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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

PROTESTANTS PROTEST

Against the Erection of the Statue of the Blessed Virgin.

VENTING THEIR VIEWS. failed.

"Reverend" Ranters.

WISE COUNSEL REJECTED.

The Proceedings at the Joint Meeting this Morning of the Protestant Clergy of the City.

A joint meeting of the Evangelical Alliance A joint meeting of the Evangelical Alliance and Protestant Ministerial association was held this morning, at ten e'clock, in the Young Men's Christian association parlor, for the purpose of discussing what action should be taken in regard to the proposition recently made to erect a status on the top of Mount Royal to the Blessed Virgin Mary,

Rev. Dr. McVigar presided and the Rev.

Messra, Jackson and Smyth acted as secretarias.

Rev. Dr. McVicar presided and the Rev. Mesers. Jackson and Smyth acted as secretaries. The proceedings were opened by the singing of a hymn and a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Fothergill, who prayed for a spirit of wisdom to guide the meeting "that truth might prosper and error and darkness that, now pervaded a large portion of this community, might flee away."

Dr. Smyth explained the reasons which led him, as Secretary of the Ministerial Associa-tion, to call the meeting, which was simply on the advice of some of the brethren.

Rev. Mr Jackson related having been re quested by Sir William Dawson and others to get up the petition to the Council, which were sent to the pastors of the various Protestant churches for the signatures of their congrega-

The meeting sustained the secretaries in their

The chairman aunounced that now any mo ton would be in order touching the statue ques Rev. Mr. McKay thought it singular that he

had not received his petition through the mail as other ministers haddone. Ray. J. Edgar Hill expressed regret that the proposition to erect a statue on the mountain to the Virgin Mary had been made. He thought that even in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church that it was a bad move. It was always worst for any church to offend the feelings of another. He hoped the wise men of the Catholic denomination would get the petition

to the Council, for the purpose of erecting the statue, withdrawn. He believed that both churches should live on terms of peace and friendship, as they did in every other Christian community.

The following petition to the City Council

which yesterday was largely signed in all the Protestant churches, was read by Mr. Jackson:
"That your petitioners are much concerned to observe that application has been made to your honorable body for the grant of a piece of land on the summit of the mountain, whereon to erect a statue of the Virgin Mary.

That your petitioners would represent the granting of city property for such a purpose would be extremely offensive to the conscience of the Protestant population of the city as an abuse of images, against which they and their foreighters have continued to protest since the time of the Protestant Reformation, and as being an innovation of the custom and constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which, while it respects the conscientious beliefs and religious convictions of all classes and creeds of Her Majesty's subjects, gives the precedence to

none.
Your petitioners would, therefore, humbly pray that the application for public property for purposes so purely denominant be not entertained by your honorable body. And your petitioners will ever pray."
Rev. Mr. McKay thought that this covered

the ground admirably, although some might look at it in a different light.

Rev. Mr. Upham did not wish to be hypercritical, but he did not quite like some of the modes of expression used, such as "An abuse of images," etc.; but he thought they ought to modes of expression used, such as "An abuse public meeting, and written for use in one of images," etc.; but he thought they ought to public meeting, and written for use in one of overlook little slips for the sake of securing our most literary, I may say exterio, raviews.

Rev. Mr. Rogers thought that, if the petition for a statue was granted by the Council, another petition ought to be made for a piece of ground upon which to erect a statue of King William, Prince of Orange, of "pious and immortal memory.

The rev. young gentleman, however, looked very serious about it.
Rev. Mr. Philp, of the St. James Methodist church, moved that the text of the petition

read by Mr. Jackson be adopted as a standpoint, and was reconded by Bishop Ussher. Rev. Mr. Marling moved in amendment to omit the expressions "extremely offensive to the conscience of the Protestant population as an abuse of imag s, against which their forefathers

have continued to protest since the time of the Protestant reformation." Mr. Marling commented also on the grammar

Rev. Mr. McKay—"Let us express a general approval of the petition without being committed to any expression." (Hear, hear.)
A resolution was then carried that the meet

would formulate one of their own.

Rev. Mr. Rogers thought the expression, abuse of images, all right, and he did'ng see any grammatical errors. (Laughter.)

Mr. George Hague said that in his opinion

the erection of a statue was seriously calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the commanity. While such a statue would nations, be highly pleasing to a majority of our citizens, it will be correspondingly highly obnoxious to While such a statue would naturally

ceedings had taken place during the epidemic which had helped to scatter the disease.

Rev. Mr. Hill said he was thoroughly in accord with Mr. Hague. He knew the 1-ad ra of the Roman Catholics were men and Christian gentlemen, and he deplored exceedingly this step on their part. He believed they all wanted to live in peace and harmony, and he thought it would be well to make some attempt such as that suggested by Mr. Hague, of sending a deputation to the Catholic Archbishop. He for one would not be ashamed of it, even if he

Rev. Mr. Fleck, of Knox Church, spurned this proposal. He said (looking very indignant and excited): "I do not know why any of us should be obliged to eat humble pie before this Archbishop or any of his priests. This idea of Archbishop or any of his priests. This idea of the statue comes from them. They knew very well it wou d be an insult. We have nothing to do with this fine Christian gentleman (sarcastically.) I object to Protestants being classed as the minority. We are not in the minority in this country, except this province is a separate nation. We have no right to go to this Bishop to pray for the withdrawal of what he knew would be an offence to us. They did not come to us to ask our acceptance of the proposal." Rev. Mr. Jackson said he endorsed largely what Mr. Fleck had said. If they went to the Archbishop to go into a subject of that kind it was sure to open up the whole question of "image worship" and "dramatic representations," and in a discussion of that kind they would have as much home of convincing him that they have as much hope of convincing him that they were right as they would have of flying to the

moon to night (laughter).

Bishop Ussher (facetiously)—"As Paddy said when he put his prayers at the head of his bid: 'Them's my sentiments.'"

The "Rev." Bishop went on to remark that

the Archbishop had no power and could do nothing. That had been shown when they wanted his co operation on the Sabbath Observance Bill. He believed they should resist ninges as, he said, had been done of old in Mr. Jackson said the time had come for a

decided stand, and they should be prepared for something more forcible in the future. Rev. Dr. Campbell was in favor of going to the Archbishop and proposing to erect a statue, Jacques Cartier's, and moved a resolution to that effect, but he couldn't get a seconder. He drew an imaginative picture of Catholics prostrating themselves before the statue while Prostrating themselves before the statue while Prostrating themselves before the statue while Prostration and proposity. testants were examining it as a curiosity. He was of the opinion the whole thing would be in-

A committee was appointed to draw up the iews of the meeting and to present it to the

City Council.

Rev. Mr. Lindsay said he had been deputed by the Episcopalian ministers' meeting this morning to endorse the meeting's present action. He said what they protested against was the idolatry, and that their rights as Protestant citizens had been invaded.

Mr. W. Paul suggested a public meeting, but Dr. Smyth said that such a course would be following "the tactics of the Church of Rome, the Irish Home Rulers, and such persons." Rev. Mr. Fleck urged that a French minister address the Council.

Prof. Cauzereau said that as far as he was

tlemen present.
The meeting then adjourned till Monday next. In the meantime a petition will be pre pared and the entire body will present it to the

THE LAW OF NATURE DIVINE AND SUPREME.

The April number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review (Philadelphia) will contain an important paper from the pen of His Eminence Cardinal Manning entitled "The Law of Na-ture Divine and Supreme." The article was written for the purpose of making more clear the doctrin: of the Catholic Church regarding the rights of the poor as stated by His Eminence last January, which attracted wide attention at the time, and which has been more or less misunderstood in this country.

We give the following extracts from the Car-

* * * The Atlantic cable has so fully explained the circumstances under which I appealed to the law of nature that I hardly like to weary the reader with a repetition. Nevertheless, I may so far return upon the past as to say that my words were spoken in a conference, not a mere

It can hardly be necessary to justify what I have said among Catholics—I might even say among Christians; but both Catholics and Christians are often not fully aware of the broad and solid ground on which they habitually rest. I will, therefore, draw out infull what the other day I gave only in reference. I do this not only in reference. day I gave only in reference. I do this, not out of pedantry, but out of pridence, for some good men may, for want of knowledge, be misled.

The doctrine of the Catholic Church may be briefly stated in the words of St. Thomas nrisny stated in the words of St. Themas Aquinas, who sums up what has been always and everywhere taught before him; and his Summa Theologica, with the Holy Scripture, has been laid open in Ecumenical Councils as the highest authority in the tradition of Catholic dectrine.

Catholic doctrine.

L. By the law of nature all men have a commos right to the use of things which were r them and their sustenance. II. But this common right does not exclude the possession of anything which becomes pro-per to each. The common right is by natural

law, and the positive law of property is expedient for three reasons:

1. What is our own is more carefully used than what is common.
2. Human affairs are better ordered by re-

cognized private rights.
3. Human society is more peaceful when each has his own, protected by the law of justice; suum cuique. 111: Theft, therefore, is always a sin, for two

reasons: 1. It is contrary to justice.

2. It is committed either by stealth or by

furatur nectential quantum necessarium est, nec-furatur nectenetur restituere postea sic assump-tum, si quidem re et spe invigens fuit."

It is to be understood that St. Alphonsus consulted for his theology some eight hundred authors, and his decisions, therefore, rest upon the widest foundation, and may be safely fol-

lowed.

St. Alphonsus says that this doctrine is cer-St. Alphonens says that this doctrine is certain, and is founded upon the doctrine of St. Thomas, that in such a case "all things are common"; for the law of nations, by which the division of goods was introduced, cannot derogate from the natural law. "Though in extreme necessity a poor man has a right (ius habet) to the goods of others he has not a right to the extraordinary goods of others but only to those which ordinarily soft. others, but only to those which ordinarily suffice for the sustenance of life." He says that 'as the poor man has a right (jushabet) to take what he needs, no one ought to hinder his taking it." "Forasmuch as in extreme necessity all things are common, a rich man is bound in justice to give help to the poor, because the poor man may justly take it, even without the will of the owner (cum ille juste possit can surripere etiam invito domino, ct suam facere). Throughout the whole treatise St. Alphonsus repeats over and over again the word its or right nosover and over again the word jus or right pos-

sessed by the poor man,†
This doctrine lies at the foundation of the positive law of property in all Christendom. It exists as an unwritten law in all Catholic countries; in France it is the droit au trawil, in England it is clothed in a legal statute in our Poor Law, under which every one has "a right either to work or to bread without work." In the old Scotch law it was recognized under the title of Burdensech: A starving man had a right to carry away as much meal as he could on his back. All these authorities I give, not by way of example or exhertation to larceny, but in proof of the natural right from which they flow.

It must always be borne in mind that my purpose was to justify and elevate the Poor Law of England by showing that it was founded upon the natural right of man to life and to the sus-tenance of life. In proving this I was compelled to show that this natural law is supreme over to show that this natural law is supreme over all positive law. The two questions, though distinct, are indivisible, as we have seen in the texts alreadycited from St. Thomas and St. Alphonsus. The opponents of the Poor Law, to evade the main question, promptly seized on the latter to escape the former. My words were as follows: "The obligation to feed the hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life, and to the food necessary for the sustenance of life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Neof life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has no law; and a starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread. I am afraid that those who speak so confidently about right, obligations and laws have not studied, or have forgotten the first principles of all human positive law. If the law of property did not rest upon a natural personally concerned, he would like to have first principles of all human positive law. If such a statue on the mountain, and went on to say something to the effect that it would afferd him a sp'endid opportunity to ridicule the piety of the Catholics. This idea was received with great reliab by several of the "rev." gentlemen present a such as the control of the present a statue on the mountain, and went on to the law of property did not rest upon a natural right it could not long exist. They who deny it justify the dictum, La propriété c'est le with great reliab by several of the "rev." gentlemen present a laws have not studied, or have forgotten the first principles of all human positive law. If the law of property did not rest upon a natural right it could not long exist. They who deny it justify the dictum, La propriété c'est le vol. Bef re the natural right to live all human laws must give way. I gave the deny it justify the dictum, La propriété c'est le vol. Bef re the natural right to live all human laws must give way." I gave the example of the natural law of self-defence, before which the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," gives way.

> * St. Thoma Aquin. Summa Theolog., 2da Theologia Moralis, lib. iii., tract, v., cap. i., tom. i., pp. 333, 334, 335. Ed. Bassano, 1847.
> ‡ Fortnightly Review, January, 1888, p. 154.

> THE GOOD SHEPHERD .- The marvellous incidents in the life of Christ form a striking tableau in a drama unparalleled in history combination of powerful elements at once tragic and sublime—the stronger lights and deeper shadows being presented in the splendour of Thabor, the scul-strring agony of Gethsemane, the humiliation of Calvary, the triumph of the Resurrection, and the glory of the Ascensior. These appeal strongly to the imagination of even the most indifferent. Apart from these crowning occasions there are instances less striking which appeal more directly to the heart-instances in which the softer lines of the loving Saviour's character are unfolded. Rare touches of nature that anneal to the kindly affections; His gracious manner as a Father receiving the prodigal, which contains encouragement for every wayward child. His portrayal of Himself as the Good Shepherd who leaves the ninety and nine to go in search of the lost sheep that is gone astray, which is an assurance of His ever watchful care, and also a hint to the fallen, whispering words of hope to them in their dejection and abasement that the Good Shepherd is even now looking for them. You can almost see the tender anxiety of His kind face as he says; " I came to save them that are How consoling to weak and weary lost. souls to know that there is One thinking of them; One who "wills not the death of a sinner, but rather that he be converted and live." If you be in sin, or on the borders of sin, only listen and you will hear Him calling. He has left the ninety and nine and is search ing for you. He knows that there is a wolt. prowling on the outskirts of the fold, and His tender heart bleeds to think of the danger thereof. He is calling. I hear Him say: "come to Me all you that labour and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you. Take up My yoke upon you and learn of Me, because I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest to your souls. For My yoke is sweet and My burden light." How musical, how entrancing are those words from the sacred lips of Christ?

Goodness, says St. Thomas Aquinas, is diffusive of itself. It tends to expansion. Thus, the Maker of the world diffuses Himself in

of the naked that you lay by; the money that you bury in the earth is the release and liberation of those who are in misery."

For the sake of those who may not have ready access to the works of St. Alphonaus, the following passages may be given:

The text of Busenbaum is as follows: —"Qui pro se vel alio in extrema necessitate constitute alienum accipit quantum necessarium est, necessarium est are entrusted to a man, then from his wealth is a debt due to the poor and needy. There is a debt due to the poor and needy. There | ter his gallery for a month for an exhibition. He is in creation an interdependence of creatures | supposed at the time that Van Beers was an which suggests mutual help as the sphere of development; and in this work of doing good all can share. It is only necessary to give good example, and all have this to give. The benefits that flow from good example cannot be exaggerated. It is a most powerful instructor. For many it is almost impossible to receive instruction, unless words are clinched by example. True reason can appreciate a truth, but it is 'n the composite nature of man to make a conclusion, especially in morals fruitful the persuasiveness of good example is demanded by the pupil. How deep-reaching it is every one knows. The blessings it brings to giver and receiver are priceless. It is, then, a wonderful dispensation of Providence that all may easily do what all are bound to do. and even achieve a recompense for what there is a general tendency in nature to do.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially Reported for and taken from the "Montreal Daily Post."

LONDON, April 11.—The new political disease in France is spreading like a plague. Yesterday the Department or the Councils opened their spring sessions, and their tone everywhere showed that Boulangerism was infecting the whole country. In the department of Haute Loire, the Council considered a proposal in favor of the speedy dissolution of parliament, and a motion was made to refer the resolution to a committee for serious consideration. The vote stood seven to seven and it was referred. The Council of Seire at Osse rejected the same proposition by a large majority; but the fact that it was offered at all is significant. A motion in favor of the re-instatement of Boulanger in the army was preinstatement of Boulanger in the army was presented in the Department of Nanclus and negativel by the council. Joseph Reinech declares the country has gone mad, and, a'though he is the last person in the world to become a victim to a baseless scare, he is evidently in great anxiety at this crisis. He says Boulanger is aiming to secure the first councilable which aiming to secure the first councilship which would put him in Carnot's place, at the head of the Republic. Mr. Edouard Portalis, in the Dix-Neuvienne Siecle, says: Boulanger has at 18 Was a piece of cheap dema goguism which shows Boulanger's unfiness for great military command. For his vogue throughout the country cessive administrations are certainly much to blame, and politicians whose gradual ascend ancy has for years been regarded with alarm and disgust by sober-minded people and real statesmen, have at last made a muddle of cer-tain national business and have put the Republic of

FRANCE IN JEOPARDY both home and abroad. The Bonapartes are likely to reap a greater benefit from this state of affairs and will probably outlive the Monarchists when it comes to the point. The impres sion which has gained the upper hand of the public mind that Imperialism will eventually absorb Boulangerism is borne out by a manifestation of active sympathy with the new move-ment by such men as Clement Deroyes, who since the death of Padones is Prince Victor Napoleon's chief adviser. What will come of it all it is impossible to tell, but nothing is quite improbable in French politics. The following is the programme the Boulargies and Rose. is the programme the Boulangists and Bona is the programme the Boulangists and Bona-partists expect to carry out, or embodies the idea which prevails in the Boulanger en-tourage:—As soon as the new deputy takes his seat in the Chamber, he will insti-tute a vigorous agitation for the revision of the Constitution of the Republic. It is ex-pected that he will be defeated when the question comes to a vote on the motion, but, the tion comes to a vote on the motion, but, the attempt will occasion much excitement throughout the country that will render the dissolution of Parliament imperative. When that occurs, in the general elections for the new Chamber, Boulanger will be returned by thirty or forty departments, and will come back virtually with a sweeping mandate that the constitution be revised. He will be borne in triumph to the war office as actual dictator of France. Then Congress will assemble at France. Then Congress will assemble at Versailles and Carnot forced to resign office in favor of Boulanger. This is the manner in which the Boulangists expect to accomplish a wholesale conquest of the country and take absolute command of the destinies of France. After that, and this course of events seems quite probable, a third empire may be looked for, but this culmination of the hopes of the Napoleons is only a possibility.

LONDON, April 12.—The serious business of the present session of the British Parliament begins to day in the House of Commons with begins to day in the House of Commons with the second reading of the Local Government Bill. The Government at first intended to close the debate on the second reading to-morrow evening, but the Upposition leaders did not relish a summary cutting short of their expressions of opinion, and the result of the pressure which they brought to hear on the Miniatry is that they have decided to allow the debate to continue until next Monday or Tuesday night.

day or Tuesday night.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at the banquet of the
National Liberal Club last night, assailing Mr.
Smith for his refusal to let the principle of local government be extended to Ireland, is the occasion of considerable unquietness to the Conservatives. They interpret his uncompromising condemnation of Mr. Smith's argument, as an indication that the era of passivity which has been sustained by

honest man, but he does not now care to impair the honorable name of the establishment by showing these counterfeit pictures. They have all arrived, and Paris has been placarded with announcements of the exhibition. Van Beers has brought action against M. Seidelmeyer to compel him to fulfil his contract. LONDON, April 13. — The critical state of affairs in Germany concerning the Battenberg business continues unsolved. The relations beween Bismarck and the Emperor and Empress

are not materially altered since the trouble first arose. As I cabled at the beginning, the misunderstanding of the great Coancellor has arrayed against him unacoustomed power, and he cannot rule Europe as in the past. You wil likely be told that Bismarck is going to agree to the marriage of Alexander and Victoria in time, and that the Empress has consented indefinitely to defer the marriage, together with a variety of other reports, all having a good deal of truth, but the status quo remains, and, whatever con-cessions or postponements are granted on either side, the chances are that the Guelphs and the Battenbers will win their point in the long run, even if the Chanceller compels acquiescence to other plans. Confi ctirg rumors, which are flying in all directions from Berlin, once more are mystifying the world with regard to the actual condition of things and are all probably mis leading by reason of the emphasis and exactness the alleged information claims to convey. only fact upon which reliance can be placed at this juncture is that the crises has again entered a dormant state and will not be actively re-vived, I fancy, for at least six weeks, unless something wholly unexpected should come into play. I have just seen a private telegram from a most reliable source, which says Prince Alexander has given up all intention of coming to Berlin, at least for the present. He will always do whotever the three Virturies desire, and his dewhatever the three Victorias desire, and his de-laying of his visit agrees with the Queen's decision to not visit the German capital just now. Currency is given at Vienna to the statement that the Prince Recent of Bavaria has decided to appoint Prince Alexander to the command of to appoint Prince Alexander to the command of the Second Army Corps of Bavaria. This action, if carried out, would not be merely thought per-sonal courtesy, but would be intended directly as a movement of political significance. Its im-mediate purpose would be to give expression to Prince Luitpold's sympathy with Emperor Frederick in his conflict with Bismarck. The argument in favor of such a step is that if the German Emperor should be compelled to abase himself and his lofty position before all the powerful sway of the Chancellor, what have lesser sovereigns to expect at the hands of his back all whom the blundering and misrule of the past ten years has injured or offended, besides the blutant revanche party among civilians, and the rank and file of the army. These last he propitiated when in control of military affairs by granting permanent leave to remain out of barracks long after tattoo. This was a piece of these days. Frederick is no sicker now than he has be right along. Current reports that increased the illness merely indicate relapses from accidental causes expected from time to time. advance of the disease cannot but bring a gradual enfeebling of the constitution, which is manifested in acute sensitiveness to debilitating effects, stm-sphere changes, physical fatigue and mental worry. Death would change the aspect of affairs completely, but if he lives long, as every one hopes aside from political considerations, Bismarck will find war with

the Empress anything but child's play. LONDON, April 13 .- After the night long joy cometh in the morning, is the refrain ringing this moment in the brains of the Opposition coalition. In British politics the Liberals at last see the gray glimmering of the dawn of a new day's sun. Harmony seems rising, and a reunion of the several factions of the party appears an event of the near future. The Gladstonians, after long, fairly-patient waiting, see the light at length, and a restoration of the Liberal party to power is a mat-ter of confident expectation and not hypothetical speculation. This is the rock which I pointed out as the chief danger of the Salisbury administration and one which the Government party is going to split. I do not see how anything can now prevent a catastrophe, for the Tories have gotten themselves into such complication in the Local Government Bill that there is no chance of extricating themselver. They can do nothing but either surrender unconditionally or fight a cer tain losing battle. Every effort to effect an honorable retreat from their position only gets them into more trouble and antagonizes some element of public opinion, the assistance of which is essential to their success. The Liberal-Unionist support is already estranged, to say nothing of the Radicals, and needs very little more to push it in hostility in the Cabinet.

The Local Government Bill is proving a veritable stumbling stone to the Conservatives, while it is actively assisting to bridge the chasm between the sections of the Liberals. The Gladstonians have recognized in this measure a basis of reunion with their former collesgues, if only the dissidents will agree to a proposition that a provision bill ought to be extended to include Ireland. The sentiment of the Liberal ring of the ministerial party has been pretty plainly stated in public by its leaders. Lord Hartington has characterized the bill as in the best sense of the word Home Rule and as reasonable Home Rule to whatever division of the United Kingdom operations may be applied, and has stated he has not the smallest objection to wide extension of local self-government in Ireland.

London, April 16 —The majority secured by Boulanger yesterday in the department of the be highly pleasing to a majority of our extremendingly highly obnaxious to the minority. He would suggest that a deputation by appointed from the meeting to wait of the minority. He would suggest that a deputation by appointed from the meeting to wait of the matural and Divine law all this is put derogate from the natural and Divine law all this is put derogate from the natural and Divine law all this is put derogate from the meeting to wait of the man and positive law cannot not make in the name of Protestants. They acknowledge, that we were Christians like them laws to suspend the division, and appropriation of the sustenance of man in case of necessary.

According to the Divine law all this is, but the sustenance of man in case of necessary. Therefore the possessions of shoes who have made to give and revealed teaching is hinder the sustenance of man in case of necessary. Therefore the possessions of shoes who have made to give and revealed teaching is hinder the sustenance of man in case of necessary. Therefore the possessions of shoes who have made to give what? For those who have made to give what? The control of good will that the proposition when a similar dequatation of the sustenance of man in case of necessary. Therefore the possessions of shoes who have made to give what? The transportation of the country concerning the Boulanger agristion of the country concerning the Boulanger agristion. The control of superplant proposed to sustenance of the country of the country concerning the Boulanger agristion of the country of the count

ber of reactionary and Republican voters, so that drawing off a few ballots for the hero of the that drawing off a few ballots for the hero of the hour would in ordinary circumstances insure his defeat. But against this and every other trick of electionsering he easily won the day. The report was industricusly circulated throughout the Department yesterday that Emperor Frederick was dead. The object of this was to frighten the electors with the prospect of immediate war with Germany if Boulanger were elected. The Boulangists bitterly complain of these tactics, but ne ther side spared any pains.

The lesson of this election is that a general

The lesson of this election is that a general upheaval is going on all over the nation, and must run its course before any definite change in the aspect of public affairs can be looked must run its course before any definite change in the aspect of public affairs can be looked for. It is probable that at this moments of for. It is probable that at this moments of the could repeat yesterday's triumph in almost every department of France. While the news of the results was arriving in Paris last night Boulanger was dining quietly with a friend in a restaurant near Madeleins. A great crowd were waiting at the Hotel Louvre to give him an ovation as soon as clear reports of his victory were received, and they were much disappointed at his absence. His election, however, had been already discounted by a certainty of its accomplishment. Therefore matters will likely remain quiet until he takes his seat in the Chamber of Deputies. Trouble is then expected and a crisis looked for.

LONDON, April 16.—Accounts are at hand can duel between two women, of which the Islam of Corsica was the scene. The two virage concerned were Francisca Fortunate an Benoita Pasqualini. Long and bitter hatreed had existed between them, and to end their quarrel they agreed that one must dis. They settled upon a duel as a fitting method tor deciding their dispute, and regularly appointed a day, hour and manner to

settled upon a duel as a fitting method tor deciding their dispute, and regularly appointed a day, hour and manner to fight. Both were on the ground punctually to the minute and, when word was given, they flew at each other like fiends. Stilettos were the weapons employed and were plied with mad energy and rapidity. After a short, sharp struggle Benoita Pasqualini fell, stricken through the heart by her adversary's stiletto.

O'BRIEN AGAIN JAILED.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE STATION-HIS SPERCH OF LAST SUNDAY THE CAUSE—SEARCHING FOR DILLON-LEAGUE MEETING AT NEW ROSS.

Dublin, April 15 .- Wm. O'Brien, M.P., was arrested on arriving at Kingstown on Saturday in consequence of his speech at the meeting at Loughrea last Sunday. He was taken to the Lughres jail. A crowd gathered at the Broadstone station and cheered Mr. O'Brien and grouned for Mr. Balfour. Messrs. Crilly and Kenney, members of Parliament, were at the staticn and bade farewell to Mr. O'Brien, who was excort-ed by seven policemen. Detectives are searching for Mr. Dillon. Mr. O'Brien reached Loughrea about midnight last night. The magistrate remanded his case until Thursday next and admitted him to bail. Mr. O'Brien received several visitors to-day. He was cheerful, and admitted that the only charge the Government had against him was that he gave Mr. Balfour the lie in his throat last Sanday. Mr. O'Brien will return to Dublin to-morrow. At Ballinasloe Mr. O'Brien was greated with enthusiasm. The public were excluded from the railway station. There was slight disorder and some arrests were made.

SEARCHING FOR DILLON. The meeting at New Ross to-day was small, and passed off quietly. The soldiers and police were confined to their barracks. The meeting expressed indignation at the arrest of Mr. O'Brien. Messrs. Barry, Chance, and John and William Redmond, members of Parliament, made speeches. Detectives are watching Mr. Dillon's Dublin residence. Today four bands serenaded Mr. Dillon, and several friends visited him. A crowd in front of the house cheered for the home rule leaders, groaned for Balfour, and sang "Hang Bloody Balfour on a Sour Apple Tree" until the police interiered.

FOILED BY A SERVANT. Mr. Dillon was confined to his residence all day. An inspector holding a warrant for Mr. Dillon's arrest knocked at the door this morning. A servant opened the door cautiously, and on secing the inspector slammed the door in his face. The Lord Mayor was among Mr. Dillon's visitors.

O'BRIEN DEFIANT. After being released Mr. O'Brien addressed a meeting of the suppressed branch of the league, at which a resolution was adopted pledging every member to follow Mr. O'Brien to prison in defence of the right of public meeting.

