance for a new sub-

SAND POINT, Jan. 26.—Enclosed find my subscription for The TRUE WITNESS. I have received your picture, with which I am well pleased, and shall do my best to get more of my friends to subscribe. HUGH LINN. PRESCOTT, Feb. 2nd. I enclose my subscription to the TRUE WIT-NESS. As for this picture you sent it is splendid.

Every one that saw it says it is nice.

WILLIAM REDMOND. DANVILLE, Jan. 30.—I herewith renew my subscription to the Post. The picture of the

Home Rulers is grand. W. HANNAN. GLEN VALLEY, Feb. 1.—The picture is splen-

did; accept thanks. I inclose my subscription. DONALD MCDUNELL. VELCARTIER, Jan. 26.—The picture is a grand one. I wish Ireland freedom and you success.

PHILIP MCGAILEY. HEAD LAKE, Jan. 23 .- Enclosed please find money and name of new subscriber to the TRUE WITNESS. Your picture is a grand one, for

which I return thanks. FRANCIS REID.

Changounne, Jan. 25.—Enclosed is my subscription for this year's True Witness. Many thanks for your beatiful picture.

MARTIN O'CONNOB.

KINGSTON, Jan. 29.-I herein enclose my subscription for the Taue Witness this year, and I acknowledge, with thanks, your present, the card containing Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt's pictures.

Mount Elgin, Jan. 25.-Enclosed you will

find my subscription for the present year. JOHN DUFFY. FELOWFIELD, Feb. 1.-Enclosed you will find subscription for your paper for 1888. I thank you for your picture which gives me all the

more pleasure as I collected repeal money for O'Connell when that movement was on foot. Wishing you success. PATRICK KENNEDY.

PEMBROKE, Feb. 6.—I have received your pic-tures, and am well pleased with them. Please accept my sincere thanks, with every wish for your success in life. I remain, yours truly, JOHN MCPARLAN.

VANKLEEK HILL, I'eb. 2.—I received your premium, and I think it elegant. I have it framed and in my parlor. I send you my subscription for your paper. I thank you sincerely for your premium. Yours truly,

JOHN MCGRATH.

BARRIE, Jan. 12 .- I enclose my subscription to the TRUE WITNESS, and an thankful for the picture of the great Home Rulers. The TRUE WITNESS is the paper for an Irishman. MICHAEL BYREN.

Sr. Marthe, Feb. 3.—I must sincerely thank you for your magnificent picture group of the Grand Old Man, O'Brien. Parnell and Davitt, a picture which should be in every Irish home.

P. McDonough. CANAAN, Jan. 31.—I received my picture some days ago, and I thank you for your work of art which represents the leading Home-Rulers of Ireland. I have been a subscriber to

your paper since its first publication, and would like to see old Ireland free. M. J. Morris.

MELDON, Jan. 28.—Many thanks for the picture; am well pleased with it. Will send you some more subscribers soon.

EDWARD SALVEN.

AUBURY, Jan. 21.—I enclose my subscription. Picture received and framed, and it is valuable to every lover of liberty. CHAS. F. STUART.

KOUCHIBOUGUAE, Jan. 27.—Have received your splendid gift, the lithograph. Renew my subscription cheerfully.

JOHN KELLY, Sen. KETCHAN, Jan. 27.-The picture is a grand

one and I renew my subscription with pleasure. Hugh Krily.

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 31.—I appreciate the litho-graph very much, and enclose my subscrip-MRS. D. HUBLEY,

The picture is a grand one, and I renew my The picture is a grand one, subscription up to Jan, 1889.

OWEN WALSH.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 24 -You will please find a nation.

Mr. Wiman, throughout the course of his address, was frequently applauded. His which you offered to your subscribers. A. H. BIGONESSE.

Priest, O. M. I.

CODOURG, Jan. 21.—Please send me pictures, one for myself and the other to show to those who may be induced to subscribe.

AYLMER, Jan. 28.—I return thanks for picture of the four leading Home Rulers. I enclose my subscription. Philip Daly.

HUNTINGTON, Jan. 30.—The picture is a beautiful one and should be in the home of every son of Erin. I renew my subscription with pleasure.

JOHN McCarthy.

KAZUBAZUA, Jan. 23.—Enclosed find the subscription. We are delighted with the litho-JOHN HOGAN.

Further Developments in the Celebrated Cornwall-Montreal Match.

Mr. Flannigan's Tact of "Forgetting" and "Not Knowing" Important Events-Examination of Andy Maloney and Other Witnesses.

After going to press last week the examination of Mr. Flannigan in the celebrated case of the M.A.A.A. and THE Post was continued. The witness was most anxious not to remember the most important events, and he showed a great de-sire "to know nothing." Witness said he was very sorry for the young fellows if anything was wrong; he believed the game was sold, and every-body else did; witness said the size of the matter was that Jenkins put up the money and witness did the betting; then all were to get a "divy" up ; he saw plainly that the game was sold, as one of the Montreal players was even very near placing the ball be-tween the Cornwall goals; Jenkins did not say how many of the players were in the racket, but Jankins told him there "five stiff men;" he knew Patterson, were Brady, McNaughton, Michaud and Cameron, but would not say if these were the men he was not sure; no person ever told him who the "stiff" one's were, but he had an idea who they were; saw McNaughton some days after the match, and the latter said that he might be brought into some trouble on account of THE POST'S articles; witness saw Michaud often since the match, but the latter never said anything. Cameron did not say anything, either. Mr. Doherty asked if witness did not under-

stand that the "five stiff men" were Brady, Patterson, Cameron, Michaud and Mc-Naughton, but Mr. McGibbon objected. Mr. Flannigan said if he was compelled to

answer the question he would. The question was not answered.

Witness was in Pont's some days after the match, but did not remember saying that the match was a put up job; witness said the \$200 was a mixed up affair, and the settlement among the players left to some other person; Jenkins kind of understood that the players would get some money.

Cross-examined by Mr. McGibbon.-Witness said he was a good backer of the Shamrocks; witness and Jenkins spoke, prior to the match, about the game, and Jenkins said he thought he could fix it; Fahey had told Jenkins that they could fix the players; Jenkins wanted witness to be in the deal, as he (Jankins) would feel safer: it was strange. witness said, the players did not want him in the deal, still they went for him to his stables and took him to Jenkins'; didn't see any of the lacrosse players pass \$25 to Jenkins; saw Canniff writing something in a book; nobody saw what was in the book but Canniff and Jenkins; don't know anything about the "divy" nor what the players were to receive; besides Jenkins and witness, who were to receive a "divide" after betting, there were Mr. Pont and the players; witness had \$465, results of bets, that he had to account to Jenkins for; on the night the five men met in Jenkins', money might have been put up by the lacrosse men unnoticed to witness; Jenkins had said that one of the players gave \$50 the night previous to the match, as a guarantee that they (the players) would out their bargain; between the three (Jenkins, Flannagan, Pont) there might have been about \$600 won : witness did not take much stock in what Jenkins had said, as the Montrealers might take a game, consequently he only bet \$35 directly on the match of his own money; Jenkins said, in referring to Fahey, that the latter had no ness believes Fahey was the originator of the

Andy Maloney said he was a commission merchant and bet a great deal on sporting On the Cornwall and Montreal match witness bet on the result of the match and also made several bets that the Corn walis would take three straight; his reason for betting on three straight was that he heard Flannagan had bet on the same, and witness thought on seeing he would make a few bets also; only made about \$500 out of the betting; witness could not have made a great deal more at that rate of betting; witness could not remember if he was in Pont's the night before the match; heard a rumor that the Montrealers did not care about winning, as they wanted the Cornwalls to have an even chance against the Shamrocks; witness saw Jenkins betting, and believed that when Jenkins put his money up that way there was something in

whole skin game.

Mr. Chas. Renaud was called. He said he was a reporter; had some money up on the match, but drew it again, as he heard that the game was not going to besquare. It was subsequently proved that Mr. Renaud was o reporter, and only had written a few articles for a Montreal paper some years ago and contributed to the New York World, Mr. Renaud knew very little regarding the Joe Pont was then called, but was asked to

stand down for a few minutes, when
Allen Lowe, journalist, of Montreal, was then examined, and said he belonged to the M.A.A.A. and was present at the match on Saturday, September 24th. On several occasions witness spoke to members about the game; he had, in conversation with some of the members of the team, charged them openly with selling the game; had called Brady and Patterson "boodlers," and they did not deny it; they did not admit the charges made in Sport; the affair was com-mon talk in the M.A.A. rooms after the match and on the following Monday.

Joe Pont was recalled, and said he had about fifteen cooktails during the day and wanted the case to be postponed. He said he was sick the previous night, and did not feel just well enough to give positive evidence. He was asked if he would be sober by seven o'clock, to which Joe replied: "I'm as sober as a judge now, but I'm a little sick." It was intended to adjourn till seven o'clock last night, but after discussion an adjournment was made.

Judge Davidson took his seat on the bench shortly after ten o'clock and after the jury were called, Mr. C. J. Doherty summoned as his first witness for the day

MR. JOSEPH PONT.

ho was subjected to a severe examination for over an hour and a quarter, His Honor being forced to repeatedly remind the witness that he was contradicting himself.

He testified that he was a saloon-keeper of Montreal and after making an apology for his condition of the previous day went on to say: I know Patterson, Brady, McNaughton, Jenkins and Flannigan ; on the Friday night preceding the Cornwall-Montreal match in question I was at Jenkins's place; I was there with Mr. Brady and, I think, Flanagan and Davy Paterson; it was about

8 o'clock in the evening; Mr. Canniff was not there; at least, I don't know him; my purpose in going down there was because on the Wednesday prior to the match there was some talk by Brady of betting, and I brought him down to Jenkins', where I learned a man wanted to bet; the party we wanted to see, who was going to put up some money, was not there; this party was some friend of Jenkins and was ready to bet \$50 that the Montrealers would take one game; on Friday we returned again and on our way met Patterson; we met Flannigan at Jenkins; he generally went around there; I did not think that Flannigan was brought there by Brady and Patterson; I went to meet Brady on Bleury street; at Jenkins we had a drink, and then went up stairs to the dining-room or sitting room; up there we had some talk about the match, as that is what we went there for; as far as I was concerned it wouldn't, in my opinion, benefit the Montrealers to beat the Cornwalls and I did not think they could win; I thought at the time there was no object for the Montrealers winning; I did not hear any suggestion made as to how many games the Montrealers should take; I went down there with Brady, who wanted to bet \$50; Brady

gave me \$50, and that was bet, as he advised me to do, on the Montrealers taking one game. There was a man named Fitzgerald in my place who bet \$100, \$50 of which was Brady's; I think Flannigan won it; Brady was ready to bet that the Montrealers would get one game; Fitzgerald bet this way, but Flannigan bet on three three straight, Fitzgerald wanted me to stand in with him on the \$100 bet, but I was betting the other way, and put up Brady's

Thursday.' Q-"The party you went to look for with. Brady to bet with was Flannigan?" A-"I don't think so, or Jenkins would

money instead; I put up \$10 of my own on

have said so." Q-"In your recollection, was it not said at the meeting in Jenkins' that if the Montrealers were not going to win they could just as well lose three straight?"

