

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

A Chat in the Kitchen.

The Cheeriest Room in the House—Sunny Window Ledges—Treatment of Wall and Floor—The Ceiling—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 manufactured there. It must be healthy, for it cannot be bright and cheerful without the freest 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 so 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 hilarious chorus of clattering pots and pans. Still, better than all, 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 drape kitchen windows, even underground ones, with heavy dark-colored curtains, and then move about their work in a dim twilight, but I cannot think that such a thing can 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 sheers of white muslin curtains, simply made with broad hem above and below and with drawing string, forming the top hem into a pretty ruff. 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 lowering 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 popular 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 needed comes from the fire—the very soul of the scene.

For the walls a light buff is the most harmonious color imaginable. A high wainscoting 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 panelled doors, will afford ample storage room for articles of kitchen use not particularly ornamental in themselves, as well as for such ornaments as would be out of place on the dresser, which itself might be of 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 moment's 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 glittering tins, and if the water-taps and other metal fittings 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 there.

A floor of concrete is the latest and most sensible style and is susceptible of very ornamental as well as labor-saving treatment. Carpets are almost impossible in a kitchen floor for hygienic reasons no less than for fire safety reasons. A sheet of glass as broad as can conveniently be placed beneath the stove and well lighted 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 wearied 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 overhauling 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 profuse 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 attacks 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.

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, provided 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 MEDICAL CO., 46 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"venerable impostor" of the past, is now disappearing 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 extreme matrimony which is not unusual in such relations. "Ann Jane thinks herself above Eliza. She won't speak to her because she (Ann Jane presumably) has a basement kitchen to her house." Ann Jane was a most notable house-wife and 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 a ddon bounds sometimes. Instead of having the kitchen in the cellar proper, it is now agitating to have it under the roof, or in the garret. In either case there are the steps to climb and descend. It is hard to be seen what end it 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 Hagar's Pediclor Balm 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-creatures.—Cicero.

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

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

A GREAT SUFFERER.
That person who is afflicted with rheum a him is a great sufferer and greatly to be pitied if they cannot procure Hagar's Yellow Oil. This remedy is a certain cure, not only for rheumatism, but for all external sores and internal pains.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.—Shenstone.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalid Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of women's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. It is a combination of the noblest medicines, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the most aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled the skill of the most eminent and successful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect specific for women's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and so the womb and its appendages are particularly benefited. For overworked "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, and all feeble women, generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It cures indigestion, nervousness, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and depression.

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

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prostrations, or falling of the womb, weak back, and weakness, or retention of urine, nervous bearing-down sensations, chronic constipation, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, ovaries, accompanied with internal heat.

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most perfect and safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken after marriage, and during the period incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, when taken in accordance with the directions, is the only medicine for women sold by druggists, and under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, 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 (100 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
663 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FREELIQUID GIVEN

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, provided 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 MEDICAL CO., 46 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,
Under the patronage of the Rev. CURÉ LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1834, under authority of the Quebec Act, 22 Vict., Cap. 96.

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.

1st SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES.—\$60,000
CAPITAL PRIZE: A lot worth 5,000
\$1.00 PER TICKET.

2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES.—\$10,000
CAPITAL PRIZE: Real Estate 1,000
25 cents PER TICKET.

ORDER FOR TICKETS.

To S. E. LEBEVRE, MONTREAL, CANADA:
Will Mr. Lebevre be pleased to send to the undermentioned address, _____ tickets of the 1st series at \$1.00. _____ tickets of the 2nd series at 25 cents. The sum \$ _____ is enclosed.

Name _____
Street _____
or Post Office box No. _____
Locality _____
ADDRESS

REMARKS—This form of Order for Tickets appears in The Post on Monday and Saturday of each week and True Witness every week, except the week of drawing. Cut it out and enclose it with money addressed to S. E. Lebevre, No. 19 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

A WINTER DISEASE.
Nothing is more prevalent at this season than constipation. It should be cured at once, or a lifetime of suffering may be the result. Don't take a violent cathartic, but use **Paine's Celery Compound**, the only medicine which cures it.