NINE REMEDIES IN NINE SENTENCES. For a sore throat cut slices of fat, boneless For a sore throat cut slices of fat, boneless bacon, pepper thickly, and the around the throat with a flannel cloth. When stung by a hee or wasp, make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth. For a cold on the chest, a flannel ragwring out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief. When a felon first begins to make its appearance take a lemon cut as one make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in and the longer it is kept there the better. For a cough, boil one ounce of flarseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one cunce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well; drink as hot as possible. Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite; for this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar and season with nutmeg; drink half, an hour before eating.
For a burn or scald, make a paste of common baking sods and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh. At the first sign of a run me ar from the near. At the brat sign of a run round, take a cup of wood ashes, put in a pan with a quart of cold water, put the pan on the stove, put your finger in the pan, keep it there until the water begins to boil, or as long as it can be borne; repeat once or twice if necessary.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

CHAPTER VI.-Continued. So Bertie Clayton, as many another; man, be-fore him had done, shut, up his love in the silence and secrecy of his own heart. He avoided seeing Barbara as much as possible; avoided seeing Barbara as much as possible; but he was a great favorite with the stately countess. She admired him, and encouraged his visits to the house. So it happened that not one day passed without bringing Bertie Carlyon

one day passed windout bringing Deters Carlyon to Grosvenor Square.

"I hear wondera of a young lady, who is to be presented at the next Dr. wing-room," said Bertie Carlyon one day to the countess.

"Who is it?" asked, Lady Bayneham.

"Who is it?" asked Lady Bypenam.
"I can give your ladyship every information," replied Mr. Carlyon. "We younger sons are in a state of fervent rejoicing. She is to be presented by Lady Hutton, the daughter and heiress of the late Sir Ralph Erskine, of Brynmar. The young lady is very beautiful and, if rumor speaks truly, her adopted child. She is called Lady Hutton's ward."

CHAPTER VIII.

The drawing room was a brilliant one. Lady Hutton's ward was greatly admired. No such beautiful girl had been seen for some time; it was a new style, every one declared; there was something so tresh and fair, so innocent and graceful about her. Even the br.lliant Countess of Bayneham was pleased.
"She is perfect in her way," said that lady

to her niece, "but her face is not developed; and unless I am greatly mistaken, it will attain

much rarer beauty yet."
Lady Morton, the wife of one of the leading ministers, gave a grand ball on the evening of the day on which the drawing-room was held. Lord Bayneham, with his mother and cousin, was to be present. It was arranged for Bertie Carlyon to dine at Grosvenor's Square and accompany them to Lady Morton's.

They were late, the rooms were full, and every one seemed to be talking about the same thing—the dalicate beauty and rare (race of Lady Hutton's ward.

Claude," sail Bertie to Lord Bayneham, "you must procure an introduction to Miss Hutton, the new beauty. Let us go into the all-room; she is dancing, I think, with Sir Harry Poyntz; I want you to see her.'

The young earl had not paid much attention to what his friend was saying; all beauties were indifferent alike to him. They went through the long suite of brilliantly crowded rooms. At the furthest end of one stood a young girl in earnest conversation with an elderly gentleman. the celebrated painter whose pictures had taken the world by storm. His eyes, expressive of deep admiration, were bent upon her. She was well worthy of the artist's praise. It is seldom that in a London ball-room a face so pure and lovely can be seen, a face on which the world did not seem to have breathed, calm and unruffled in its sweet innocence and childlike grace; violet eyes, so clear and pure and full of truth; bright shining golden hair, that fell in rich waves over shoulders white and shapely; a slender, graceful figure, full of dignity; round white arms, perfect in color and contour. She wore a dress of costly white lace, and a suite of pearls that a princess might

envy.
"See," said Bertie Carlyon quietly, "that is Miss Hutton. What do you think of her,

Lord Bayneham made no reply. His face became white, and his dark eyes graw darker still. The beautiful girl before him was the one who had haunted him day and night since he had met her on that May morning in the woods at Brynmar.

What do you think of her?" asked Bertie "I have seen her before," replied Lord Rayne-ham, in a low, constrained voice; she is very beautiful."

Bertie Carlyon looked wonderingly at his riend'e face I must have an introduction to her," said

Claude. Just at that moment they say the Conn tess of Bayneham conversing with Lady Hut-an. The young earl hastened toward them. Ais mother introduced him to Lady Hut-son, who was more gracious than usual to the handsome young man who saluted her so rever-

What he had longed for came at last. While he was talking to Lady Hutton, Mr. Seaton, the artist, returned with the fair young girl, and Lady Hutton introduced Claude to her.

He had no need to sale it he were forgotter for a deep, burning flush covered the beautiful face, and the sweet eyes drooped, lest he should see the love light in them. Lady Hutton turned away with Mr Seaton, and they were left together.

'I never dreamt of seeing you again," said Lord Baynebam; "I am bewildered."
"You had not forgotten me?" she asked; and
a new light came upon the lovely face.

Claude dared not trust himself to speak. A whole torrent of burning words rose to his lips, but he would not utter them. After some minutes he said gently: "I do not think it very possible for any one to forget you, Miss. Hutton. Tell me how Brynmar woods are looking. Are they bonny as ever?"

I was sorry to leave them," she replied. "I would rather be there than in London; here it seems to me all gas-light." Did you ever find it dull at Brynmar?" he

"No." she replied, looking at him in sheer wonder, "never; sometimes I feel dull in London. It is like a new world to me." It was also like a new world to Lord

Bayneliam; he forgot everything except that he had found her again; that he was looking at her radiant face, listening to her voice, watching the blushes that came and went with lmost every word. He offered her his arm almost mechanically, she took it and they wandered through the rooms, forgetful of everything in the wide world except each other.

Miss Hutton had promised Captain Massey

the next dance, but she never remembered it until it was ended, and the gallant Captain, looking very much hurs and annoyed, stood be-fore her. Then a sense of her broken promise came over her. "I have been looking everywhere for you, Miss Hutten," said the captain. "You had

promised me this dance."

She apologized so sweetly and gracefully that

Captain Massey could not be angry, and Lord Bayneham felt something like a thrill of guilty faction that she had forgetten some one else to talk to him.

They passed on quickly, but on entering the room that seemed to be reserved for conversation and flirtation, they met Barbara Earle and Lady Bayneham.

Claude never looked at his cousin's face, or he would have seen upon it first an expression of unqualified surprise, then a wistful look of something like despair. In the excitement of his happiness he forgot that B srbara had seen the treasured picture, and would recognize his

the ressured picture, and would recognize his companion's beautiful face. Lady Bayneham spoke to Miss Hutton, and then introduced Barbara Earle to her. Barbara said some few courteons words, but the very tone of her voice seemed changed as

she did so.

Ah, this was his secret. He had seen Miss'
Hutton before, and her face had charmed him so much that he had painted it. How every feature must have dwelt in his memory How every Where, and how could be have men't ber? She was very lovely, and a sharp pang shot through Barbara's heart as she noted the grace and perfection of that delicate beauty; but a still sharper pain struck her as she saw her cousin's changed face; it had never lighted up so for her. He had never looked at her as he did at Miss Hutton, and she was his promised wife.

Just then another gentleman came to claim

Miss Hutton's hand, and Barbara Earle was left with Lord Bayneham. He seemed to awake from a bewildering dream. His eyes followed every movement of her figure. He watched her until she had passed from his eight, then he turned with a prefound sigh to Barbara. His short, bright dream was ended. The plain, not describe the plain, to describe the plain, to describe the plain, to describe the plain. what avair, it netise found her squin! What ould it matter? What if she had given him

if she had remembered him as vividly and as truly as he had thought of her? It was all of no avail. He belonged to another. His promised wife stood there before him, looking with sad, wistful eyes in his face.

"Claude," she said gently, "you have met Miss Hutton before to night, have you not?"

"Only once," he replied; then there flashed across him the remembrance of that picture which Barbara Fasle had seen and admired.

which Barbara Earle had seen and admired. He grew confused and embarrassed; she looked on quietly and calmly. "I saw her under such peculiar circumstances," he added, feeling that some explanation was due," in such a pictures-que spot, and with such beautiful surroundings, that I made a little sketch of the scene. You saw it. Birbara?

saw it, Birbara?"
"Yee, I saw it," she replied; and it was a good painting. How well you remembered the face, Claude, if you only saw it once!"
Birbara could not help that little bit of

malice.
"It is one not easily forgotten," he replied coldly. "Are you engaged, Barbara, for this next waltz—may I have the pleasure?" Not one word more did the cousins exchange on the subject.

Later on that evening Barbara Earle sought Miss Hutton. She wanted to see more of her, to know what was hidden under that lovely face, and she found her by Lady Hut-

"Have you seen those rare japonicas, Miss Huston?" she asked; they are 10 the long drawing room; Lady Morton is very proud of them. If you are fond of flowers they will please von "I like flowers almost better than anything

else in the world," replied Hilda; "they have been my companions at Brynmar, I shall be so glad to see them."
You are not unlike one yourself," thought

Barbara Earle. "I wonder what it is you like better. The two girls walked down the ball-room

together. They reached the stand on which the japonicas were placed, and Hilda bent her beautiful fac over them. The room was nearly empty: Culicain Massey and Mr. Seaton were at the other end. They stood watching the young girls bending over the flowers. There could not have been a greater contrast—Hida, so fair and bright and radiant, her shining golden hair and rich white dress; Barbara E.r.; dark and stately, a noble soul shining through her eloquent face, giving it beauty all its o vn.

"That wou i not make a bad picture," said

"That wou i now make a pau presert, same Captain Mass y to that artist; "what title should you giv. it?"
"I hardly! "ow," said the artist musingly.
"Miss Earle is my highest ideal of a beautiful, noble woman. Miss Hutton is the truest type of a lovely gir. I could not say to which I could not choose become described according to the palm. I could not choose becould accord the palm. I could not choose be tween them."

Lord Baynel am joined ther and overheard the last few word felt that they were true. He saw the woman he loved, and the woman who loved him; but for him there was no choice. Fate, honor and truth bound him to one, while his heart and love lay

at the feet of the other.

Lord Bayneham inherited the courage of his ancestors: he said to himself that his love was a danger he must fly from, and cost him what it might, he kept his resolution. Whenever he heard that Lady Hutton and her beautiful ward were to be present at a ball, party, or fete, there he refused to go. He would not again voludtarily meet the young girl who was never for a moment out of his mind. He could not help his love; but he would not in... alge it weakly, at the price of his honor.

Larbara was his promised wife, and he would be true to her, trying his best to forget the fair young pil whom he loved better far than life it-What matter if his life was cold and dreary? Others had to suffer—why not he?
Better any suffering than to fail in honor; better death itself than to be untrue.
His love tortured him; he could never forget it; that face was ever before him; the low,

sweet voice never ceased sounding in his ears. But Claude Bayneham was a brave man; he could die, but never yield. The sharper the pain, the greater the struggle, the more firm were his resolves. He became an altered man. He failed in no duty or kindness, but he looked like one whose life had lost its charm. He was not sad or melancholy, never li-tless or moody, but there was that in his face which told the whole story.

Barbara Earle saw it, and Lady Bayneham thought all was not well with her son. Barbara watched him silently for days and weeks, until she became puzzled herself. The name of Lady Hutton's ward never once crossed his lips Once or twice she purposely mentioned a party or ball which Miss Hutton was to attend, but he showed no anxiety to be there. Several times the new beauty had been discussed in

his presence, but he made no sign.

Barbara Earle was puzzled, and half thought there was nothing in it but a collection of her own jealous whims and fancies.

So a month of the briliant London season

passed, and never once did Lord Bayneham allow himself even to look upon the fair young face he loved so well. Hilds could not understand it. She knew nothing of the engagement between the earl and his cousin. It had never been mentioned in ber presence, and she wondered, until wonder became pain, why he did not call upon her to try to see her. She had never forgotten him; that one morning had colored her life; she had rem moered him, thought or him, dreamed of him, and loved him, but she had never hoped to meet him again. When he suddenly stood before her that night at Lady Morton's ball her heart almost stood still. The he had sprken to her, and gazed so long and earneably upon her, and seemed so utterly and entirely happy, that she thought he cared a great And now it was four week's since and he had never once saught her. Hilda could not understand.

Every morning she awoke, hoping she should see him during the day; and every day krought

its own bitter disappointment.

In the meantime, as Lady Hutton had foreseen, lovers in pleaty surrounded the beautiful seen, lovers in pleary surrounded the beautiful young heiress. There was no one more popular, or more admired. "The beautiful Miss Hutton" was declared to be the belle of the season; but flattery, homage and admiration brought no pleasure to her. She would have exchanged all for one word from Lord Bayne-

There was a grand fete at the Botanical Gardens, and Miss Earle wished to attend. It Gardens, and Miss Earle wished to attend. It was arranged that Lord Bayneham should escort both ladies. It was a beautiful day in the beginning of July. The sky was cloudless, the air soft and balmy. The gardens were magnificent, the flowers in full perfection, the show of roses was superb, and crowds of splendidly-dressed ladies surrounded them.

As Lord Bayneham walked slowly down one of the more retired paths, following Barbara and the countess at a little distance, the whole party suddenly met Lady Hutton and Hilds. They were surrounded by quite a little court

party suddenly met Lady Hutton and Hilda. They were surrounded by quite a little court of admirers. Captain Massey, hopelessly in love, and Mr. Seaton, who never neglected an opportunity of studying Hilda's face. There was a murmur of polite greeting, a dispersion of the group of admirers; then Lord Bayneham found himself he hardly knew how, by Hilda's side. His heart beat

knew how, by Hilda's side. His neart peat almost painfully; he spoke a few confused words, and those without looking at her.

The path was narrow, and the countess said, half impatiently, "We cannot remain together. half impatiently, "We cannot remain together.
I am going to see the roses. Claude, you wanted to look at the geraniums, they are over there.
Perhaps Miss Hutton would like to see them."
In less than the eminutes after her ladyship's little speech, Barbara Earle found herself with Causin Massey. The two elder ladies enjoyed a half confidential chat over the roses, and Lord Bayneham and Hilda were left behind with the geran'ums. She bent over them, but he made no pretence of even looking at a flower. His lips grew white, and he would have flown from

the danger, but could not.
"Are you not well, Lord Bayneham?" asked Hilds, looking up into his still face.
"Yes," he replied, "I am quite well."

Then a dreaty silence fell upon them; all kinds of wild thoughts rushed through Hilda's mind. She tried to think if it were possible she sould have offended him Was this stern, allent man the same who had lingered by her

length. He bowed assent; but as good or bad fortune would have it, they took the wrong turning, and instead of rejoining their companions, found themselves quite alone in a broad, shady path.
"You will be pleased to see so many beauti-

ful flowers," said Lord Bayneham, feeling that he must break the silence, which had grown Hilds looked up at him; their eyes met, and he saw tears shining in hers. Then he saw too that she looked sad and sorrowful.

You have never been to see us, Lord Bayneham," she said, in answer to his look, for he said no more. "I half expected you, for you seemed like an old friend."

seemed like an old friend."

There was a tone of reproach in her words. He could not withstand the lovely innocent face and quivering lips. He dared not ask himself if she had missed him, and why.

'London is unlike every other place," con timed the wome civil in her low visition words.

compliment; very few seem really to care for each other. She little dreamed, poor child, how much of

her own heart she was revealing. "How do people talk at Brynmar?" he asked with a smile.

"To is different there," said Hilda earnestly.
"People are simple and true. Here all seems
to me artificial and unreal; it is like one long play that never comes to an end." They came to the end of the path, and before

them they saw the wonderful roses, round which their companions stood admiringly,
"Even you, Lord Bayneham," said Hilda
"were different at Brynmar. There you talked
to me, but in London you have forgotten me," She never forgot the startled look he bent

upon her.

"Hush, Miss Hutton," he said, "you torture me. You ask me why I do not visit you.
I will tell you. I never seek you becauze I am pledged to marry Bartar Earle."
He saw the lovely face grow pale and death

like, the dark, violet eyes become shaded and dim, the sweet lips quiver and then grow strangely still. He saw all this and would have given his whole life for power to have uttered one word; but honor bade him be silent.

"Hilda," he said gently, "in years to come
you will perhaps realize what it has cost me to tell you this. I never thought much of my

future or my fate until I met you in the woods of Brynmar. It was all settled the ""
She tried to say she wished him all happiness. but her trembling lips could utter no words. He saw Lady Hutton and B roara Earle coming

Lady Hutton was utterly unobservant, but Barbara Earle's dark eyes saw a strange paller upon the beautiful young face—saw that some keen, sharp pain had taken all brightness and happiness away. She saw, and her noble, womenly heart pitied the fair girl, and wondered what her serrow could be.

"Hilda," said Lady Hutton, "are you tired? —if not, Lady Bayneham has asked us to dine with them. She is going to the opera, and we can form one party. What do you say, my

Hilds said something, but the words were so faint and indistinct that Lady Hutton did not hear them. Just then she caught sight of the girl's white face, and uttered a cry of surprise. "What is the matter Hilda?" she asked hurriedly; "you look quite ill."
Barbara Earle, whose keen instinct told her
there was something wrong, interposed.

"You have been stooping over the flowers lies Hutton," she said; "the periume and Miss Hutton," she said; "the pewarmth have been too much for you. Lord Bayneham looked gratefully at his cousin. "I will see about the carriage at once if you

"I will see about the carriage at once if you like," he said to Lady Hutton. "I am sure my mother will be quite ready to return."

Barbara Earle walked by Hilda's side, and talked gayly to her until the faint color came again into the fair face, and the startled, frightued look vanished from the sweet, tender eyes.—"I am glad you are going to dine with ur," she said. Lady Hutton has been telling us how beautifully you sing. If you feel better, will you give us the pleasure of hearing your voice?" "I sha I be very glad to do anything you will 'I shal be very glad to do anything you will e," said Hilda. 'You are very kind."

like. "Have you enjoyed the afternoon?" asked irbara. "Do you like the gardens!" Barbara. "Do "I would "No," said Hilds decisively. "I would sooner have Bryamar woods than all the grand gardens and parks in England put together. Barbara Earle could have smiled at the girl's

simplicity, had she not guessed why she loved Brynmar so well. Lord Bayneli m's dinner party was a very pleasant one. Bertie Carlyon was there and no one could be dull or listless in his presence. He had the happy faculty of brightening and amusing every one. He talked gay and agreeable nonsense. The Countess of Baynebam was in one of her most gracious moods. Barbara Earle had her own reasons for trying to make the had her own reasons for trying to make the party a pleasant one, and Lady Hutton never failed in being both agreeable and entertaining. No one noticed Hilda's silence and Claude's de pression, except Barbara; nothing ever escaped

ber.
"Mr. Seaton wants Hilda to sit for her por trait," said Lady Hutton to her hostess. "I am quite willing, but I cannot decide as to her costume.

"The more simple the better," said Lady ayneham, in a low voice. "Miss Hutton Bayneham, in a low voice. "Miss Hutton needs nothing in the way of ornament."
"But," persisted Lady Hutton, "I should like her to represent one of my favorite characters. I prefer fancy pictures to simple portraits. I am only puzzled upon which to decide.

'Take my advice," said the countess, "and let Miss Hutton appear as her own simple, charming self. She will make a picture then; do not spoil it by disguising her as some one else. We are going to Mr. Seaton's to-morrow to see Lady Diana Foreclero's portrait, will you join us?

Lord Bayneham, who had overheard this conversation, loved the countess better in that moment than he had ever done before. He could see that she admired Hilds, and she had given him another opportunity of meeting

her.
"Yet I must go away," he said to himself. "If I linger here I am lost. I may talk to her this evening, and to morrow I will look upon her face for the last time for many years.'

For that one evening the young earl gave him-self up to the luxury of talk ng to Hilds. He sat by her while the heautiful music of "Trovawas sung, watching the changes that pass ed over her face.

ed over her lace.

"You love music very much, Miss Hutton,'
he said; for when the exquisite melody of "Ah
che la Morte" sounded he saw that Hilda's eyes were full of tears.
"Yes," she replied; "but I am not sure tha

I really like the opera. The first time I heard it I was carried away; now it seems to me un real. How can one sing in the depths of sor-row? If any one I loved dearly were in prison, I could not stand outside the walls and sing." What would you do?" asked Lord Bayne

what would you do? asked Lord Bayneham.

"I would make my way in or die in the attempt," she replied. "Perhaps my taste is not cultivated. We saw 'Norma' the last time. The music is superb, but I could hardly imagine Norma and Adelgisa singing those sweet, and reproaches. Speech comes naturally in ments of excitement; be they sorrowful or pleasant, speech comes naturally, not song."
"Which of all the operas do you like best?" asked Lord Bayneham, amused at her opinions

and ideas.
"'Norma,'" she replied. "If I were as un happy as she was I should like to die." In after years those words came back to him, and he knew they had been spoken trily.

While C ander talked to Hilds, drinking in the loveliness of her face and the music of her voice, two persons watched them. One was Barbara Earle; who read her fate that evening; the other was Captain Massey, who loved Lady Hutton's war I more deeply than words our

When the last song had died away and the curtain leil, they ruse to leave the house, and Barbara Earle heard Lord Bayncham say, in

On the night of the ball, when she first met Hilda, she guessed all that she now knew.

That evening long after every one had retired to rest, and a deen, unbroken silence had fallen upon the house, Barbara Farle stood pale and still by the window of her room. It, was a warm night, and she had opened the window. The breeze came in from the park and played with the thick coils of her hair, cooling the brow that seemed to burn with a dult, heavy pain. Barbara had wept until the fountain of tears was dry. Her sorrow was ex-hausted now, and the faint mornlight fell upon a face that was sublimely beautiful in its look setting of the diamonds. The Bayneham of calm resulve. A few stars gleamed in the diamonds are considered among the finest in quiet night sky; all nature was sieeping; the birds were hushed, the flowers were at rest, and the wind seemed keeping watch over them. The quiet, holy c.lm scothed Barbara. The storm had passed—one of wild, tempestuous sorrow—but the silence of nature, brought rest to her. tinued the young girl in her low, plaintive voice; but the silence of nature brought rest to her.
"every one talks alike; it is all flattery and

under the light of the solemn stars. While the stood there Barbara Earle held, as far as mortals can hold, the destiny of three lives. Had her decision on this evening been different, herlife and other lives would have been changed. She knew now that Claude Bayneham loved another better than herself. She knew too nev r seen there before came up in it. His eyes were full of silent, hopeless love. She had him turn pale and tremble when Hilda touched his hand. Barbara Earle bit her lips, and a rush of hot, angry pride filled her heart when she remembered how he had wooed her-

self.

Not so would be speak of love to the goldenhaired girl, whose face was like music. Even at the time she had felt it, but she had he understood how dearly and deeply she loved him. He had asked her to marry him as coolly and as calmly, he would have asked her to paint him a picture or sing a song. His whole soul seemed to tremble upon his lips when he said "Gool-evening" a few hours ago to Lady Hutton's ward. There could be no mistake about it—Lord Bayneham had learned to love at last, but it was not she who had taught him the lesson.

Barbara Earle's life lay wrecked before her. She had known no other love, or hope, or happiness. As long back as she could remember every thought of her good, noble heart had been given to Claude Bayneham. She had no wish, no plan, no hope that did not begin and end in him. His future career had been her study for many years. He had great talents, and she longed to see them usefully employed, not wasted is droamy, elegant idioness. Now from that fu ture which she had so proudly mapped out she was excluded. Her keen womanly instinct told her that, far from being the brighters hope in Lord Bayneham's life, she was the one cloud that darkened it. Better anything than that; better that she should suffer, that her life shou'd be blighted, than he should marry her from duty and not from love, while hi whole heart was given to another.

That morning when breakfast was over, Lady Baynetam said she had some shopping to do, so the carriage was ordered and Barbara invited to join her; but Miss Earle said she had another engagement, and the counters drove away alone. Barbara waited in the drawing room until he cousin came in. He looked careworn and tired,

cousin came in. He looked careworn and tired, as though no sleep had visited him.

"I shall soon take that look from his face," thought Barbara, "though I trample upon my own heart in doing so."

"Claude," she said gently, "if you have nothing better to do, will you spend half an hour in the library with me?"

Poor Barbara! She saw a shadow across his face, but he spoke kindly

face, but he spoke kindly.

They went into the library. There was silence for some minutes; then Miss Earle, turning to Lord Bayneham, said :-"I want to talk to you, Claude, that is why I

asked you to come here. He waited wond-ringly, for he saw her face was full of deep exotion.
"Auswer me truly," she said, "what do you love best in the world?—speak truly."

"I always do," said Lord Bayneham proudly; "juit you etartled me, Barbara."
"If you were to ask me whom I love hest in the world," continued Miss Earle, "I should say my betrothed husband, Claude Bayneham.

It is because I love you so well that I have asked you to come here."

Lord Bayneham did not know what reply to make. He was prepared to marry his cousin,

about love. The vision of a sweet, young face, framed in bright golden har, came between him trained in bright golden nair, came between him and the noble woman by his side.

"Clanke," continued Barbara," laying her hand gently upon his arm, "I tell you whom you love best in the world. It is that fair young

eirl you met in Brynmar woods, Hilda Hutton You love her as you never have-never can love another." "I should never have said so," replied Lord

"I should never have said so," replied Lord Bayn-ham, so rowfully.

'I know it," said Burbara; "you would have married me and tried to torget her. I prefer making the sacrifice myself, Claude. It would be useles," she continued, "for me to affect that I do not love you. As long as I can remember you have been all the would to me. The strength and depth of my love will be best proved by what I am going to do. Your well own; therefore, I release you from your pro mise-from all the ties that bind you to me; give you your freedom. You are at full liberty to love and marry whom you will, and I do thi because I love you and wish to see you happy."

"But, Barbara, remonstrated Lord Bayne-im, "I would never have asked for this-I ham, "I would cannot consent." Even as he spoke Barbara saw a half flutter

of joy in his face, and her own grew paler.
"I know that," she said, "but do you think.
Claude, I could marry you, knowing full we'll
that you love another? It would be impossible," she continued, for he made no reply; if you were to kneel and ask me to be your wife I would not. I do not blame you for loving her; she is a thousand times more fair than I; but loving her. could you be so unjust as to offer to marry

"I wish I were dead," cried Lord Bayneham "I wish I had died rather than have brought unhappiness to you, Barbara. I do love you, but in a different way."
"I shall be very unhappy for a little time,"

said Miss Earle sorrowfully; but then I am a brave woman, and brave women have to live down sorrow. All my happiness will come from eeing you happy." eeing you happy.

"You are a noble woman, Barbara," said
Lord Bayneham. "You are as noble as you

are true."

He held both her honds in his, and for the last time his lips touched her brow, and Barbara; grew deadly pale as he did so.
"Go now," she sai I gently, "and leave me to speak to Lady Bayneham."

epak to Lady Bayneham."

Claude turned away; he could not have spoken another word. She watched him with eyes that grew dim with tears. How quietly he had taken his dismissal! He had nothing to With joy and sorrow strangely mingled in his heart, Lord Bayne ham did not then know the value of what he on that morning lost.

CHAPTER XI.

Deep in Lord Bayneham's heart there lingered a half feeling of regret for Barbara. Not that he loved hor; he had never carea more for her than he did a this present time. Her true nobility of character attuck him as it had not done pefore: . He could not quite forget her words so true, so free from all affectation, so full of love for him. While they lingered that day in his ears he did not seek Hilds.

Barbara Earle was hot one who did anything

her sweetest smiles and kindest words? What aide in Brynmar woods, and seemed to live in the she had remembered him as vividly and as her smiles on the night of the ball? What again. The memory of this night will suffice spent in her own room. What it cost no one truly as he had thought of her? It was all of no avail. He belonged to another. His pro
"Shall we follow Lady Hutton?" she said at The words told no new story to Barbara. Sorrow, and spoke not a word of it. The morns. sorrow, and spoke not a word of it. The mora-ing after, when she came down to breakfast. there was new beauty in her face, the beauty of calm, serene resolve; the atorm had passed over, and all outward trace of it had disap-

"We are going to Mr. Seaton's to-day, aunt," she said to Lady Bayneham. "You said two o'clock, I think Are we to call for Lady Hutton?"

Hutton?

"No," replied the countess, "we are to meet her at the studio." I hope Miss Hutton's portrait will be a success; she has an exquisite face; and, Barbara, remind me that we have to call at Stort & Mortimer's to see about the re-England; you must wear them on your wed-

Barbara smiled, and had Lady Bayneham watched her attentively she would have seen the firm lips quiver as they smiled. Claude rose hastily his face flushed deeply. The countess, serenely unconscious, continued her remarks.

"I should like to have your portrait, Barbara. Mr. Seaton is one of the first of living artists; we will speak to him about it to-day. We shall be side by side then in the great

gallery."