A-"I think Mr. Jenkins may have said something like that ; I really don't know the answer made by the players; if they agreed with Jenkins they did not do so with me; I could not swear whether they did agree with Jenkins although I was there; after that interview I bet small sums on the Cornwalls; other people bet my money also, for instance, Mr. Flannigan and Mr. Jankins; was aware that they were betting that the Montrealers would not take a game; I think I gave them \$100 or \$200 on Thursday or Friday, and, I believe, at the lacrosse grounds Flannigau bet \$100 and put the money in my hands; I lent him \$100 immediately afterward to bet some more; I would have lent him \$500 if he asked for it; I don't say that the \$100 I gave him was part of the stakes in my possession.

Q-"You have implicit confidence in Mr. Flannigan?"
A—"Yes; he was always good for any.

thing he borrowed from me. Jenkins and Flannigan must have bet \$300 or \$400 of my money, and the way they bet was that the Montrealers would not take a game.' Q-"Is it a fact that thefinterview referred

rather confirmed your belief that the Montrealers would not take a game ?" A-"At that interview I was a sort of out-

side member." Q-" Oh! you were'nt to know too much

about it ?" A-" I didn't want to know." Q-" I suppose that accounts for you being

unable to give the answer made by the players to Jenkins' proposition?" A-"Yes; I didn't want to know; it was

not a private meeting; I heard some questions and some answers; I didn't want to know because I didn't pay attention.' Q-"You had even money up and yet you

did not care to pay attention to the answers ? A-"I may have, but I disremember what

match; I don't tuink there were others interested in the bets besides Jenkins and Flannigan; Jenkins and Flannigan seemed to have an understanding that there was some money to be set aside for the players; I got that money and kept it; it was arranged, I believe, at the meeting on Friday that the players should get a share; Brady and Patterson, members of the team, used to frequent my place about once a week before the match, but I have not seen them much since they used to come and spend money in my saloon; they had confidence n me: I understood that Flannigan and Jenkins were to settle with me for the players; the understanding was that I was urnishing the money and I was to get a share. When we came to settle I found that my share was high, and I got two hundred from them; I was told it was for the players, but I kept it myself; there was no previous

understanding as to WHAT THE PLAYERS WERE TO GET so far as I know; the amount I got was small; they wanted to "skin" me.

At this moment Detective Fahey arrived in Court, attended by a Sheriff's officer, and for a moment or two every eye was turned upon him. He was allotted a seat while waiting to be called upon to give evidence. Mr. Pont, continuing his evidence, then said: When I went to the saloon of Jenkins with Brady I talked about the match, and we went down there simply because Brady wanted to bet; on the second occasion, or Friday night, there was no talk between Brady and I as to how many games the Montrealers would win, I left Jenkins on Friday night with Brady and Patterson, and did not speak to them about the match, leaving them a short time afterwards; on the evening after the match I was in the St. Lawrence Hall; I was a little intoxicated at the time; I had made a little money and was feeling good, but I cannot say whether I then said "it was a fixed match;" I must

admit that it was a suspicious match. Q-" Had you any doubt on Friday that it was fixed."

A-" It was not fixed in my hearing." His Honor (severely)—" Answer the question; you can't stand there and evade the questions in the manner you are doing." Q-"Had you any doubt that at the meet-

ing the match was fixed?" A-"I dont know what to answer: I went there with Brady and the boys, and had nothing to do with the 'fixing;' I went there to bet my money; I was brought into the thing because I had money; I gave my money to Jenkins and Flannigan, because, in my mind, believed it was a 'fixed' thing; I was to get

third of the proceeds." Q-"Did you believe that these two players (Brady and Patterson) were to 'fix' the match for you, Flannigan, and Jenkins without any consideration for themselves?"

A-" It was quite natural that they should get a share; I wasn't surprised when I got the money to give them; these players did not owe me a cent, but I kept the money that was given me to hand over to them, as I deemed it as much mine; the players did not play well; I consider I went into the pool because there was money in it."

Q-"There wouldn't have been if the Montrealers took a game ?" "No."

talk about how we should testify; they never asked me for their share; they should have looked to Flannigan or Jenkins; Jenkins gave me \$200, saying 'Give this to the play-

Q-"Did you not say yesterday you were going to stand by the 'boys'?" "I don't recollect; I was very full yesterday."
Q-"Did you make such a statement to

Datactive Kellert?" A-'I don't remember ; 1 may.'

Q-"If you said it, would it be the truth?" A—"Well I have no feelings for Flanni-gan and Jenkins after the way they treated me. I came here anyhow to state the truth.' At this point there was considerable subdued laughter, which caused His Honor Judge Davidson to exclaim, "I cannot imagine the pleasure people find in hearing a man profess

his own disgrace and dishonor."

Cross-examined by Mr. McGibbon—"The first time I met Brady he wanted to bet \$100 that the Montrealers would take one game; we went to meet Jenkins; I am in the habit of betting for myself and others; when we got to Jenkins' the latter said: 'The man's not around yet;' the united bets of Flannigan, Jenkins and myself were made on the following day, Thursday, at Jenkins'; Flannigan, Jenkins, I think Mr. Fahey and my self, were present; On second thought, I am not sure whether Fahey was there; Jenkins said he had a pretty sure thing if he only had some money; he led me to believe that he

Was to FIX THINGS WITH THE PLAYERS, and I judged that he could do it. Flannigan sat in the room and listened; I put up my money that afternoon on the counter ; I contributed all I could, about \$300 or \$400 that money was to be bet by Jenkins and Flannigan : I took no receipt for it ; I saw Brady on Friday; I think I told Jankins that Brady was willing to let in one game, and he said that they didn't want to take his money; I judged from Jenkins' talk that Brady was one of the players that was being "fixed." On my way to Jenkins' with Brady and Patterson on Friday night I am not sure whether I had a talk with them about the fixing of the match; the size of Jenkina' dinining room was about ten feet square; I was reading a paper at the table; Jenkins, Flannigan, Brady and Patterson were sitting in the corner; the nature of the conversation was about the lacrosse match there was talk, certainly, about betting; I heard some one say "if you're going to lose you might as well lose three straight;" when I heard the remark I can't say that I pricked my ears up, but I was supposed to hear nothing; Jenkins told me that I was to know nothing about it; I was to furnish the money and Jenkins was to lurnis; the "fixing;" I was not ten minutes in the room altogether; the conversation was not held in a monotone. but when I heard the talk about three straight

[went downstairs. O-" Did you hear any conversation that led you to believe that those players were entering into a corrupt bargain ?"

A-"I judged from the interview that there was something wrong." I do not know of any book in which the agreement was entered. Brady gave me the money before the conversation up stairs. Flanagan was present and so was Jenkins and Patterson. Mr. Flacagan saw him give me

the money.

Q-"Would Jenkins or Flanagan care whom they won from?"

A-"Well, ultimately Flanagan won Brady's \$50 at my place; Brady told me to put it up on the Montrealers, and never countermanded the bot; Brady knew he lost it; Fitzgerald made a bluff at the American House, offering to bet \$100 on the Montrealers taking one game, and Flanegan heard about it and followed him to my place; Fitzgerald pulled out \$50 and asked me to put another \$50, which was taken up by Flanagan, whom I afterwards told that the \$50 was Brady's money; I did not tell anybody but Flanagan that it was Brady's money; on and did not know of any agreement, although I was impressed that there was such a thing, as Jonkins seemed to be confident that the Montrealers would not take a game; I think I told Brady not to put up his money on his

give the Cornwalls a bard fight. At this point the Court had become so packed with people, who were edging about and crowding in upon the lawyers and reporters, that His Honor ordered the doors to be closed, thus detaining a large number, who were in the passage, from entering. When order had been restored the witness continued his evidence as follows :--

own team; Brady replied that they would

Although told by Jenkins the next morning that the thing was fixed I still had doubte about it; the reason was that I heard other players were going to bet like Brady and I

BECAME KIND OF SCARED.

I did not trust Jenkins very much in what he said; I heard that he was a blow; he had been talking before and since of things being fixed that were not fixed; at that interview Jenkins was to see to the fixing of the playors and I was to have nothing to do with it nor Flanagan either; Jenkins was not particularly anxious that I should know anything about it; the money Brady gave me I think was his own

At this stage of the proceedings Judge Johnson came on the bench and the examination of witness was suspended. When His Honor left Mr. Pont continued to testify as

follows · "I knew of Brady making small bets on laprosse matches before that; saw Jenkins and Flanagan at the match, and I heard from them that there was about \$2,000 or \$3,000 up on the match; there were a lot of people on the ground ready to bet that the Montrealers would take a game; I did not try to put up any more money; I had my doubts about it; Jenkins said he would settle after the match; I know that Jankins and Flana. gan made returns a great deal less than I was sure they should have made; I knew where Jenkine and Flanagan had made a bet in the Hall, which was not accounted for to me; I was to get 33 per cent, on the bets; Jenkins said to me when giving me the \$200, 'Give that to the players;' It was not an understood thing that I was to keep the money in order to do out Flanagan of a portion of his share; I think I was told to give it to Brady, Patterson and one other, whom I do not remember; I believe Jenkins and Flanagan swindled me out of about \$500 : I thought there was about \$1,500 bet, when I learned that there was only about \$300 or \$400; I got \$81 two or three days after the match from them, and the \$200 for the players about seven days later; Jenkins players; Flanaganasked me; the players never asked or wrote to me for the money ; they never had games of billiards or drinks at my place that they did not pay for; I expect more money from Jenkins every day; I never applied to Flanagan or Jenkins since for the rent of my store; I had very little conversation with Brady about the lacrosse match; I was under the impression, from Jenkins' con. on Bleury street accidentally on Wednesday duot and the private meeting held, that the night prior to the match; Pont was looking Montrealers were going to deliberately less for him and said that a man was looking for

terson about being subposnaed. We did not | there were only two or three who played very well; they didn't seem to be able to play, whether they didn't want to or not I don't know; I expected, after getting the \$200, that Brady and Patterson would call; I would have told them to see Planagan and Jenkins, as it was with them they had the sgreement.

To Mr. C. J. Doherty—This \$200 was given to me after the publication of the article in THE cost; I don't know whether such publication prevented the players from coming to claim the money or not; the bet between Flanagan and Fitzgerald was in the pool arranged between Flansgan, Jenkins and met at the latter's place; nothing was done myself; fifty dollars of Fitzgerald's \$100 bet was that given me by Brady to bet, and allow the Cornwalls winning three straight; which naturally reverted to the Flanagan on Friday witness met Patterson Jenkins pool,"

Q-"Did you hear that there was any security given by Brady to carry out the bargain?'

A_" I suppose that by placing the \$50 in my hand it was a sort of guarautee by Mr. Brady to carry out any agreement he might have made with Jenkins and Flanagan; he did not say anything to me about it, though I judged so; I have a good deal of experience in betting and

MR. BRADY BETS A LITTLE TOO.

I bet the \$50 of Brady in such a way that it went right into our pool; Jenkins or Flannsgan may have handed the \$50 back to Brady: after the match I wanted to have the business settled; I saw several large purcels of money at the St. Lawrence Hall in the pos. book, or heard no bargain being made, and session of Jenkins and Flanagan on the night never heard that any agreement had been after the match, and we had several drinks together; they afterwards drove off together, and when I asked Jenkins to settle uphe told me to come around next day, and when I the mocey had been bet and lost; witness went he put me off again until it was three did not know that Jenkins or Flanagan were or four days after the match before I got the \$81; I think it was pretry wise on the part of the players not to ask me for the \$200 after the exposures were made in The Post. To Mr. McGibbon-" Was it a design on your part or that or Joskins or Flanagan

that you put up the \$50 of Brady at the time ? "It was not; if any body else had been betting against Firzgerald besides Flanagan I

would have done the same thing.' This closed Mr. Pont's evidence, and after the court had tild him that he had contradicted himself on different points he was re-

quested to remain in court. John Lewis, druggist, referes of the match, was then examined, and said he had a good deal of experience in lacrosse games; he remembered that out of the twelve Montreal men only nine played in their usual form; amongst those who did not play well were Grant, Brady and McNaughton. Patterson did not play his used brilliant game, but played a good game. Brady played a weak played a good game. Brady played a weak played o'jection to Flanagan being there; witness poorly; these were several opportunities of had not tell Flanagan that a person wanted taking a game but they missed them; witness to see him at Jenkins; there was some talk said he considered it a most unsatisfactory between Jenkins and Flanagan about the game, as he informed a Post representative after the match; he was of opinion that the team played more of a defence than a home game; the Cornwells at any time were a superior team, but the Montrealers could have scored a game; the Montrealers were by no means playing up to their usual form, but witness' suspicions were not aroused at the time as to the team selling the game.