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

IN LOVE'S HARNESS.
Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair rose, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weakness, "dragging down," nervousness, 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 druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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 positive and radical cure for Nervous 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 fellow sufferers. He states that he has 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. S. sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NORTON, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 9-1300

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 positive and radical cure for Nervous 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 fellow sufferers. He states that he has 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. S. sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NORTON, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 9-1300

THE QUANTITY OF BOOKS IN A LIBRARY IS OFTEN A CLAUD OF WITNESSES OF THE IGNORANCE OF THE OWNER.—Oxenartian.

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 positive and radical cure for Nervous 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 fellow sufferers. He states that he has 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. S. sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NORTON, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 9-1300

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 positive and radical cure for Nervous 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 fellow sufferers. He states that he has 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. S. sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NORTON, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 9-1300

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 positive and radical cure for Nervous 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 fellow sufferers. He states that he has 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. S. sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NORTON, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 9-1300

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 positive and radical cure for Nervous 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 fellow sufferers. He states that he has 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. S. sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NORTON, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 9-1300

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 positive and radical cure for Nervous 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 fellow sufferers. He states that he has 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. S. sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NORTON, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 9-1300

IRELAND HONORS HER FRIENDS.
GREAT RECEPTION OF EX-LORD MAYOR SULLIVAN, 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 furor. "Sure an' we saw another eclipse to-night," I heard a spectator of the procession say an hour ago; "the Balfour moonshine has been observed by the body of Irishmen coming 'twixt the wind and his nobility." By request of the Lord Mayor no set reception was given to him on his arrival with Lady Sullivan and Mr. Pimlott, the foe to rotten ships; but cheers 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 principally composed of trades, excepting the typographical union, which declined participation because the Committee of Arrangements gave its printing to a non-union office. With two thousand torches 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 their 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 colligians and sturdier halfourites. It was certainly a memorable sight, especially from the fact that it was the first time that English statesmen joined substantially in O'Connell's cry in the streets of Dublin: "Repeat the Union!" which of course all Irishmen mean when they shout "Home Rule."

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

IRISH-LOVING ENGLISHMEN.
Dublin, Feb. 3.—Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley were tendered a reception in Leinster Hall, last evening, among those present were Messrs. Davitt, Redmond, Healy, Pimlott, and a large number of Parnellite composes. After the adoption of a resolution of welcome Lord Ripon addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks his lordship said Ireland had now the great party of England on her side and the time was near at hand when her hopes would be crowned with success. He appealed to them to not to allow violence to lead them to commit crime which would be the foulest treason to the Irish cause. Mr. Morley met with a warm reception and said his policy was a pitiful force, and had utterly failed to encourage the commission of outrage. Both speakers briefly addressed the overflowing meeting outside of the hall.

THE IRISH EVICTIONS.
Few of our people have a very definite idea, probably of the extent of the evictions in Ireland. The figures speak more eloquently than words of the hardships of the unhappy people. Mr. Milhall, 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 unhoused, whose cases were decided at petty sessions. There were in 1851, 491,478 inhabited cabins with a single room. In 1861 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. Milhall's judgment that fully 500,000 families and 3,000,000 persons have been evicted since 1837. He also demonstrates that the Government Commission, in estimating the number of deaths from famine in 1845-46 at 600,000, only told one-half of the truth. The real figures were 1,104,000.—Exchange

A TRINITY OF EVILS. Biliousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia usually exist together. By disciplining the liver and toning the stomach simultaneously, they can be eradicated. The promptness and thoroughness of the work of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and Lyman's Vegetable Compound, and great blood purifier removes this trinity of physical evils is a fact widely appreciated throughout Canada.

THE ENGLISH APPOINTMENTS FOR COLONISTS.—The Canadian Government has received from Sir E. F. 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 sons of British subjects being of the prescribed age, not less than 14 or more than 15 years, on the first day 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 gentlemen in the colonies on the recommendation of the secretary of state for the colonies, providing they pass the required examination.