Barbara made no reply. She was thinking that he was honor itself; he would never seek for release from his promise; he would keep it at any risk and so lose his life's happiness. There could be no doubt of this. His face changed when he looked upon Hilds; a light she had the room, longing to make an end of the painful scene, but not knowing how. At last, to his in-tense delight, Lady Bayneliam rose and quitted the room, still serenely unconscious of all

wrong.
"This is intolerable," he cried; "Barbara, I cannot forgive myself for allowing you to go through such a scene. My mother must be fold

Barbara raised her clear, dark eyes to his face and though the warm tears shone brightly in comforted herself by thinking that Lord them she smiled, and said bravely, "It could not be shelped. Do not be vexed, Claude, I was nature, and that he would love her better when he understood how dearly and deeply she loved him. He had asked her to marry him as coolly and as calmly, he would have asked her to Hutton to-day. We may still call at Storr &

Mortimer's you know."
"But, Barbara," said Claude gently, " think more of you than you do ot yourself. I cannot bear to think of love or happiness while you are-" He stopped abruptly, not knowing

you are—" He scopped abruptly, not knowing quite what to say.
"While I am unhappy, you mean, I suppose," said Barbara half haughtily, yet with a smile of amusement. "How candid you are, Claure Never fear for mc. The past is all dead; its ghost will never haunt me. With all my heart I intend to help you, and when you marry Miss Hutton I shall stand by her side for two reasons. One is that the sight of your happiness will more than reply me for any pain I may suffer; and the second is that no one shall say Barbara Earle fled like a love sick schoolgirl. No one shall ever know the truth of this affair but you and I

"The truth is," said her cousin with a smile, "that you have dismissed me. Your reasons for o doing concerns to one but yourself."
"I will speak to my aunt," said Brbara

"she will take it better from me than from you.
And now, Claude, go. I can see impatience in every line of your face. I venture to predict if you call you will find Miss Hutton at home."

For once Barbara was wrong. When Lord Bayneham reached Lady Hutton's he found both ladies absent, and was obliged to wait until two o'clock, when he intended to be at Mr. Seatou's. Nor was Barbara more fortunate. She made several efforts to obtain an interview with the countess, but on that particular morning her ladyship was unu-ually engaged, and when they left home Lady Bayneham was still in happy ignorance. Birbara knew her aunt to well to attempt any communication of that kind in an open carriage. She knew what the storm of anger would be."

"I should be better satisfied," said Mr. Seaton, as the group of ladies stood round his easel, "if Miss Hutton had the same bloom upon her face that she had when I first saw ber. She looks pale—something like a drooping flower. Late hours and much dancing do not improve

our fair and fashiouable ladies. Lady Hutton looked anxiously at her ward then for the first time she noted how changed was the fair young face. There could be no mistake about it. Hilds might laugh and what sould it be? Surely the child could not have fallen in love—she, so innocent, so fresh and pur; so untouched by the world, so utterly unconscions of all passion. Yet nothing but love could have stolen the bluom from that lovely face, and yet have left greater beauty in its place. When Mr. Seaton spoke a covered Hilda's face and her eyes fell. When Mr. Seaton spoke a deep flush

"The loss of a little color is easily remedied." said Barbara with a smile; "art can do anythiog where nature tails; there are plenty of blooming roses in that color-box, Mr. Seaton."

Lady Baynebam was busily engaged in criti-

Lady Bayneham was busily engaged in criticising Lady Diana Foreclere's portrait.

"I call that a perfect work of art, Mr. Seaton," said her ladyship graciously; "without flattering Lady Diana you have brought out the chief beauties of her face. I should like my niece, Miss Ear e, to have her portrait taken ex-

niece. Miss Ear e, to have her portrait taken exactly in this style—it would suit her."
"Miss Ear e's face is one of the few I should fear to undertake," said Mr. Seaton.
"Why?" asked Lady Bayneham in surprise. "Because," replied the artist, "its beauty lies in the soul that shipes through it. How can I reproduce that faithfully on canvas? It would

reproduce that faithfully on canvas? It would not be a more portrait, it would be what you have kindly called this, a work of art."

"Then a work of art let it be," said Lady Bayneham, looking up with wonder at the artist's enthusiasm. "We have some magnificent portraits at Bayneham Castle, and this one—" "My dear aunt," interrupted Barbara, fear-ing the coming alius on, "have you seen this peantiful sketch ?" While the ladies examined a wondrously ex-

esuted sketch of a contemplated picture Claude drew near to Hilda. Before he spoke to her he "Shall you have patience to set atill?" he asked with a "mile; "Mr. Seaton is very particular, I hear."

"I have plenty of patience," said Hilda. "If it pleases Lady Hutton to have my picture, I shall have a motive for my patience. One can do anything with a motive, you know."

She spoke hastily, as though anxious to say something not post fails. something, yet not feeling sure that she was on safe ground. "I heard an amusing story of Miss Deverney, the Welsh heiress," continued Claude.
"She declared she had never learned the multi-

plication table at school, so she studied it while sitting to Mr. Seaton." "I should not like that," said Hilds, "When I have nothing to do I dream of Brynmar; and you," she might have added, for he read it in her face.

"So do I," he replied; and the new ring of music in his voice made her look up quickly at

music in his voice made her look up quickly he him.

"Hilda," he said gently, "may I call and see you now?" Then he lowered his voice, and in a passionate whisper added, "Say ye, my darling, for I am not to marry Barbara Earle."

With a heart beating high with triumph he noted the sudden and beautiful flush that light noted the sudden and peautiful flush that lighted the young, tender face, the lightthat shone in the clear, pure eyes, the trembling lip that could find no answer for him. He could say no more. Hilda understood all those few words

implied.
"May I call this evening?" he asked gently but the "red, ripe lips" never moved in reply.
Mr. Seaton gazed at the changed face in wonder. The half sad look, the pallor, and the dim eyes had disappeared as it by magic. It was a beautiful, radiant girl upon whom he gazed, whose features glowed with happiness The artist knew something of the world and its ways; and he gave a shrewd, quick glance at Lord Baynebam; then, for him, the mystery was solved. When all detail; of time, costume, etc., were

arranged, Lady Hutton and Hilda drove away Lord Bayneham would not accept his mother's invitation to drive with her; he wanted to be invitation to drive with ner; he wanted to be alone with his newly-found happiness.

Barbara Earle took her seat by Lady Bayne ham's side, knowing the time for the real strug.

gle had come at last.
"We will go at once to Storr & Mertimer," said the countess to her niece; "it will take some time to choose the sittings." it will take some time to choose the sittings." Aunt," said Birbara, "do not go there. I might say I was too tired, or give other excutes—all would be equally false. Do not go there to day, all promise not to ask me the reason

until wereach home."

"What can you mean Babara?" asked her aunt haughtily. "Have you some plan, some design of your own for the diamonds? You should have mentioned it before, my dear."

"I have no plan of my own," she replied wearily. "I will explain when we reach home."

Although Lady Bayneham longed for an explanation, she was tou well bird to repeat her

Although Lady baynenum longed for an explanation, she was too well bred to repeat her question. Barbara's face had grown strangely pale, and the countess gazed at her with surprise. They were not long in reaching Gross vernor Square.
"Come with me to my room, Barbera," said her aunt. "Let me hear what this mystery

means. Means."
Miss Earle followed Lady Bayneham quietly enough to her room. She closed the door with her own hands and stood before it.
"Few words are always best, aunt," she said,

with a seeble attempt at smiling. I did not go to choose a setting for the Bayneham dia. monds because I am not going to marry "Not marry Claude!" gasped the countess.

"Not marry Claude! gasped the countess, "Have you lost your senses, Barbara?"
"No-I have merely found them," said the young girl sadly. "Do not be angry, aunt. If young girl sadly. "Do not be angry, aunt. If Claude knelt here asking me for a year and a Claude kneit here asking me for a year and a day, I should still ratuse."

"May I ask," said Lady Bayneham, haughtily, "why Miss Earle declines an alliance with my son!"

"No, aunt," replied Barbara proudly, "that

is one question you may not ask. I decline to "Have you seen some one you like better!" interrupted Lady Bayneham. "Yet, I need

not ask. You are not a weak, vain girl, who thinks little of her plighted word." Then Lady Baynebam's voice softend, and she threw one arm caressingly round her

niece.
"Do you fear Claude does not love you?" she asked. "Believe me, Barbara ""
"Aunt," interrupted her niece, "do not "Aunt," interrupted ner niece, do not seek to know my motives; our engagement was a great mistake. Let us be thankful for having discovered it in time. Believe me, dear aunt," she continued carnestly, "if I married your son now, we should be wretched

"But, Barbara," cried Lady Bayneham,
"Why did you not discover this before?"
"I am perhaps to blame for that," she replied gently, a sharp quiver of pain passing over her face. "I have found it out now."
"What will the world say?" cried the coun-"Every arrangement made, even to the

"They may even yet be worn," said Barbara with a smile.
"Barbara," suid Lady Baynenam, "are you jeolous?",
"No," was the reply. "Try to believe me, dear anot. I am thoroughly in enruest. Our engagement was a terrible mistake. I have found it out, and refuse to fulfil it. Your son is free. I have told him so, and nothing can

ordering of your jewels!"

charge or alter my decision; it is made for life.

My greatest grief is the forrow I know it will For once, Lady Bayneham had nothing to ay; she was too angry for speech, too bewildered for remonstrance, too much annoyed to

care for further conversation. "You can leave me now, Barbara," said the You can reave me now, Darrars, said the countess haughtily. "I can have no respect for any one who deliberately breaks a promise and draws down ridicule upon those who love her best. Have you considered in what a cruel position your conduct places Claude?"

"He will be strong enough to bear it," replied Barbara, dryly. "I have not remarked any change in his looks or his spirits; have you, aunt ? Considering that Lady Bayneham had said

that morning, in Baroara's presence, that her son had never looked better, she could make no reply. Let us be friends, aunt," said Berbara gently, and there was a wistful tone in her voice. "Let us be friends, dear aunt. I have

no one in the world but you.' Lady Bayneham was, however, too argry for any reply. "I can but hope and pray, Miss Earle, that you will soon return to your senses," she said. "Will you be kind enough to leave me now; the dressing-bell has rung. I presume

you did not hear it."

That was all the consolation Barbara Earle received in the greatest trouble of her life.

CHAPTER XII.

That evening fate was kind to Hilda Hutton. The agent from Brynmar came over purposely to consult with Lady Hutton as to some alter-ations making at the Hall. So it happened that when Lord Bayneham called in Park Gardens, be was told that Lady Hutton was engaged, but that Miss Hutton was in the drawing-room.
"I will see her," he said, trying to look as though she were a substitute for Lady Hutton, and signally failing in the attempt.

When the drawing-room doors were opened

there was no ove to be seen, but Claude's quick eye discerned the floating of a white dress in the dim light of the conservatory, and instinct told him to seek his love thers. He walked so quietly that the did not hear him, and he stood quietly that the did not hear him, and he stood for a moment lost, as an artist might have been, in delighted admiration at so fair a picture. The golden head and fair young face thone brightly in the dim, mel ow light. There was a dramy smile on the sweet lips, as though pleasant dreams were with her. She was bending over some choice white lillies, and they were not so fair and pure as she, thought Claude. She did not look surprised when he uttered her name, and the smile deepend as though the pleasant. and the smile deepened as though the pleasant

dream had come true.

"Mamma is engaged," she said. in reply to
Lord Bayneham's few words. "The agent is
here from Brynnar. See, Lord Bayneham, he
brought me these lilies himself all the way." "It was very kind of him," said Claude am not sorry Lady Hutton is engaged, for I came purposely to see you."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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A "GENTERL" OCCUPATION.

For many years, generations we may ray, the sphere of woman's outside employment was limited to the avocation of teaching. Every other porsuit was considered derogatory save this oac. The one art possible of tory save this oac. The one art possible of tory save this oac. The one art possible of tory save this oac. The one art possible of tory save this oac. The one art possible of news, or some of the arteries leading from them. One day, while lifting, I felt something giving away in the region of my left kingey, and immediately after I commenced to past blood in mattery water. Three doctors could not atout the flow of blood. I got "Warner's Safe Cure," and began taking it, unknown to the doctors, and about the 10th of December the bleeding began to get less, and in two or three days the immigrants, and in two or three days the called into requisition for the performance of dropsy began to set in my legs and feet. By dimetic labor, and none except the very this time I was reduced to a nere skeleton, suffering from cramps in my lens, feet and poorest disputed with them the right of hands, also the hiccoughs. My flesh became poorete wages by the rendering of per, like a piece of white unpolished namble cold depth to which a young girl could descend, and yet preserve moral character. Employ-ment in a mill or factory was nearly as bad, pring from the greater amount of or fourteen days until the 28-d of March. mast in a mill or factory was nearly as bad, plug at last, which was done every thirteen though, from the greater amount of the series of the church. Then the most intolerable of all positions in a free country. Sewing was a step higher, for it was supposed to require faculties, of a better order, neatness, dexterity, of a better order, neatness, dexterity, and the series of the decease we for the decease of the decease we for the decease we have the decease where the decease we have the decease where the decease we have the decease we have the decease we have the decease where the decease where the decease we have the decease where the decease where the decease we have the decease where the deceas higher, for it was supposed to require facul-ties, of a better order, neatness, dexterity, tiet, of a better order, neatness, dexterity, tiste, time had to be spent in learning it, a certain education of eye and had to be gone through, and then—a circomstance that hooded the market with sewing-women—it could even, on occasion, be carried on at home. But ahead, immeasurably, of the dometic servant, factory girl, and also, very considerably, of the seamstress, the teacher took precedence. Teaching was essentially a "genterl" profession, and as such was the last of the work how low I was. As a reference of the country of the ambition of the most sapiring and the profession, and as such was the last of the profession of the most sapiring and the profession of the most sapiring and the profession of the most sapiring and the profession of the dectors, my family, friends and the public, I was able to get out ly, friends and the public, I was able to get out ly, friends and the public, I was able to get out ly, friends and the public, I was able to get out ly, friends and the public, I was able to get out. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and, to the surprise of the dectors, my family, friends and the public, I was able to get out. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and, to the surprise of the dectors, my family, friends and the public, I was able to get out. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and, to the surprise of the dectors, my family friends and the public, I was able to get out. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and, to the surprise of the dectors, my family friends and the public, I was able to get out. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Pills" and the dectors and the public, I was able to get out. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Pills" and the public, I was able to get out. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Pills" and the public, I was able to get out. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Pills" and the publi n "genteel" profession, and as such was the goal of the ambition of the most aspiring smong those who pined in the monotony of the home circle, and who wished to exercise their powers for the bettering of their posi tion in the world entside. Unfortunately, the gentility of the occupa-

tion was allowed to be almost its chief comnave often shown a fitful readiness to forfeit inbalantial benefits, in order to be enabled to retain even the empty semblance of social ate. The poorest are not exempt from this reakness. The masses below, even when not me the prerogatives of the next higherorder in the social scale. What wonder then that seahing aroundposing as it did innate refineentan , lince, and furnishing, as it at one time indeed sid, almost the only outlet into a higher region socially and mentally, should are been fairly over-run by professors.

What matter that the profession was overmowded, and as a natural conequence, illaid, what matter that the prizes in it were tw, and these awarded only to the favored w who could bring family influence, or mile arguments to bear, what matter that he responsibility shouldered was out of all reportion to that required in other departnts of woman's labor, it was "genteel," ad as such was held in the highest esteem y the young, the ardent, the inexperienced nd the ambidious.

THRUST INTO THE BANKS.

As soon as a young girl's education was nished, if she had been a diligent student, musually quick in acquiring and assimilating he knowlege of the schools, it was a foreme conclusion that if she wished to relieve perhaps already overburdened home of the wn wise little brain, to the best account muible, namely, by striving to impart me pertion of it to others. Bee-like, the poer was stored and hived, the costly deli-try went for the sustenance of others, while here remained but the course bee bread for be patient and industrious worker. And yet it all seemed a matter so much

me of compulsion than of choice. She did st choose her profession, it chose her, and hus thrust into the ranke, as it were, before he had time for reflection or decision, the estion of a life-work was settled, and the at faintly traced outlines of a life's future Migations and duties became more clearly d strongly defined.

A SHORT-LIVED CAREER.

But, whatever the trials or troubles of a oung girl-teacher might be, there was always he possibility of one alternative offering itand that was marriage. Indeed, this ery circumstance was made use of by narrowded people as a reason why womeneachers should be paid less for their labor han men engaged in the same profession. A pan's marriago makes no change in his husiess arrangements: the moment a woman llows marriage to enter into her calculations, hat moment farewell to all considerations of

Women were, and are yet, and always like, so long as their sex is regarded in e light of a disability where business concerned, extremely tensolous of even the terrious and ill-paid position of a teacher. hey have so much to lose if a situation once ald be lost, and there is so little hope of more of parents, it is small wonder if what has become familiar at least and, erelore, endurable, even in its repulsive-

And yet on the other hand they see those ownold in the profession toil on year after seemingly as poorly off after a life-time ent in teaching, as the young graduate who Me a first easay at the same thankless task

What wonder if, with such warning exuples of the futility of endeavor in a field of bur so densely overcrowded, a girl consider. It first suitor's proposal in the light of a de-Verance, and himself as the Fairy Prince desired to lead her,

Beyond the night, beyond the day, Beyond the sunset's purple rim,'

to the Delightful Land of a fuller and more

mplete existence. MARIANA.

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weeping statement That ancient one at the naw broom. denive breath vanishes with he use of Dr. os Catarrh Remedy.

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International R. R. Dining Saloon, AMHERST, Nova Scotis, January, 1887.—In October, 1884, I was taken down with pleeding from the Ridetce I will mention the name of Mr. J. Rovers, with the firm of Evanson & Mason, of Montreal, who knows my case in full.

W. Hamilton

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TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 19, 1887.—I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my k d-neys were affected, and treated me for Bright's direase. I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure."

Supt. Protection Police and Fire Patrol Co. of Canada.

HAWKESBURY, Ont., March 27, 1887. - I have been terribly afflicted with chronic Bright's dis-limbs were so swollen that I could not bend my joints to sit on a chair. The valves of my heart refused their office. At times circulation seemed entirely suspended, so that I was incapable of erhaps already overburdened home of the moving alimb, and atothers the increased action ght of her support that she should be a of my heart would cause such a pain in my head scher. In fact she was obliged to put her as words are inadequate to describe. Then again my capital, the knowledge stored up in her my stomach refused all nourishment, and I was growing weaker every day. The physician who attended me said there was no hope; he could do no more for me and that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Sale: Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results, although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifested. My recovery then was very rapid.
My weight from dropsical swelling was then
132 lba, and is now reduced to 107, about my
normal weight Analysis showed 90 per cent albumen with a quantity of tube casts, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far re-covered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nervine" friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nervine" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has entirely left.

Ens & C. Sperce

ALL DISORDERS CAUSED by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or dis-comfort attending their use. Try them. . . .

A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

Tennyson, in his exquisite poem, dreams of a long procession of lovely women of sges past
This is all very well, but the laurente would
have done the world a greater service if he had
only told the women of the present how they could improve their health and enhance their charms. This he might easily have done by recommending the use of Dr. Pierce's Favcrite Prescription. Health is the best friend of eld be lost, and there is so ittile nope of ivancement that change is dreaded as the realest evil that can befall. Dependent on the public whim, compelled in too many cases believing and the thinly-veiled insolence believing and the "Favorite Prescription" womankind and the "Favorite Prescription" womankind and are inseparable. It is walk hand in hand, and are inseparable. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists. sy shrink from changing the personnel alone under a positive quarantee from the manufac turers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guaran-tee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out.

Lady-"There ! for the first time your bill is reasonable." Floriet (excitedly)-"Quick ! Let me see! I must have made a mistake."

REMOVE THE CAUSE.

To remedy an evil the cause must be removed. It is by opening the clogged avenues of the system and thus removing the impure poisonous and worn out matter which is the cause of disease that B. B. B. is so uniformly successful in overcoming all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Blood.

Blessed is the hand that prepares pleasures for a child.

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS. The four cardinal points of health are the stomach, the liver, the kidneys and the blood, any failure of their action brings disease and de-

It is easier to conceal our wealth than our

time.

IONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 86.

CLASS D.

THE ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 18th of APRIL, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M. Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

\$1.00 PER TICKET.

2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES. SIG. 600 25 cents PER TICKET.

drawing. Cut it street, Montreal, Posr sk of 1 TICKETS in The Job to 19 St. Ja r Tickets appears in every week, except (Order for WITHERS 6 RDER TRUM TRUM y addr 2 tickets .—This form week, and T REMARKS,-Sturday of each w out and enclose it w Canada. ADDRESS,

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple veget-able remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all threat 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 bis 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. Sont by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 9-13eow

After church-Spoggs-"Was it not disgraceful the way in which Smiggs enored in church to-day?" Stugg— "I should think it was. Why, he woke us all up."

MR. C. H. OEDAMER IS A VERY LUCKY MAN.

Mr. Osdamer was in his cigar factory, The Louisiana State Lottery last Tuesday, and I have been paid every cent of the money. I got ticket 60,675, which I sealed up in an envelope and thought no more about it until I read a list of the lucky numbers in the Dallas News. I then examined my ticket and found that I was the fortunate The lucky man is a young anmarried man." German, and lives with his mother and sisters, the latter being interested with him in the prize .- Dallas (Texas) News, March 18.

Mrs. Nucoyne-"Yes, it was an awful dis ease; it really got to be an epidermis in our neighbourhood; and I was so frustrated by it I had to spend two weeks at the seashore to recapitulate."

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

"Come on ! come on !" said a gentleman to a little girl, at whom a dog had been barking furiously. "Come on ! he's quiet now."
"Ah but," said the little girl. "the barks are in him still."

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT. Croup is a disease which strikes quickly and saverely. To be prepared for this dangerous disease a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil should be kept in the house, it is a prompt and sure

Wife, looking up from her book-You know a great many thinge, John; now what do you think should be done in case of drown ing? Husband-Have a funeral, of course.

A GOOD FRIEND FOR BABIES Is Lactated Food. It is a perfect food for infants of any age. It is also a good friend to the household purse, for the cans contain a larger amount of Food for the money than other foods do.

Old gentleman to grocer's clerk—Have you dog biscuit? Clerk briskly—Yes, sir; all kinds. Which do you like best, sir?

Those intolerably painful and constantly harassing things called piles, which trouble so many people, are soon healed by Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil—the great external remedy for physical suffering and means of relieving pains. A very small quantity schieves results of the most gratifying kind.

Two old topers quarrelled, and one of them determing atterly to extinguish the other, exclaimed, "I have no more to say. I scorn you as I do a glass of water."

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, an employe of the U. S. Express Co., says: — Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil oured him of a bad case of Piles of poverty. It is also not remain our property. It is also not withstand Hard, and isofticorns; cannot withstand Holloway's Gorn, Qure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

LIKE ALL STERLING REMEDIES, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure deservos a fair trial. It would be absurd to suppose that this or any other medicine of kindred nature could produce instantaneous effects. For the thorough removal of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaint, and other ailments to which it is adapted, its use should be continued some time, even after the chief symptoms are relieved. Tost it then effects complete cures is a fact established by ample and respectable evidence.

The forger loves to write with a steal pen. The forger loves to write with a series Great Nerve FITS Il Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first d. y's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit c.ses. Send 25-G Ground-hogs-Western land-grabbers.

IF YOU HAD TAKEN TWO OF Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with

you for occasional use. At all events-The prominent citizen.

Bickla's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the No. 1532 Main street. To questions from the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in News man he said: "Yes, I drew \$5,000 in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the ac-tive principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

Old King Coal is a grate monarch. One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that It has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle,

and see if it does not please you. They Never Fail .- Mr. S. M. Boughner Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Piles, but by using Parmelse's Pills, I was completely oured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelse's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsis, Costiveness, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilions matter.

It may turn out, after all, that Ohio has no worthiest son this year.



WILL OURE OR RELIEVE DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, DROPSY. DYSPEPSIA, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION. OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, APPORTY OF ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM. DRYNESS HEARTBURN, HEADACHE. OF THE SKIN,

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

CO., Proprietors, Toronto. T. MILBURN

STEELE BROS&COS A LL LEADING MERCHANTS. LUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILEO FREE STEELE BROS & CO

PROVINCE OF QUEERC,
DISTRICT OF, MONTREAL,
No. 1428.

Dame Clara Dufresne, Pisintiff, vs. Olivier H. Mallette,
Defendant. Madame Clara Dufresne has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against
has husband, Olivier H. Mallette, trader, of the City of
Montreal, said District.

Montreal, 26th Marc 17.1888.

P. M. DURAND,
Attorney for Plaintiff,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

SPHINX ECHOES.

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

144.—AN UNAVOIDABLE ILL. Though my name may be odd, when you wander

abroad

And hear it, you know what is meant;

For I'm old as the hills and am one of the ills

This country can never prevent,

thrive in the West-butam rarely at rest, For I seldem stay long in one place; When I reach the door of the rich or the poor, It is oftentimes shut in my face.

But I loiter about 'till the people come out. And then take revengs for the slight; And not long ago I laid many folks low In death in the darkness of night.

Although I go free, 'twill not matter to me If you eatch me and take off my head, And then cut out my heart, for the residue part Will not, I assure you, be dead.

Head off and heart out, I could then move about
On the legs which I hadn't before; could see, too, and hear, and might often

When the sun warmed the sea and the shore. W. F. HANRAHAN.

145.—CURTAILMENTS. When all our daily task is d ne We sit around the pleasant one,
With merry next and cheerful voice
Together old and young rejoice.

Listen and you may understand

The meaning or the happy band; When first is bright and next is light Tis easy quite to third aright. TRANZA.

146.—PHONETICO—SYNONYMIC LETTER, From a lawyer to the agent of his clients. Mr. *ling testament B happy 2 ocean 1 Mr. mr. Ing testament B happy 2 ocean 1 Mr.
—wood and 2 Wednesday, 2 slain animals
Dr., who R—split—asunder the—bottom—of—
the class feeble purchase queen's crowd—of—
little—fish—gate Hero—of—the—Nile, present
—moment faisifying at Portamouth. Dr. is a who, and the river—on—which—Exeter—stands—divided—by—a—knife—or of the small—hours -of-the-morning Frequent Le-le-le, who changed-color house-of-entertainment Cal-

cutta, 1st March. Ancient Hebrew Day—day—day—th of a—sign—of-the—present—potential. English AUTHOR.

147.-A CHARADE. Though one an animal may mean, As living ones on land are seen: Some ones of quite a different kind. As counters used in games we find, Two is the sunshine and the light, And what is never seen at night; Won by an army it may be, And then they call it victory. When one two comes then one is served To those by whom the two's observed, And thus they pay to a past two The homage and the reverence due.

148.-A FEW NETS. What net ho'ds many a lovely face? What net's a fowl of song and grace? What net an ornamental stone What net must by the mouth be blown?
What net is that of fourteen lines?
And what a poisoning spear confines? What net some officer must set?
From what a rare perfume we get?
What net's a bird with sweet-toned voice? What net our tuneful grandma's choice? What net is found a kind of gcose? And what a Spanish beast of use?

149 -WORD TRANSMUTATION. Each "move" consists in changing one letter, furnishing a substitute bearing the same relation to the other letters in the word, and still giving a legitimate word. Example: Change Sin to Woe in three moves? Answer-Sin, son WOD, WOC.

Change Man to Boy in three moves. Change Wife to Aunt in five moves. Change Star to Moon in five moves. Change Good to Vile in five moves. Change Less to More in four moves. Change Corn to Meal in four moves. 7. Change Home to Jail in five moves.

150.-AN ILL-MATCHED PAIR. My mate and I, a useful pair, Are seldom separated;
We both are polished, thin and spare, What though not quite well mated.

In making up a party fine. We usually are wanted; And they who with us lunch or diar, Fare best who are undaunted.

My mate and I have oft a spat, He's sharp and stiffiy jointed; But I confess to more than that I'm sharp and stiff and pointed.

When all the guests around a board Join in our noisy battle, It does some earnest sport afford, And makes the dishes rattle,

151.—TRANSPOSITIONS. Give us still the thoughts that jangle In the tantalizing tangle.
Seeming sense and nonsense mingling With good rhyme and reason jingling. Let us hear the "Lczup's" singing And the merry "Iddler's" ringing. With the "Gemima's" so rhythmic, With "a rag man" pautomimic. These may fill an hour of leisure With a restful, harmless plasure.

THE CONTRIBUTORS' CONTEST. THE CONTRIBUTORS CONTEST.

Favors in the contributors' competition must
be entered on or before May 25. The four important prizes—one hundred, twenty, ten and
five dollars—will be awarded the senders of the
best four lots of twenty original puzzles each,
and one dollar each will be paid for such other lots as the awarding committee may select. The conditions were given in the "Sphinx Echoes" of three weeks ago, but will be furnished to those unable to find or recall them.

THE MARCH AWARD. The prize for the best lot of answers for March is won by Mount Royal. Chatham street, Montreal. His list reached about 65 per cent of the whole. Other senders of excellent answers were: E

Other senders of excellent answers were: E. Chase, Montreal; Alexina E. Lynch, Little Bartilogue, N.B.; Mary Farrell, Montreal; Jennie Pettee, Montreal; Calumet's Island, P.Q.; U. L., Portneuf; R. J. Harvey, Montreal; Lachine, Lachine, P.Q.; St. Elmo, Montreal; M. Brady, Montreal; Lucius, Montreal; Virgil, Montreal; Christina Macdonald, Alexandria, Ont.; A. P. H., Montreal; Jessie C.D., Wontreal Montreal,

ANSWERS.