Cross-examined, witness said it seemed to him that on one occasion, when Mr. Brady could have put the ball through he did not do so: Mr. Lewis was aware that there was talk about the Montrealers intending to lose the game to give the Cornwalls a chance to win the championship; in the match Mr. Lewis certainly considered that something was wrong, and continued to the Court, "If you want my opinion I must say that some o the players were

NOT PLAYING TO WIN THE GAME," Witness did not think Brady was playing

to win. Mr. Bernard Tansey was then sworn and said he was acquainted with Mr. Flanagan. The latter was at witness' place of After the interview I was more convinced and out of the dining room different on Friday, the day previous to the match, money and was to be left in the cold; with that the Montrealers would not take the times; I heard no agreement read out at with Mr. Jenking and asked witness to bet Jenkins'; did not see the bartender writing | \$500 on three straight games for the Cornwalls. Flanagan offered Mr. Tansey the Witness refused to have anything to money. Mr. W. L. Malthy, president of the

M. A. A. A., was re-examined, and said that he was present at the Cornwall and Montreal match. After the first game Mr. Malthy, noticing that the home played badly, spoke to to the captain about changing the men; witness considered that McNaughton, Brady and Patterson played a poor game, and he believed that the Montrealers were not playing to win. McNaughton said "I'll be d-I'll change," when he heard the proposition. Witness did not believe that a single ball was thrown on the Cornwall woal; in McNaughton's runs and general play witness did not think that he was playing his game; from what witness heard before the game, the team preferred to lose the match; the only men who did play their game was Shanks, Sheppard, Geharty, and Urquhart; Carlind did his best, as did Cameron in the last game; Mr. Malthy spoke in very strong terms against the manuer in which the men acted on the field, missing opportunities to score, and he could see plainly that they had no intention of making any effort to win.

Before the court adjourned, Mr. C. J. Doherty read a telegram from Mr. Caniff, late partner of Mr. Jenkins, who has "that book " in which so many thing of importance are written, and who can be in town to-morrow morning.
The court then adjourned.

When the case of the M. A. A. A. vs. the Post was renewed the Superior Court room was again densely packed with interested citizen

Frank Labelle, saloon-keeper, of Bleury street, was first called and testified that he had two bets on the Montrealers taking a game, one with M. P. Canniff and another with a man named Bergeron, the night before the match. Of course both bets were lost.

Martin P. Caniff, corset manufacturer, of Montreal, was examined, and said he bet \$25 to \$35 on Friday night previous to the match on three straight for Cornwall. Witness said he was a brother of Mr. Jenkins' partner, and his brother had given him a "tip" on Friday that a job was being put

up, and he (witness) could bet that way." This closed the evidence for the defence Mr. Fred U. MoIndoe was the first witness in rebuttal and said he was president of the Montreal club and acted as captain of the team on September 24th. He recollected that a proposition had been made him after the first game to change Grant from the home for Geraghty, but refused to do so. He heard no aalk about the team agreeing to lose the match. He was ignorant during the match straight. The team generally was not in ever told witness that anything was being ar good condition. Cross-examined, he said he ranged for the Montrealers to lose. knew the men had been associating with Pont and drinking.

Mr. Brady, soap manufacturer, who played second home in the Montreal-Cornwall match for the Montreal team, said he knew Pont, Flanagan and Jenkins. Witness met Pont

walls; witness said the Montrealers would take one game; Pont took witness to Jenkins and went up stairs to a room; afterward's Jenkins said the party who spoke to him about the betting was not there, and nothing could be done that night; no reference was made to the coming match, and nothing was ever mentioned about the Cornwalls winning three straight, or a proposition being made to allow them to get three straight; on Thursday witness met McNaughton and told the McNaughton and witness went to Jenkins' they did so. on Tousday night with Pont, whom they Albert She that night, and no proposition was made to on Friday witness met Patterson on Bleury street; witness mentioned to Pat-terson about the bet; they were passing Flanigan's stables, where they had frequently

met and spoke to him about going to Jenkins'

Flansgan said he would accompany them on the way down they spoke about the

match; Flanagan did not say anything about

his going to bet, and WITNESS PLACED \$50 IN PONT'S HANDS to bet; witness did not know Caniff, and the bartender only came in the room with liquor and went out again; anyone could see him placing the money in Pont's hand; Pont took part in the conversa tion; Flanagan did not say much There was no accrecy about what was going on; did not see Caniff make any entry in a book, or heard no bargain being made, and made about the team losing three straight to the Cornwalls; had seen Pont in the lat-ter's place after the match, and learned that betting on three straight; never gave Pont any money before that night; witness had no practice the week previous to the match; the team was a weak one; he did not hear about McNaughton going to be changed; did not hear about any of the members of the team entering into any compact to sell the match; witness declared that all stories

about the game being sold were falsehoods. Cross-examined, witness said he heard that some parties were willing to bet on three straight for the Cornwalls on the grounds, amongst them Pont and Flanagan; witness was surprised at the time ; he met Patterson on Bleury street, and taking a long road to go to Jenkins', they passed along Dorchester for supper, contenting themselves with small street and entered Flanagan's; they might collations procured at the different restaurants have spoken about the number of games the team intended taking; they rushed out of Flanagan's on the entry of some person whom Flanagan said he "would see to-morrow"; had went up to Jenkins' room by the private door and metjenkins by special approvation, set. The shience that prevance was so ucan-like that a person outside the Court room or jection to Flanagan being there; witness would be led to believe that there was no one between Jenkins and Flanagan about the strength of the team; witness might have said that the result of the match would make no difference in their position for the championship; might have said that the winning of the match was an indifferent thing to them; witness did not hear anybody say that "since you intend losing why not lose three straightgames"; witnesscame downstairs with Patterson; didnotsee McNaughtonthat night; o'clock Judge Davidson ascended the one reason for the Montrealers not wanting and after the jury had answered to their names to win was because the Shamrocks would be bettered if the Cornwalls lost; after the interview on Fridey witness made no more bets that the Montrealers would take a game, as he heard the team would be weakened; no discussion ever occurred at Jenkins's about the Montrealers losing three atraight games;

this concluded his evidence, Davy Patterson said he was a member of the Montreal team and had been for four years; he met Mr. Brady on Bleury street and went over to Flanagan's on Dorohester street; Brady told Flanagan he was going to Jenkins; they all left Flanagan's and proceeded to Jenkins' saloon; the conversation ceeded to Jenkins' salcon; the conversation the young men of Montreal, and for the city as was opened about the bet; Jenkins told a whole, than the de'endance in this case. There catch him before the match; they all talked about lacrosse matches, but no proposition was made to him or Brady that the Montrealers should lose three straight games and no suggestion of any such nature was made; witness did not see McNaughton on Friday night and only saw him on the field on Saturday; witness did not derive any benefit from the match and had not been led to believe that he would receive any money; no agreement was signed or made in Jenkins' on

Friday night and no proposition was made. Cross-examined, witness said Friday night was the only time he visited Jenkins; the team was very weak, but they might win a game, and Brady's bet was not extraordinary; witness said that it was only after they started up Bleury street that Brady said he was going to Jenkini'; almost immediately on entering Flanagan's they started talking lacrosse; they then decided to go to Jenkins' at the latter's place Pont was seen : they were in Jenkins private room sitting around a table; there was nothing done in the private room that could not have transpired in the bar witness did not ask Flanagan if the men who entered while they were in the stable was all right; did not hear Brady ask either, though he might have done so; did not speak about the condition of the team at Jenkins' don't remember any talk about what it would benefit the Cornwalls by winning; did not interfere in any way with Mr. Brady's bet : there was no proposition made about the match on the following day; did not speak to Pont about the case after receiving the subpœna; remembered being on the corner of Alexander and Craig streets on the Monday morning after the match; McNaughton was there and Cameron also, but Brady was not there; did not remember having said that he (witness)

WUULD CATCA IT IN THE PAPER. Witness, re examined by Mr. McGibbon, said he was on his way to work when he met McNaughton on Craig street, Monday morn-

Archie McNaughton was then sworn, and said he had known Jenkins for several months; was in Jenkins' on Thursday night, 22nd September, with Brady; had met Brady on Bleury steest; at Jenkius', Pont, who had accompanied witness and Brady there, went down stairs and, although McNaughton had been in the place often before, he was introduced on this occasion to Jenkins : did not see Brady from Thursday night till Saturday on the grounds; heard nothing whatever of the meeting in Jenkins' on Friday night; there was no proposition to have witness change his position on the field; never received or expected to receive anything from this match; was in Jenkins probably a couple of weeks after the match. Made a remark to Jenkins that THE POST was pretty rough on players about seven days later; Jenkins that anything was wrong, and was not surthe boys. Never said in the bar, "I hope never asked me if I had given the money to the prised at the Cornwall team winning three none of the fellows will squeal, Nobody

Cross-examined, witness said he was introduced to Jenkins as one of the players on the Montreal team. The prospects of the match of the following day were discussed there was no talk about them not getting a game. A bet on the Montreal team not winning a game was a poor one, and still Brady's bet on them getting a game was a good one. A rain in the groin would effect witness

to throw into the goal nccasion Had asked Pont some days that day. about THE POST'S articles and Pont said they were pretty rough; he did not place any truth in them; had that on the match.

John Grant, the Montreal player, never heard that anything had been done by any latter that he would go down that night; of the players to throw the match, nor that

Albert Shanks was called and swore the same. Cross-examined, he said, he made no remarks about the game after it had taken

E. Shepperd, Michaud, Cameron, Urquart, Spriggins, Carlind gave evidence similar to Messrs. Shanks and Grant.

Joe Pont was recalled and said he had told persons that the article in The Post was persons that the article in life for was tough on the players. Witness was asked by Mr. McGibbon—"From what you know of Irwin Jenkins' reputation and what you do know of his reputation, would you believe him under oath?"

"I do not know him well enough to say if I would or not."

Judge-" I think it would make but little difference if this witness would or would not."

Mr. John Laird testified to the effect that he knew Irwin Jenkins, and from what he heard about him he would not believe him under oath; he got his information about Jenkins from different parties, taking for an example W. R. Bing-ham, who took such a prominent part in the famous Bethune-Unknown foot race; witness said he had no love for Jenkine; Laird was

employed in a gambling house in the city.

Detective Joe Kellert said he knew Irwin Jenkins, and would believe him as soon as any other witness; he said Jenkins and Laird were all gamblers, and worked against one snother; had heard it said that Jenkins was considered a gentleman amongst his class; did not know anything much about Fian nagan; had met him in gambling houses; this inished the evidence, and an adjournment was made till 6.30 o'clock.