DOZZONI'S COMPOUND LAXATIVE

MORPHINE HABIT CURED IN 20 DAYS. No Inducement, No Pain. Dr. J. Stropher, Lebanon, 6-13

"PAIN KILLER."
ANYWHERE ABOUT YOU?
USE FERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER."
And Get Instant Relief.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
25 Cts. Per Bottle.

NO MORE PILLS!
MOTHERS LIKE IT!
CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
Because it is agreeable to take, IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR CONSTRICTED COLON.

PILESS. A. H. S. Balfour and son, 100 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Quebec. Agents for the Province of Quebec.

BRISTOL'S PILLS
The Infallible Remedy
of the Liver and Kidneys.

Burlington Route CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS
FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA OR ST. LOUIS, DENVER, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON OR KANSAS CITY.

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE
Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHE
Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP
No Animal Fat!
No Coloring Dyes!!
No Adulterations of any kind!!!
Absolutely Pure.
A VALUABLE PREVENTIVE OF CONTAGION.
It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.
"PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP."
DAVID & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited) MONTREAL.

THE TRUE WITNESS... PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

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

The Quebec Telegraph says:—"The power of the press has exposed another disgraced 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 Ireland. Priests and people are being crowded into the jails all over the land. But until the whole nation is incarcerated, the policy of Coercion 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."

If 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 battles? The Irish and Scotch have always supplied three-fourths of the fighting element of the British army, but should the population from which that element is drawn be obliterated, how will the armies of the future be supplied?

Washington despatches concerning the progress of the Fisheries Commission indicate that some sort of agreement has been arrived at to refer the questions involved to arbitration. Perhaps this is the best 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 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 Rule meeting in Ireland is a "crime." That, it argues, is proved by the sentences passed on Mr. Blunt, and the Dro-more meeting demonstrated, it holds, that a 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 party.

Balfour's cowardice 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 jailer face to face in parliament soared the peacock 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 scandal 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 hand when the day of retribution comes.

Prohibition 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 Bukovina, to the rest of the empire. Similar enactments have lately 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 Morley and Lord Ripon in Dublin as one of the most magnificent demonstrations ever witnessed in Dublin. But for the remarkable display made on the departure of Lord Aberdeen it might be described as unprecedented. After the presentation of addresses at Kingston the distinguished

guests were met by a torchlight procession of trades, which occupied two hours in passing a given point, and escorted to the residence of ex-Attorney-General Walker. Later in the evening a brilliant reception was given by Mrs. Dwyer Gray at Pembroke House, at 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 under this treaty which goes into effect March 1st:—

Sealed packages which from their form and general appearance evidently are not letters, and are not wrapped or enclosed as above required; publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, which exceed four pounds six ounces in weight; liquors, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, farty substances or those which easily liquefy, live or dead (not dried) animals, insects and reptiles; confections, pastes, fruits and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars; all obscene and immoral 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 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 his desperate falsehood. Mr. Morley is an honest and conscientious gentleman, who has more capacity in his little finger than fifty belted knights we could enumerate. The notion of the pettifoggery of one of the intellectual leaders of the age almost sublime in its preposterous impertinence.

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. Morley. These persons forget that a liar and a slanderer is far more reprehensible than a mistaken thinker.

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 position, do things which cannot be reconciled with the most ordinary standards of commercial probity. The Central Bank revelations are humiliating, but not more so than those of 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 indications of a very loose state of business morality, which has undoubtedly resulted from the degeneration of business into speculation, and, still worse, into gambling under the forms of business. 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 persons in Baltimore could find room in their souls for the spirit that underlies and permeates that instrument, they would be incapable 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 Nono sent for the Washington Monument, the survivors of that triumph of bigotry ought to go to Baltimore and shake hands with the clergyman who voted to condemn President Cleveland 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 system. The United States has generally followed in the footsteps of England in the postal matters. Some years ago the British Government took charge of the telegraph, 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 son of an obnoxious party in town was attending school there, purporting to be signed by Captain Moonlight; and a similar document

was posted on the walls of the convent school there of the Sisters of Mercy, Kanturk, where the girls of the surrounding districts are taught. The consequence was that the boys en masse refused to enter the schools 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 polemic man 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 held a two days session at Grand Rapids. The wholesale destruction of the forests in 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 swept 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 gentleman 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.