138.—A clock at 5 minutes before 11. 1. Hour and minute hands. 2. Near 11 o'clock. 3. Dial. 4. Minute marks. 5. Main spring. 6. Top of dial. 7. XII (twelve). 8. Striking wire. 9. The warning click 5 minutes before striking. 10. XII. 11. Striking 11. 12. Minute hand. 13. Inner circut of the hour hand. 14: Numbers or figures, or the dial. 15. Striking 12. 16. XII.

and the first take which the militarial has also the terminal . The help that the district will be to

XII.

189.— MAR BAW
I BE ERE
LOT TOE
KID Dead point.

141.—Termagant.

142.—Exactlesette

143.—Fore(4)castle.

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

Campbell's Lathartic Compound

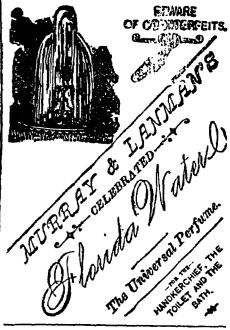
IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA. LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. PRANDON, Man., 21st Oct., 1896.—I find Campbell's Cath-artic Compound the ben article I have ever used to contive ness or billousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, A. K. McDanallo. or billiousness, and way.

McDonalds.

McDonalds in family medicines everywhere.

See per bottle.

decay, wasting weakness, lost maphood, 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.



8TOPPED FREE Inside Persons Bestored.

Dr. KLINE'S GHEAT

NOTVO ROBOTOR

for all BRAIN & NERVE DIREABES. Only

sure curs for Merce Affections, Futs,
Epidepsy, etc. Invalidate if taken as
directed. No Fiss after first day's nee.

Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
paying express charges on box when received. Sond

DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See
Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

For sale by LVMAN BROS & Co. Theoretic Marvellous success.
Insune Persons Bestored. For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto.

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



SICK

HEAD Ache they would healmost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not eith here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills 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 druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

For Coughs, Neglected Colds. Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs,

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is the GREAT MODERN REMEDY. For Croup it is almost a Specific. As an Expectorant IT HAS NO EQUAL!

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants Which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Medical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPRAKERS who are so often afflicted with Threat Discusses, will find a cure remedy in this Balsam. Lorenges and waters sometimes give relief, but this Balsam taken a low times will ensure a permanent cure.

Prices, 25 cts. 50 cfs. and \$1.00 per hottle. •6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 Craig Street, Montreal,

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

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 18, 1888.

*_*Persons giving answers to "Sphinx Echoes" will please observe the address given at the top of that column and send their solutions according. No attention can be paid to solutions sent to the Editor of THE statesmanlike in his views, animated by an Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Gon being "the Unknowable" to Prof. Tyndall, it is not astonishing that he should have no conception of God's justice. Bat what could be expected from a son of a member of the Irish Constabulary, born in the shadow of Sandy Row, but just such fanatical ravings as those reported by cable, as eminating from the Professor and pensioner.

A NEWSPAPER paragragh, attributed to the Cincinnati Enquirer, relates how a husband and wife after seven years of marriage were divorced married to another man, the late husband lookng on. What is this but "consecutive polyan on the 28th. ry," the new phrase meaning something not mentioned to ears polite?

This week's Grip, hits off the Manitoba sur nder with its usual cleverness. The cartoon entitled, "John A. Gets Out of His Delicate tuation." The Premier stands with his stereoyped grin, hands in pocket, toes turned in. On is right Greetway is going off with revolver in ne hand, a gover, inscribed "Discontinuance

Monopoly, in the other. On his lest Sir George Stephen is trotting away with a card on which is written "Payment for Liberty to do Justice to Manitoba, \$15,000,000." This is Macdonaldite tactics truthfully presented to the people who have to foot the bill for all this robbery and raccality-we beg pardon, we mean " statesmanship."

Dunlin Home Rulers have done a graceful act in nominating Prof. Galbraith, of Trinity | evil associations are formed, and crime fol-College, as their caudidate for the seat in lows. The Catholic man and woman Parliament, made vacant by the lamented who bring a child into this world death of Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray. His election by a large majority is a foregone conclusion. The majority for the Home Rulers in the 1885 election was 1,943. This was inoreased to 2,443 in the 1886 election. The Tories regard Mr. Gulnness, the millionaire liquor, are worse than any other being created Tory brewer, as their strongest availableman, by God-worse, infinitely worse than the devil Dominion and Provincial opposition to the hat he has refused to repeat his experiences who tempted our first parents, for he set no bad 1885, when he was badly beaten. Prof. example: he simply advised an intellectual Galbraith is a Protestant Home Ruler, a being to siv, whilst they train an unformed innoted educationist, and a man of the high- telligence to walk in the paths of Hell. est character and attainments.

In his speech at the National Club banquet Mr. Mercler made use of these memorable words :- " The Irish Catholice ! We are ce their natural allier, as the Torles are their .46 natural enemies, and in that grand old land to grant that its use was in anywise necessary of their forefathers it is enough that an 44 Irish Catholic should become a Tory to be health The calm verdict of science and experidenounced as a traitor." No truer words ence, he said, was that alcoholic beverages are ever were spoken. The Irish Tory is a traitor to all that Irishmen hold sacred. But Mr. Mercier need not have confined the application of the terms to the old land. In this country we have had abundant proofs that the Irish Tory is no better here than in Ireland. They are all tarred with the same stick. No Irishman can be a Tory without no other element in the material world equalling being false to Ireland, let him pose as he may, it in evil doing. There are poisons more say what he will.

A MORE scandalous, indefensible waste of public money was never made than the return laid before Parliament shows in connection with Sir John Macdonald's attempt It is a sin making sin, and nearly all the doings to usurp the control of liquor ilcenses of the soul, which it has subdued, are so many throughout the Dominion. The return in- | sins. The Christian who loves the Saviour and forms us that we are still paying for that for His sake loves souls redeemed by Him, piece of fraud. The expenditures under the stands appalled before the dread ravages of Act so far have been-in 1883.4, \$6,071; in 1884-5, \$45,209; in 1885 6, \$107,127; in 1886-7 and 1888, \$9,345; total, \$248,752. In reality this represents the amount the people drank the greatest amount of crime and pauperhave to pay for Federal encroachments on ism prevails. their provincial rights.

AT a Conservative barquet to Mr. Balfour last night in London the chairman, Lord Dartmouth, said he had authority for asserting "that no minister had given the Queen more satisfaction than had Mr. Balfour." So. then Her Majesty has thought proper to affirm her pleasure in and approval of the despicable creature that ever occupied the Crown to the people of Ireland. Is the possi. important questions:

The God-given reforming power is religion. Crown to the people of Ireland. It it possi-

herself with a policy so ominously retrogressive and provocative of disaster to the Crown as that of which Balfour is the instrument and representative?

"Surely the people will yet awaken, And prove that Christ was not mistaken In telling each to trust the other Justiy, as a man and brother."

AND now the American farmers are making move in the way of getting up a trust, so as to be even with the manufacturers and miners. Kausas farmers are organizing s trust, to include the farmers, stock-raisers and feeders of the Northwestern States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley. The plan contemplates the establishment of ten central agencies, which will do all the buying and selling for the members of the associa tion, for which they shall be paid stated salaries. The principal of each agency, together with a general superintendent, to be appointed, will constitute an executive board, with power to regulate and control shipments of produce upon the

THE Waterloo Advertiser says, concerning the contest in Missisquoi for the Quebec Legislative Assembly, that the element of doubt is entirely eliminated from the contest. Mr. McCorkill is sure to be elected. The Government is popular in Missisanoi, and Mr. McCorkill, even under less favorable circumstances, would be a strong candidate. He is an able young man, thorough ly posted on all public questions. He speaks either language with equal facility. Broad and honest desire to erve the people, and qualified to make his mark in public life, Mr. McCorkill is a candidate ca'culated to inspire his followers with courage and make them proud of their victory when it is won. The Missiequoi Liberals are well organised and flushed with a recent triumph of no little importance to themselves and the country. Chat they are certain to win sgain no sane man can doubt. The Advertiser. however, warns the Liberals against the insidious danger f over confidence. It is better to work, it : 178, and win by a large majority, than to lag in the campaign and pull through by the skin of the teeth. The utmost harmony prevails in the Liberal ranks and every Liberal vote should be polled. If that is y mutual agreement in an Indiana town and done, and it is confident it will be, Mr. McCorhat in fifteen minutes after the woman was kill's me jority will certainly exceed 200. No. minations take place on the 21st April, polling

THE DRINK EVIL

Several of our Catholic weekly contemporaries in the United States are speaking out in inmistakable terms on the evils of the drinking abit. The Chicago Western Catholic points to examples around us-in the v inity of our homes-of dispirited wives and neglected ragged children, which should appeal to us to remedy the causa. In the Catholic parishes, it says, and amongst the Catholic people, the wrong drunkenness is more apparent than ia any other place or amid any other people. In the first place, the Catholics as a mass are poor, and the money used for drink is the money needed for the necessities of life. When the man or woman drinks, the children go without shoes or clothing, and, being ragged, are not fit to go to school or to church. The result of this neglect of education soon shows itself in want of self-respect-

for this life and the next, and spend it in satisfying their own low, grovelling taste for

On a recent occasion, Bishop Ireland, ofSt. Paul, Minnesota, addressed an immense audi ance in Chicago, choosing for the subject of his lecture, "Saloone," delivered, we understand at the request of a number of leading citizens of all denominations. After admitting the proper uses of alcohol, the eloquent prelate refused to men in the enjoyment of their normal insidious and dangerous for their votaties to use, on peril of body and soul, with extreme caution. As a matter of fact the caution often fails, and alcohol damns to horrid misery innumerable victims. The draught must be, indeed, moderate and infrequent that will not cloud the mind, unsteady the limbs and stir up passion. The evils wrought by alcohol are dreadful. There is notent; but they will kill quickly, while alcohol gnaws away life slowly, so as meanwhile to pile upon its victims the full weight of sorrow and sin. Alcohol's evil fruits are not limited to earth. Drunkenness is a beinous sin which, unrepented, forbids the doors of Paradise to open. alcohol in the spiritual world. In ordinary life the statistics of crime and suffering rise and fall with the consumption of liquor, and in localities where most liquor is

In dealing with the saloonkeepers, Bishop Ireland was very severe. They sought, he said, to control civic affairs and in even in the Church they push themselves forward as leaders of the congregation. Nor did his Lordship fail to denounce the system which permits and authorizes the exploitation of a vile and tiger-like appetite in the interest of cupidity and political power.

As for the remedy, His Lordship placed the wile, cowardly, bloody policy of the most reforming power of religion first and wise laws and their stern enforcement next. Here, are position of Chief Secretary for Ireland. This his words, and they are worthy of close attenis a bitterly cruel measage from the British tion as embodying the Catholic idea on this all-

all religious and moral means is there no room. for law? Is there not need for law? Is it no: the duty of the state to enact law, and to enforce at? There are evils and incitements to evils, in presence of which moral and religious means are utterly powerless. Law can do something. May we not invoke its aid? I am not pleading for extreme or impossible measures. Prohibition of the liquor traffic I will not dis.

my principles, that the use and selling of liquor are not ex necessitate rei wrong acta, permit me on moral grounds to stop short of prohibition. Were I ever to subscribe to its platform it were on the ground of public exdiency, as when evils from intemperence and the liquor traffic were so momentous and so incorrigible by other methods that extreme legislation—a sort of martial law—could alone save us. I have not said that we have yet come this pase. I do not say that we may I have been, and am, a det rmined advocate of the restrictive form of legislation known as high license, provided, I must add, that the license is indeed high and so conditioned as to be effective in its practical workings. The inactment of good laws is much; what is more, is the enforcement of those laws. Laws that are a dead letter embolden wrong-doing. discourage virtue, undermine respect for all law, lead to anarchy and the destruction of the nation. We mete out severe and deserved punishment to avowed Amerchists. Do we not in cases lead them in their ignorance to fancy that anarchy is tolerated, even upheld by agents of the law in America? Enforce the liquor laws. The matter is in your own hands. The citizens of America make and unmake officials, and as the citizens wish so the officials do.

Every word of this relative to the law will apply to Canada as well as to the United States, and it lies with the people to say to what extent the liquor interest shall govern the country.

THE CONTEST IN RUSSELL. Mr. Thomas Raphael has complicated matters in the contest for the vacant seat for Russell in the House of Commons by coming out as an Independent Conservative. In his card addressed to the electors of the county, he claims that he enters the field at the solicitation of a large number of electors, and that he has consented to become a candidate on the ground that he is opposed, and so are his supporters, to a convention organized by wire-pullers resulting in the selection of a candidate who is not the choice of the party, but the agent of a selfseeking clique. It is surely time, he caye, that the Independent Conservative electors should resent the imputation, and relieve themselves of the charge, that they must submit to the dictation of the few who are trying to "run" the constituency in their own sel fish interests. To those who repudiate this " combine," he appeals for support.

After declaring himself a supporter of the Government, Mr. Raphael says he feels confident that the independent Conservatives will forward his candidature in opposition to the machine combination organized not for the general good of the party, but for the preferment of two or three. In these sentiments he declares he is backed by the largest section of the Conservative party; and upon them he relies to place him at the head of the noil and vindicate the freedom of the people.

There can be no question as to the soundness of Mr. Raphael's position, besides he is a better, abler and stronger man in the county than Mr. Mackintosh, the "combine" candidate, and should not allow himself to be shoved saide.

AN IMBECILE ORGAN.

The Gazette is all broken up. It feels and looks like a potato bug rolled by a sawleg. Mr. Mercier's speech was the log ! for making that child's life beautiful in parasite. Since that speech was delivered the every sense-corporally by proper food and ergan has made occasional spasmodic efforts to clothing-and spiritually by education, fitting recover itself, but its feeble squuals only serve to show how badly it is flattened out. This morning, for instance, it draws a worful picture, from its point of view, of the unity of the Macdonaldite machine. With true Tory stupidity it fails to perceive that its wail over the union of honest Conservatives in this province with the party led by Mr. Mercier is a confession of the failure of its leaders to retain the respect and confidence of the most honorable and sincere section of the Conservative party. And it appeals to those whom it still fondly hopes to coax back into the house of bondage to desert their Liberal allies and join the Macdonaldise party and work against Mr. Mercier in order to strengthen Sir John Macdonald.

Now, if the Gazette were as able as an organ of its pretensions ought to be, it would see that it could not use an argument better calculated to defeat its object than this. It was Macdonaldite ferocity and blood-guiltiness which caused the split in the Conservative party in Quebec. Therefore, to entreat those Conservatives who turned ther backs upon Sir John and his gang with horror and disgust, is to reawaken in activity all the feelings which caused the withdrawal from them of the confidence of the people of Quebec. Thus it is that barrel-organ journalists-men who. because they wear blue spectacles, imagine all the world is blue-injure the cause they try in their blundering way to advance. Like pice swimming, they cut their own throats in their efforts to save their own lives.

In other respects the Gazette's screed of to day is not less amusing. It says, "the victory of the Provincial Ministry in the bye-elections will be heralded as the precursor of success for the trade policy the Federal Opposition advocates." Suppose it may; what then? Are the farmers of Missisquoi, Maskinongs and Hochelaga such fools that they do not know in what direction their best interests lie? Is not the policy advocated by the Federal Opposition exactly what they need-a policy that will open to them the great markets for farm produce in the big cities of the United States? Does the Tory organ imagine that the farmers of Quebec are so anxious for the success of the "combines who are fleecing them, so devoted the Government which has handed them over, bound hand and foot, to those "combines," that they will rote to prevent themselves having access to the markets of such cities as New York, Boston and Albany? Yet this is what the Gazitte asks the farmers of Ouebec to do !

Drivelling imbecility could perpetrate nothing more conspicuously insne, But, after all, this is really the best the organ of political exigencies and commercial contemptible is the Tory party, its organ, its asian, as for instance when he secured a vote

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

Defenders of the Fisheries treaty in the Canadian House of Commons are not in perfeet accord with those organs of public opinion in the United States, which insist that the treaty is all that Americans could desire. We can trust our Yankee neighbors for knowing when they have the best of a bargain. Let our Tory friends study the facts as they time ogo. Here they;are :-

Americans ought to be grateful that the dip lomatic skill of a Phelps and a Bayard, a Put-nam and Angell, coupled with the friendliness of Mr. Chambersain for this country, and the interests of Nova Scotia as represented by Sir Charles Tupper and Judge Thompson, secured a complete victory for American interests. Intelligent Americans doubtless do appreciate it. It is only the most miserable of political pettifogging that undertakes to deny it and resist the ratification of the treaty.

What are the complaints of Frye, Butler & Co. sgainst the treaty? Practically that we

have got nothing but what was our right any-Probably this is true. But is not this enough considering that we pay nothing and concede nothing for it? With regard to the jurisdiction over bays we obtain far more than we allow to any other country. There has never been a time since the organization of our government when we have not claimed complete jurisdiction over all our bays. Canada loses it in this case where they are more than ten miles in width. The only other complaint is that we no not get the right to purchase bait on Canadian shores. But it is a privilege which Canada has a right to refuse, which we had no busines to expect to secure without paying for it, and which nobody did expect before the treaty was negotiated. There are two kinds of privileges recognized in all international law, commercial and fishing privileges. Civilized nations always extend the fermer to each other and seny the latter. The purchase of bait must be classed under fishing privileges, and in all the treaties tearing upon fishery questions ever negotiated between England and France, England and Holland, or France and Holland; this distinction between commercial and fishing privileges has always been recognized, and the right to obtain base or any other peculiarily fishing supplies admitted to be something which each government has a right to grant or withhold as it pleases. In short Canada not only fails to secure from us what she started after, but she concedes pretty much all she has undertaken to deny

LORD STANLEY AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

With vulpine fury the senior Tory organ assails Mr. Mercier for having dared to critic ze the recent utterances of Lord Stanley of when he declared he would do all in his nower to further Imperial Federation during his term as Governor-General of Canada. Since public man to criticise the speech of an Englishman foisted upon this country without its being consulted, and who has the had taste to declare himself a political partizan for emphasising them. before coming amongst us? But we can well understand why the Tory organ is so abusive. The scheme to rob this country of its liberties and make it a mere appendage to the debasing dynestic system of Europe, will never be accepted by the people of Quebec. Its advo cates, however, hoped to impress upon the people and Government of England that it was acceptable to Canadians, but Mr. Mercier's emphatic words levelled with s breath their house of cards, and has shown them that any attempt to bring it into the region of practical politics will precipitate a revolution. Either force or fraud, Mr. Mercier said, would have to be used to impose Imperl Federation on Canada. We will go further and say that neither force nor fraud can ever impose it upon us. Let its advocates be warned in time and desist from a movement the only possible conclusion of which must be the severance of "the slender tie." Lord Stapley. like most Englishmen belonging to what they love to style "the governing class," has a very erroneous idea of what he calls "our great colony." Our this and our that is a common egotistical expression which he will learn to modify before he has been very long in Canada. This is America. We Canadians are Americans in the full continental meaning of the term, and we have no desire or intention of seeing our country made into either a recruiting ground or a shambles. Meantime the Tory organ may rave away. Old World Torvism is an exctic in Canada. and though it may be nursed and tended diligently it is but a hot-house plant that invariably withers and dies when exposed to the

bracing air of damocratic America.

RUSSELL ELECTION. A writ has been issued for an election in the county of Russell to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the unsea ing of Mr. W. C. Edwards, Nominations will take place on the 30 h April, voting on the 7th May. Mr. Edwards has again been chosen by the Liberals as their candidate his opponent on the Tory side will probable be Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, whom he defeated at the general election in 1887 by 155 majority. The vote on that occasion was the heaviest ever polled in the county, being 2,301 for Edwards, and 2,146 for Mackintosh. This was a considerable change from 1882. when M. K. Dickinson, Conservative, was elected by 1,644 votes, beating Mr. Edwards who polled 1,335. The change was mainly owing to the revulsion of feeling against the government amongst the French electors. who are very numerous in the county.

In the present contest the Conservative candidate will enter the field with all the prestige, patronage and influence of the Government, which will stop at nothing to seoure the return of their candidate. Viewed' from either a political or personal point there is no reason why the country should reject its wealthiest, most enterprising resident and stituency for a mere political adventurer. who has no stake whatever in the country, and who was run out of Ottawa along with little Joe Taxe at the last general election.

policy and its arguments. by giving a woman \$5 for bicking his hat off yoke of imperialism. his head. As the coming contest will turn on the attitude of the French electors, Sir John Macdonald has made an effort to get into their good graces by appointing Mr. elections, but the story that comes from the Olivier, an Ottawa French Capadian lawyer, of a bribe. However, we expect a close concolors.

> TURY CATHOLIC SENATORS AND DIVORCE.

On the 10th of this month an important the motion of Mr. Gowan for concurrence in backs" in the pool room cashing checks. the second report of the special committee forms touching proceedings in divorce, and for regulating proceedings on applications for in joke at one of the men, who iwas drunk divorce before the Senate. The scope of the new rules may be briefly stated. They provide for a permanent divorce committee for, each session, for the taking of evidence with closed doors, for the shortening of the term of application from six to three months, for reducing the number of Senators composing committee, for the reduction of quorum in committee to four a number of minor changes. all in the direction of facilitating divorce. In fact, the new rules in reality erect s Divorce Court within the Senate, over which the wholesome control exercised by the chamber heretofore in these matters is greatly weakened and the way made easy for the dissolution of the marriage tie. It is scarcely necessary for us to express that condemnation which all Catholics and a large number of the best minded non-Catholics feel towards any attempt to make divorce an affair of easy convenience. Apart altogether from the teachings of the Church, it is a fundamental principle of State policy to maintain the sacredness of the compact by which the Preston at the Colonial Institute dinner, family exists, for it has always been held by of Canadian Tory ring rule, and victims to the wisest lawgivers and most esteemed the system of "combines" under which our writers that the State has its foundations in and arises from the Family. Therefore, any when has it become improper for a Caradian | thing that tends to destroy the Family weakens the State and opens the floodgates of immorality. These principles are so universally conceded that we should ask pardon

But what are we to think of those Catholic Sanators who abandoned those principles, defied the canons of the Church and stultified their falth by voting for Mr. Gowan's iniquitous proposals !- What can we think, but that Senators Howlan, McMillan, Frank Smith and Sullivan (all Tories, by the way), falsified their professions as Catholics and made themselves amenable to the saverest censure?

The vote was taken on an amendment moved by Mr. Alexander, that further consideration of the new rules be postponed to the next session of the Dominion Parliament. This was defeated by 31 to 19, and among the majority were the Catholic Senators named above. Mr. Millar appears to have taken a favorable view of the new rules, but his name does not appear in the division list.

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce Senator O'Donohoe's able and judicious speech in opposition to these most reprehensible new rules of procedure, along with the division list, that our readers may know how basely the Catholic Tories in the Senate abandoned sacred duty under the crack of the party

THE CLUB NATIONALE BANQUET.

If any doubt existed as to the strength vigor, unity and determination of the National-Liberal party of this province, the It will find before it lives another decade that | barquet at the Windsor Hotel last night has effectually set it at rest. It was more than success. It was an overwhelming demonstration of victorious power obtained after one of the longest, fiercest, bitterest political struggles in Canadian annals. As were the numbers so was the enthusiasm-overflowing. Mr. Mercier's speech was an exhaustive ttatement of what he has done since assuming control of the provincial affairs, as well as an exposition of his past and future policy. It is a speech that will repay the most minute perusal. In it he has met every argument raised against him by his opponents and, while vindicating his government, he has confounded and exposed the unhallowed tactics of those who, for party purroses would have wrecked and ruined the province His references to the attitude of the Catholic Church in relation to politica parties, and his elucidation of the provincial loan, are particularly noteworthy This wonderful speech, coming in advance of the meeting of the Beginlature, will have a protound effect on the country, and wil smooth the way for legislation to put into effect the wise, patriotic, statesmanlike programme now before the people in all its details, fully and clearly set forth.

On the great question of Canadian freedom as opposed to the cloudy project of Imperial Federation, Mr. Mercier's ringing words will be accepted through the length and breadth of the Dominion as voicing the truely National Canadian sentiment. The attempt now being made by Sir John Macdonald and the largest employer of labor in the con his allies here and in England, to reimpose Downing Street rule on this great country. will be fought to the bitter end, without con cession or compromise. Valuing the liberties they have won at a price beyond estimation, theless during those years the Feneral Govble that the monarch of a constitutionally—The God given reforming power is religion, slavery oan do. It cannot present better arguments and commercial slavery oan do. It cannot present better arguments has made prodigious efforts of the state entire century of the state entire century deliberately all people on jungs how stund, dishonest, proved. Some of his capers were truly rabel, as a state of the proper can ever free themselves from his control of the state of the state of the proper can ever free themselves from his capers were truly rabel. Some of his capers were truly rabel.

HOW TO RUN AN ELECTION.

We have read a great deal about bribery at town of Warwick, in Rhode Island, is the to the county judgeship, made vacant by the most astonishing yet published. The occa. death of Judge Daniel But this should not sion was the State, elections, which resulted weigh with the French electors, because the in a victory for the Republicans. Both par-Eiberal press and party, contended for the ties, it appears, cotered into a shameless use spointment of a French-Canadian, and Sir of money for the corruption of voters. It is were presented by the Troy Times a short John only acted upon their suggestion ofter related that the price of voters started at \$5, much hesitation, and then only with the hope rose to \$7 and then to \$10 at which it closed. that the appointment would have the effect At 2:30 one McCuskor cried out publicly: "Let her go at 10." And it went. In some intest, closer than the last one, but we see no stances a man would be handed a brass check reason to expect the county to change its or button as he passed the ballot box, which was afterwards, apparently, cashed at the hotel. Several persons inquired at the barroom where they should get their checks cashed, and were directed by the barkeeper to the pool room. The barkeeper stated that there debate took place in the Senate. It arose on was a man with his "pockets full of green. Two men came down from the pool room with appointed to frame new rules, orders and oills sticking from the outside pockets of their coats, and one of the bystanders grabbed saying that was a carcless way to carry money. A well known politician acted as "steerer" for the voters. He would bring them in squads of two and four from the polling place down to the hotel, and around to the rear, up to the pool room, and then go back for another lot.

Similar scenes were enacted in other paris of the State, and when the election was over it was claimed as a glorious victory for the Republican party. Atrocious as this barefaced corruption was, it was not a whit more vile than the open bribery of whole constituencies in Canada by the Dominion Governmen, whose members openly offered railways, public works, canals, etc., to constituencies if they would elect the Tory Candidates.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The vote in the Newfoundland Legislature against the proposed entrance of that colony into the Canadian Confederation was sufficiently decisive to show that the people there are by no means anxious to part with their independence in order to become slaves people are groaning.

The position of Newfoundland may be un fortunate. The colony may be suffering from isolation through the operation of Canadian and United States tariffe, but it is far better for its people to enjoy a low tariff by which they can obtain cheap food and clothing than to become a part of Confederation and pay double prices for all necessaries of life. But if they really desire to obtain a fair idea of the nature of the benefits that would accure to them by entering the Deminion, let them examine the condition of Nova Scotia and New Brun-wick, compare it with their own, and then see how much the lot of these provinces is to be envied more than that which they enjoy.

Such a comparison, we assert without fear of successful contradiction, would convince the Newfoundlanders that, whatever may be the disadvantages under which they labor, they are vastly more endurable than the system imposed by Tory misrule on the people of the Maritime Provinces, whose situation is anelagous to their own. Let them inquire how and to what extent the Maritime Provinces have benefited by Confederation, Those Provinces surrendered their independence to Canada when they had a low tariff, light taxation, flourishing shipping and the right of direct appeal to the Crown. Now, after twenty years of confederation, their tariff has risen from ten to forty per cent, their taxation has trebled, their ship. ping has almost disappeared, they have lost their status as independent colonier, their public men have been corrupted, their population is at a standstill, there are as many of their people in the States almost as there are at home, the value of property has not increased, the cry of secession has been raised in Nova Scotis, and the whole region is only kept quiet by layish expenditure and more lavish promises, which simply amount, as Sir John Macdonald said at Quebec, to bribing the recople with their own money. All this money, be it remembered. going into the pockets of the Tory managers and their friends,

It is no wonder that, with these facts before their eyes, the people of Newfoundland reject the proposal to join the Confederation. Indeed it would be a proof of the infatuation of stupidity were they to do so.

So long as the Macdonaldite incubus weighs upon the Dominion, with its ringe, combines, monopolies, corruptions and briberies; so long as the government of this country is in the hands of men who are bent solely on the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many, it would be sheer madness for Newfoundland to become a part of Canada.