Although the interval between the adjournment and re-assembling of the Court was unseemly short, the large audience of citizens present, who have watched the case citizens present, who have watered the case with so much interest since it opened, scarcely took time to go to their respective residences in the neighborhood. It is not surprising, therefore, that at 6.30 c'clock every seat in the room was occupied, and as the minutes flew by the crowd continually increased, until the pas-sages were blocked to such an extent that scores of persons were unable to see the counsel. The silence that prevailed was so deathwithin. Every word that was dropped by the counsel and the judge in their summing up of the case was listened to with most respectful the case was listened to with most respectful silence, and when the jury retired the audience were equally divided as to how the verdict would probably go. The general opinion, however, was that the Post was fully justified in the charges that it had made, and the ceata nty of those present that the finding would not be against the newspaper can be imagined when it is mentioned that no one cared to bet otherwise is mentioned that no one cared to bet otherwise than in favor of the Post. Promptly at 6.30 and a half, presented the case in favor of the Post to the jury.

Mr. C. J. Doherty argued that the case was

different from an ordinary suit for libel for

different from an ordinary suit for libel for damages. There was no question before them as to whether the articles were malicious or vindictive. What they had to decide was whether the publications were true or not, and this was what both patties to the suit desired to have decided. There was no desire on the part of the defendants to do any injury to the M. A. A. A. for they all knew, and no one was more ready to admit the good that the association does for Brady the man was not there, but he could was no intention on the part of the defendants to injure that corcoration, and there was no imputation coming fron them that THE POST was actuated by anything other than a desire to tell the truth. They had it from the president of the association that if some members of the club had sold the game the comment made by the company defendant, was justifiable. If the players did sell the match they had succeeded in casting a stain on the national game. There was no doubt that certain players were in the company of professional gamblers in question; there was no doubt that after the interview the Cornwalls were to take three ready to bet on such a result. The evidence which the defence had been bound to make was the evidence of the parties interested. The statement was that the agreement had been made with semilar Notation of the parties interested. made with gamblers. Necessarily parties to such an agreement did not call in a notary, for in the natural order of things the parties first interest is that they alone should know about it. Therefore the defendant, had to go into the enemy's camp and get evidence out of those that were guilty. The defence had managed after much difficulty in getting evidence from Jenkins, wh: told a story that was in its main features perfectly reasonable. All the circumstances and facts surrounding the transaction went to abstantiate the story stated in The Post. These people had not met as those would who desired to do a legitimate piece of business or make an open bet. In this case they had Jenkins meeting lacrosse players in his own house and talking it. Therefore the defendant, had to go into the here. In this case they had senking meeting lacrosse players in his own house and talking with them and Flanagan about fixing the match. Their object was to get a sure thing, the security of which was the secrecy of the transaction. Mr. Doherty then went into a lengthy criticism of the evidence given by the different witnesses and vidiculad the idea that different witnesses, and ridiculed the idea these professional gamblers, who bet not for pleasure or sympathy, but

SIMPLY TO MAKE MONEY.

should, after an Interview with the players, in which the latter testified to their good faith by betting \$50 that the Montrealers would take a game, immediately go out and offer 2 to 1 that Cornwall would take three straight. The gamblers followed the course which they should have done, had they really made the bargain referred to. Was it likely that the gamblers, who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and the make money by hook and who were determined to make money by hook and who who were determined to make money by hook and who who were determined to make money by hook and who who who who who were determined to or by crook, and who had not even that honor that is to be found among thieves, enough, as Pont said, to pay him his fair share, should, out of the munificence and generosity of their hearts, pay out \$200 to the players who had done nothing for them, and had in fact worked as hard as they could to had in lace worked as nard as uney could we make the gamblers lose their money. The affair was made public and the innocent youths had sense enough not to go and ask for their money, for they knew that the association with which they were connected would not stand it but would have the whole matter sifted to the bottom. There was nothing wonderful in a club winning three straight games, but it certainly was marvelleus that Mr. Lewis and Mr. Maltby should suspect that three of the men were not playing to win, and that these should be the home. This impressed Mr. Maltby so much that he asked for them to be changed, and a better authority on lacrosse than he did not exist. There was a marvellous coincidence of circumstances that would lead any reasonable being to believe in the existence of an agreement which the prosecution wished them to believedid not exist. Referring to Brady's evidence, he remarked that it was peculiar that he should have taken McNaug iton, Patterson, Pont and Flanagan to Jenkins' at different times. None of them had any buriness there, but as soon as any of them heard of that het with the mythical personage, it possessed such a strange fascination for them that they had to rush right off with him to Since the match I spoke to Brady and Pat. the match; the players did not play well; witness to bet on three straight for the Corn- throwing the ball into the goal. He had no Jankine. There had been a secret conference

The same and the state of the

nd subsequent facts went to show that some and subsequent facts went to show that some urang ments of the kind had been entered into. The only witnesses for the prosecution were those directly interested, hose who, if they rook an action themselves or were standing in the dock, could not give evidence in the case. Mr. McGibbon had brought but that the trace young men lived in Montreal and their families readed here, but he was only and their families readed here, but he was only an expression montreal how much they have to mpressing upon them how much they have to iose should the case go against them. The only object of the defendant was to give the asociation a chance to purge itself of this great

fr. R. D. McGibbon, before commencing his address to the jury, objected to the plea of justification, and claimed that the defence had not made proof in the respect.

Mr. C. J. Doberty replied, stating that it was sufficient that the statement be proved substantially true.

Mr. McGibbar.

tially true.

Mr. McGibbou said everybody agreed that
the association was in no way smirched by the
action of its individual members, or because of
the more serious accusations made against them. the more serious accusations made against them. He held that there could not have been any conspiracy pleatous to the Friday night on which Brady Flanagan and Jenkins were towhich Bracy, rinnsgan and Jenkins were to-gether. He reflected on the testimony of Jenkins, and said that he made such contra-dictions unfer oach that his veracity was called dictions unser oach that his veracity was called into question. The learned counsel said he was retained by the association with the object of arriving at the true state of the whole transaction. The witnesses for the defence were next action. The witnesses for the defence were next afterered to and their social standing was depicted in a not over-favorable light, while the complainants, and those who gave evidence on their behalf, were represented as young men of on their behalf, were represented as young men of on their behalf, were represented asyoung men of respectability against whom not a word of censure should be uttered. He concluded by appealing to the jury to give a judgment in favor of the plaint fla who were young men on the very threshold of their career, and who had been ground libelled. been gros,ly libelled.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Mr. Justice Davidson in charging the jury complimented the counsel in the calm and able manner in which they had carried the case to that stage. Putting aside all legal technicalities the question was very clear. The Montreal Amagur Athletic Association was desirous of having a full and thorough investigation to real Amaceur Agnetic Association was desired of having a full and thorough investigation to maintain its honor. They came before the Court as an incorporated body and asked the law for a redress of their grievances. Newspapers for a redress of their grievances. Newspapers had a perfect right to criticise any match or performance to which money is exacted for admission, so long as they did not go beyond legitimate bounds. In the first place, it had been alleged that the match was sold, and again the sellers were said to have disgraced themselves by shandowing the still which them been alleged that the match was sold, and again the sellers were said to have disgraced themselves by abandoning the skill which they could have exercised, and further, that they went into a gambling house and there made all arrangements about the game. The defence had pleaded justification, and that was a question for the jury to decide. His Honor them explained that unanimity was not necessary, the concurrence of nine jurors being sufficient to render a verdict. According to Mr. Maltby, there had been 13S resignations from the association this year, while in the past year but 87 had withdrawn. This statement was made by the witness, as president of the association, and was, in a measure, attributed to the publication of the articles complained of. The jury were to find a verdict for or against the awarding of damages although no specific damages had been proved, but that was not necessary under the statues in regard to libel cases. With the jury rested the right of determining the amount of damages, if any, which the plaintiffs should receive. His Honor said there was no doubt that the defendant did not publish the article through malice, and he did not think it was the desire of the plaintiffs to ask for vindictive damages. Where a charge of libel was made, instification must be as broad as the libel itself, damages Where a charge of libel was made justification must be as broad as the libel itself, and the defendant must make substantial proof of all the truth contained in the libel, and proof, or all the truth contained in the hoel, and proof, in this instance, should have been made that the men accused dishonored the whole club and deceived the public on the occasion in question.

On one side or the other there was rank and deplorable perjury. If the jury believed the evidence of Flanagan, Pont and Canniff, the defendant was applied to a variety On dence of Flanagau, Pont and Canniff, the defendant was entitled to a verdict. On the other band, several other witnesses had sworn to entirely contradictory facts. There was one thing sure, either some of the witnesses swore falsely, or the conspiracy charged in the plea of deceit of the public was the invention of Pont and Jenkins. The sworn statements of Mesers. Flanagan and Maluney were next criticized, and the evidence of Mesers Malthy and Lawis were also referred to: Messrs. Maltby and Lewis were also referred to; also the fact brought out in evidence that Mr. Maltby had, during the match, asked that the men should be changed. In conclusion His Honor said it was a fact to be regretted that incidents of such a nature as those apparent in the present caca should interfere with our most popular sport. Lacrosse had up to the present time been in existence and prospered without the assistance or comivance of gamblers, and if such an element were considered necessary to the game, the sooner the sport was dropped the

The jury retired, and were in consultation about an hour when they returned about 10 15 o'clock and gave answers in the negative to the two following questions, which had been submitted to them in printed form:

1. Were the said publications substantially

2. If not, did the plaintiff thereby suffer damage, and at what sum, if any, do you fix said damage

When the foreman announced the decision of the jury there was an outburst of applause which was, however, soon checked by the Court crier. When silence had been restored, the foreman said :-

In explanation of this verdict, the jury de sire to say that, while in their opinion the publications were not proven to be substantially true, still the ungentlemanly conduct of two of the memhers of the team and the suspicious circumstances surrounding them, deserve the severest censure of the court, and, therefore, the plaintiff is not entitled to any damages."

Upon this announcement there was another

outburst of applause, which was also quickly checked.

checked.

Judge Davidson asked if the verdict was unanimous and on being told it was, remarked it was a peculiar verdict. He thought that if the articles complained of were not substantially true that the questionable conduct of two of the men would mean a diminution of the verdict and not its complete obliteration.

The foreman said the reason why they had reached such a conclusion was that they thought that a verdlet would carry costs, which they did not feel disposed to grant under the

His Honor advised them to make their finding technically correct, and he felt sure there would be no hardship suffered by any person from such a course.

The foreman said the jurors had thought of

awarding 25 cents damages.
His Honor-Very well, let the verdict be entered for 25 cents damages.
The foreman said the jury would like to know

if such a verdict would carry costs.

His Honor—It is not my business to tell you

His Honor—It is not my business to tell you that, but I will say that, under the circumstances, the verdict will carry 25 cents costs.

The written verdict of the jury was then amended by the addition of the following words: "At the suggestions of the Court, they assess the damages at 25 cents," but His Honor ruled that it must be their own verdict, and they accordingly came to the conclusion that the good name and fair fame of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association had been libelled, and that nothing could vindicate their honor or and that nothing could vindicate their honor o restore public confidence in them but the im position of the large sum of twenty-five cents damages, which sum an intelligent jury, after the suggestion of the judge, awarded as a balm to their wounded feelings.

OPINIONS ON THE VERDICT. WHAT A NUMBER OF CITIZENS THINK OF THE JUSY'S FINDING.