Le Monde has put a false construction on our remarks concerning Mr. Laurier's attitude as leader of the Liberal party. We simply expressed regret that he had not taken a more decided stand in regard to the question of Commercial Union. Our contemporary is also wrong in classifying this paper as a party organ. THE POST is thoroughly independent of all parties and any course it may see fit to take is not indicative of any split in any party. We admire Mr. Laurier and would be delighted to see him Premier of Canada, but we claim the right to criticize his action as a public man, without harboring a thought of doing him injustice or desiring to displace him in the leadership of his party. L'Electeur has explained his position in relation to the Commercial Union movement. We now admit the wisdom of his course. As L'Electeur says:—

"He saw before him a country destroyed by the feuds of two hostile political parties, divided 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 exhortation for 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 the Dominion, and spoken of by Mr. Ernestus Wiman, a stranger in political discussions. A man of narrow spirit, incapable of seeing anything else but politics, would have thrown himself into the movement as a 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 commercial union was just commencing, and it was but right to await the action of the great commercial and agricultural bodies, the Boards of Trade and the Dominion Grange, a powerful association, composed of 6,000 of the richest farmers of Ontario. Now, all these organs have no partial character, the members belong to both political parties. Why should their decision be anticipated? Would not the unwarrantable interference 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 was necessary should be endorsed by the whole country if possible. He has to-day the satisfaction 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 strong supporters of the movement if it had been part of a strictly political 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 Bismarck demand the enormous credit he has for military purposes, nor would Austria enter upon gigantic war preparations if belief in the continuance of peace were general. The preparations on both sides of the Vistula are such as are made only when a resort to arms is admitted to be inevitable, and these preparations continue uninterrupted. On all sides of the expected scene of conflict the disposition of the opposing forces is on the most colossal scale. According to an eminent military authority the character of the organization along the Vistula front is in itself sufficient to indicate to the professional strategist the character of the coming war; it is evidently not based upon the hypothesis of a war with Russia alone, and it implies the renunciation of all the advantages accruing to armies which, by the nature of their bases, i.e., of their frontier lines, can act from two sides of a right-angled triangle when the enemy occupies the hypothesis. This was a disposition much valued by Napoleon, copied from him by Blucher in 1815, and rigorously proscribed by Von Moltke in 1870, and yet it seems to be set aside at present, although the admirably informed military experts of the Koenigs-platz know that a German army advancing along the right bank of the Vistula would meet with very little opposition until it reached Warsaw. Why then this neglect of the great axiom which

Marshal Bugeaud quoted from Blume and Clausewitz:—"The most certain system of defense is a vigorous attack." The reply is simple: No one in Germany believes in a war with Russia alone; French intervention in the struggle is inevitable, and as a war with 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 adversary shall have been crushed. This calculation, which was admissible 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 armies getting ready for the field, is regarded as the proverbial calm which precedes the storm. But the tension is extreme on all sides, and though war is admitted to be inevitable, the very magnitude of the interests that it involves renders the interested parties circumspect. It cannot be localized, and its issue, whatever it may be, 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Origins, Persons. French 1,207,923; Irish 837,263; English 881,301; Scotch 899,883; German 254,319; Indian 108,547.