Let the Newfoundlanders look at the great Province of Ontario, and they will see that the great mass of the producing classes is demanding release from the yoke they are asked to assume. Let them exemine the facts elucldated in the recent debate on unrestricted reciprocity in our House of Commons and ask themselves if the retrospect thus presented is encouraging or the prospect inviting. Sir Richard Cartwright showed by incontestable statistics that during the last twenty five years Canada has lost to the United States 2.000,000 of its population, which at present is only about 4 600,000. Thus it appears that, under Tory rule and the much vaunted policy of Protectlocy Canada has not retained its natural increase of population. | Never-

This case is the case of the all a

Richard's statistics, which were not, and cannot be, refuted, we find that during the twenty years of confederation the public debt has been increased from \$73,000,000 to \$230,-000,000, while taxes have risen in the same the cost of living has doubled and rings and combines have made everything artificially dear. The total volume of trade and exports, which was \$217,500,000 in 1873, with a population of 3,750,000, has decreased to 202,000,000, with a population of 4,600,000. Twenty years ago the taxes and the debt per head were onethird those of the United States. Now our debt per head is two and one-half times as large as that of the United States, and their necessary taxes are one third less per head than those of Canada. ..

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And while this decaydence was in progress our Government expended two hundred million dollars in railways and several more in their endeavor to induce immigrants to gettle in Manitoba and the North-West. What hope of bettering their condition can the people of Newfoundland see in this melancholy exhibition of the effects of Tory misgovernment and an anti-American policy? If they are wise they will keep out of contederation till at least the Macdonaldite bubble has collapsed and the Dominion recovers its reason and puts men in power who will knock off the shackles and give the people freedem and honest government.

THE PROPOSED STATUE OF THE VIKGIN.

When Thomas Carlyle was asked, "Shall Cromwell have a statue?" he answered, for so he tells us in one of his Latter Day Pamphlets :- "Cromwell? side by side with a sacred Charles the Second, sacred George the Fourth, and the other sacred Charles, James, Georges and Defenders of the Faith,-1 am afraid he wouldn't like it." But it was urged on the philosopher that the statuo would be a people's statue. "Who are the people?" he asked, " Are they worthy to build statues? Show me the man you honor; I know by that symptom, better than by any other, what kind of man you yourself are. For you show me there what kind of man you long inexpressibly to be, and would thank the gods, with your whole soul, for being if you could."

Here we have presented to us, in the ragged but fruitful phraseology of a writer most esteemed by Englishmen as the exponent of British ideas, a key to the veracity of heart and olearness and sincerity of purpose of those who take sides for or against the proposal to erect a statue to the Blessed Virgin Mary in Mountain Park.

As Carlyle wrote of men, let us write of women, since this is a question as to the sort of women whom the two parties to this controversy severally set up as their ideals of womanhood. No objection was raised when erected her statue in one of our public squarer. They gave form to their ideal in Majesty," that a more dowdy, draggle tailed of the law in his anger at the bad taste of the

leraelites. But let us go back to Carlyle; for he alone has done this statue business full justice. "To all men who are struggling for your give it, leading them to the Victoria mount of vision : 'See, my worthy Mr. Rigmarole, of men's approbation ever strike you so forcibly before? The New Venus de Medici this, or Ideal of the Boodle Ages. What do you think of it ? Allah II Allah; there is still one goddess, you see, in Montreal, and this is she ! Let it be a source of healing to you, my unhappy Rigmarole; draw from it uses of terror,' as the old divines said; uses of amazement, of new wisdom, of unutterable reflection upon the present epoch of the world !' The practical English mind has its own notions as to the Supreme Excellence; knows the real from the spurious in womanbood, and does not worship without its reasons. The practical English mind, contemplating its Divine Victoria, says with what remainder of reverence is in it: 'Yes, you are something like the Ideal of a Woman;)on are she that I would give my wife's right arm and leg and accept for her a potbelly, with gont, and an appetite for strong waters to have her be like. Though I mumble my thirty-nine articles in the service of other divinities, Victoria is my goddess, and to her I will sacrifice, if perhaps she will be prepitious to me," . . .

to much, with thanks, to Thomas Carlyle. In this city there are a host of people who find a more perfect ideal of womanhood in the mother of Jesus Christ than in the mother of the Prince of Waler. Can they be blamed for holding that preference? Since the day of the peeled wands has it not been the wise habit of wise men to set up objects. f grace and beauty, of physical and moral excellence, before the eyes of the mothers of future generations? Tell me, Mr. Rigmarole, hahe who was chosen by the Almighty from all time to be the mother of God on earth, less worthy of being honored by a statue than

one-quarter of the number is to be found where one who is declared by Act of Parin the country to-day. Never was there seen liament to be Victoria, by the grace of in the country signatio and costly a failure as God, Queen; Defender of the Faith"? If Tory government in Canada. Following Sir our people are loyal to a Queen on earth, Heaven ?

In all this there is no disrespect to the Queen by the following table of contents:—"Unof England. We recognize the necessity of published Washington Portraits," by Mrs. guarding so long as men are so stupid as to proportion. At the same time the value of require a monarch to rule them, the head of property has decreased, agricultural the State. But there is a higher State—the products have fallen in price, and great Republic of which Christ is the head, through the operation of the tariff and where His Mother is the consoler of milgreat Republic of which Christ is the head, lions of human hearts. Do those who oppose, in the narrow spirit of sectarianism, this monument of an ennobling faith ever reflect, though, through the accident of birth and education, they cannot see what Catholics see in a statue to the Virgin, that what gives an incentive to hely thought and devout aspiration cannot be wrong. It was but a bit of shapeless stone that Herman Melville's South Sea Islander worshipped, yet the philosopher, the traveller, the man of genius, worshipped with him.

> An evening paper, notorious for sensation alism, trusulent Toryism, bigotry, innate vulgarity, and turgid shallowness, has presumed to dabble with this matter. Note the smug villainy of this extract from its editorial of

> The movement will be regarded as a menace to the rights of the Protestants of all Canada, and it will have the effect of consolidating men now of widely differing in political and religious views in hostility to Roman Catholicism. An event to be much deplored, and to avert which it is the duty of all peace-loving citizent to act with wisdom and prudence. In all since ity and earnestness we concael moderation. Let no foolish outburst of indignation be permitted until at least reason and logic have been exhausted.

So, then, we are given to understand that there is to be no "foolish outburst of indignation until at least" such "reason and logic" as this Tory paper uses "have been exhausted." Then unless the project of the statue is abandoned, the "foolish outburst of indignation" will be quite proper! This is a fine specimen of the reason and logic of a paper which, in obedience to its instincts, has ever found matter for reprobation in things that Catholics hold sacred. To make a hypocritical pretence of counselling moderation, and at the same time threaten that, unless the prejudices of the minority for which it pleads are allowed to triumph, there will be violence, is the act of a coward and an incendiary. The leopard cannot change its spots, nor the bigot his heart, though he may, tiger-like, strive to hide his fange and claws and purr most confidentially.

In the same article of the aptly named poisoned wells organ, which now tries to poison the public's mind, says "the abandonment of the scheme by its promoters would set an example of regard for the rights of minorities."

How extremely generous the bigot can be when he is in a minority! What noble generosity was displayed when in the face of a chivalrous people a piller and statue was erected in Montreal to the British here who destroyed the French fleet. Was not the conquest of their country, the defeat of their countrymen, sofficient without adding that insulting humiliation? Rights of minorities! While such a monument of magnaminity stands, can it be said that the majority in this & Co. will issue, in the early spring, fifty cent womanhood. No objection was raised when province have no respect for the rights of the paper editions of "Mr. Issaes" and "Mario's province have no respect for the rights of the Crucifix," two of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's

But deeper down than puling, unread bronze, and lifted it high up. And let us fanatics have the wisdom to penetrate or the say, without running the risk of being capacity to understand lies the secret of the accused of disloyalty to "Her Gracious cult of the Virgin. They perhaps cannot be blamed for not having studied the mystery of violation of the first commandment was never the heavens, nor for being in ignorance of by Edward A. Oldham. The "boom, boom, perpetrated since Moses smashed the tablets that profound illumination which their unfortunate loss of a most holy and ineffable truth has kept from them. They have enough light to see something worshipful in an earthly Queen, but when they look on Mary they are blind. "Behold, all rations approbation, and fretting their poor souls to shall call me blessed." "No !" passionately fiddlestrings because you will not sufficiently exclaims a little knot of fanatics in Montreal, We are sound Protestants and we will never admit any such pretension. What if consider this surprising copper pyramid, in ar angel did say she was blessed. We never partly human form; did the celestial value said so. It is contrary to the principles of the Protestant Reformation. That settles

> Nevertheless, as common sense and good feeling come into play it will be found that the solid Protestant people of Montreal are not opposed to the proposed statue. They regard it as the French regard the Nelson pillar. It represents comething grand to their neighbors. They may not sympathize with the sentiment; indeed it may arouse a feeling o resentment, viewed in a certain aspect. But really it is no offense. It makes people look up, who habitually look down; and with a collegal statue of Mary on the mountain there would be a hope of lifting the eyes of thousands towards heaven whose faces are now turned the other way. That alone would be enough to justify us in saying -Ave Maria !

> MR. MERCIER AND THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

(Montreal Daily Witness, April 11th, 1888.) Mr. Mercier has done justice to the Protestant minority in the matter of the Hospital for the Insane. Having publicly, in plain terms, deplored the unscientific methods of treatment given to lunatics in this province, he as evidently desirous not only that the Protestants should have their share of assistance in doing for their own unfortunates what they should have done very long ago, but that an opportunity should be given them: of exhibiting an example of treatment in harmony with the times, which de-mand not only the kindly nourishment of the in ane, but the utmost Christian solicitude for their recovery. The province ought to congrat-ulate itself in having at his head one who is not only a consummate politician, which, indeed, is not much of a title to admiration, but who is also a patriot who desires that his rule should be marked by measures that will ameliorate the condition of the people.

.. A DEATH DEALING TORNADO. LONDON, April 16.-A despatch from Cal-

LITERARY REVIEW.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. The April number of this great medium for the illustration and elucidation of American history has come to hand, freighted as usual with most interesting reading, as will be seen Martha J. Lamb; "Acquisition of Florida," by the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, L. L. D.; "Be-tween Albany and Buffalo," by Prof. A. G. Hopkins; "The Fallacy of 1860," by A. W. Clason; "Church-Going in New York City in 1787," " Conquest of the Mayas," by Mre. Plongron; "An Englishman's Pocket Note Book in 1828;" Minor Topics, Original Doon. ments. Actes, Queries. Replier, Societier. Historic and Social Jottings, and Brok Notices complete the number. The illustrations to the leading paper are all in the highest style of the engraver's art. No student of American history and affairs should be without this magazine. 743, Broadway, New York.

THE FIELD-INGERSOLL DISCUSSION.

This is a reprint of the several articles which appeared in recent numbers of the North American Review, of a controversial character, between Col. Robert Ingersoll, the agnostic, and Dr. Henry M. Field, a Presbyterian. A peculiarity of the discussion is the courtesy and kindliness with which the champions respectively of unfaith and Protestant christianity address each other. We think Dr. Field could have taken stronger ground. Nothing new is advanced by either side, though both state their positions strongly. New York; North American Review, 3 E. 14th street.

THE NOVELIST. Novel in name, form, purpose and method is The Novelist, Alden's new weekly magazine of American fiction. It undertakes to give the worthiest fiction that American authors can be tempted to produce. Foreign authors not admitted. It is not sentimental talk about justice to American authors, but is bold, practical action. It is certainly handy in form, beautiful in dress, excellent in all mechanical qualities, and low in price; well suited in all respects to meet the wants of the intelligent millions who are capable of appreciating "the best"-it will not stoop to com pole with the "gutter-fiction" of the sensational periodicals and libraries. Terms, \$1.00 a year, at which rate it will give over 2,500 pages, equal to from eight to twelve ordinary American dollar novels. The stories will follow successively, one at a time, a novel of orainary length thus being completed in from four to eight weeks. If one story does not please, von will not have long to wait for the next. For a ten-cent subscription (if you don't wish to enter for all at \$1.00), you will receive the first chapters of every atory published during the year, which you can then order separ stely, B. Alden, Publisher. 393 Pearl street, New York; P.O. Box 1227.

LITERATURE, an Illustrated Weekly Magazine (\$1.00 a year), has certainly successfully taken the field as the popular literary journal of America. Its great variety of contents, handy form, and choice illustrations, make it exceedingly attractive. Foremost American authors are among its contributors. Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, wife of the author of 'Ben Hur," and quite as charming a writer as her husband, has papers in two current issues on "The Poetry and Music of tae Arab." a specimen copy (free), address John B. Alder, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York; P. O. Bex, 1227.

It is the desirable spread of good, cheap lit erature, it may be mentioned that Macmilian teresting stories.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The April number of The American Magazine is rich in topics of the season. The peculiar ceremonies with which the Moravians of Salem, N C., celebrate Easter are described boam" of the prairie cock-a harbinger of spring—gives Hamlin Garland a theme for the third of his sketches of a farmer-boy's lite in the West. Ernest E. Thompson presents in musical annetation the song of the medowlark of Manitobs, and claims for that vocalist the highest order of merit. Equally apprepriate are the stanzas "Mistress April Helen Chase, "My Paneles" by Nellie M. Garabrant, and "The Resurrection" by Margaret H. Lawless.

A new serial story, "Two Coronets," by Mary Agnes Tincker, is begun in the April number. This promises to be one of the most interesting novels its well-known author has yet produced. Its scenes are laid alternately in Italy and America, and domestic life in the two countries is contrasted.

Arthur H. Noll in an illustrated article begins the task of doing fair justice to the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and the unhappy Carlote, victims to cruel fats in the most pathetic chapter of recent history.

That there are many fine mansions in New England half-tenanted is well known; but it seems surprising, as shown by Charles Burr Todd, that farm-houses by the score are empty and desolate, and large areas of oncecultivated field and meadow are now waste and wilderness.

If the portraits of famous painters may be trusted, there was no lack of grace and brauty among the ladies of old Phildelphia. Charotte Adams describes some of them in an breaks in the Northwest the troops were movillustrated article, and shows that their charms have been transmitted through several generations.

William Blaxton (Blackstone, in modern spelling), who first settled where Boston now ir, seems to have been in many ways remarkable. A scholarly, studious man, he was too independent to feel comfortable in the Massa chusetts of that day, and eventually sought new solitude on the bank of the river that now bears his name. His story is given by Z. L. White in an illustrated article.

Frances Lee Pratt contributes a story entitled, "Only a Birthday Party."

Julian Hawthorne has another of his month ly essays on literature. In The American Pulpit department, Alvan F. Sanborn discusses "Beautiful Churcher," and H. Ryan writes in Timely Topics on the chain-snake; "Household Art" contains an illustrated article on "The Lamp," by Jenny June; Dr. W. F. Hatchinson tells how to preserve the health in the month of showers; "The Port-folio." in addition to several humorous anec-"The Portdotes, has four comic pictures by Frank

A PREVENTIVE OF PNEUMONIA.

VINNA, April 16:-The Hungarian Minister

GABRIEL DUMONT.

THE GREAT METIS CHIEF ARRIVES IN TOWN.

He Will Give Lectures in the City and Throughout the Province-What He Said About Louis Riel-No Pauger of any Further Outbicak in the North-West.

Gabriel Dumont, the great Metis chief, has arrived in town, and his presence here has caused no little excitement amongst the citizens. The friends of the Metis and others who were soxious to meet the man of whom so much had seen said rushed here and there this morning and finally a number of them found him in the office of La Patrie. Gabriel Dumont arrived here Monday after

nion at 2 o'clock from New York and, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Emile Riboulet, proceeded to the Richelieu hotel, a quiet place on St. Gabriel atreet. They remained quiet, and not until this morning did it become known that the half-breed leader was in our midst. Mr Dumout was seen by a Post representative in the Patric office. He is 51 years of age and dark skinned, recembling an Indian; his hair is black with a grey mixture, and hangs long. His eyes are sunken and small. He is strongly built and has a very wide face. He is very noticeable on the street, as he wears a large black sombrero. Mr Dumont is not educated, but he talks pleasantly, having the French accept. He spoke only when questioned, and then he cut his answers short. His secretary sometimes was compelled to put the question, and even undertook to answer them pimself. The Metis chief showed a beautiful gold watch, with which he was presented at New York by the French Canadians there. The maids care bears the inscription "Presented to Gabriel Dumont by the French Canadians of New York, August 15th, 1886." He also wears a medal which was presented to him by the French colonists at New York, and which bears the following inscription: "Gabriel Du mont, Duck Lake, Fish Crack, Batoche; palita judicia." Mr. Dumont, being incapable of speaking English, conversed in French, and said, in answer to question, that his grand-father was born in Quebec, a far as he knew, and that he himself was an French Metis. He came here for the purpose of giving 'ectures, and would also travel throughout Canada, but could not say whether he would go to Ottawa or not. He would treat every point of the rebellion in his lectures, and sail they would be most interesting. He had received word from Ottawa to the effect that his amnesty was in cluded amought the others granted, and that so long as he committed no deed outside of what occurred at the rebellion he was sufe. He intends taking a trip to France shortly and thinks that he may stay in Montreal for at least three weeks. He had heard in New York that Riel had an uncle in this city, and he intended While the conversation was going on Ald John Lee entered, and being the unal of Louis Riel, Dumont's friend, he naturally had a hearty shake hands. Ald, Malone also come in about this time and shook hands with the Metre, as well as many other prominent persons. Mr. Dumont said as he showed his amnesty papers that he was glad he had them, as some of the papers, after the rebellion as well if you wish. A specimen copy of The Novelist as during the time of the trouble, had will be sent free on request. Address, John written strongly against him and endeavored to prejudice the Government. One point which he will make an effort to carry is that he will apply to have the Metis who carried arms during the reballion receive an indomnity as well

as those who did rlot. He states that the ones who carried arms and fought for their cause descreed it more than the others, who only showed cowardice in not standing up for the rights and receive an indemnity therefor. Mr. Dumont related the last battle at Batcche, where he only had 150 men at his back, but be never flinched. He stated that when the men were taken down one by one and after Riel's capture, he saw there was no hope and left the country. He rode for hours and hours till the frontier was reached. The volunteers were looking for him for four days after that. He then made his way to New York. He says there is no further danger of any trouble in the Northwest, provided the Government continues giving the grants, as they are doing at present. He was asked about the manner in which the militia acted during the trouble, and said that of course he did not like them very well, but he considered the 65th a fine body, and believed they went about work the best of any regiment

most popular and, in some respects, most in-taresting stories. In the rebellion. He said he was the real leader of the Metis and that Riel was only the political leader. He was the first in the affair and brought out Riel in the trouble. He said with much vehemence that Riel was not crazy, but far from it; he knew too much; he was a good man fir the people and guided them

> Mr. J. X. Perreault said he had been in com munication with the authorities at Ottaga and they said that Dumont had nothing to fear from

After speaking on other matters and enjoy ing (?) many hand ahakes from parties who acknowledged they were his and the Metitiends, Mr. Dumont left for the hotel to par-

WAR WITH THE STATES.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER GIVES HIS IDEAS HOW IT WOULD BE CONDUCTED The March number of the Journal of Milit. ary Service Institution contains a paper by to jail. Oa his person only \$433 in American Luu. F. M. Woodruff, of the United States regular army, dealing with "Our Northern \$200 short and intended to make a big haul Frontier," and discussing the present and po- and skir. Mr. Bilfour, manager of the Union tential military strength of this country. As the paper received first prize in a competition at the instruction, it may be accepted as a fairly | ed" in Winnipeg and a couple of well-known accurate statement of the views of the military authorities at Washington on the subject. Lieut. Woodruff states that the possible toria accident on the Thames, in London, on arms-bearing force of the Dominion consists of militis, which if turned out to the last man. would produce "about 900,000 effectives for active service," though it would be practically impossible to place so great a number under arms. After giving some details respecting

the organ zed militia force, calling attention to the insufficiency of its training, he said the crime. His shortage would really have been weakest point in the organization is its lack of a "nuclous of a transport system." He admits, however, that during the recent outed to the front with remarkable rapidity. Canada's chief advantage, our writer says, lies in the possession of admirable railway and inland navigation systems. By means of these English troops, sent out by steamers of the Cunsrd, Guion, White Star and Inman lines could be quickly distributed at important points throughout the country. The part which the English fleet of gunboats and cruis-

ers would play is thus described: Forty-three of these vessels draw less than seven feet of water, and some would immediately pass through the Richelien river and Chambly canal torce to Lake Champlain. This naval force would be auxiliary to a land force that would approach the frontier of New York from Montreal. From Belifax and St John, N. B., a strong naval force would threaten the important cities from Eastport, the gates of Reaven. Henry J. Philpott Me., to Hampton Roads, and so absolutely defenceless are all these cities that they would be placed under tribute. England would send a land force into Maine, and thus secure control of the railroads even as far as Portland, where she would already have some of her ironclads. From Bermuda she would send her vessels to lay the cities of the South Atlantic Victoria the would send them to San Francisco and Portland, Oregon- On the entire frontier the only point at which the United States possesses the whole advantage is Minnesota

Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton would serve as basis upon Lake Untario for naval operations; and as every effort would be made to keep the Welland Canal intact, they would also serve as a basis for operations on Luke Erie. The ordinance stores and war material presessed by the English and at the disposal of Canada, and the perfect system of navigation and railroad communications from Montroal, which is only fifty miles from Rouse's Point, would soon place the whole of North-

and the city of Ogdensburg."

Up to this point Lieut. Woodruff concedes the advantage to the British, but he holds that as the United States could arm and conip 20. 000 men every week matters would soon be . In the meantime the tollowing evened ur. programme could be adopted by our neighbours:

ern New York under control of the enemy.

This would include the two frontier railrouds

Regular troops would be massed at four or five points on the frontier, viz., at St. Vincent, Minn ; Detroit Mich .; Buffalo. Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point, N. Y. Upon the declaration of war the troops should be ordered to occupy and hold at all hazard Windsor, opposite Detroit ; Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, and Prescott, opposite Ogdensburgh; a bold dash by some ploked men would probably give up the possession of the four bridges scross the Niegara river, viz., the Suspension bridge, Cantilever and the International bridges, and the small Suspension bridge. The troops taking possession of Fort Erie should make a desperate eff.rt to reach and destroy the Wellland canal or disable it as much as nossible and the troops from Ogdensburg should attempt the destruction of the Point Iroqueis Junction and Galops canals; the latter is only seven and three-eight miles below Prescott. That this might be done by a fearless commander is highly probable, for it was along this portion of the frontier that the Fenian raids were successfully made. The troops Windsor, and also occupy Sarnia and Courtwright, and the commanders at these three was to be no such thing as withdrawal or surrender. The troops from St. Vincent should move to Winnipeg, and hold that point to sever connections by Canadian Pacific with Bangor, Mo., to concentrate there a large portion of the National Guard of that state, and if any delay occurred in the operations of the Canadians, these troops should at once McAdam, N B."

MORE TARIFF TINKERING. THE BOOK TRADE RILED - A CHARGE OF FORG ERY - OPENING OF NAVIGATION -

LABOR DEMANDS, ETC. TORONTO, Ont., April 11.-The Customs an thorities to day placed a duty of 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem on all Engisb magazines containing fashion plates comin This ruling on the tariff has into Canada, aggravated book agents and wholesale dealers who express their disapproval in strong terms A deputation will go to Ottawa to protest sgainst the change. They will also ask for a remedy for unnecessary delays in the Customs Department of the Post Office.

John Marley, formerly of Brandon, Manitoba, was arrested to day on the charge of forging the name of Thomas Careley to a cheque for \$60 and uttering it at the Merchants' Bank. Marley protests his ipnocence.
The first vessel to arrive here this season from

ce. The bak-re of this city are agitating for an in-

there is a split in their ranks, it is altogether un-likely the demand will be acceded to. The master painters and painters union will hold a conference to-morrow with reference to the demand made by the men of 25 cents per hour and nine hours per day. The painters are

well organized. General passanger agents of railways and General passenger agents of railways and Paquet, Clegrain, Poirier, Chaffers, Power, at a meeting here to-day, agreed to DeBlois, Road, Girard, Ross (de la Durana basis of rates for the coming season. They believe, 1920, Grard, will be similar in m st respects to those of last taye), Orderemont—19.

season. A very prosperous season is expected. JOINED THE BOODLERS.

FAST LIFE CAUSES A WINNIPEG BANK TELLER TO WALTZ OFF WITH THE PEOPLES' MONEY. WINNIPEG, April 15.-The sudden departure of W. A. Cameron, teller of the Ogilvie, Santord, Smith (Hon Frank), Ste-Union bank, on Friday night, across the ine, caused a great sensation, especially as he had stated openly that he would take \$38,000 with him. Cameron, who has been tiving a presty fast life, was four hundred short in his cash, and the expected arrival of the cashier yesterday caused him to join the procession across the line. He told several friends he meant to skip with a large sum, but this very fact disarmed suspicion. However, he did akip, and a large sum, the exact amount of which the bank authorities will not admit, is missing. Cameron was arrested at Pembina on Saturday and taken gold was found. He admitted that he was \$200 short and intended to make a big haul and skip. Mr. Bilfour, manager of the Union urges bim to sojourn at Friedicheruhe. bank, went up to Pemoina and interviewed Cameron. The fact is the boodle was " residents are suspected of being accomplices. Cameron's parents were drowned in the Victhe 24th May, 1881, and while he had the reputation of being a decent young man, he lived beyond his means. A young lady of respectable family is mentioused in connection with the affair. It is expected Cameron will return and "split" on his accomplices, as it is believed his sot was one of fel'y more than

known of his troubler.

PEMBINA, Dak., April 14.—W. A. Cameron. the absconding teller of the Union Bank of Canada at Winnipeg, was captured here today. On his person were found \$433. He admitted that his account with the bank had been short for some time, but would not state the amount. He left Winnipeg because he heard the bank examiners were coming.

made good by his numerous friends had they

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

o'clock last night Contractor Tom Lodge

TELEPHONE WIRE CAUSES A SHOWER OF BRICKS. ST. THOMAS, Ont , April 15 .- About 8

upon trucks, and was drawn by eight horses. When opposite the Penwarden House stables the top of the building struck a telephone which extended across the atreet from the hotel stable to Sosin block. The from the hotel stable to Spain block. The tremendous strain upon the wire hurled a quantity of bricks from the top of the front wall of the stables to the street beneath. which was filled with people watching the progress of the building. About a dozen persons were more or less injured, among whom were Duncan Molntyre, press reporter, and Gulf coast under tribute, and finally from out in head and neck; J. Howard, employed of Times Printing Co's., wounded on fore-head and soalp; Phillips, out in head and body bruised; two young sons of Mr. Use With the recent torned and the clared is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the recent torne and persons the whole advantage is Minnesota bound of the class and bleused is the recent torne and persons the whole advantage is Minnesota bound of the class and bleused is the recent torne and persons the whole advantage is Minnesota bound of the class and bleused is the recent torne and persons the whole advantage is Minnesota bound of the recent to the recent torne a House Halatein, of the City Hotel, several

dition to the basis of operations named. that none are dangerously injured excepting Howard. Considering the large quantity of bricks which feel and the number of people on the street the wonder is expressed that serious loss of life did not result.

SENATE AND DIVORCE.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN O'DONOHOE ON THE DIVOROR BULES IN THE SENATE-THE DIVISION LIST. Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe-I do not purpose oc-

cupying the time of the House to any extent, bat it seems to me that unless there is manifest cause the rules of the House should not be interfered with or changed. For my part, either through the press or otherwise, I have heard no complaint made against the system of procedure in the Senate in the past, and I know this that that system has minimized the number of divorce casesthat the procedure now proposed is better calculated to facilitate divorce and divorce cases than the system that has hitherto prevailed. The very fact of bringing the par-ties before the bar of this House and examining them in the solemn manner in which they are examined, has a most deterrent effect upon applicants for divorce. The change draws away from the House that feature. It takes it to a committee. The moment persons who wish to obtain divorce feel that they can go into a committee room, hidden away from the public gaze, and give their evidence with closed doors, it will tend to increase the number of applications for dissolution of the marriage tie. Those hon, gentlemen who believe that it is for the benefit of society, for the benefit of the family tie, for the benefit of the country, may well vote for a procedure such as the one now proposed; but men who believe that divorce should be kept down and minified as much as possible will be committing an error in voting for the report moved by my hon, friend. It is nothing more or less than the creation of a Court within the from Detroit should construct earthworks at Senate. It is an Imperium in imperio. That is what this procedure will produce. I have yet to learn that hon, gentlemen of this places should be made to understand that there Senate, while telerating divorce, and while endeavoring to deal with cases of great . hardship, would give a vote or perform an ace that would increase the number of divorces in this country or weaken in any the extreme west. Troops should be sent to manner the sacred character of the marriage tie. Everything is done in this proposed procedure to increase the number. Notice is shortened. As it has often been said, a couple may disagree to day. You give move towards Vanceboro, and if possible them under our existing rules six months notice before they could come before this House. In that period their wrath has time to cool, and that which at one time was matter irreconcilable between them ceases to be so. Time assauges and cools their passion, and enables them to continue to live with one another. That is the state of things as they now exist. Has there teen any outery throughout the Dominion for increased facilities for divorce? Let any man put the question to himself. If there has not been, why not let the system we have had in the past govern? I repeat, that the solumn manner of bringing a witness to the bar of this House and system of examination is deterrent in its effect. The moment you do away with that solemnity of procedure in the House, and take it between the walls of a Committee room you destroy its deterrent effect, in my humble) adament, and I submit with the greatest pussible deference that we should do nothing whatever tanding to icacross the lake came in this morning. She is crease the number of applications for diverce. the schooner Caroline March, with coal from I, on that ground, purposed taking no part Charlotte. The bay is now entirely free from In the discussion of the clauses of the proposed procedure, because it there are in this House hor. gentlemen who want to facilitate divorce, I believe that the system procrease of \$2 per week on present wages. As mulgated by my hor. friend is better calculated for their purposes than our rules as they stand at present.