The decision of the jury in the case last night has been the cause of serving the public generally with a fruitful topic of conversation to-day. The matter was talked ever everywhere, and ha majority of people consider that The ant success for the Post, and a victory that it

Posr's articles were justifiable, and praise it up greatly for the exposure of the "deal." All believe that THE POST is correct, and many were surprised at the verdict, claiming that the case should have been thrown out. The players who were accused of being implicated in the deal were seen in the company of these gamblers they acknow-ledged such, and even if they d d not enter into any compact to sell the game their mere pre-sence was sufficient to arouse suspicion and some members of the associa ion cannot be in-duced to believe otherwise than that these players sold the match.

Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team and president of the club, subsequent to the rendition of the verifict last night stated that Brady and Patterson would undoubtedly be expelled from the club at the annual meeting, which will be held in April next. The request of the jury to censure these players for acting dis-gracefully was sufficient for the club to take the matter up and rid themselves of the men. Mc-Naughton is not a member of the team. The Gazette of this morning says, in referring

The M. A. A. A. chose to have the matter rifted in the public courts. Perhaps it was the better way. At all events, it proved that if there was any wrong-doing the M. A. A. A. had no de-nre to shield the gullty ones. Now a ver-dict has been rendered which, while legally exculpating any members of the team from the graver charges of bartering their honor for a money consideration, by no means leaves the good name of at least two members unsmirched This is not the time for any false sentiments of mercy. The Moutreal Amateur Athletic Association has too good a reputation to sustain to be able to afford to risk it by retaining in its ranks men, of whom it has been said by a jury of their peers, that they deserve the severe censure of the cours. It seems the plain duty of the M. A. A. A. to free itself of the

erring ones. As we have stated all along the M. A. A. A. is not an association to allow a stain to rest on its brilliant name, and has proved such by sifting this matter. They know their duty towards the players implicated, and will no doubt carry matters out satisfactorily and show that even a good lacrosse player cannot remain in their ranks when he has not acted properly.

ranks when he has not acted properly.

The Montreal Sport, published yesterday, before the verdict had been rendered, says:—

"It may be wrong to write of a case which is sub judice, but at any risk this editorial will be written. There is a wide diversity of opinion as to the course pursued by the Montreal Amatrur Athletic Association in taking out an action against The Post, and up to the time of writing the result is far from satisfactory. That there has been foul play is pretty evident to us writing the result is far from satisfactory. That there has been foul play is pretty evident to us common mortals, but if the suit should be dismissed the association will be obliged to retire at least two of their players. If the association wins its suit, and THE POST is held accountable by law for printing slanders which it has failed to prove, the Association will none the less be compelled to expel certain members. In other world, they will be compelled to do what the words, they will be compelled to do what the law has decided they have no grounds for doing, expel certain players for entering into a vile conspiracy, which, according to law, is not proven. Under any circumstances this washing the dirty linen of the M.A.A.A. in a public court may look like Spartan fortitude, but to us to look a like had policy. The same results can it looks like bad policy. The same results can be obtained by other means "

In speaking to several parties to-day regarding the verdict the following comments were

gathered: — Mr. H. J. Cloran said: "The verdict, under the circumstance and in view of the evidence, is as eatisfactory as it is peculiar. Satisfactory, is as estimated by as it is peculiar. Satimated by because both sides are content with the result, and peculiar, as neither party to the suit is condemned. The jury felt, however, there was crookedness somewhere, and brought it home to two members of the team, thereby justifying the exposure made by THE Post in the interest of the national game, and clearing the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association of any guilt attached to the acts of the individuals."

Amateur Athlette Association of any gunt attached to the acts of the individuals."

Mr. W. P. Mullins, said: "The verdict is a poor one; everybody knows the game was sold, and witnesses acknowledged going into the 'deal." The case should have been thrown out

Mr. Charles Doucet, deputy clerk of the Court and Peace: "I think the verdict is kind of fair, as nobody suffers, except the players, who will probably be expelled from the Associa-tion, and though the case was not dismissed, it

is still a great victory for the Post.

Mr. T. McNulty, captain of the Crescents
(junior champions)—"I knew THE Post could have the matter explained by their witnesses. who would show that there had been a "deal, yet I was always under the belief that such a verdict would be returned on account of the evidence of the players. The verdict seems satisfactory, still the players are the worst off on account of the investigation being held, and

on account of the investigation being need, and
I think the minds of the public are made up as
to the real facts of the case."
Mr. J. L. Archambault, Q.C.—"THE POST
is to be congratulated for its noble undertaking.
I am of opinion that a certain number of
sporting men in this city are totally unit for sporting men in this city are totally unfit for that title and simply join the ranks of such as-sociations with the object of making and ex-tracting money from too credulous individuals. Sport is certainly a good thing for young men, when it is well practiced, but unfortunately there are among many of these clubs a certain number of hetel keepers who have solely at heart the lesire to gather young men in their barroom and there induce them to use intoxi-cating liquors, as it is by these means that they get their hotels and barrooms known to the public. Such places, I fancy, should be abolished at ouce, as they are ruinous to young men. As to the verdict itself I think it is a decided victory for THE POST, which has been the

only courageous inewspaper to denounce such Mr. E. Guerin, advocate—"THE Post has won a decided victory over the association, and has proven his case beyond doubt." Mr. Charbonneau, advocate—"The Post should be congratulated on its victory. I conour in the remarks made by my confrere, Mr. J. L. Archambault, Q.C., which are true in

every respect."
Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, advocate:—"I approve
of the Post and have read very carefully its
reports which are both impartial and reliable. In my opinion the present system of jurymen should be done away with. I consider the verdict a victory for the Post, but cannot understand why the action has not been dismissed

by the Court. Mr. J. S. Hall, jr., Q.C., M.P.P., in an interview with a Post representative to-day, said that he approved of the conduct of THE Post in this matter, but that in the interest of justice and morality he regretted very much that Messrs. Flanscan, Pont and a few other witnesses, while in the witness box, had not sufficiently detailed the event so as to have the guilty parties whom THE Post had denounced

guisty parties whom THE FOST had denounced severely punished for their ungentlemanly conduct. If the M. A. A. wish to retain their good name they should at once meet and adopt a unanimous resolution, by which the guilty ones should without further delay be dismissed from the ranks of the association.

G. McRae, Q.C.—"THE POST was justifiable in denouncing such blackguardism on the part of alleged gentlemen, and I feel proud that the Association, which has all my sympathy, will immediately dismiss the guilty ones from its

ranks. Mr. H. Pyke, of the Court House—"Have read carefully the statements made by THE Post, which, in my belief, has won a decided

victory over its opponent."

Mr. J. F. Mackie (advocate)—The Post was justifiable in denouncing the guilty parties, who should be dismissed from the association. Ald. Dufresne-My sincers congratulations over your brilliant victory. You have succeeded

beyond doubt. Mr. Rusmer Lanctot (advocate)—I approve of THE POST'S exposé and congratulate it on its

Mr. Weir, advocate: The Post has won the

CASIORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhoca, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-Without injurious medication.

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

should not forget, as it has succeeded in every respect in denouncing some rotten sheep that compose some of our sporting clubs."

Messrs. A. B. Longpré and J. S. Honey, prothonotaries of the Superior Court. congratulated The Post upon its success and have read with much pleasure its interesting reports. THE POST, they claim, has won a victory over

the Post, they claim, has won a victory over its opponents.

Mr. John Lewis—"I have not a correct view of the verdict yet and do not wish to say anything at present on that point. The players who were charged with conspiracy, however, should be expelled, and the matter ought to be taken up also at the meeting of the Lacrosse convention and then have them declared pro-

convention and then have them declared pro-fessionals, thus being prevented from acting on any other amateur team."

Mr. James A. Taylor, leather merchant, and member of the M.A.A.A., when asked what he thought of the trial, significantly said: "When lacrosse is played in court I don't wish to have anything to do with it."

A Shamrock player: "How is it that you A Shamrock player: "How is it that you have not mentioned anything about how we lost the championship by the Montrealers playing into the hands of the Cornwalls? Did we do the same when there was a question, the season before last, between the Montrealers and Torontos winning the championship?"

Mr. J. A. C. Madore, advecate—"Congratulate the editor of the Post in my name. Am satisfied you have denounced the guilty ones, but regret very much that the jury in its very dict have not compelled the association to provide the season of the provider that the same control to the provider that the same control to the provider that the same of the provider that the same part of the provider that the provider that

dict have not compelled the association to pay all costs incurred."

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas. he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all evente.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constitution may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrholds or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. I'c correct all this, if not effect a cure, try Green's August Flower; it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

Many delight more in giving of presents than in paying their debts.—Sir F. Sidney.

A TIMELY PRECAUTION.

To prevent serious disease, regulate the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood with Burdock Blood Bitters. Remember that prevention is better than cure.

The highest power is consistent with the lowliest tenderness. He that is mightiest in word is mighty, not so much in thunder and fire as in silent nersnesive ness.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN. Artisans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal

Affectation in any part of our carriage is lighting up a candle to see our objects, and never fails to make us taken notice of, either as wanting sense or sincerity.-Looke.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

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

Apology is only egotism wrong side out. Nine times out of ten the first thing a man's companion knows of his short-comings is from his apology.—Holmes.

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable pre-paration, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and abso-lutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhoea and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

The small courtesies sweeten life; the greater ennoble it .-- Bovee.

IF YOU ARE TIRED TAKING the large old fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try

The first and worst of all fraude is to cheat one's self. All ain is easy after that,-Bailey.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

LBREAKFAST.

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

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold "By a thorough knowledge of the natural law

Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P.: The Post has my Made simply with boiling water or milk, Sold sympathy and has won a success over its opponents.

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15 Pounds grined in Three Weeks and Chteb of CONSUMPTION. Messra. Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St.,

Philadelphia, Pa GENTLEMEN :- Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H. James' Cannabis Indica, one each of Pills and Comment, for a triend of mine who is

not expected to live; and as your medicines ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL.

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MEN.

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

Agreeticus success.

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Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
Nerve Restored.

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Sure cure for Nerve Dissasse. Only
sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fats,
Epstepsy, etc. Insalatile it taken as
directed. No Fits aster first July's uss.

Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
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DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphis, Pn. See
Druggists BE WARL OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

For sale by LVMAN BROS & Co. Taronte.

For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto,



PROVING E OF QUEBRI, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—
No. 1229.—In the Superior (Ourt.—Dame Cesarine
Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of
Athanase Papineau, carrisge maker, of the same place,
duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said
Athanase Papineau, Defendant.
An action en separation de bens has, this day, been
instituted in this cause.

UDAH, BRANCHAUD & BAUSET,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 20th September, 1887.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. No. 415.

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

Montreal, January 19th, 1888.

BERGEVIN & LECLAIN,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEERC,
SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame Rebucca Gabla, wife of Frederick Baker, manufacturer, both of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

Montreal, 18th January, 1888.

26-6 G. F. COOKE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 894.

NO. 504.

Dame Marie Longtin, of the Parish of Rt. Constant, in the district of Montres!, wife of Hormisdas Barbeau, formerly farmer of the same place, and now absent in foreign parts duly authorized, has this day instituted on action on separation de ciens against her bushand.

PAGNUELO, TAILLON, BONIN & GOUIN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th January, 188. 24-5

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT,

MARCBLINEDEMERS, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, BDOUARD CONSTANT PONTAUT, painter, of the same place. Defendant
The Plaintiff has this day instituted an action for reparation de biens against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 7th January, 1888. AUGE & LAFORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 7
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. 5
Superior Court for Lower Canada.
The twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.
No. 804.

No. 804.