We see from these figures that whereas there were 881,301 people of English extraction in the Dominion in 1881, there were also 3,319,061 of French, Irish, Scotch, German and Indian descent, in addition to 124,448 Dutch, African, Welsh, Swiss, Chinese, Scandinavian, Italian, and so on, making a grand total of non-English people in Canada of 3,443,509. But supposing we omit the Scotch and add them to the English population, the result would even then be 2,775,646 non-English to 1,581,164 English and Scotch combined, giving the foreign element a preponderance 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 when we are under the thumb of Great Britain. It will be seen from the foregoing 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 per 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 contrivances of the Tory persuasion make a futile attempt to defend the abominable, unconstitutional policy of the Salisbury Government in Ireland. These are always organs of a certain exotic association, whose members never cease boasting of their devotion to British institutions, but who are always ready to trample on the rights of their fellow-countrymen who do not happen to agree with them in religion or politics. The 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 spirit 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 of the press, the right of public meeting—all fundamental principles of British constitutional liberty—criminals? If so, how are we to regard the great men in English history who went to prison and mounted the scaffold for the same principles—men whose names are held in the highest veneration, and whom all English historians regard as heroes and patriots of the most heroic mould? In their day they resisted precisely such tyranny, misgovernment and oppression as the Salisbury government is 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 prepared to insist that an Irishman has no rights under the British constitution, he must admit the honest, unselfish, devoted patriotism of the men who have, for generations, sacrificed all that humanity prizes as most dear, at the shrine of national liberty. We can understand opponents who declare 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 par with savages who take delight in witnessing the anguish of a fellow-creature undergoing the process of being tortured to death. Cowards are always cruel. Balfour and his abettors are cruel, and their cowardice is

proverbial. Cowardice, fear of the Irish people, is at the bottom of the coercion policy, which is being prosecuted with the spirit of a coward by a coward, who will yet suffer the fate of a coward. English writers have frequently harrowed the feelings of their countrymen with lurid descriptions of the Spanish, Russian and other foreign dungeons where political prisoners were done to death by the minions of tyranny. Yet to-day, in the broad light of the nineteenth century, under the government of a nation which boasts to be the freest on earth, men are imprisoned, for no crime, save the exercise of their rights as British freemen, and subjected to indignity, violence, starvation and torture!

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 by the electors at the polls. We recognize the cheering fact that the Irish people are no longer at enmity with England and that the English masses are arrayed on the side of their Irish fellow-subjects, led by the best, the wisest, the noblest of English statesmen. 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 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 extreme pauperism of capital, rural pauperism, and the incapacity for struggling against American competition." The Irish question, he thinks, may be thus stated in elementary terms:—"Twelve 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 the 12,000 English landlords. The half of this sum leaving the island every year, and being spent outside it by absentee landlords." The cause of the evil in Ireland, he says, "lies in the impossibility to the modern tenant, 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 disinterested foreigner, and one, moreover, who has been quoted extensively by the landlord organs, is quite sufficient to show the depth of the economic difficulty which surrounds the land question in Ireland. The simple truth is that the land 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 ought to be.

THE LACROSSE LIBEL CASE.

The verdict given by the jury last week in the famous libel suit of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association vs. THE POST 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 gratitude to the paper which has punished by exposure circumstances, that, if allowed to pass unchallenged, would have been the death of the national game. A verdict of nominal damages of twenty-five cents is a victory for THE POST. In the face of the evidence it was impossible to convict the paper of libel, at the same time it was recognized that the honor of the Association ought not to be compromised by the corruption 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 brought upon it by the facts revealed at the trial, which were matters of public notoriety when the alleged libel was published, that we took the course we did. Our object has been attained, and the effect will undoubtedly be that dishonest persons hereafter will 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 case.

Athletic sports have in all countries and at times been regarded as of the highest importance in developing the character of the people. The greatest care has been always taken to keep them free from mercenary interference, for it is evident that the principal object of athletic games would be utterly destroyed should they fall under the control 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, who would descend to any baseness almost to win money. Whenever the gambler and the professional expert appears on

the scene in any game, his presence is presumptive evidence of something being wrong and should be a warning to the public. The immorality of betting under any circumstances is evident, but it is a form recognized among men of the world as affording a test of sincerity, and its effect is certainly stimulating to the players, who are thus trusted to do their best to uphold the confidence reposed in them by their friends and the city, which regards them as its champions for the occasion. To make a bargain to betray this confidence for money is about as contemptible a crime as any man could be guilty of. In every instance when such robbery has been proved the offending persons have been expelled from all respectable society. I was only the other day that an English earl was sent to Coventry for a shady turf transaction.