For the amendment : - Hon. Mesere. Alexander, Leonard, Almon, McClelar, Bell roic-McDorald (C.B.), Boldue, O'Donence, Boyd,

FOR THE NEW RULFS:

Hon. Mesere. Abbott, Allan (Speaker). Archibald, Clemow, Cochrane, Dickey, Fer. rier Gowan, Havthorne, Howlan, Kaulhach, Lewin, McCalium, McInnes (BC.), McK.y, McKindsey, McMillan, Macdonald (Midland). Macdonald (B.C.), Macfarlane, Merner. O.lell. vens, Sullivan, Sutherland, Turner, Vidal, Wark. -31.

THE FRENCH IMPERIALISTS.

Paris, April 16 .- Gen. Der Barail, who ha been elected president of the Imperialist Committee of Appeal to the People, through the columns of Figaro, vanuts the strong plebis catory position of the Imperiolists, and urges that votes be given to Gen. Boulanger to overthrow the parliament regime and prepare the way of Prince Victor.

BISMARCK OVERWORKED.

Berlin, April 16 .- Dr. Schwenigger advises

GLADSTONE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS LONDON, April 16 .- Replying to an address signed by twenty-eight members of the Mid-lothian Executive Council of the Liberal-Unionist association, Mr. Gladstone complains of misrepresentation of his statement, and maintains that on all of the points upon which they asked a fuller exposition of his views his public speeches have been explicit. He regrets that some of his constituents have entired in o such a controversy, but says he is not entitled to take exception to their act.

A GOOD LESSON FOR HIM.

MADEID, April 16.-The Court at Malaga has sentenced Senor Vita, a Spanish passor, to 28 months' imprisonmen for publishing a pamphlet condemning Roman Catholic dogmas.

ANOTHER GIFT FOR MACKENZIE. BERLIN, April 16 .- The Emperor and Empress presented Dr. and Mrs. Markinzes with a splendid gold tray was a silver were ing g fc.

Bencin, April 16 - the control final warning has been issued to German hollers to sell Rui sian stock.

Holloway's Ointment .- Go where you may, in every country and in all climes, persons will be found who have a roady word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafer, attempted to move an old building up Wil-liams street. The structure had been placed or cold it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In tion, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves. adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections, which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's

> A prehistorio dam has been dis overed in Oregon. There are no indications that it was ever used in polite society.

A NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION

THE CLUB NATIONALE BANQUET.

The Largest Political Gathering Ever Held in Montreal-Speech by the Premier of Quebee-A Magnificent Ovation-The Windsor Crowded to Overflowing-Sir Richard Carlwright on Covernment by Bribery-A United, Determined, Victorious Party.

Tuesday night the seventh annual banquet of the Club National was held at Windsor Hotel. Upholders of the National-Liberal party from all parts of this province and friends from other provinces were present in large numbers. At 7.30 p m the Hon. Honore Mercier, Premier of Quebrc, held a levee in one of the drawingrooms, where he received the warm congratulations of the great concourse of gentlemen who had assembled in honor of the occasion. It was, beyond doubt, the largest, most enthusiastic, and successful political gathering ever held in Montreal. When the doors of the dining hall were opened the tables were almost instantly filled, and after every possible chair was placed, the overflow filled the ordinary. Mr. St. Jean, President of filled the ordinary. Mr. St. Jean, President of the Club, presided, and among those present were Hon. D. A. Macdonald, S.r Richard Cartwright, Hon. A. Armand, G. Amyot, M.P., Senator Bellerose, Mr. Bisson, M.P.P., C. Beausoliel, M.P., ex-Mayor Beaugraud, Mr. Bourboonais, M.P.P., Mr. Bernier, M. P., A. Choquette, M. P., C. B. Casgrain, M. P., Mr. Chouinard, M. P., A. Carrier, Hon. G. Duhamel, L. O. David, M.P.P., B. C. DeMontigny, Mr. Deschener, M.P.P., Joseph Duhamel, Q.C., Mr. Dessaint, M. P.P., J. D. Edgar, M.P., Mr. Evanturel, M.P.P., J. Fancher, Mr. Fiset, M.P., G. W. M.P.P., J. D. Edgar, M.P., Mr. Evanturel, M.P.P., O. Faucher, Mr. Kiset, M.P., G. W. Fisher, M.P., Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. C. G. Gagarn, V. Gladu, M.P.P., Dr. Gusy, M.P., Ald. Griffin, M. Gauthier, M.P., Dr. Gusy, M.P., Ald. Griffin, M. Gauthier, M.P., Dr. Gadbout, M.P., H. Galarnesu, Ald. Hamelin, Jonathan Hodgson, Denuis Barry, Edgar Judge, Carroll Ryan, Hon. F. Langelier, M.P., L. Bouthilher, Mr. Lavergue, M. P., Mr. Lister, M.P., Hoo. R. Left mme, A. M. Laftamme, Hon. F. G. Marchand, J. C. McCorkell, James W. Cready, H. McKay, Ewan McLellan, J. F. O'Hallonan, Ald. Perrault, E. L. Pacand, Alfred Perry, Hoo. D. A. Ross, Mr. Larocchele, M.P.P., Hoo Mr. Shehyn, D. Seath, M. Senacol, Hop. H. Turcotte, Mr. Tessier, M.P.P., J.

P. Whelan, H. J. Cloran, and prominent men of all nation lities from various parts of the Province as well as from Montreal. Province as well as from Montreal.

Letters of right for inability to be present wore read from Hon. W. Laurier, Messrs. H. Trutel, P. Garneau, Senstor Palletier, Hon. L. H. Davies, W. Patterson, M.P., Hon. A. G. Jones, Senator Armand, Hon. Senator Trudel, E. H. Laliberte, M.P.P., L. H. Frechette, Hon. W. S. Firiding, Hon. P. Mitchell, Hon. O. W. Mayer Hon. Alay Markensie and others. Mowat, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and others. Mes. r. Laurier, Jones, Patterson, Davies and Mischell were detained by their parliamentury

cal, Hon. H. Turcotte, Mr. Tessier, M.P.P., J.

After the menu, which was in keeping with the high regutation of the Windsor, had been discussed, Mrs. Mercier, Mrs. St. Jean, Mrs. Dubemed, Mrs. Dugas, Mrs. Dondurand, Mrs. Green Mes. Shehyn and other ladies arrived at the some of festivities, and were received by the company rising and cheering. The usual toasts of the Queen, etc., were duly honored, after which the chairman proposed the toast of the reming.

"The Hon. Mr. Mercier,"

in a few well chosen and eulogistic words, in which he ped a fitting tribute to the ability and character of the Hon. Mr. Mercier, and the great a reces he had rendered his party and Province of Cirbec. The bind played "He's a jolly Good Fellow," and the who'e assembly burs: into ringing cheers, repeated over and over again, and it was sometime before the enthu fasm suter ded. Hon Mr. Mercier spoke as to lews, and was listened to with profound attention, save when interrupted by cheers of ap-Bar land suplause :-

Mrs. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,-I since or congratulate the members of the National Clob of second all upon the grand suc-Coss of this, their seventh annual banquet; that success p over the r spirit of enterprise, their tasest for organization and the ever increasing populari voi chem assoc atton in our midst. I thank you, Mr. Perident, for the kind

words you have addressed to me; they are ton full of prace, and I corrainly do not deserve them: I can -I sesure you - acc pt them only as due to my colleagues in the Ministry and the Legislature and as applicable to those devoted and talented young men, who are to be found in thousands in your sail and in other similar associations throughout the province, and whose generous efforts have done so much for the succoss of our cause, especially in the two last elec tions for Missisquei and L'Assumption, which terminated in two such signal victories; I also accept this praise for all the rum hearted men who have so well aided us in the batrles of the last few years and whose wise on riotism directs strife.

I offer my thanks in my own name and in

the name of the party to the members of Parthe name of the party to the memoris of Lar-liament, and more particularly to those public men, coming from other Provinces, who have honored us with their presence here to night. We greet with respect all these distinguished men and we give a cordial welcome to these noble defenders of our political rights.

Permit me to refer more especially to the venerable and illustrious leader of Ontario, whose knowledge, skill, experience and integrity are the strength and glory of our Sister Pro-vince. He, I regret to say, is not with us this

evening.
We all regret the absence of the Hon. Mr. Blake, whom illness temporarily keeps away from our country, and we than ever to renew his labors, continue his successes, and, in conjunction with our brilliant leader, Mr. Laurier, secure the triumph, at Ottawa, of the true interests of the Canadian people.

Incese good souls must ere this be reassured; we have now been mre than a year in power, and none of these dreadful things have happened, thank Heaven!

Queen Victoria is still upon the throne of England, and not a single Nationalization.

PREJUDIOES.

Before giving a sketch of what we have done since we have undertaken the management of public affairs and of what we propose to do, it will not be perhaps inopportune to call attention to certain false notions industriously spread among the public by a certain section of the press, for the purpose of injuring the Government, by arousing against it national and religious prejudices.

RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE.

The adherents of the Ministry are recruited for the greater part from the ranks of the Liberal party, the National Conservatives, who honor it with their support, forming, in the Legislature at least, but a respectable and important minority whom we most highly esteem. Unable to urge against the Liberal party accusations which they consider plausible or which they dere not avow, our opponents fall back upon religious questions and endeavor to evoke from the depths the spectre of Liberalism which has served them in such good stead as a

political stock in trade in the past.

I have, on several occasions, defined the political principles which I hold and which are held by all Liberals who give their support to the Government; but the malice and had faith of certain adversaries who falsify true doctrines to attack and slander a large group of the friends of the Ministry compel me to here reaffirm the political creed of the Liberals of the Province of Quebec.

DESTINCTIONS TO BE MADE.

published with the imprimater of the Roman authorities; it is of this Liberalism that, amongst other authors, speak the Rev. Father Ramiere, a distinguished Jesuit, and Mgr. Felix Cavagnia, now one of the most prominent theologians of

Allow me to cite these two doctors of divinity to give greater emphasis to the decisration which I think it right to make in order to remove all possible misunderstanding on this

point.

"There are Riberals," says Father Ramiere,
who see in the standard under which they are
"enrolled, only its political color. Their
"Luberalism consists only in the preference
over absolute power which they consider right
to give to other forms of government that
offer greater security to the liberty of the

citizen. " We do got write for this class of Liberalism; for never has Liberalism, kept within these bounds, been the object of the slightest censure on the part of the Church."

"censure on the part of the Church."

Mgr. Cavagnis, formerly professor at the Roman College, and now the Superior of that celebrated institution, is still more explicit. In his excellent work, Notions de Droit public naturel et scolesiastique, published in 1886, which is a complete and methodical commentary on the remarkable encyclical "Immortale Dei," this learned professor treats most thoroughly of the question of Liberalism, and this is what of the question of Liberalism, and this is what he teaches:

"Above all, let us dispel an ambiguity.
"The adjective Liberal and the substantive Liberalism are undefined, indeterminate ex-pressions. They thereby give rise to a confusion of ideas, become poweful weapons of com-bat and a favorable means of propagating error. He who seeks for truth must first of all remove all sources of ambiguity and misunderstanding.

"Liberalism has two meanings: the one good,

the other bad. In the first it is synonymous with being the friend of true liberty and not of license. From this point of view we are all Liberals; no one likes to serve. Thus the word Liberal would mean defender and pro-pagator of the true liberty, civil and political, of a people, without infringing on any right. "This is a good thing and is being a Liberal of

said that Liberalism may be taken in two senses; one good, the other had; now, we may specify further and say that it may be divided into Liberalism purely civil and into

religious Liberalism. "In a sense purely civil and apart from religious considerations, we call liberal a person who is a lover of the civil and political liberty of his people, and who seeks for it by means "in themselves honest. He is consequently in favor of civil equality and political liberty, saving all rights legitimately acquired."

The remarkable work from which I have bor-

rowed these quotations, and which I have brought with me from Rome, was submitted by the Roman Congregations to the examination of the Jesuit Father Sanguinetti, a professor of canon law of high authority, and that illustrious Ductor approved of it in its entirety.

I do not know of the existence in our province,

at least among the followers of the present Government, of any other Liberalism than the civil or political Liberalism of which Mgr. Cavaguis declares himself an adherent. We are therefore grossly calumniated when we are accused of religious Liberalism, of that Liberalism which

is condemned by the Church
To such blanderers I would recall the condemnation pronounced against them by the great Pope Leo XIII in his encyclical Immertale

Det:"But," says the Supreme Pontiff, "if it con-"cerns purely political questions, the better forms of government, this or that exstem of civil administration, honest differences of opinion are permissible. Justice will not. therefore, permit it that persons whose piety is otherwise well known and are fully cisposed to accept willingly the decisions of the Holy See, I should be accused as if guilty of a crime because they may differ up at the point in question. It would be sulf a greater in instice to suspect their faith or to accuse them of betraying it, as we have had occasion more

than once to regret."
There is in these words a valuable lesson upon which our opponents should meditate and which shields us from the atracks which are otea by their

And moreover I must declars, whilst favorable to political Liberalism, moderate and confined within the limits laid down by the Doctors whom I have jut cited, we respect and will know how to usfend, if needs he. those Conservative principles which are necessary for the tranquility of the State and the happiness of families, and we energetically repudiate all those dangerous dortrines which threaten social order, convulse conscience and society, expel God from the schools, and only produce impisus and revolutionary men.

I have often said, and I will again repeat it to night, with the full assent of t e Liberals, who now sur und me, that the victory of the 14th of Ostober 1886, was not a Liberal victory but a National vic ory, and that the present Government, the legitimate consequence of that victory, has been, is still, and hall, as long as I remain its leaser, he a National Government, selying with confidenc-upon the honest men of both parties, yindicating the honor of the Province, and defending its interests, healing the wounds inflicted on it by proving Governments, forgetting the fratrici-dal contests of the past, and seeking for the support of all men of good well, without distincand encourages us in all the difficulties of the to consolidate our institutions and proper our country for the realization of the grand destiny which the near future opens to our people.

RACE PREJUDICES.

The snemies of the National party predicted in 1886 that our triumph would be the ruin of the English-speaking element; if they were to be believed, we were, on attaining power, to abolish the Protestant religion, interdict the use of the English language in the public schools, the Legislature and Court of Justice, drive all the Eng ish out of this Province and confiscate their property, just as was done in the past to the Acadians; there were some ind who wentso far as to believe that we were to dethorne the Queen of England and to make

war upon the King of Prussia.

These good souls must ere this be reassured;

knowledge, has yet conspired with her European enemies to dethrone her. The King of Prussia is dead, I admit; but I beg of you to believe that the Nationalists of the Province are not to blame for an event which is the subject of mourning to the German race all over the

The English language is still spoken, with talent and respect, in the Levislature and Courts of Justice; Protestant churches and Protestant schools are still open: in their churches distinguished ministers still preach the doctrines which constitute their religious belief, and in the schools Protestant children still learn no venerate the faith of their fathers and to love the glorious Queen who has reigned over us for the last fifty years, enshrined in the affections of 200 millions of subjects; and we have here to night seated around this table dis-tinguished men of different races and creeds, who have come from all parts of Canada to testify by their presence to the intelligent harmony which reigns in our midst and to the desire which we all cheriah to live in peace on the free soil of America, for-getful of the sanguinary battles of the past and laboring, shoulder to shoulder, to create a great

Canadian nationality.

It has been reproached against me that when forming my Government, I did not give a port-folio to an English Protestant; they who thus reproach me are the very men, who so well suc-ceeded in fomenting prejudices in the hearts of their co-religionists, as to persuade the electors of the Eastern Townships not to send a single

The Liberals of this Province repudiate religious Liberalism, which is condemned by the Church, and hold to political Liberalism which is permitted. This Liberalism is justified in works Under such circumstances, we may well, it seems to me, characterize as hypocritical and fraudulent the jeremiads of certain Protestant newspapers, whose owners are more depressed by the loss of patronage of which our success deprived them than grieved at the pretended injustice done to those of their race. For it

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

Protestants whom our Government has as yet sacrificed and we do not propose to sacrifice any other; we desire, on the contrary, to continue to accord justice to all; we found that it was not just that the Protestant chaplains of prisons and asylums should have a smaller stipend than that granted to Catholic chaplains; therefore we put an end to the injustice which the Tory Government had long continued to commit in that respect; we considered that we should keep faith with Protestants as with Catholice, and for that purpose the National Government returned to His Lordship Bishop Bond, that distinguished man whom the whole world respects, and to his associates, for the purpose of founding a Protestant asylum, the Leduc farm, which had been promised, but which was never given to them by our Tory predecessors.

That property was originally valued at \$10. 000, and we paid over that sum as we had been authorized to do so by the Legislature; but now that my friend and late colleague, Mr. Mc-Shane, succeeded in obtaining \$18,000 for it, we propose to hand over the diff-renea to His ordship Bishop Bond and his associates, and thus co-eperate with them in the philanthropic work which they wish to carry out.

And if up to this circumstances have prevented

Protestants from occupying a satisfactory posi-tion in the Government I may be allowed to say that those circumstances have changed and that we will soon be enabled to render in this respect full justice to the English people of the province, as we have already done each time toat the occasion offered.

THE IRISH CATHOLICS. A recent and regrettable incident, which entailed upon me the loss of a colleague whom I much esteem and who still remains my friend, despite all that may be said, may have caused my Irish Catholic fellow-citizens to fear that their rights might be sacrificed in the future. This feeling is easily understood, but is not warrented. I am the friend of the Irish Cath-

olice, as ready in the tutme as in the past to see that their rights shall be respected. I defended them in the Legislature, when M. Tail on, in his subserviency to Sir John. was betraying them; I cave them their hare of Ministerial favors, while the Tories systematically ignored them. I was the first to grant them a real representative in the Government of the Province, and if circumstances have modified their position for the present, I have reason to believe that before long they will again assume in the councils of the nation the

place of which the voluntary resignation of Mr McShane has temporarily deprived them. The Irish Catholics! We are their natural allies, as the Tories are their natural enemies, and in that grand old land of their forefather it is enough that an Ir sh Catholic should be tome a Tory to be denounced as a traitor.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVES. Our opponents cherish for us a most pirticula interest, aud, in their kind y solicitude, they l sudly proclaim that divisions reign in our ranks, that the National Conservatives desire to abandon us, or that the Liberals want to get rid of them.

All this is pure fiction; the Libera's respect the National Conservatives and line most p riect harmony reigns between all the members of the ministry. We have the greatest esteem for the Hon. Messrs. Garneau and Dobatnel, the two distinguished leaders in the Cabinet of that valuat hand of Cons rvatives, who, I carkening only to the call of patriotism, broke all the ties of party and tendered us their hand in 1886, pledsing themselves to work with us for the repledsing themselves to work with us for this feedemp's not the Province. They have been true this control, and on the 3rd September, another this control, and on the 3rd September this control this cont rights; and, as it is tue first duty of the leader of a political party to respect the right of all. the National Conservatives have nothing to fear; I will see that their rights shall be re-

arected. THE INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The first article of the National programme promulgated in 1886, was "the vigorous main-tenance of the principle of Provincial autonomy against all infringements, direct or indirect." In order to tollow up this article of our proan order to follow up this article of our pro-gramme, we took the iniative towards the hold-ing of the Interprovincial Conference, which met last autumn in the city of Quebes. Of the seven Provinces forming the Confederation, five were represented, and I am happy to declare that the most cordial harmony constantly prevailed amor get the del gates. The understand ing was complete; all the resolutions relating to the proposed amendments to the C astitution were unanimously passed. The e resolutions were ratified, by large maj rities, in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario and Nova Scotia, and almost unanimously by that of New Brunswick; they will be rat fid by the Legislative Assembly of Quebec and by the Legislature of Manitoba, so that we can affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the labus of the Conference are approved by the immense majority of the Canadian people. The total pupulation of Canada is 4,324,810 souls; now, the five Provinces whose delegates have accepted the re-clutiers of the Conference represent 4,110,014 of that total.

FREEDOM NOT FEDERATION. Mr. Mercier then addressed himself to the subjects discussed at and agreed to at the Quebre Provincial Conference, concluding with the following clear enunciation of the policy of the Liberals and National Conservatives on the great question of Canadian Freedom versus Imperial Federation:

This is another project of the Tories simed at destroying the self-Government of the Pro-vinces and to force us in a disguised form into Legislative Union.

I need not tell you that in Canada, it is Sir John A. Macdonald who is the soul and inspira-tion of this anti-provincial movement. Seeing the Provinces organizing themselves to resist the encroachments of the Federal authorities, he wishes to thwart their efforts by shifting the question to another ground. Thoroughly convinced that popular sentiment here is opposed to him, he would destroy that sentiment by associating with himself in his projects the most influential public men of England. For, mark my words, it is in England that we must

my words, it is in England that we must seek
the centre of action, where are prepared the
plans which are destined to rob us of the institutions which we so justly cherish.

The partisans of Imperial Federation are becoming bolder every day. They have just proclaimed their sentiments in a striking manner and they have succeeded in making of their dream a question of actual politics, through the nomination of the new Governer-General, who is an avowed advocate of Imperial Federation.
In fact, Lord Stanley has given it to be under-

stood that he comes to Canada with the fixed intention and the firm determination to senure the triumph of that cause. That is to say, that he is coming here like Lord Durham in 1839 to complete the work of national destruc-tion begun by the author of the famous report, which is so well known to all. And, La Minerre, the French organ of the Tories complaisantly reproduces the utterances of Lord Stanley in favor of Imperial Federatim and seems to welcome him especially be-cause of the opinions expressed by him on that subject. The fist has thus gone forth, and all the French and English Tories must be in favor

of Imperial Federation.

The situation is serious; we are confronted There are two kinds of Liberalism—religious member from their midst to support us in ParLiberalism and civil or political Liberalism. liament and those of Montreal West to reject organization has ever yet been exposed; we are

to have a regime forced upon us, of which the consequences for us cannot be other than most disastrous. Down to the present we have drawn our life from the colonial system; now, two rare to be compelled to assume, sgainst our will the control of the colonial system. will, the responsibilities and perils of a Sovereign State, which will not be our own—to expose ourselves to the violasitudes of peace and of war between the great powers of the world, and to between the great powers of the world, and to the rigorous exigencies of military service as it is praised in Europe; we are to be saddled with a political system which, by means of the draft, may scatter our sons from the ice of the fat contracts which blesses. Ross and Taillon were wont so generously to award them.

Let Protestants therefore relieve their minds the Messrs. White, of the Grant's protestant's the Messrs. White, of the Grant's protestant's the minds of the Grant's protestant's the minds of the Grant's protestant's the minds of the Grant's protestant's protestant protestan poles to the burning sands of the Sahara, an odious system that will compel us to pay tribute of blood and money, and tear from our arms the young manhood, who are the bope of our country and the consolation of our old age, to force them into distant and bloody wars which we can neither prevent or stop.

We, Liberals and National Conservatives, are

The formation of the state of t

decidedly, energetically opposed to thus change, and the National party of the Province of Que-bec does not want it and will fight with all its strength against the Manchiavellian project. If its promoters ever succeed in imposing it upon us it will only be by furce and by guile. Tremendous cheering)

THE PROVINCIAL DEBT. The next subject dealt with was the conversion of the fleating debt. Mr. Mercier said:

One of the articles of the programme upon which we run the elections of October, 1886, promised the immediate adoption of energetic and practical means to improve the financial situation of the Province.

We have realized a portion of our programme

by converting the floating debt into consoli-dated debt we have raised the credit of the Province in addition to relieving the budget of a considerable sum by reducing the rate of in-

terest on a goodly portion of that debt, which was contracted by our pradecessors.

When we came into power, the amount of that debt or the sum total of the debt then due and of the liabilities maturing at comparatively early date, came to more than three and a half mitions, without counting the four millions of con-tested claims, which we refused to recognize, but of which unfortunately we will be obliged to pay a large amount. We could not count on the ordinary remenues of the province to discharge this enormous burthen of liabilities, as for several years the balance sheet of our ordinary operations had shown deficits running up into more than a million of dollars. It is very true that the Treasurer of the Ross Government had announced a surplus of receipts for the year 1886-7; but, on the other hand, it must be believed that this prediction was only a work of imagination or an electoral trap, since the net result of that fiscal year is summed up in a de-

ficit of over \$300,000. There was therefore no other adequate resources left but that of a loan to enable us to honor the obligations of the province, and to that end the Legislature authorized us to borrow three millions and a half at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent. for the purpose of paying off the debts or of carrying out the obli-

gatious contracted by our predecessors.

There has been a good deal of talk about this loan, and, after all, its history is very eimple. Very naturally, we asked for tenders order to secure for the province the benefits of competition. The lowest tender received was that of Mr. James M. Nelson, of New York,

who off-red to take our bonds at 94 per cent. and at 31 per cent. interest. This tender was accepted in perference to the others, because it was much more advantageous, and my honorable friend the Treasurer of the Province, placed himself in communication with Mr. Nel-ov, to conclude the transaction. On the 17th August, a contract was passed stipulating that Mr. Nelson should take the bonds on the terms I have just mentioned, and to guarantee the execution of this contract, he should deposition the credit of the Government in the Chemical Bank, at New York, three millions and a half in securities of the United States Government or of the City of New York, and this, before the 23rd August, with the privilege, to the Government, to take possession of these securities in the event of the \$3,290,000, proceeds of the loan at \$94.00, not being paid in cash upon delivery of the bonds of the Province. For reasons which I will specify in a few moments, Mr. Nelson was unable to execute this control, and on the 3rd September, another over the price of the bonds within the ten days following the notice of the deposit of the debentures with the Chemical Bank.

These statements fully bear out the correctness of the declaration which I made last fall at the Cavallo hall. At that date the contract existed as I have affirmed, and, if it was not carried out, it was because the stipulated deposit Province and because Mr. Nelson was not in position to carry it out. We took every precaution that could be desired to do business seriously and safely; we insisted upon a heavy deposit, much too heavy, especially in the first instance, and, if the affair did not succeed, it was not due to any fault of ours, but to circumstances with which it is right the public should be made acquainted.

The carrying out of a bargain, so favorable to the Province, was prevented by three principal

facts:—
1st. The almost sudden deaths of Messra. Ross and Cossitt, two of the wealthiest members of the syndicate represented by Mr. Nelson, deaths which broke up the syndicate and rendered it impossible for it to meet its engage-

ments.
2nd. The sudden and unforeseen order issued by the Government of the United States to insurance companies, requiring them to substitute Federal bonds for the securities then forming their deposits, which occasioned an unexpected rise in the quotation of those bonds and put at a premium all securities of the American Gov ernment.

3rd. The regrettable and malicious intervention of certain institutions and political person ages, hostile to the Government, who did all in their power to place obstacles in our way and to thwart the success of our negotiations,

No stone was left unturned by the Bleues to try and defeat our negotiations at New York: depreciating the Province, representing in a false light the nature of our negotiations, treating us as dishonest and incapable, asserting that the loan was not needed and would be repudiated by the people, etc.,—such were some of the delicate and patriotic means to which our adversaries had recourse on that occasion against us.

Each time we went to New York the Blue papers proclaimed that we had met with a fresh rebuff and not only mocked and turned us into ridicule, but insulted those with whom we were negotiating. Our adversaries even went so fur as to have us followed to New York, where a spy was set upon our movements and they caused to be published fanciful reports of our

caused to be published fancilul reports of our doings in order to alarm public opinion and to turn the American capitalists against us.

To throw the enemies of the Province off the scent, and to defeat their disloyal manceuvrss, we then allowed it to go uncontradicted that we had resumed negotiations at New York, and while a certain personage, well known in political spheres, was patriotically giving himself a world of needless trouble to wreck our pretended attempts, and was having it proclain through the Blue press that we were on the high road to be skinned by a Wall Street Jew, we were secretly and swiftly making excellent arrangements with a powerful French institution, Credit Lyonnais, and I left abruptly for Europe to complete those arrangements.