Marie Longtin, of the Parish of St. Constant, in the District of Montreal, wife of Hormisons Barbeau, formerly farmer of the same place, duly authorized to ester an justice to the effects of these presents, Fisintiff. The said Hormisdas Barbau. formerly farmer of the said Parish of St. Constant, and now absent in parts atknown, Defendant.

Upon wotlon of Messrs. Pagnuelo, Taillon, Bonin and Gouin, attorneys of the Plaintiff, the Defendant is Nutron and State of the Plaintiff, the Defendant is Nutron to appear within two months. oldered to appear within two months. By order, 25-4 HONEY, LONGPRE & CHERRIER, P.S.C.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life, These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Celds, and even Asthms. For Glaudular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheamatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never hear to fail.

been kown to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 538 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

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OVERSA MILLION DISTRIBUTED. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000



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

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Montbly, and the Grand Quarter'y drawings regularly every three months (warch, June, Septon ber and December).

"We do kereby certify that we supervise thearrangs ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in personnanage 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 foosymiles of our timestants when the control of the control o



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes dra n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisie 12 Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. 4. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

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

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

each. Halves \$10: Quarter	s \$5:
Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1	
LIST OF PRIZES.	

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is	* 300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 ls	100,000
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1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10 000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 ATB	25, 00
25 Prizes OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	20,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF SOO are	80,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES	
100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to	
too Elizable good approximating to	EA 000
\$300,000 Prize are	50,000
100 Prizes of \$3.0 approximating to	
\$100,000 Prize are	30,000
100 Prizes of \$200 approximating to	
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Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders Acadian 931 Capt. F. McGrath. Austrian ... 2,458
Buenos Ayrean ... 4,005
Canadian ... 2,906
Carthaginian ... 4,214
Carrier ... 4,214 John Bentey James Scott. John Kerr. A. Macnicol. Alex. McDougall.
Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R. Caspian 2,728 Circassian 3,724 Capt. C. J. Menzies. C. E. LeGallais Corean3,488
Grecian3,613
Hibernian2,997 Norwegian ... 3,503
Nova Scotian ... 3,305
Parisian ... 5,359
Peruvian ... 9,038
Phenician ... 2,425
Polynesian ... 3,08 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. R. Capt. J. G. Stephenso.

D. McKillop.

Hugh Wylie.

W. Dalziel.

Polynesian3,983

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Halifax:

" James Ambury

Prom Portland to Liverpool, via Halifax :

From Baltimere to Liverpoel, via Halifax : Sarmati-m. Jan. 10 Garcassian. Jan. 24 Polynesian. Feb. 6 Rates of passage from Montreal via Halifax:—Cabin 558.75, \$78.75 and \$88.75 (according to accommodation). Litermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$2:.50.

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During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will
be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Hoston (via
Hallfax when occasion requires), and regularly from
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Carthaginian About Dec. 12
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The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philae-dolphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:— FROM PHILADELPHIA.

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son, 1361 St. James street, opposite St. Law rence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN. 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and

25 Common street, Montres Nov. 18, 1887.

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GEO, SMITH, oc. Trees. The state of the s

SPHINX ECHOES.

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

66.—A STRANGE CHANGE. A little bird is here descried, Portrayed by letters few;
But if you turn this bird around,
A horse is then in view.

And yet, tho' changed into a horse, By simply turning round,
Metninks there will, on second glance,
The unchanged bird be found.

Of such wondrous deeds you never heard, A bird into a horse revolving, Whilst the genus avis is revolving, And all the while remains a bird. DROMIO.

67.-A CHARADE. A first, who is a sprightly beau, Is wont of times at eve to go Acros a second to the cot, (Which seems to a hallowed spot,) Where she who is his polar star, Attracts him from his home afar, As to the idol of his soul He talks, his wit is often whole. NELSONIAN (1).

68.-A DOUBLE ZIGZAG.

1. Plunges into, or penetrates. 2. Penalties.
3. Prepares for publication. 4. A special proclamation of command or prohibition. 5. Scum. 6. A carnivorous mammal allied to the dog. 7. Certain gold coins of the reign of James I. 8. A freethinker. 9. Caused. 10. A dignitary of the church. 11. A fling (two words).

Zigzags.—1. Exclusive. 2. Calculations. A. F. R. Martin.

68.—A RBBUS.

Two donkeys, tandem-wise, followed by myself, Then all the British subjects of the royal house of Guelph

thel show a word whose sound bids every tyrant quake, Whether he be ruling Czar or prince of meaner

nake. J. W. OSTELL.

70.—TRANSPOSITION. My STRANGE SHIP GOAT is not allied Unto the one that masons ride, Although, like that, my goat may be A puzzling kind of mystery.

Mysterious, too, is the inditing
Of one's thoughts in cypher writing,
And he who does it justly claims
One of the puzzling kinds of names, A name in which a strange ship goat Is hid away, somewhat remote.

NELSONIAN, (I.)

71.-A PECULIAR ACROSTIC. Each of the nine following groups of letters may be transposed so as to form one word. When these nine words are placed one below the other in the order here given, one perpendi-cular row of letters will spell a word meaning a festival day in the Christian Church:

 val day in the Christian Church :

 D R E A D C I C T E

 L A R G H N I M C Y

 V R P O O M I E R H

 I S S I M Y R O N A

 S S S T T I I E A N

 E R O T A M E P H S

 D I M E O N E T M B

 Y G L L I H G A U L

 S C O O L U T R Y A

 ELVA

72.—A WONDROUS MIXTURE. I may be called a piece of ground, Or as waste liquor may be found; I am a bog, a marsh, a fen: Of strikes of oysters I am teu; I'm a cosmetic, and may be An arm belonging to the sea, I have hostility to dirt; I'm refuse food, fermented wort, And 'twould not be amiss To say I am a dentrifice. By those whose scalps are getting bare I'm used to renovate the hair, I'm a thin coat, and every rower Knows I'm a portion of his oar. Of rivers I'm the shallowest part: I'm used in the distilling art; Molasses, water, scummings, dunder! Such a mixture makes one wonder.

NELSONIAN.

73.—HOW TO MAKE A VIOLIN. A puzzler's violin to make, A bar of steel with rough-cut face Much like a float or rasp, you take ; And next within its centre place A ministerial son of grace, Who, graduating, took degree As "Doctor of Divinity."

Tis done, our violin, complete, Now guides the eager dancing feet; Nor do I think his life is vain Who wakes its terpsichorean strain: For who serves man with harmless mirth Serves God the best on all the earth. J. K. P. B.

ANSWERS.

58.—Interregation points.
59.—1. The Polish. 2. The Isle of Man.
3. One lands the people and the other peoples s. One lands the people and the other peoples the land. 4. One sights a mark and the other marks a sight. 5. The letter E. 6. It is in the centre of the rattlebox. 7. One hoes the ground and the other round the hoe. 8. Lapland. 9. He is a rising son.

60.—"He maketh us to lie down in green recturer."

61.—1. Cleaves, leaves, eaves. 2. Drear, rear, ear. 3. Cheats, heats, eats. 4. Please, lease, ease. 5. Scold, cold, old. 6. Whale,

pastures.

62.—1. Landlock; 2. Locker; 3. Errant; 4. Ranted; 5. Edda; 6. Dado; 7. Dolor.

DUNCE ROWEN GROSS CENTO

64.—Seven pairs at \$4; fifteen at 50 cents; eighteen at 25 cents. 65.—Luck, pluck.

London, Feb. 2.-Lord Spencer, in a speech the Manchester this evening, said that he acquired the conviction in the last three mon sentous years of his government of Ireland that a radical change was necessary. Mr. 31 adstone's present position, he said, was the es ult of natural development, but his (the per ker's) was a distinct conversion.

Lo. YDON, Feb. 7.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach peaking at Bristol last night, said he had no desire to rejoin the ministry, and, if he did so, it would be at the wish of others. He still maintained that the Irish policy he advocated was absolutely antagonistic to Glad-stone's schome. He thought there was very little in the govornment's programme to test the bond that united the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. He urged reform of the church and of the House of Lords in the

direction of the moderate views of all parties.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL RAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall street. N.Y.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

(Continued from first page.) (Continued from first page.)
The parental instinct of providing for the child overpasses the ignorant transports of the marriage-day, and takes alarm at the menace of privation, "contrivance," pinching economies, and unpleasant surprises in the shape of debts and duns, which are natural attendants upon the early wedded life of two people whose fortune—if they ever have one—is to be made and saved by themselves.

and saved by themselves.

The folly of marrying upon nothing is so easily demonstratable that the girl of the pariod, albeit a trifle romantic in some respects, does not need to have it explained to her. Not even a Traddles of our generation dreams of bringing Sophy home as his wife on a thousand dollars a year, no capital except love and a stout heart, and no stocks except those taken rashly in Faith and Hope. Con-GRAIN. MEATS. Red winter....\$0 85@\$0 87 Mutton......\$0 07@\$0 10 sequently, the number of marriages in the solid middle classes deccreases yearly; people marry leter in life; there are more childless couples and fewer housekeepers. Our girls know this, and our young men appreciate it to the full. The former look for husbands who can support them well; the latter take their choice between cynical bachelorhood and a hunt for rich wives. Both sexes "look to it that they gae where siller is."

One of the patented-all-rights-secured sayings of unworldly-muded moralizers is that the man whose riches have bought his wife, and the wo-man whose husband has sought her for her money, are much to be pitied in their splendid misery. These unsonhis icated essayists, laying to the warped outlines the rule and plummet of sensi-Apples bil... 1256 3 75 [Grees, per b., \$0 07635 10 must lurk in the bottom of Sevres coffee cups, sit, bodkinwise, between the wedded pair on satin sofas and carriage cushions. They are represented as gazing through gilded bars at the frank, innocent joys of those who are chosen and beloved for themselves alone, as Adam and Evenight have sought unguarded crevices in Eden's wall, and made of them wailing places over what they had forever forfeited. If the innermost heart-lining of Creasus and Baroness Burdett-Coutts were turned out to microscopic examination, we might find definite traces of the corroding auspicion aforesaid. The average millionaire does not dissociate in his most secret thoughts his riches from his individual personality. Purse-pride runs through every vein, is assimilated by every organ. Inconvenion as it were the consetive rectaude, assume that suspicion of the truth must lurk in the bottom of Sevres coffee cups, sit, bodkinwise, between the wedded pair on satin somillionaire does not dissociate in his most secret thoughts his riches from his individual personality. Purse-pride runs through every vein, is assimilated by every organ. Inconveniont as it were the consequences of Midas touch to his daily bread, he doubtless retained in his prayer to be saved from starvation a strain of pride in his unique accomplishment. Our Wall street Midss is not chagrined that the beautiful school-mistress elected to grace his table, carriage and man-sion should be won by his millions. He loves

throughout the betrotbal; the cath of allegiance to the women they hold by the hand when these are really addressed to noted winter apples sold at \$2 to \$2.50 per barbonds and securities, to stocks and real estate—rel, and poor qualities at \$1.35 to \$150 do; hay the horrible wrong done to the creatures who believe in them as in Him who made them.

Let us speculate, instead, as to the process by which the mother who knows what marriage is Let us speculate, instead, as to the process by which the mother who knows what marriage is —what heaven and what hell it may be—works herself up (or down?) to the conviction that her child can, in any sense, be "well off" in wedding a man because of advantages that have nothing to do with his intrinsic self. The girl may'err through partial ignorance—her matronly adviser never!