All our citizens take a deep interest in the national game of lacrosse, and are anxious that the honor and good faith of the young men who play it should be above suspicion. Therefore, when it 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 statements, in order that the truth might be ascertained, 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 vigilant 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 to pass will embrace, in substance, the following features:—

1. A repeal of the tobacco tax, throwing off \$30,000,000 of the surplus, and perhaps freeing alcohol and liquors 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 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 lifting 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 on Canadian commerce would be of far-reaching consequence. That it would be advantageous to us is evident, so far as the admission 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 industry. 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 Canadiana 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 tell us our future is bound up with that of the republic. In spite of all we can do, the economic and commercial forces will compel us to regulate our system by that of our great neighbor. On a recent occasion Goldwin Smith gave utterance to the following:—

The two families of the English-speaking race on this continent will some day be one people. Such is my belief, and I never conceal it. Nor do I conceal my conviction that the union will be happy for both parties, and not less happy for their common mother, who has no real political interest on this continent except unity 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 in which commercial restrictionists take an active part. The railway connection which the C.P.R. is making with the United States at the Sault seems to me fully as annexationist in its tendency as the removal of the Sault Custom House would be. Do the alarmists think that on the opening of free trade with the States the Ottawa Government would disappear or relieve by abdication the people from whom it takes so much and for whom it does so little?

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 unfriendly 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 point 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 stupidity for not having swept away the barriers sooner.

LITERARY REVIEW

"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 life-size sketch of a pilgrimage to an Alaskan desert...

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The chief interest of the unique February Magazine of American History centres about the writings and portraits of the illustrious Washington.

The question whether the wheat of Manitoba can be transported through Hudson's Bay direct to Liverpool is of serious moment to this country as well as to the States.

The February North American opens with an article on "The Fisheries Question," by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, M.C.

The February North American opens with an article on "The Fisheries Question," by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, M.C.

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.

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 N. A. L. A. Called to Expel the Members Who Acted Knavishly.

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.

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" and "I would also ask" how is it that no mention at all was made of either the lawyers or the judge...

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?

NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS OF THE VERDICT.

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 excommunication of the Post, and a testimony to the good service rendered to public morality by the paper.

Although the jury in the lacrosse libel suit 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 fraternity...

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...

The verdict 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.

The particulars of the libel case of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association vs. the Post Publishing Company have been read and read far and wide in Canada, and before a week is out, will doubtless have been perused with considerable interest in other countries.

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 strange as it may seem, it is the exception rather than the rule.

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 lacrosse libel suit, just ended, was characterized by the most shameful perjury. The only question was, which was the perjured party? The answer was, both.

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.

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.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Mr. Wiman Makes a Clear Exposure 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. Wiman said it would be very desirable in discussing the question of Commercial Union to separate ourselves from prejudice, from petty personal animosities and from party connections.

FREE AND UNRESTRICTED COMMERCE.

The internal development which has taken place within the United States has enormously enriched it. A similar internal development within Canada would have precisely similar effect.

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.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS annually, a sum greater than the iron, silver and wool output combined, Canada was peculiarly adapted 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...

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...

THE HOME RULE PICTURE.

All Pleased and delighted with "The Post and 'True Witness' Premium—Expressions of Gratitude 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 WITNESS by introducing our paper and requesting their friends to subscribe NOW!

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

M. CAHILL.

SAND POINT, Jan. 26.—Enclosed find my subscription for THE TRUE WITNESS. I have received your picture, which I am well pleased, and shall do my best to get more of my friends to subscribe.

HUGH LINN.

I enclose my subscription to the TRUE WITNESS. 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 splendid; accept thanks. I enclose my subscription.

DONALD McDONNELL.

VELMARTER, Jan. 26.—The picture is a grand one. I wish Ireland freedom and your success.

PHILIP MCGARREY.

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.

CHAMBOURNE, Jan. 25.—Enclosed is my subscription for this year's TRUE WITNESS. Many thanks for your beautiful picture.

MARTIN O'CONNOR.

KINGSTON, Jan. 21.—I herewith enclose my subscription for the TRUE WITNESS this year, and I acknowledge, with thanks, your present of the card containing Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt's pictures.

W. J. DALY.

MOUNT ELGIN, Jan. 25.—Enclosed you will find my subscription for the present year.

JOHN DUFFY.

FELLOWFIELD, 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.

PATRICK KENNEDY.