The doctors had advised me to go to Florida

and I was about fo leave for that place, when the rumors of war and the alarming reports touching the health of the Emperor and Orown Prince of Germany, induced me to take myself the contract to London, to have it ratified there without delay by the authorities of the Credit Lyonnais, and to settle with them certain ob-jections which their agent had reserved to them the right to make, and the solution of which might be very difficult, if not impossible, through the medium of correspondence. I called my honorable colleague, Mr. Garneau, who had taken his passage at Havre, to wait

for me in London, as I desired to avail myself saying that it was enforced because it was the of his knowledge, experience and business re-lations, in the settlement of so important a ques-

tion.

By leaving suddenly and secretly I made it have already spoken, was scouring the streets of New York in search of my pretended Jew "Solomon," as he was dubbed by the Monde, and to ascertain my movements and proceedings, I was crossing the ocean to London, where, within four days after my arrival, Mr. Garneau and myself closed the negotiations and placed our loan beyond the danger of the fluctuations which the death of the Em-peror of Germany and ensuing complications were soon to produce on the market. Eight tion to permit the Government to consider the days afterwards, Mr. Stebyn received his first million, and on the first of the present month, this tax.

The Premier then dealt consecutively with

valuable to me in London and that I was de-lighted with the loyal and honorable conduct of the Credit Lyonnas throughout the whole business from beginning to end.

DETAILS OF THE LOAN.

We thus sold our bonds to the Credit Lyon-nais, one of the most respectable and powerful monetary institutions in the world. Our securities were taken at 99 and at 4 per cent, interest. The ordinary charges, expenses of issue, stamps, &c., reduced the proceeds to \$3,-377,500 payable in American g. ld, at New

York, which is equivalent to 96; per 100.

This is by far the most advantageous transaction which the Province of Quebec has ever yet tion which the Province of Quebec has ever yet concluded. Our four 5 per cent, loans have only produced an average of \$7.19 per 100. Our operation produced the same result less 69 cents per hundred dollars, although the rate of interest was a fifth lower. To show a return equal to ours, our predecessors should have obtained on their 5 per cents. about \$115 per \$100; but, instead of that, they only got \$97.19.

Here, it seems to me, is an advantage which is not to be depised, and yet the Blues are not content! But why are they so exacting to-day, while they were formerly so easily satisfied.

while they were formerly so easily satisfied when their friends were committing such enor mous financial blunders that we are forced to convert their debts in order to save the Province from the consequences of their rumous operations?

COMPARISON WITH THE LOAN OF 1880. Now, to be more precise, let us compare our loan with that of 1880, negotiated in France by the Chapleau Government, and represented by the Blues as the most magnificent of financial

operations. That leau bears interest at 43 per cent, and was for \$4.275.853.34. It only produced \$3,771,717.00, or 88.23 per 100; that 14, Mr. Chapleau issued bouds of the Province to the amount of \$4,275,833, and he received \$503,136.00 less than the Province will have to raimburse. In other words, Mr. Chapleau paid a 1 per cent of interest more than we are paying and yet obtained from his Ican \$8.27 per \$100 less than we obtained for ours. Taking the relative was values of approximation of the relative reservations of approximation of the relative reservations of approximation of the relative reservations of approximation of the relative reservations. ing the relative par values of currencies, the proceeds of the Chapleau loan is equivalent to a par loan at 5.20 per 100 and ours to 4.20 per 100, which makes a difference of one-fifth to

our advantage.
Let us see what these differences represent in At 88 23, the yield of the Chapleau loan, ours would only have realized \$3,088,050, while in reality it has produced \$3,377,500.00.

We have thus gained for the Province \$289,

450.00 on the proceeds of the loan.

At 42 per 100, the rate paid by the Chaplean Government, the interest on our loan would amount to \$157,000 per annum, while in point of fact, we are only paying \$140,000. We have thu gained on the rate of interest \$17,000 a year, which makes \$700,0 0 for the 40 years the loan has to run.

Let us now put there figures together and we cet the following result :-

Gained on the interest......\$700,000 Gained on the capital..... 289,450 Total gain.....\$989.450

Our operation is therefore more advantageous by \$389,450 to the Province than that of the

"We are now in a position to show that these reports are absolutely false, and that the French loan, at the rate offered and accepted,

has been an excellent financial operation."

"The Province pays an annuity of 6 per cent., or 5 per cent. for interest and 1 per cent. for sinking fund, on a sum of £800,000 and the bankers with whom our Province has done business have paid, in france, a sum which, acwas not made; and that deposit was not made business have paid, in france, a sum which, ac-because the bargain was too favorable for the cording to the relative value of the moneys, represents exactly 98 per cent. of the aum of

> "It will thus be seen that under every aspect. the negotiation of the loan at Paris bas been a good stroke of business, without taking into ac count the indirect results which we have a right to expect from it.

> "It should not be forgotten either that the laan could not have been effected in London at 98 before it had been accepted in Paris. It was solely the action of the Parisian bankers which induced the agents on the other side of the channel to make their offer.

> "Another piece of information which we can give our readers and which cannot fail to in-spire confidence in this financial operation of the Quebec Government is, that all the loan has been taken at 98], 99, 99½ and 100, that is to say, that the whole of it has been taken up above the rate of issue."

Now, in the first place, let us note the falsity of the Blue organ's affirmation; the government did not obtain 98 per cent of the loan in ques-tion; we know at present the truth on this head and the public documents that the real figure was 88.23. The amount of the issue was \$4,275,853 34; that issue only produced \$3,772, 717.00; so that the Province lest \$503,136 which reduces the proceeds of the operation to the figure I have just mentioned.

But, if the transaction of the Charlesu Government was such an excellent financial opera-tion, as stated by La Minerve, how comes it that our loan, which will yield nearly a million more to the Province, is to day cried down by the Blues as a bad bargain.

I ask you, gentlemen, if it is possible to carry nonsense or impudence further.

An English newspaper of this city, which

claims to be a commercial paper, has asked why the Ministers disposed at 961-of the Quebec 4 per cents., when the city of Toronto 4 per cents. commanded 991, and the debentures of the city of Montreal within a fraction almost of par, when the Canada 31 per cents, are quoted at 103 in London, and when the colony of Victoria sells £1,500,000 sterling of its 4 per cents, at

In the first place, we have not sold at 964 but at 99. This difference is important and we beg our

advervaries to make a note of it.

Them, to the captious question of the Montreal Gazette, I might reply by another question.

In 1885, Sir Leonard Tilly placed £4,000,000 sterling of Canada 4 per cent. on the London market and only got for them 101.08; at the same date, the Victoria 4 per cents were quoted at from 102 to 104 on the same London market. Why did the Ottawa Ministers thus dispose of their 4 per cents at two or three points under the price commanded by the Victoria 4 per

cents? Lat those gentlemen reply! Mr. Mercier then went on to answer and categorically refute the objections raised by the the Tory press to the loan. He then referred to the reduction of expenses, saying: We have endeavored in another way to retrieve the finan-cial situation. We have lessured the expenses and increased the revenues. For the financia year ending on 30th of June last, the expenditure amounted to \$3,283,697.78; for the current year we have only asked, for \$3,000,829.60, or \$282,868.78 less than expenses paid under the budget of the Ross Government, it

commercial corporations, sing and surprisings.

asying that it was emoresu because it was the law. The collection of the taxes was speedily made, and at the present moment we have received more than half a million of dullars from that source. Corporations which, after that final By leaving suddenly and secretly I made it impossible for the enemies of the province to judgment, refused to pay, have been sued and hurt us, and while the personage, of whom I have already spoken, was scouring the streets demnation. We enforce this law, because it is have already spoken, was scouring the streets the law; but we believe that in its applications and the streets of the law; but we believe that in its applications and the streets of the law; but we believe that in its applications and the streets of the law; but we believe that in its applications are the streets of the streets of the province to indicate the province to indicate the streets of the province to indicate the province that the province the province that the province that the province the province the province that the province that the province the province the province that the tion to inflict certain injustices, which will soon be made to disappear, as well in the interests of the companies as in that of the Province. And of the companies as in that of the Province. And if our plans with reference to the readjustment of the Federal subsidy, as accepted by the Interprovincial Conference, succeed, as we have reason to hope, the treatury of the Province will then be in a favorable enough condition to permit the Government to consider the constant and the substantial property with the substanti

million, and on the first of the present month, this tax.

he draw the balance, the three millions and a half being now placed to his credit in the banks of the Province.

I may conclude these details by stating that the services of Hon. Mr. Garneau were very the services of Hon. Agricultural Commission, the Department of Agriculture (to which a minister will be named on May 15th next, when the Legislature assembles), the Quebec Court House, the Montsembles), the Quebec Court House, the Montreal Court House, the realization of the national programme, procedure laws, Turnpike roads and toll bridges, the common school fund, the provincial frontier, new railway subsidies, conversion of the funded debt, etc. The conclusion of Mr. Mercier's speech was as follows:

The negotiations which we have begun involve the conversion of all our consolidated debts to the conversion of all our consolidated debts to a

the conversion of all our consolidated debts to a uniform and much lower rate than we are now paying. The Credit Lyonnais and the Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas, two of the most powerful monetary justitutions of Europe, are disposed to undertake the operation, which will accidently be favored by the conversion of the disposed to undertake the operation, which will evidently be favored by the conversion of the English consols funds, of which I have just spoken. The greater number of English and other capitalists will, perhaps, believe it to be to their advactage to take our 3½ per cents in preference to the 2½ per cents of the Imperial Government in order to gain 1 per cent upon the investment, and to increase by that much their income. We wish to take advantage of this exceptional circumstance, and for this purtheir income. We wish to take advantage of this exceptional circumstance, and for this purpose we rely upon the loyal co-operation of all the true friends of the province. Our consolidated debt, including the last loan, is 322,354,353,34; a rejuction of 1 per cent, in the interest payable on the amount represents \$223,583.53, which will be so much the less we will have to pay annually on interest account; and I have every reason to think that the reduction will reach a quarter of a million, and even more, for there is no reason to prevent us from trying to get 3% and even 3½ per cents, especially if the Legislature, hearkening to the voice of patriotism, vote for this per cents, especially it the Legislature, nearkening to the voice of patriotism, vote for this measure as a measure of urgency and unanimously, as it will be their duty, so as to give an additional strength to the negotiations which the Government will carry on in Europe. I amount of the paye this occasion to may a public cold to have this occasion to may a public glad to have this occasion to pay a public tribute of gratitude to Mr. Dubuil, the able Consul General of France in Canada, who largely contributed to the success already objects. tained in the matter, and who has generously voluntrered his valuable assistance in the future negotiations like a true friend of the province.

negotiations like a true friend of the province. I must ask your pardon, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, for having inflicted so long a sperch on you. My excuse, if I can be allowed to offer one, lies in the importance and multiplicity of the questions I have had to treat in the necessity under which I have been placed by the circumstances to give explanations on a large number of subjects that have of large keep. large number of subjects that have of late keen-

large number or audjects that have of late keenly interested public opinion.

In concluding, let me call upon you, Liberals and National Conservatives, to close your ranks and to unite like brothers for the defence of the common cause. That cause is grand, noble and generous, you will have to defend it in and generous; you will have to defend it in Hochelaga, Missieque, Shefford, Laval and Maskinonge. Rally then, like men of spirit, around the national banner, and insure its triumph together with that of the sacred cause of

Mr. A. Dorion and Mr. J. N. Greensh elds then proposed the "The Federal Parliament," coupled with the name of Sir Richard Carries, wight. The gallant Knight, on ising to respond, was received with great cheering. In an eloquent speech he dealt with the broad questions at issue between the two parties in the Dominion showing how the Liberals were fighting for the restoration of honest methods in the conduct of public affairs, and to put a stop tegovernment by fraud and bribery. He pointed to the recent Liberal victories in Prince Edward, Missisquoi and L'Assomption as indi-cations of the rising tide of Liberal success and a proof that the people were alive to the wisdom

a proof that the prople were alive to the wisdom and patriotism of the Liberal policy. He was frequently cheered during his speech, and sat down amid great applause.

Hon. F. Langelier, M.P., Mr. Amyot, M.P., Mr. David, M.P.P., and Mr. R. Prefontaine, M.P., also spoke briefly.

"The Legislature of Quebec," proposed by Mr. Lemieux, was responded to by Hon. Messrs. Gagnon, Ross, Turcotte and Duhamel; also by Mossis. Gladu, Deschenes and Dr. Trudel, M.P.P.'s.

"The Sister Provinces" was advanced to be the control of the control

The Sister Provinces" was acknowledged by Mesars. Edgar, M.P., and Lister, M.P.
"The National Clubs," "The Press" and
"The Ladies" followed, the banquet being brought to a conclusion at about 2 o'clock.

Leave hope behind.

Al ye who enter here!
So ran the dire warning which Danie read on the portals of the Inferno. So runs the cruel verdict of your friends if you are overtaken by the first symptoms of that terrible disease, conthe first symptoms of that terrible disease, consumption. "Leave hope behind! Your days are numbered"! And the strugg'e against death is given up in despair. But while there is life there is hope! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured hundreds of cases Medical Discovery has cured dundreds of cases worse than yours; and it will care you if taken in time. But delay is dangerous. No power can restore a wasted lung; the "Golden Medical Discovery," however, can and will arrest the disease.

There is one crop that acver tails. It belongs to the chicken.

WITHOUT A DOUBT.
There is no doubt that Hagyard's Yellow There is no doubt that magyards below Oil is the best remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Colds, Rheumatism Croup and all Aches, Pains, Lameness and Soreness. It is used externally and internally, and should always be kept in the house.

Real Estate Agent (entering car)-Ocarge groves and apple orchards, two for a penny.

HIGH PRAISE.

Mrs. John Needlands, writing from the Methodist Parsonage, Adelside, Ont., says, "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Baisam for years in our family. For heavy Colds, Sore Throats and distressing Coughs no other medicine as a poor releases. cine so soon relieves.

Conductor (on California train some years hence)—All out for Pitholeville.

HIS FRIENDS CAN TESSIFY. Mr. G. H. Vought, of Peterboro, Ont., says that his friends can testify to his being cured of that his friends can testify to his being cured of Indigestion, Constipation and Torpid Liver by using two and a half botbles of B. B. B. "It seems to act like magic, and I heartily recommend it," are the closing words of his

Friend to Congressman's Wife-"Is your husband a man of sedentary habits?" Wife Of course not. He hasn't touched a drop in fifteen years.

PERHAPS NO LOCAL disease has puzzled and paffled the medical profession more than masal catarrh. While not, immediately, fatal it is among the most distressing, nauseous and disgusting ills the fl-sh' is heir to, and the records 0,829.60, or show very few or no cases of radical cures of under the coronic estarth by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the introduction of After referring to other matters by which a large saving was effected, Mr. Mercier spoke cess of this preparation has been most gratify concerning the tax on commercial corporations,

Balfour, the tyraot, was greated with grasss.

And a storm of fierce epithets in thundering fones;

For he has left for us a sad and cheerless path,
And all around are marks and traces of his
wrath.

Then he advances, smiling so sweetly, He says: "The correion programme is working completely;"
But God uphoids the just—He will foile the coercion plan,
With the aid of brave O'Brien and the Grand

The charge of Sir Blunt, all know is quite true,
Says Baltour, the tyrant, "There is but one thing to do;"
"Put Irish leaders in prison." Press on and on whom I hope you soon will deal a last and final blow.

With increasing energy he cries: "Be spry, To stop those meetings, there's no time to waste;" He strikes the cowardly blow, then pleads his own defence, Murder is his aim, but justice his pretence.

He leaves no means untried to make their num bers few,
And hopes to overwhelm them with his vile and And nopes to overwhelm them with his vice and murderous crew;
God speed dear Ireland, that tyrant's hate in For Britain's Isle beneath Evictoria's reign.

Belle McG. Portland, N.B., March 26th, 1888.

BURDETTE ON MEANNESS.

THE HUMORIST FINDS THE MEANEST MAN IN AMERICA,

and Says God Wasted Mud When He Made Sim-The Story of a Nebraska Cold-The Place of a Scutter- .. Oranges—The Only Reliable Stand ard-fun for Everybody-Political Recreations-Women as Luwyers-Advice to

a Young Woman. (Copyrighted, 1888.) The meanest man in all this land of United America went down from Lincoln, Nebraska, into Kansas, the other day. Mind you, he wasn't a Nebraskan; he was an inter-State immigrant coming from somewhere east of the Mississippi. At Wymars there is a merchant who carries his stock in a basket, and he is famous all that land over for his popcorn. He famous all that land over for his popcorn. He came on the car with his wares, and this mean man, who was travelling with his wife, little child of parhaps three years, and his father-in-law, asked the price of popcorn. "Five cents a package." That was too much. He didn't want any. After the merchant left the car, the mean man said: "I want some o' that 'ere popcorn, but I kin git it cheaper' at that." Presently he went out on the platform and said to the dealer in the fruit that cheers but not inshice. ly he went out on the platform and said to the dealer in the fruit that cheers but not ine-hic-briated: "Say mister, I want some of that porcorn, but I hain't got on'y three lents. Now, if you kin lemme have a paper of to fur three cents, all right; but I kain't give no more fur it, because I hain't got ony that much money." Well, after a me dickering the merchant finally let him have a paper of popcorn for three cents, and the mean man came in the car, sat down beside his wife and little child, and began monching his popcorn. Never a crumb did he offer to anybody. He was just enjoying it. He said: "I had money enough to buy his whole basketful, but I knowed I could git some fur less'n five cents." As he munched his father-in-law and wife seemed to understand that they in law and wife seemed to understand that they

were not in on thet treat, but the child began to reach up its little dimpled hands and in the sweetes: childish accents beg for some popcorn. Save to hold the rackage up out of the reach of the pleading little hands the mean man paid not the slightest attention to the baby, but kept on eating. Pre-ently the mother spoke to him and said the child wanted some of the corn. "Well," printed on, but I reckon that a twenty-four page printed any hungrier'n I am an' wants this popcorn more'n I do, he'd ought to have it." But he kept on two Mey as LAWYERS.

WOMEN AS LAWYERS.

Sides at Mentreal, or the senior pulse e judge residing at Montreal, if the chief justice residing at Montreal, or the senior pulse e judge residing at Montreal, or the senior pulse e judge at Montreal, or the senior pulse e judge residing at Montreal, or the senior pulse e judge at Montreal e judge at Mo do, he'd ought to have it." But he kept on eating it himself and never a grain did the child get. Pretty soon the little fellow began to cry for the corn. This may have annoyed the father, because he soon ar see, put the popcorn up in the rack out of the child's reach, and went into another car. While he was gone the child continued to cry and reach after the bacquet, and the mother took the popcorn down and gave some to the little one. While this and gave some to the little one. While this was going on the mean man came back. Furious? You never saw anything like it. He snatched the popoorn away from the child and pared a torrent of abuse upon his wife for daring to touch his popcorn. Then he put it back into the rack and at intervals got up and ate

some of it until it was all zone. Now, in a case of that kind—and the above is a truthful narrative of an actual occurrence—is not lynch law justifiable? Is not that kind of a man more valuable and useful as a fertilizer than anything else? Isn't he a curse to society so long as he lives? And might he not prove a blessing to the medical student and barren land when he dies? Then why not kill him and make a blessing of him? The world has no use for a mean man. A drunkard, a liar, a swearer, a thief, a tramp, a swindler; a murderer, may have good traits and have some sphere of use follows in this world, but a mean man, pure and simple—God wasted mud when He made him. A COLD DAY IN NEBRASKA.

That was a delightful trip I had. While I was communing with myself, a young man took the seat beside me, and as the train rolled on he unwound about twelve and a half yards of bright red and green and yellow and blue knit comforter from around his neck. Then he took off his fur cap and pulled off the knit cap which was availed to the latter of the state of the knit cap which was sailed down close over his ears. Then he took off his big woollen mittens and a pair of gloves, and then he drew off one pair of arctics. It is not an fait, even in the land of the blizzard, to wear more than one pair of arctics on the train. He then chucked off his ulster and unbuttoned his buffalo overcoat. The rest of his wraps he did not remove, as he was going to get off in about forty-five miles. His countenance, when his face began to thaw out, wore an expression of r found dejection.
"S. ranger," he said, "do I look all broke

I told him that he bore the appearance of a

pend and talk through our noses.

He looked at me for a moment and then reached for his hip pocket. As I rropped under the seat and crept behind my value he drew out his tobacco box and I came to the front again, r-marking that I was looking for my

mild from the station, an' I tramped out to the house, in all that blizzard, and got there, long but leven o'clock Saturday night, An' I'll be tetotally crw kicked by a bulrush, if there was a livin' soul to home! Old folks, is seems, thad fore away to Lincoln to stay over Sunday.

BALFOUR.

Beasely's branch, eleven mild away, an' there I was, left over. Sunday where I didn's know a soul. Went to Deacon Mumler's and told him branch, was greated with groups. The kenn me. Deacon's who my father was, an' he kept me. Deacon's stone. blind and has the asthma so bad he can't talk; his wife's zo deef she can't hear it thunder, they have no children an' don't keep no help, an' don't cook anything Sundays. I went to thurch three times that day and went to thurch three times that day and went to thurch three times that day and went to thought the deacon' goes to bed' at eight o'clock and so I shivered on a straw bed under a control milk in a cort to me. a cotton quilt in a north room for thirteen hours. Now think of all that when a faller 'd hours: Now think of all that when a latter to ben expecting a turkey dinner, singin, 'Hold the Fort' by a melodeon all afternoon, and huggin' the purtiest gril in all Newbrasky from sundown till one o'clock in the mornin,' and tell me ef I ain't got more right to feel broke up than any man this side o' the kingdom? Say 'no' an' I'll slam you on the top o' the head with this avershop?" with this overshoe?" I didn't say "no."

THE PLACE OF A SCULLER.

No, no, my son, you have been misled by the funny papers. Intellectual pitching and Graco-Roman catching and Egyptian sculling are not taught at the colleges to the exclusion of other classic studies. But there are boys who go to classic studies. But there are boys who go to college to learn baseball and boating, and when they come away, after four years' hard study, that is what they know. And that is just what that kind of a boy would know it he never went to school a day. And he wouldn't know anything more if he went to school a thousand years. You go right ahead and go to college, son. You won't have to pull the heart out of you in a boat or split your fingers behind the bat if you don't want to. If you prefer it, you will be permitted to read books. No, of course not; the people of the Umted States won't make one half so much fuss over you; but if you love half so much fuss over you; but if you love books, at you say you do, you don't go to college to be "fussed" over. You do your duty houestly, and you will make all the "fuss" in this world the old globe can stand. Look at Washington. He was never ambitious; he simply did his work, honestly and unostentasimply did his work, indicately and those the tiously, and he was fussed in war, fussed in pasce, fussed in the hearts of his countrymen, rab, diddy dah dah—dah, dah, dah! You'don't know what that means? Oh, well, you'll learn when you go to college. The juniors will teach you some morning in chapel.

WHY, OF COURSE, MY BOY.

A Chicago man is undecided whether to marry a Boston girl or write a book. Bless your vaciliating soul, my boy, marry the Boston girl by all means. What's one critic to five hundred? And then, you see, she could write a better book for you, ten times over, than you can, and you come out winner on all sides.

SOME FLORIDA OBANGES. A variety of oranges grown in Florida is called the "kid glove" orange, because, when peeled, they are so dry that they can be handled without soiling the glover. Then there is a variety sold on the railway trains that should be called the "buckskin glove."

THE ONLY RELIABLE STANDARD. Elfrida wants to know "How many people read the best books?" Not over two hundred, my dear. At least, that is all the publisher sold of mine. But, of course, perhaps the publisher lied. There may be perhaps as many as two hundred and fifty, but not more than

FUN FOR EVERYBODY.

Senator Plumb is reported to have said some time ago that he regards newspaper writing as a "recreation." Well, it may be "recreation" for the Senator, but — Well, yes; it is recreation for the people who read what he writes also. Great Momus, Senator, how they do laugh! It would make you tear up the grass to hear them.

IT DOESN'T COUNT ON THAT SIDE. A cynical writer (not married and not at all likely to be) says: "Love flies out of the window when a man discovers that his wife snores and ents raw enions." Ah? And when the wife discovers that her husband swears like a sailor, chews cheap tobacco, and drinks vile whiskey? We suppose she loves him more than ever-in a horn.

POLITICAL BECREATIONS.

Half a dozen prominent American politicians, in various stages of decay, are making critical studies of Shakespeare in the want of something better to do. I don't suppose all the articles they could ever write or the books they could ever publish would be worth the paper they were

WOMEN AS LAWYERS. "Why cannot women make good lawyers?" asks an exchange. We never gave the subject much thought, but we suppose it is because they can't sit on the small of their backs, pile the r feet on a table, spit half way across a room

in a box full of sawdust, and charge \$15 a min-ute for it. There may be some minor reasons, in addition, but these appear to us to be the principal obs acles in the way to her success at ADVICE TO A YOUNG WOMAN. My daughter, when you note that the man who wan's to marry you is just too awfully anxious to learn whether you can bake a loaf of bread or wash a shirt with Chinese dexterity,

before you close the negotiations, do you just fly around and ascertain it that man is either willing or able to earn enough to make a biscuit and if he has paid for the shirt he wants you to wash. Nine times out of ten, daughter, the man who only wants to marry a housekeeper can be kept more economically in the workhouse than he can in your father's house.

AN IMPERFECT COMBINATION "Thought you said this train stopped here twenty minutes for refreshments?" grawled the cross passenger. "So't does," said the brakeman, "but they ain'one refreshments and never 'a been any. Don't blame the train; it stops all right. Blaze her out at the refreshments."

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

GOLD FIELDS,

that pen out richly, are not so abundant as in early California days, but those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will, by return mail, receive free, full informati n about work which they can do, and live at home wherever they are led ted, that will pry them from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required; you are started in business free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of a snug little fortune.

THE "LÆTARE" MEDAL.

A VERY HIGH AND UNEXPECTED HONOR FOR " the Catholic Review."

(From the Notre Dame Scholastic.) man whose entire system was one permeation of laminated fractures, from withers to hook. I always talk that way out West. You see, I want these guileless children of the "rawdy West" to understand that I am now residing in a land of superior culture, where we look proud and talk through our noses.

This testimonial, as is well known throughout the country; serves as a recognition of great the country; serves and solenge. It is Some seven years have now elapsed since medal, appropriately inscribed, and is conarred on "Lecture Sunday," or mid Lent. On Lecture "Sunday the medal was presented farred on

o nation on the roc

for Infants and Children.

HART BELLEVIEW TO THE REAL OF STATE OF THE S

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

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

Warranted Seed. In have founded my business on the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower. Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, FREE for every son and daughter of Adam. It is liberally libustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standardseed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Best, Burbank and Early Ohio Potatoca, Hubbard Squash, Deephead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other limble vegetables. I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGOEY, Marblehead, Mass. SEED

publisher he also issued a series of works of high character, chiefly known as The Vatican Library, and of extensive circulation. To further mark appreciation of these varied and. continued services, the Holy Father was pleased to invest Chevalier Hickey with the dignity of Kuight Commences of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, one of the most exalted degrees of kuighthood in the gift of the Holy Scc. Leat year Mr. Hickey started The Catholic American, a weekly paper supplementary to The Cutholic Review. The gold medal which has been forwarded to Mr. Hickey is beautifully enamelled, and bases on one side the in-scription, "Magna est veritas et prevalebit," surrounding a tield of blue, sermounted by soroll, book and pen. On the reverse, which is also cnamelled, is the inscription: "Presented by the University of Notre Dame to Commendatore P. V. Hickey, in Recognition of His Services to the American Catholic Public." A gold bar, to which the model is attached, bears the inscripto, "Lature

JUDGES' SALARIES.

Medal."

OTTAWA, April 12. -Mr. Thompson will move on Monday that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the reaciution pending for increase of judges' salaries as follows: In Outsrie, chief justice of Ontario, \$7 000; three justices of appeal, each, \$6,000; chief jistice of Queen's Bench, \$7,000; two judges of high court of justice, Queen's Bench division, \$6,000 each; the chancellor of Ontario, \$7,000; three judges of high court of justice, Chaucery division, each. \$6,000; chief justice of Common Pleas, \$7,000; two judges of the high court of ustice, Common Pleas division, each, \$7,000. In Quebec the obief justice of the Queen's Bench, \$7,000; five puisne judges, \$6,000; the chief justice of the Superior Court, \$7,000; twelve puisne judges of the said court, whose residences are fixed at Montreal and Quebec, each SG COO; tixteen poisne judges of the said court whose residences are fixed elsewhere than at Montreal or Quebec, including the judge of the district of Terrebonne, each \$4,500. The senior puisne judge residing at Quebeo, if the chief justice resides at Mentreal, or the senior puisse judge salary, \$1,000.

In Nova Scotie, the chief justice of the Suprema Court, \$6,000; the judge to equity, \$5,000; five pulsne judges of the said court, esch \$5,000.