Yet the young maiden who says, "I mean to Marry a rich man, whether I love him or not," breathes upon her purity by the utterance, however thoughtless it may be. If this be her steadfast purpose, inculcated by her elders, acted upfast purpose, acted upfast p on, when opportunity offers, by herself, there stands between her and the poor wretch from whose touch she draws aside her matronly robes, as if contact were contamination, only the shadow of a legal lie, the tenuous screen of the wifely name.

MARION HARLAND.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1888.

Regardless of the storm, there was a good attendance at the markets this morning, espicially at Bonsecours, and the main thing in the grain line was oats, of which there was a large line was cats, of which there was a large! The receipts at the Montreal stock yards last quantity, and they were freely offered at 40c, and 38c bid—in other words, the cat market seems to be taking a rest just now, and farmers who anticipated their 50 cents, we fear, will be disappointed. There was a liberal supply of turkeys and geese offered, but the quality cannot be said to be first-class. There is no game now, the game day having gone by. The exhibit of beef was unusually large, but that, like hibit of beef was unusually large, but that, like the poultry, save in a few instances, cannot be said to be superior. Some fine Western, best cuts, are being sold at 15c., that brought in from the woods and dried on the bone sells at most any price. The quality of the pork offered is good, comparatively speaking, but there seems to be but little doing with the "hog element." There is a good demand for lemons and oranges. Fine Florida are selling by the case at \$4.75. There seems to be but little doing in fish, the demand being mostly for fresh cod and halibut. Few herring are in the market. The recent arrival from British Columbia of fresh salmon helps to fill an "aching void" but they are held at 15c in bulk.

	2104 111202111140
	White 0 8460 0 86 Veal 0 0860 0 12
	Spring 0 8364 0 84 Hogs, 100 lbs. 7 09@ 7 75
	Oats 0 3864 0 41 Polksteak, lb. 0 0-4 0 13
	Corn 0 7000 0 72 Hains, per lb. 0 100 0 13
	Barley 0 7560 0 80 Bacon, per 1b. 0 11@ 0 12
	Poss 0 68ct 0 73 Lard, p r lb 0 0sec 0 12
	Beans 1 25ch 2 35 Pork, per bbl.17 00@17 75
	Duel-back 0 214 0 45 bollet Breen 0 00% 0 10
ı	Buckwheat 0 326 0 45 Rolled Bacon. 0 086 0 10
ı	PRODUCE. FISH.
ĺ	Butter, fine\$0 22@\$0 23 Sea Salmon, lb.\$0 15@\$0 20
1	Butter, Town- Halibut 0 1:60 0 18
ı	8hips 0 15@ 0 17 Cod 0 03@ 0 05
١	Butter, bakers' () 15(c) () 17 Mackerel () 15(d) () 18
1	Cheese, fine 0 11@ U 12 OYSTERS AND LOBSTERS.
1	
ı	Cheese, good 0 964 0 10 Oysters, select,
١	Eggs, fresh 0 220 0 23 per gallon. \$0 45@\$0 60
1	Eggs, limed 0 1864 0 20 Oysters.com.,
ı	Potatoes, bush 0 60% 0 70 per gallon 0 35@ 0 50
1	Turnips, bush. O 40(a () 60) Oysters, shell,
1	Carrots, bush. 0 40cc 0 50 per bush 0 75@ 1 40
1	Onions, bush. 0 856c 1 20 Lobslers, 1b 0 086c 0 10
ı	Beets, bush U 30co U 45 POULTRY AND GAME.
ı	Apples, bbl 1 256 3 75 Grese, per 15, \$0 076 \$0 10
١	FLOUR. Chickens, pair 0 256 0 50
и	FLOOR. (Cinckens, Pair of 2006 O no

ONTARIO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Monday, Feb. 5.—The market during the past week has been decidedly dull, although No. 2 oats, on track, sold at 43c. White wheat, 80c to 81c; read wheat, 80c to 81c; spring wheat, 78c to 81c; peas, 60c to 68c; barley, 55c to 78c; corn, per bushel, 62c to 64c; her the more intelligently for her appreciation of what is himself.

Who ever saw an heiress to whom the dread of being married for her money was the fretting pea under her fourteen feather beds? The strong bakers four, per bl, \$3.65 to \$3.75; apples, per cwt., \$6.75 to \$7; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 75c to \$81.00; dried apples, per lb, 5c to 5½c;

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

sure and bright.

One of the vainest women I ever knew portioned off her handsome obsequious lord, month by month—so much for cigars, so much for horses, so much for tailors' bills, so much for sundries—and so far from being ashamed of the one-sided co partnership, reminded him of it in playful threatening when others were by in such terms as :

"Don't be saucy, my love, or I will step your allowance!" Or, "Dear! dear! what ex-pensive luxuries husbands are! Here's pay-day

She had her flatterers and court, for she was pretty, flippant, lavish, and rich—and in society! Her money was but one element of her power, as essentially a part of the woman who had attracted and won her impecunions Adonis as were her conversational gifts and fine eyes. The conscious possession of wealth imparts a sense of mastery that intoxicates steadier brains

Admitting all these, as the candid observer of society's ways of reasoning and action must, there is an ugly substratum of truth, realistic and stubborn, that thrusts up a granite shoulder through sophistical froth and sparkle. Let the woman who has a prospect of marrying well, according to the definition already given, denude her betrothed of the golden fleece draping his moral and mental being; put behind her the visions of "houses and vineyards, gardens and orthards, and noofs of water" (represented by visions of "houses and vineyards, gardens and orchards, and pools of water" (represented by Saratoga and Baden-Baden), "silver and gold, men-singers and women-singers" (i.e., the German and French opera, "great possessions of great and small cattle" (thoroughbred horses and poodles), "all the peculiar treasures of kings and of the provinces," and ask herself, as in the bonest hour of death, "Would I become this man," wife "for better and for worse. come this man's wife, 'for better and for worse, come this man's wite, for better and for worse, for richer and for poorer, in sickness and in realth, through good report and evil report, until death us do part, if he had none of these things? If, in their place, he could offer me only a heart full of love, a pair of hands able and ready to do battle with fortune for my sake, what would be the answer of my heart at the alter?" the altar?"

If she answers "No," with or against her will, she sins in marrying him. When she takes the irrevocable yows upon her she pertakes the irrevocable vows upon her she perjures herself in the sight of a holy God and pure angels; is sold, body and soul, to a life as degrading, as surely subversive of modesty and morality, as is that of the beautiful slave in a Turkish market. How the mother can sanction by her blessing the unholy ceremony passes the comprehension of clear-eyed, right-minded women, whatever may be said of men's duller perceptions. It makes less difference with them, we are told, this closest union of lives possible in this world, when the bond is merely one of commercial gain and convenience. Let them settle with the masculine conscience the ethical question of

yellow reflection of virgin gold becomes her as of 90 lbs, 80c to \$1.00; ornaments the brid. She values her possessions as inherent, not extrinsic charms. She knows as well as you and I that a rich girl never lacks for suitors, and she is grateful to a benignant Providence for making her future prospects of improvement are encouraging and satisfactory. At Messrs. Grand's repository 38 horses were sold at auction and realized very good prices all round. Fifteen that averaged 1,350 pounds in weight brought about \$140 each.

OTTAWA-During the past week all depart ments in the markets have been slow, and the loads leading to the city have been next to impassable, although farmers have succeeded in bringing quite large quantities of hay, which met with a ready sale. The latest market re-ports can be classed as follows: Butter by the ports can be classed as follows: Butter by the tub, 18 to 22c; print, 21 to 25c; eggs, 20c per dozen; beef, fore quarters, 5c; hind quarters, 7c; live hogs, 4½c; dressed, 6c; chickens, 10c to 12c per pound; potatoes, 65c to 75c; per bushel; cheese, factory. 10½c to 11c; dairy, 9c to 10½c per pound; oats, 45c per bushel; corn, 75c per bushel; hay, \$11 to \$12. Wood is coming in slowly and consumers depend mostly on the

BRUSSELS.—The monthly horse fair was held here last week, and the attendance was very large. There were ten or twelve buyers from different parts of Ontario and Buffalo, N.Y. The horses were principally heavy draft and general purpose class. About 40 changed hands, and prices realized were good, averaging from \$100 to \$200 each. Farmers were inclined to ask rather more than buyers were disposed to

HAMILTON.—Butter continues to come in free ly and finds ready sale in small packages at 21 to 25c. As to poultry there seems to be a good supply, but the quality is not always the best. There was no perceptible change in prices. Apples, per barrel, \$1.75 to \$2.25; potatues, per bushel, 70 to 75c; turnips, 50c; squash, per pound, 1 to 14c; fowls, alive, 6 to 9c; chickens, dressed, 10 to 13c; eggs, per dozen, 23 to 25c; ducks, dressed, 12 to 15c; geese, dressed, 12 to 15c; geese, dressed, 12 to 15; turkeys, per pound, 12 to 15c; honey, per pound, 12½ to 15c; beef by the side, per pound, 5 to 7c. There is but little doing in pork, and only small quantities are called for.

LONDON—The market during the past week has been slimly attended. The grain market was dull and considerable of a circus was had between the "Crofters and monopolists." It is claimed if a farmer stops a second he is ordered on, and run all the way across the market. That is, these grain dealers affirm that they, the farmers, are first run off the street on to the market, and then out of the market on to the street, and all the buyer's time is taken up in

street, and all the buyer's time is taken up in chasing after the farmers.

The meat market was fairly supplied, but the duality was not sublime. Prices were a little easier, owing to the soft weather and the expectation of a thaw; \$5.50 by the side was about the average price, although a good quality would sell at \$6.50. Of course there was a poorer quality, which might be had for \$4.50 per cash, mutter, at 6.50 to 70 a pound by the per cwt; mutton, at 60 to 70 a pound by the carcase; lamb, at 9 to 10c; pork easier at \$6.75 the masculine conscience the ethical question of carcase; lamb, at 9 to 10 c; pork easier at \$6.75 to \$6.85 per out; butter scarce; eggs off; powonen to whom they would nevergive a second thought were they portionless; the pretence of disinterested devotion maintained they are coming forward but in bad condition,

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 6. Wheat traders were on Saturday a good deal Wheat traders were on Saturday a good deal exercised and May sold at 82½. Corn kept very dull, simply tagging along after wheat. The May option touched 52½, and then, from sympathy for wheat and on the war talk, touched 53c. The receipts in the morning, 194 cars, although showing an increase, were under the expectations. The estimates for to-day, 179 cars, are pretty good for the first day of the week. Oats kept between 32½ cand 33c for May. The receipts were 125 cars. Barley is steady at 73c to 80c. Hay slow at \$13.25. Lard sold at \$7.77, and green hams at 9½c. Tallow 5c. Irish potatoes 85c to 90c. All kinds of fruits dull. Eggs, choice, are selling at 19c. In live hogs the estimated receipts for the day are 22,000; quality not so good; left over, about 20,00; market moderately active on packing and shipping account; rately active on packing and shipping account; heavy lots steady, but other qualities dull and 5c lower; sales ranged at \$5 to \$5.25 light; \$5.05 to \$5.20 rough packing; \$5.05 to \$5.45 mixed, and \$5.25 to \$5.75 heavy packing and shipping lots.

LIVE STOCK.