PENNOCK, Feb. 6.—I have received your picture, and am well pleased with them. Please accept my sincere thanks, with every wish for your success in life. I remain, yours truly,

JOHN MCPAINAN.

YANKLEEK HILL, Feb. 2.—I received your premium, and I think it elegant. I have it framed and in my parlour. I send you my subscription for your paper. I thank you sincerely for your premium. Yours truly,

JOHN MCGARREY.

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

MICHAEL BYRNE.

ST. MARTHE, Feb. 3.—I must sincerely thank you for your magnificent picture group of the Grand Old Men, O'Brien, Parnell and Davitt, a picture which should be in every Irish home. Wishing your paper increased success, and hoping for the speedy solution of the Irish problem.

P. McDONOUGH.

CANAAN, Jan. 31.—I received my picture some days ago, and I thank you for your work of art which represents the grand old 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 SALVERN.

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

CHAS. F. STUART.

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

JOHN KELLY, Sen.

KETCHIKAN, Jan. 27.—The picture is a grand one and I renew my subscription with pleasure.

HUGH KELLY.

MARTVILLE, Jan. 31.—I appreciate the lithograph very much, and enclose my subscription.

Mrs. D. HURLEY.

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

OWEN WALSH.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 24.—You will please find enclosed my subscription to 1888 to 1889. I will be glad to receive your splendid litho which you offered to your subscribers.

A. H. BIGNESSE.

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

JAS. FEE.

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 MCGARREY.

THE HOME RULE PICTURE.

All Pleased and delighted with "The Post and 'True Witness' Premium—Expressions of Gratitude 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 WITNESS by introducing our paper and requesting their friends to subscribe NOW!

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

M. CAHILL.

SAND POINT, Jan. 26.—Enclosed find my subscription for THE TRUE WITNESS. I have received your picture, which I am well pleased, and shall do my best to get more of my friends to subscribe.

HUGH LINN.

I enclose my subscription to the TRUE WITNESS. 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 splendid; accept thanks. I enclose my subscription.

DONALD McDONNELL.

VELMARTER, Jan. 26.—The picture is a grand one. I wish Ireland freedom and your success.

PHILIP MCGARREY.

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.

CHAMBOURNE, Jan. 25.—Enclosed is my subscription for this year's TRUE WITNESS. Many thanks for your beautiful picture.

MARTIN O'CONNOR.

KINGSTON, Jan. 21.—I herewith enclose my subscription for the TRUE WITNESS this year, and I acknowledge, with thanks, your present of the card containing Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt's pictures.

W. J. DALY.

MOUNT ELGIN, Jan. 25.—Enclosed you will find my subscription for the present year.

JOHN DUFFY.

FELLOWFIELD, 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.

PATRICK KENNEDY.

PENNOCK, Feb. 6.—I have received your picture, and am well pleased with them. Please accept my sincere thanks, with every wish for your success in life. I remain, yours truly,

JOHN MCPAINAN.

YANKLEEK HILL, Feb. 2.—I received your premium, and I think it elegant. I have it framed and in my parlour. I send you my subscription for your paper. I thank you sincerely for your premium. Yours truly,

JOHN MCGARREY.

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

MICHAEL BYRNE.

ST. MARTHE, Feb. 3.—I must sincerely thank you for your magnificent picture group of the Grand Old Men, O'Brien, Parnell and Davitt, a picture which should be in every Irish home. Wishing your paper increased success, and hoping for the speedy solution of the Irish problem.

P. McDONOUGH.

CANAAN, Jan. 31.—I received my picture some days ago, and I thank you for your work of art which represents the grand old 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 SALVERN.

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

CHAS. F. STUART.

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

JOHN KELLY, Sen.

KETCHIKAN, Jan. 27.—The picture is a grand one and I renew my subscription with pleasure.

HUGH KELLY.

MARTVILLE, Jan. 31.—I appreciate the lithograph very much, and enclose my subscription.

Mrs. D. HURLEY.

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

OWEN WALSH.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 24.—You will please find enclosed my subscription to 1888 to 1889. I will be glad to receive your splendid litho which you offered to your subscribers.

A. H. BIGNESSE.

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

JAS. FEE.

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 MCGARREY.

KAZUBAZA, Jan. 28.—Enclosed find the subscription. We are delighted with the lithograph.

JOHN HOGAN.

St. ANDREW'S, Feb. 5.—I have received your beautiful picture and they are admired by all who have seen them. It should be considered a treasure by every Irishman and woman. I return thanks and wish every success to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, which are a source of comfort to our household.

Mrs. FERDINAND DORON.

and subsequent facts went to show that some arrangement was made and been arranged into.

Mr. McGibbon, before commencing his address to the jury, objected to the plea of justification, and claimed that the defence had not made proof.

Mr. Justice Davidson in charging the jury complimented the counsel in the calm and able manner in which they had carried the case to the jury.

Mr. Justice Davidson in charging the jury complimented the counsel in the calm and able manner in which they had carried the case to the jury.

Mr. Justice Davidson in charging the jury complimented the counsel in the calm and able manner in which they had carried the case to the jury.

Mr. Justice Davidson in charging the jury complimented the counsel in the calm and able manner in which they had carried the case to the jury.

Mr. Justice Davidson in charging the jury complimented the counsel in the calm and able manner in which they had carried the case to the jury.

Mr. Justice Davidson in charging the jury complimented the counsel in the calm and able manner in which they had carried the case to the jury.

Post's articles were justifiable, and praise it all greatly for the exposure of the "deal."

Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team and president of the club, subsequent to the rendition of the verdict last night stated that Brady and Patterson would undoubtedly be expelled from the club at the annual meeting.

Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team and president of the club, subsequent to the rendition of the verdict last night stated that Brady and Patterson would undoubtedly be expelled from the club at the annual meeting.

Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team and president of the club, subsequent to the rendition of the verdict last night stated that Brady and Patterson would undoubtedly be expelled from the club at the annual meeting.

Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team and president of the club, subsequent to the rendition of the verdict last night stated that Brady and Patterson would undoubtedly be expelled from the club at the annual meeting.

Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team and president of the club, subsequent to the rendition of the verdict last night stated that Brady and Patterson would undoubtedly be expelled from the club at the annual meeting.

Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team and president of the club, subsequent to the rendition of the verdict last night stated that Brady and Patterson would undoubtedly be expelled from the club at the annual meeting.

Mr. McIndoe, captain of the team and president of the club, subsequent to the rendition of the verdict last night stated that Brady and Patterson would undoubtedly be expelled from the club at the annual meeting.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Ill Humors, Gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

15 Pounds gained in Three Weeks and CURED OF CONSTIPATION. Messrs. Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO WEAK MEN. Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise, sealed containing full particulars for home cure, FREE OF CHARGE.

WATERBURY'S PECTORAL BALSAM. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC. THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM IS WHOLLY OUT OF ORDER AND DIARRHOEA OR CONSTIPATION MAY BE A SYMPTOM OF THE TWO MAY ALTERNATE.

IMPORTANT TO WORKING MEN. Artisans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful colds, stiff joints and lameness.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. [BREAKFAST.] 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 cocoa, Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING. In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Mar. 15, 1888. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FOLLY REFLECTOR CO. LIGHTING CHARGES GUARANTEED.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR STEELE BROS & CO'S SEEDS. ALL LEADING MERCHANTS ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. STEELE BROS & CO. TORONTO, ONT.

Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, OF THE SKIN.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

ALLAN LINE. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAIL.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists shipping schedules for the Allan Line, including vessels like Acadia, Assuan, and Buenos Ayres.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists shipping schedules for the Allan Line, including vessels like Acadia, Assuan, and Buenos Ayres.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists shipping schedules for the Allan Line, including vessels like Acadia, Assuan, and Buenos Ayres.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists shipping schedules for the Allan Line, including vessels like Acadia, Assuan, and Buenos Ayres.

Table with columns: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists shipping schedules for the Allan Line, including vessels like Acadia, Assuan, and Buenos Ayres.

WANTED. For the R. C. Separate School Section of Matawa Village, a male teacher holding a second class certificate. One capable of teaching English and French preferred.