The receipts at the Montreal stock yards last lowing prices:—Good export, 4‡ to 42c. per 10.; medium export, 3½ to 4c.; mod butchers', 3 to 4c.; medium butchers', 2½ to 3c.; butchers' culls, 2 to 2½c.; good sheep, 2½ to 4c.; hogs, 5½ to 5½c. At Viger Market there were several good-lowing new milch cows sold, bringing from \$35 to \$50 each, the last price being paid for only the best. There is a demand fronty the best, parties able to keep a cow feeling able to keep a good one. good one.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. The business at the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles, last week, was exceedingly good, there being quite a number of American buyers. The superintendent, H. C. Telfer, Esq., reports the receip's at 254, and the shipments were 19S. Twenty sales were made, averaging from \$100 to \$140 each. Four loads of good horses are expected from Ontario early in the week, also a number of buyers from the States, which bids to make trade lively for the present. There have been several fine horses brought to the city from the Lower Province. which are left at the different sales stables. A Mr. Ryan's Horse Exchange there are several finely-matched span, also some very good single drivers, held out at good figures.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The next annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Agricultural College, on February 16th and 17th. Since its formation this organization has done a great deal to advance the cause of the farmer in that locality, and it deserves the co-operation of all progressive agriculturists. If there were more of these organizations in the Dominion, and were looked after as they should he, the farming interest would find itself more progressive.

The St. J.hnsbury, Vt., Calcdonian a stricily religious paper, has the following:—Jona. Adams, of St. Johnsbury East has a cow, three quarters Jersey, from which he has made since April 1, 1887, 422 pounds of butter, sold 250 quarts of milk, and u-ed what milk and cream his family of two persons needed. The cow's feed has been grass in summer and hay in winter, with the addition of one quart of corn meal daily when feed was short in summer and two quarts of meal daily in winter. quarts of meal daily in winter.

Farmers do not raise calves enough. In this country, at least, there are enough thoroughbred bulls, so that any farmer can easily get a high-grade calf from his best cows, which will very likely come in at two years old and give as much milk as its mother did at mature age. Beginning with one cow, in a few years a farmer may hav his barn full of cows that will do him credit, and which will bring him good prices when he sells them. A man can better afford to pay \$100 for a cow that is worth it than to pay \$50 each for two ordinary cows. It is well to keep a record of the amount of milk given by each cow, as in many herds there are cows which do not pay the cost of their keeping and are kept at the expense of the others. Taking out the por ones and reducing a herd of sixteen to ten of the best would be satisfactory and profitable. It is but little trouble to weigh every milking on a dial spring balance, hung up in a barn, and set the amount down on a card prepared for that purpose. Yes, improve your stock in every way.

Speaking of fresh eggs the Country Gentleman says:—We have them twelve months in the year, very plenty during the spring and summer, not so plenty during the winter months, but enough for the table and some to sell, when but enough for the table and some to sell, when the ice crop is making, and the snow flies. A man who loves poultry, and will give his personal attention to his hen-house and yards, can have plenty of eggs in midwinter, and make the business pay. To have eggs in winter you must supply artificially the warmth, the dryness, the variety of food and the free air of summer. The best locality tor a hen-house is a dry spot on the south side of a rather steep hill or knoll. A building about 12 by bill or knoll. A building about 12 by 24 feet, set in a hill-side fronting the south, will be large enough to accommodate sixty hens, and furnish them with conveniences for laying and hatching their eggs, and the yards adjoining for rearing their chickens, if yards adjoining for rearing their chickens, if that is a part of the programme. An abundant supply of clean water is another requisite of a fruitful hen-house. This should be inside the building and the vessels holding the drinking water should be emptied and filled every Gay with the morning feed. Nothing but a liberal supply of meat or fish of some kind, will furnish the material out of which a hen developes and lays the egg. Corn. potatoes and vegetables will not do it, nor will bones ground fine, nor sea nor oyster shells, nor any of the small grains, but they will assist. Meat, milk and fish are the essentials, and they must be given daily or study and continuous laying is out of daily or study and continuous laying is out of the question.

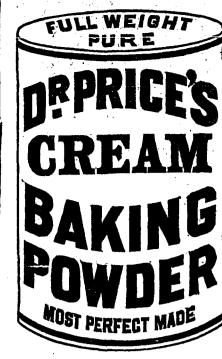
The Kingston News has this to say: The The Kingston News has this to say: The pessimists still keep up their dismal howl about the sad condition of the country and the burdens under which our farmers are alleged to be laboring. We have said that Ontario farmers are fairly prosperous, and doing as well at least as the agriculturists of the neighboring states of the Union. That is the actual fact. A Cale correspondent offers the following testimons: One farmer in his district works 175. states of the Union. That is the actual fact. A Cale correspondent offers the following testimony:—One farmer in his district works 175 acres and puts \$1,000 to his bank account every year. Another farmer retired and was able to rent his 100 acre farm for \$350 a year. Another farmer, who works 100 acres, has between \$4,000 and \$5,000 out at interest, having made it all except the interest from his farm. Yet another farmer assured the correspondent that though he had to hire help he was able to make a profit of \$1,000 in 1887 from his 250 acres. Recently farms of 100 acres in the viciuity of Caledon East have changed hands at \$10,000, which is a much better price than well situated farms in New York State sold for a short time ago. ago.

A correspondent from New Glasgow, N. S. signing himsele "Farmer John," in speaking of breeding horses, says that he has found it advisable to use standard trotting blood strains, and he gives his experience thus:—First celt sold, 23 months old, \$500 and no rebate; no professional trainer ever laid a strap on him until he was ready to sell. Next a filly sold, coming 3 years, price \$400, no rebate; no handling except by the bays in the ordinary way that would have to be used in breaking a Clydesdale. Next, yearling, \$300, full brother to the first-named.

2300,000. All information will be given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

DIED.

BRADY—At L Avenir, County of Drummond, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, Hannah, aged 86 wears, price \$400, no rebate; no handling except by the bays in the ordinary way that would have to be used in breaking a Clydesdale. Next, yearling, \$300, full brother to the first-named. A correspondent from New Glasgow, N. S.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United states thevernment. Endorsed by the heads of the Grent Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Croam Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

CHICAGO.



Dr. KERGAN'S

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

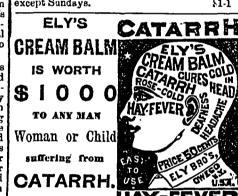
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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Drulgists; by mall, registered, 60 cts ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich as Nam Vote

The marcs cost \$1,200. They do ordinary farm work, and they are sharp, active, willing workers, and a pleasure to look at. They are kept in box stalls made by the boys in aff hours from work. Have now offspring from the mare colts and filly that any day could dispose of at auction for \$2,000. Among them one 2-year-old stallion, for which has been refused \$500 cash and no rebate. In breeding up the American trotter, we are doing a natural work—producing a horse that, for a great many uses outside of speed, cannot be improved on in this world. I can

ONLY THE UNEXPECTED THAT OCCURS ALWAYS.

OCCURS ALWAYS.

It was on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1888, that the 312th Grand Monthly Drawing of the far famed Louisisna State Lottery took place at New Orleans, La. (as usual,) under the sole management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. Things went as they generally do; (it is only the unexpected that aways occurrs). No 33,442 drew the first capital prize of \$150,000 which was sold in fractional tenths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One to V. Schmidt, Petaluma, Cal.; one paid through Wells, Fargo & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; one paid through the Memphis Oal.; one raid through Wells, Fargo & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; one paid through the Memphis National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; one to N. W. Nichols, through Wells, Fargo & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; one paid through Anglo-Californian Baok (L'a'd), San Francisco, and the other portions went elsewhere. No. 73,185 drew the second prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractional tenths at \$1 each. One was paid to Miss August Filene, of No. 2,037 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.; one to John Trimble, 315 South Water street, Aurora, Ill., one paid through the Metropolitian National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio; two through Wells, Fargo & Co., San coln, Neb. The next event on March 13th, 1888, is a grand quarterly and the 214th grand monthly drawing, when the first capital prize is £300,000. All information will be given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

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CATARRH O HAY FEVER DE SALVANDE LA COLOR DE SALVANDE LA COL

Not a Liquid or Snuff. HAY-FEVER

cannot be improved on in this world. I can now see a beautiful bay, 16.2, 1,200 pounds, at 4 years old, sound and spry(agrandson of Almont), sound as it is possible for a horse to be, with speed, though undeveloped, that would put to shame the best of the Clevelands. He was a substantial blessing, and he brought enough gold dollars to his breeder to buy the best team of work horses in all Nova Scotia.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

A Few More Left.—Although S. Carsley's Cheap Sale is over, he has a few bargains left in Silks, Satins and Dress Goods.

Hundreds of Netted Shawls at S. Carsley's in all the leading Colors now selling at sweeping

S. Carsley has the 1 rgest and most complete Stock ever shown in Ladies' Costumes.

CHEAP WHITE COTTONS

Now is the time to buy your White Cottons, during the cheap sale of Cottons.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

ABOUT THOSE CASHMERE HOSE ABOUT THOSE CASHMERE HOSE

Comparison has proved our 50c Black Cash. mere Hose to be by far the best value in the market. 6 pairs for \$2.90. 3 pairs for \$1.48 Lenght of leg without stretching, from 28½ to 29 inches: cheaper grades, 3 pairs for 72c, and 3 pairs for \$1.25.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES CAPETR SQUARES CARPET SQUARES

Now offering an elegant assortment of Turkish, Smyrns, Axminster, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Kidderminster and other Carpet Squares, at our own prices, which are as usual much lower than elsewhere.

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Tapestry Carpets Tapestry Carpets Tapestry Carpets Tapestry Carpets Tapestry Carpets Tapestry Carpets
Tapestry Carpets Tapestry Carpets Tapestry Carpets Tapestry Carpets

An endless variety of fine Tapestry Carpets with beautiful Borderedto match, also a large and well assorted line of lower priced goods, an inspection will prove that no such value is to be had in any other house.

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Brussels Carpets Brussels Carpets

Being constantly in receipt of New Brussels Carpet, we are now able to show the largest and most elegant assortment in Canada at prices which cannot be quoted elsewhere, an elegant line just received to be sold from 46c per yard.

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MATS AND RUGS Now showing an exceedingly fine selection of Rugs and Door Mats, all of the newest designs

and colors, and of the very finest manufacture. These goods have all been marked extremely S. CARSLEY.

> BONNETS BONNETS HATS HATS

HATS The balance stock of the above contains some very choice and elegant goods, and the prices having been over and over again reduced, ladies would do well to take advantage of the great

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OTTRICH TIPS MARABOUT POMPONS MARABOUT POMPONS POMPONS

FLOWERS FOR EVENING WEAR FLOWERS FOR EVENING WEAR FLOWERS FOR EVENING WEAR FEATHERS FOR EVENING WEAR FEATHERS FOR EVENING WEAR FEATHERS FOR EVENING WEAR

The whole assortment of the shove are specially selected, and ladies may feel sure of obtaining what they require in every shade, color

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ARTIFICIAL PLANTS ARTIFICIAL PLANTS ARTIFICIAL PLANTS FLOWER POTS FLOWER POTS FLOWER POTS FLOWER BASKETS FLOWER BASKETS FLOWER BASKETS

The whole of the above have now been reduced to a "clearing out price,' and will be sold at the lowest possible rates previous to "stock

S. CARSLEY.

BOYS' CLOTHING BOYS' CLOTHING BOYS' CLOTHING BOYS' OVERCOATS BOYS' OVERCOATS BOYS' OVERCOATS CLOTH SUITS CLOTH SUITS CLOTH SUITS JERSEY SUITS JERSEY SUITS JERSEY SUITS

The balance of these goods are being disposed of at extraordinary low figures, and parents are invited to inspect the arme, and avail themselves of the chance now offered, of getting the boys' clothes at wholesale prices.

S. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL, February 6th, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.