In New Brunswick, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, \$6,000; the junge in equity, \$5,000; four puisne judges, each \$5 000. In Prince Edward Island the oner justice

of the Sapreme Court, she judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, \$5,000; one assist on judge, being also Master of the Rolls in Chancery, \$4,000; one assistant judge, being also vicechancellor, \$4,000.

In Manitobs, the chief justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, \$6 000; three putene judges, each \$5,000
In British Columbia, the chief justice of

the Supreme Court, each \$6,000; four puist e judges, each \$5,000. In the Northwest Territories five poise

judges of the Supreme Court each \$5,000.

That the yearly salary of four county udges of British Columbia shall be \$250 each during the first three years of service and after three years of service each \$2100, and that any or all of such county court judges may likewise accept from the Province of British Columbia the office of stipendiary magistrate and accept remuneration from that Province, and also that in the case of the Hon. Sir Adam Wilsor, late chief justice of the Queen's Bench division of the high court of justice for Ontario, the superannuation allowance to be granted to him shall be the same as if the salary hereby proposed to be fixed for his office as such judge has been the talary fixed by law at the time of his resignation .- Herald .

A well cooked dinner is just as much a proof of the superior refinement and culture or the individual at any intellectual task. The difference between a family of highly children and a family of sicily children, the difference between despondency and hipe often lies in the cook. The entire life is sometimes a wreck by poorly cooked food or poorly selected food or some ignorance of a fundamental law of food supply. It is not enough to supply "plain food," if this means a monotonous diet of bread and butter, most and notatees. There are other articles that offer variety, that are just as inexpensive. It is a housekeeper's duty to see that there is a variety on her table. A house wife has no reason to scorn her work because it services both to religion and science. It is is not intellectual. It is senseless for her to given in the form of a richly-ornamented gold neglect her mission at home as of minor impor-

Signature of the series of the signal among the series of the series of

" When you get very tired," said one man to anoth r, "do you ever lose commant of words and ideas?" "No," said the other map, "I can't say that I do; but I have felt that way sometimes when I got home very late at night."

Do you feel duil, languid, low-spirited, life-less, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after cating, or of luilness or bloating after cating, or of luilness, frequent ineadaches, blurred eyesight. "loating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, bot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that nest common of American maladies—lilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the recater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, fir. Plerce's Coldon Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time, If not

on the condition of the condition of the condition of the conditions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sconer or later, induce a fatal termination.

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

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eraption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-scres," Scaly or Rough Skin, in sho a all diseases emised by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Uleers rapidly heat under its benign inducace. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema. Errsipchis, Bolls, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Coltre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

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

CONSUMPTION.

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

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchits, Asthma, Severo Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. Sond ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

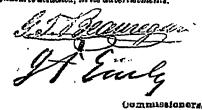
World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPE.
RIOR GOURT, Montreal, No. 687. Dame Rosina Indermuh'e, of Montreal, has this day instituted an action "en' sepa. stion de blenn's sgainet her husband, Henri Eggers, of the same place.

Montreal. 21st March, 1846.
GIROUARD, DE LUBIMIER & DE LORIMIER,
865 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CIANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR JOURT, 60 550. Dame Elmire Let urnevu, of
Montreal, has this day ins "iturd so action "en senaration de benen" against her hushand, Simcon Circor dit
St. Michel, of the same place.
Montreal, 24th February, 1828.
GIRGUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIVIER,
86 5
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drain in The Louisiana State Lot.eries which may

R. M. WALNSLEY, Pres. Louisis 12 Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orlonna Nat'l Bank. CARL KOILY, Pres. Union National Bank. INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its tranchise was made a part of the present StateConstitution adopted December 2d, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Mouthly, and the Grand Quarter y brawings regularly every three months (warel, June, Septon ber and December). A SPLENDIA OPPORTUNITY TO WIY A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 8, 1888-216th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

at N	otice Ticket Halves, \$5 ; Fi			
l	LIA	T OF PRIZE	5.	
	DAPITAL PRIZ		\$150,000	\$150,00
	GRAND PRIZE		50,000	50,00
	GRAND PRIZE		20,000	20.00
	LARGE PRIZES		10,000,	20,00
	LARGE PRIZES	OF	5,000	20.00
20	PRIZES OF		1,000	
50	do -		500	
100	do		300	30.60
200	do		200	
500	do		100	50,0
, ,,,	APPRO	TIMATION P	RIZES	*-,-
100	Approximation	Prizes of	\$ 300	930.00
100		44	200	20,00
100	+4	**	100	10,00
1.000	Terminal	,.	50,	50,00
2,170	Prizes, amoun	ting to		2535.00
	elication for rates			

the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders. or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

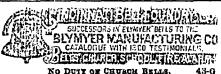
M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, Lt. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REVENUE that the payment of all Prizes is CUARANTERD BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose charteror rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, however of any imitations or anonymous schemes







HEALTH FUR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

I hese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and H-aliny Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

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, Colde,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings
Abscesses, Piles, Fistules. Gut, Rheumatism
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
heen kown to fail heen kown to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi cine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the arrive address daily between theh ours of aud14, or by letter.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a demand shall be made on behalf of the estate of the late John Pratt, in his life-time gentleman of the City of Montreal, Dis-

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF Canada and Newfgundland for the Conveyance of the Canadian and UNITED STATES MAILE.

1887---Winter Arrangements---1888

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

Tonnage,

Vessels.

1	Vessels. Tonna		Commanders.
ı	Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
Į	Assyrian3.	970	W. S. Main.
I	Austrian2.	15R	John Bentey
1	Buenos Ayrean 4,	005	" James Scott.
ł	Canadian2.	906	" John Kerr.
	Carthaginian4.	214	" A. Macnicol.
	Caspian 2.	728	" Alex.McDougall
ı	Circassian3.	724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
•] Corean	.488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
١	Grecian	618	C. E. LeGallala
	Hibernian2.	997	" John Brown.
	Lucerne1	925	" Nunan.
	Manitoban2	975	" Dunlop.
ĺ	Monte Videan3.	500	Building
	Nestorian	.689	" John France.
,	Newfoundland	919	
	Norwegian3,	523	" R. Carruthers.
	Nova Scotian 3	305	R. H. Hughe
;	Parigian5.	.359	LEW. H. Smith RN R.
•	Peruvian 3	.038	Capt. J. G. Stepheneo
١	Phonician2.	425	" D. McKillon
	Polynesian 3.	983	" Hugh Welle.
	l Pomeranian4.	.974	II W Halmial
•	Prussian3	.030	" James Ambury
•	Rosarian3	.500	Building.
	Sardinian4	.376	Capt. J. Ritchie.
	Sarmatian3	.647	W. Richardson
	Scandinavian 3	.068	II John Park
•	Siberian3	.904	II R D Masse
	Waldensian2	256	D. J. James.
	1	,	v. vande.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Baltimore, Md., on TURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Melia and Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Halifax: Rardinian Saturday Mar. 24
Portisan Saturday Apr. 7
Portisan Saturday Apr. 21
Saturday Apr. 21
Saturday Apr. 21
Saturday Apr. 21
Saturday Apr. 21 At TWO o'clo k p.m., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

Raise of passage from Montreal via Halifax: - Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$53.75 (according to accommodate) Litermodute, \$35.50. http://dx. Prom Baltim re to Liverpoel, via Ball'ex :

Pardinism Tu saley, Far. 10
Parisian Tuesday, Apr. 3
Polynesian Tuesday, Apr. 17
Bardinian Tuesday, May. 1 Rates of passage from Baltimore to fiverpool:—Cabin, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$30. Steersgo,

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. SS. NEWFOUNDLAND will perform a forthichtly service between Halifax and St. John's, as under

From Halifax. From St. John's.

March 18. March 19.

March 27. April 10.

Rates of passage between Halifax and qt. John's:—
Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Stoerage \$6.00.

GLASGOW LINE

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

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Halifax and Philips delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:— About March 31 Greeinn. About March 31 Greeinn. About April 13 Corean. About April 137 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al

Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, Vin Boston, Portland and Ballfax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railway (National Despatch), and by the Easten an Albany, New York Central and Great Wester Railways (Merchanes Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company Through Raites and Through Bills of Ladin for East bound traffic can be obtained from a 21 Through Rates and Through Bills of Ladin for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paria, Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bromen; Charle Foy, Belfast; James Scotta Co., Queenstown Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-churc street, London; James and Alex. Alian, 7 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Alian Brothers,

Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Alian Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allona, Ran & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle screet, Chicago; H. Bourher, Texonto; Thos. Co.k & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1864 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montres

ARDS 24 SAMPES FRE White Dove and Fancy Free Bevel Edge Hidden Name Cards, Scrap Fictures &c., and large fill'd Catalogue of Beautiful Fremiums, Novelties &c. Bend 2c. stamp for postage. NATIONAL CARD CO., North Branford, Conn. 34-26

rence Hall.

OLDEST CARD HOUSE in U. S. 100 Scrap Plo-prices, 200 Styles Cards 4cts. CLINTEN BEOS., 24-13 Clinto.villo, Conn.

CHURCH ORGANISTS, SEE HERE I PALMER' Book of 516 short and intresting Inter-ludes and Modulations in all keys. Houly March 20. \$1.50 net. H. B. PALMER, Lock Hox 2841, N. Y. City

WRGINIA BARMS & MILLS SOLD and exchanged, Presolatalogues E. B. OMAFPIN 600. Richmond, Va. OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 OPIUM 10 20 says to pay till cured pr. J. Stephens, Lebannou, 0

32-15 GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Great Bargains in the Mantle Department at

Now is the time to get your Spring Mantles, while S. Caraley's Chesp Sale is going on.

LADIES' STRAW HATS

NEWEST COLORS, LEADING SHAPES, LOWEST PRICES.

MILLINERY TR. MMINGS
MILLINERY TRIMMINGS

Fancy Gauze and Nets,

A school teacher had been telling the story of David, ended with, "and all this happened over three thousand years ago."

A lit le cherub, its blue eyes opening wide with wonder, said, after a moment's thought,

Ostrich Mounts,
Natur I Wings,
In great variety.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Elegant Shades.

ONLY 28c ONLY 28c ONLY 28c

ONLY 28c ONLY 28c

Natural appearance.

S. CARSLEY.

French and English makes,

"()h dear sir, what a memory you have go.

Beads and Ornaments.

FEATHERS

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S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

Fancy Ribbons,

-Tid-Bits.

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S. CARSLEY.



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

COMMERCIAL

The improved tone to the flour market has continued, there being more enquiry from lower port and toreign buyers. There was a modurate lucal demand for small lots. We quote: Patent winter, \$4 40 to \$4 60; patent spring, S4 40 to \$4 65; straight roller, \$4 00 to 4 55; extra, \$3 80 to \$3 95; superfine, \$3 00 to \$3 25; strong bakers', \$4 20 to \$4 30. Ontario bags—Extra, \$1 80 to \$1 95; supertime. \$1 35 to \$1 70; city strong bakers' (140 in. sacks.) \$4 40 to \$4 50; catmeal, standard, bris., \$0 00 to \$5 45; catmeal, granu'ated, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal,

GRAIN AND FLOUR.-There was no improvement in the grain market in business, as the offerings were light and the demand slow. We quote:—Canada winter wheat, 85: to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; Canada apring 83: to 84c; No. 1 hard Manticha, 86: to 87c; No. 2 do 83: to Consider spring S3: to S4c; No. 1 hard Monte ba, S6: to S7c; No. 2 do S3: to S2: graded applies, 10, 6: to S2; cran moderately dry room for a week or ten days Monte ba, S6: to S7c; No. 2 do S3: to berries, qt, 15: to 25:; made average, gl, S1 to S4: No. 1 Northern, S3c to S4c; peas, 73c S125; dosugar, 1:, 12: to 15:. Meats—Pork, 10: 75: per 66: bs. in store; cats, 41c to 42c per 34 lbs.; rve, 50c; barley, 60c to 65c; to \$7.25 in muton, by qr, S1 to 9:; beef, \$4.50 per 34 lbs.; rve, 50c; barley, 60c to 65c; to \$7.25 in muton, by qr, S1 to 12:; mutton, by per 34 lbs.; rve, 50c; barley, 60c to 65c; to \$7.25 in muton, by qr, S1 to 12:; mutton, by per 34 lbs.; rve, 50c; barley, 60c to 65c; to \$7.25 in muton, by qr, S1 to 12:; mutton, by per 34 lbs.; rve, 50c; barley, 60c to 65c; to \$7.25 in muton, by qr, S1 to 12:; mutton, by per 34 lbs.; rve, 50c; barley, 60c to 65c; to \$7.25 in muton, by qr, S1 to 9c; barley, by carcass. Cannot represent the sum of the sum

Asites.—There was no important change in the market for ashes, business being quiet on Milch cowe, \$30 to \$60; live hogs, cwt, welcourse of continued light efferings, and values were unchanged at \$4 per 1 10 lbr. for beever, \$3 50 to \$5. fire 10 1

Ecc -. - The receipts of eggs were larger, arm in market was weaker, and prices declined 1 :. The demand was fair, and a good hadines was done at 18 . for Canadian, and 17 : for Americans per dezen.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR. - There was conscience le enquiry from Western buyers for maple syrup, but few sales were made, as most see looking for lower pricer. The local comin i was moderate, and the market was q a t with prices steady at 65: to 75c per tin. There was little enqury for maple sugar, o which the off-rings were large and prices

steady at 9 to 19 per lb.

BUTTER. - There has been no important movement to butter, business having been confined to local wants. We quote:—New, 22 to 24c; Cromery, 19 to 22½; Townships, 17 to 21:; Merrisburg, 17 to 20c; Brackville, 16½ to 19½; Western, 14 to 17½c.

CHEESE -The market for cheese was quiet, but more enquiry was reported. The bulk of the stock remaining consists of colored, which is much more plentiful than white. We quote: Finest September and Ostober, 1140 to 12; fine, 114; finest August, 104; to 110; fiar, 101: to 101:; medium, 9: to 91:,

RETAIL MARKET.

Business is only fair, but an improvement is looked for as soon as the roads get into proper condition to allow the arrival of farmers. Butter, cheese and eggs are in good demand, and the farmers find it easy to sell off whatever produce they bring to town. We quote :-

GRAIN	MEATS.
Red winter\$0 81@\$0 88	Veal\$0 07@\$0 13
White 0 8300 0 86	HOGE, 100 20s. & 506a 7 25
Spring 0 83% 0 85	Porksteak, lb. 0 08@ 0 13
Oats (1.386a (1.4)	Hams, north at take a ty-
Com U 70@ 0 72	Bacon, per 1b. 0 10@ 0 13
Peas 0 67@ 0 74	Pork, per bbl.16 50@17 50
Веаця 1 25@ 2 35	Rolled Bacon. 0 08@ 0 12
Buckwheat 0 35@ 0 45	FISH.
PRODUCE.	Sea Salmon, 15.\$0 12@\$0 18
	Halibut 0 00@ 0 14
Butter, Town-	Cod 0 000 0 00
ships 0 11@ 0 13	Cod 0 03@ 0 06 Mackerel 0 09@ 0 15
Butter, bakers' O 15@ 0 18	mackeret U UNG U 15
Butter, bakers' O 15@ 0 18	OYSTERS AND LOBSTERS.
Cheese, fine 0 10@ 0 13	Oysters, select,
Theese, good. 0 9@ 0 10	per quart. \$0 45@\$0 60
Eggs, fresh 0 18@ 0 22	Oysters.com.,
bggs, limed 0 14@ 0 17 Potatoes, bush 0 50@ 0 85	per quart. 0 35@ 0 50
POTATORE, DURL U 50@ 0 No	Oysters, shell,
furnips, bush 0 30@ 0 60	per bush 0 90@ 1 70
Carrois, bush. O 40@ O no	Lobsters, lb 0 07@ 0 10
omiona, bush. O Rock 1 25	POULTRY AND GAME.
Beets, bush 0 30@ 0 45	Geese, per lb, \$0 10@\$0 11
Apples, bbl 1 75@ 3 50	Fowls, pair 0 35@ 0 50
FLOTE.	Turkeys, 1b 0 10@ 0 15
Patent\$4 35@\$4 65	Pigeons 0 85@ 0 40
Ohotos 4 15@ 4 25	Prairie Ch 1 15@ 1 40
Spring 3 50@ 3 75	Snipe dos 2 75@ 8 00
SUGAR.	Plover, doz 2 50@ 2 75
Cut loaf \$0 7 @\$0 728	MISCELLANZOUS.
	Coal, stove\$7 00@\$7 10
	Coal, chestnut, 6 75@ 8 85
	Coke 6 50@ 7 50
standard 0 6-2@ 0 7	Wood, hard 7 50@ 8 00
	Wood note 4 750 8 DE
Liverp'l, bag\$0 40@\$0 50	Wood, soft 4 75@ 5 25
Canadian, in	1 200 15 40 071 040 001
small bags. 2 50@ 3 50	1, per 15.\$0 072@\$0 084
Factory filled. 1 20@ 1 25	Andi, No.
Bureka fact'y	2, per lb. 0 07 @ 0 08
miled 2 30@ 2 40	Wool, lb 0 21 @ 0 26
111ed 2 30@ 2 40	
Turk's Island. 0 28@ 0 30	"q13 0 08 @ 0 084
MEATE.	Sheepsk's, 0 40 @ 0 70
Heof, 100 lbs. \$4 75@\$6 75	Tailow, lb. 0 04 @ 0 0412
Steak, per lb 0 090 0 18 Roast, per lb 0 060 0 12	Asnos, per
monet, per ID., U 00@ U 12	
Corned 0 0740 0 08	Hops 0 11 @ 0 20
Mutton 0 07@ 0 12	

Toronto, April 17.—Wheat receipts to-day were some 200 bushels, which sold at 80c to 82: for fall; at 77c for spring and 73c for gonse. Une loud of oats brought 50c. About 200 hushels of Parley sold at 74: to 77c. Hay more plentifu', but steady at \$13.50 to \$15.50. Straw sctive and steady at \$11 to \$12 for sheef. Hogs source and unchanged at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Butter and eggs as before. We quote:—Wheat, f.ll, per bush, 80: to 82:; wheat, red, per ausn. 80: to 82e; wheat, spring, revived, 76: to 80e; wheat, goose, per bush, 71: to 730; barley, per bush, 65: to 750: oats, per bush, 49: to 50; peas, per bush, 87: to 770:. Desped bore. per bush, 670 to 700; Dressed hogs, per 160 1bs, \$7 50 to \$7 75; chickens, per pair, 600 to nem laid er dez, 180 to 190; potatoss, per

per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40s to 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 15c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1.50; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per pack, 201 to 250; paraley, per doz, 200; hay, \$11 to \$16.00; straw, \$7 to \$12.50.

HALIFAX, April 17.—Apples, \$250 to \$140; butter, large packages, 20c to 21c; packages retail, 23c; beef per 1b by the quarter, 9: to 70; carrots. \$1 15; chickens, 00: to 50c; dried apples, 70 to 7½c; eggs, per dozen, wholsale, fresh, 140 to 150; fresh, nogs, 7½c to 7½c; geese feathers, 350 to 450; nogs, 7½c to 7½c; geese feathers, 35c to 45c; geese, 00c to 00c; hams and bacon, per 1h, 10c to 12c; hay, per ton, \$14; lamb by the carcass, 8c to 9c; mutton by the carcass, 8c to 9c; cats, per bushel, 45c; parenips, \$125; potatoes, \$150 per bil; straw, per ton, \$7 to \$9; turkeys, 14c to 15c; turnips, 75c; veal by carcass, 4½c to 5c per 1b; wool skins, 60c to \$0c.

London, Ont., April 17.—Quotations to day are as follows: GRAIN—Red Winter, \$1 30 to \$1 35; white, \$1 30 to \$1 35; epring, \$1 30 to \$1 35; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rve. \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, mait, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do, feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; costs, \$1 28 t: \$1 30; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, bushel, \$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwheat, cental, 950 to \$1. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 10 to \$1.20; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c. parsnips, per bag, \$1 20 to \$1 30; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; beets, per bag, 50c to 75c; onions, perflushel, \$1 50 to \$2; lettuce, bunch, 10 to 50c; redishes 50c; onbagger per dozen Os to 55; radishes, 55; cabbages, per dozen, 50) to \$1; celery, per dozen, 50c to 60; it is yet too early to say, with any degree of squash, apiece, 5; to 7c; squash, per doz, 60c truth, that the peach crop is or has been to 80c; rhubarb, bunch, 10c; artichokes, bus, killed. S1. PRODUCE—Eggs, fresh 14 to 16; eggs pack'd 00; Butter, best roll, 23 to 25; butter, large rolls, 18 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 18; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed firkin 00 to 00; cheese, 1b wholesale, 10; to to 11; dry wood, 450 to 525; green wood, 425 to 475; soft wood, 250 to 350; honey, 1b., 10 to 10½; tallow, cleor, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2:; lard, No. 1, lb, 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; straw, load, 3 00 to 4 00; clover seed, bus, 4 30 to 4 50;

bag, \$1 00 to \$1 10; apples, p r barrel, \$3 00 to \$3 75; onions, per doz, lbc to 20; onions, cach; a lot of 16 head, averaging 1,168 lbs., each; a lot of 16 head, averaging 1,168 lbs., rold at \$4.60 per cwt.; a lot of 20 head averaging 1,100 lbs., sold at \$4 each; a lot of 15 head, averaging 1,000 lbs., sold at \$40.50 each; a lot of 12 rather mixed in quality, sold at \$32 each; a lot of 10 head at \$30. sold at \$32 each; and a lot of 10 head at \$30 each; and smaller lets at very good prices where the quality was good.

SHEEP AND LAMES—The supply was small for our market, but quite enough for the demand; here and there some lots dragged a little, and to effect a clearance, the owners lowered their figures; but generally the prices of Tuesday rule, though with a tendency to weaken.

Hogs-Only about one hundred in, which sold at from \$5 to \$5,50 per cwt. All descriptions are wanted at prices within this range.

CALVES—Were selling steady. One lot of
seven, averaging 90 lbr, seld at \$3.50 each; four, averaging 110 lbs, sold at \$4 each; a pair sold for \$9. Good lams are wanted.

MILK Cows—A few were sold at very good prices; they are not wanted.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

To grow good snap beans the soil cannot be too rich.

The vegetable crop in most of the Southern States will be large.

Tomatoes are growing in popular favor in England, but they do not ripen well until grown under glass.

Authorities agree in their declaration that

Alsiko seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, Experiments to show whether anything is bush, 0 00 to 3 00; Hungarian grass ad, gained by exposing the cut seed potatoes to bu, 00 to 00; Millet, bu, 00 to 00; Hay the air and light as compared with planting 10 00 to 12 00; Flex seed, bu, 1 40 to 1 50. the cut pieces as acon as cut, seemed to show Experiments to show whether anything is

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL PROVISIONS.—Id local provisions a fair amount of business was done, there being a better demand, and the market was fairly active and steady. We quote:—Canada short cut, per brl, \$17.50 to \$18.50: mess pork, western, nor brl. \$17.00 to \$17.50: mess boot cut, western, nor brl. \$17.00 to \$17.50: tinh, per th. \$23: to \$25: sheepskins, \$1.00: fresh cod. \$1.00: mess boot cut, western, nor brl. \$17.00 to \$17.50: tinh, per th. \$25: to \$25: sheepskins, \$1.00: \$25: to moss per, per lb. \$0.00 to \$0.00; hams, city curol, per lb, 11½ to 12½; hams, canvassed, per lb, 12; t. 12½; hams, canvassed, black biss, S; perch, doz, 25; smilte, lb., 10; muller; fb, 42. Poultry (dressed)—Cnickens, to 9½; flinks, green, per lb. 9½ to 9½; lard, western, in parts, per lb. 9½ to 9½; lard, Canodian, in parts, 9; bacon, per lb, 10; kevs, per lb, 11 to 13;. Poultry (undressed)—Chickens, 45 to 60; ducks, 50 to 70; ducks, 50 to 70; ducks, 50 to 70; turks, per lb, 4½; to 5;.

> STOCK MARKET. MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.

Catt	ie•	Shesp.	riogs.	OTIVES.
The receipts of				
live stock for				
the week end-				
ing April 24 h,				
1888	2	86	252	595
Left over from				
previous week. 6	9	-		_
_	_	_		_
Total for week 48	1	86	252	695
Sales for week.300		86	252	695
	_			
Exported by J.				
Dunn 6	-1		_	_
Do by Connack	-			
& Johns 1	5	-		_
On hand for sale 9		_		
(P)		hanama	for expos	rt cattle

There was a small demand for export cattle during the week, the market was generally dull during the week, the market was generally dult and prices declined front owing to the heavy receigts in Chicago and the drop in prices there, also the report of large reclipts and lower prices cabled from the other side. The Butchers' Stock Market was dull, and cattle declined from last week's prices, while for hogs, there hands and calves prices, while for hogs, there hands and calves prices to price about a point. sheep, lambs and cilves prices remained about the same as last week. We quote the following as being the average value here:

IO OCIUM MICINE > **		
•	Average.	C-nts
Export, grod	$1,250 \ @ \ 1,400$	41 @ 49
Export, medium	1,100 - 1,200	4 - 41
Butchern', good	1,000 - 1,100	33 41
Bu chera', medium		3 4 - 3 3
		21 - 3
Sheep, good	—	$0^{-} - 5$
logs, good	-	e3 — e3
Calves, each S	33 00 — \$ 3 00	
Lambs, each	350 - 500	

BORSE MARKET. WEEKLY REPORT.

The receipts for the week ending April 14th were 289 horses, and the shipments were 185, principally for the American market. The sales principally for the American market. The sales for the week wero 40, at prices ranging from \$90 to \$140 The demand during the week was good, there being about 15 American buyers in town. Enquiry was principally for small borses and blacks for the American market. The local demand for heavy horses has been slow, but an improvement as the country roads and city streets gets better is expected. Four loads of good horses were reported to arrive for Sunday and Monday, April 15 and 16, for sale. Mr. J. Rowley, of J. H. Rowley & Bros., of Providence, R.I., and Worcester, who was located at these stables during the winter, left this week for home with three carloads of very fine horses, and he is expected to return shortly for more.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK. TORONTO, April 17th.-We had a good market here this morning. The receipts were comparatively small, being 17 loads to-day and five yesterday. Prices, with perhaps a few exceptions, were well maintained. Two loads were purchased for export to England, but otherwise there appears to be scarcely any enquiry by outside buyers. The local demand was good and at the close of the market all the offerings had cleared off, though the supply was ample for all requirements.

CATTLE—Was in very fair demand at steady last Tuesday's prices; good butchers' cattle ranged from 4 to 413 a pound. There spiesred to be no buying for Montreal, whence reports of a lirge supply and low quotations were being circulated about our yards. There was a falling off noticeable in he quality of much of the cattle offered tod y, and some inferior lots were slow of sale un a basis of 310 a pound. Among the sales were one lot of 30 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, sold at \$40 each; one lot of six head, averaging 1,000 lbs. sold at \$38 each; a lot of five head, averaging 1,075 lbs. sold at \$45 each; a lot of himself in jail last Friday night.

FROIT-Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 50; apples, bbl, I that exposing the cuttings to the air of a

canned, are high and likely to be higher. Fruit growing will not be overdone while this state of things continuer. Lut canning

According to The Cincinnati Price Current, the clover seed crop of ISS7 was a fairly large fish, per ib., Sonses salmon, 25: to 35; fresh one of good quality. The crop was short in haddock, 7c; flounders, 8c; fresh cod, So; the Northwest; obsewhere, according to the salmon trout, Sa; trout, 200; herring, dozen, authority quoted, the supply was about as 10 :: | usual.

Mr. Thomas, of the Country Gentleman, finds that there is more money made from an orchard well tilled, even if on-half is destroyed by blight once in 10 or 12 years, then from a larger number of atunted trees bearing low-priced fruit of second quality.

The Massachusetta cattle commissioners after due investigation, report that hog cholera in that State is spread by feeding swill containing germs of the disease brought from the west in fresh park, and that in no case does it spread from pen to pen unless infected animals come in contact with healthy

Nearly 2000 acres are devoted to celery culture in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich Eighteen hundred persons are engaged in its cultivation, and 3,500 get their living directly or indirectly from celery. During the season,

A western fruit grower has constructed a home-made fruit house which is said to give very satisfactory result, keeping fruit in perfect condition for many months both summer and winter. He built a double house, the intervening space being filled with straw,

with a doutle roof similarly filled. Discussing the profitableness of fruit growing, one competent to give an opinion says that regular fruit growers, who have well defined systems and follow them out carefully, find it preficable, while straight line farmers, who go into fruit, expecting to make large profits, and who neglect both branches, find fruit unremunerative.

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

VETERINARY.

[The Vet*rinary Department of THE TRUE WITNESS is in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The benefits of this column are extended to county subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In case private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.]

M.E.—I have a horse, 6 years old, very lame in the fore legs; my friends say he is lame from sweety of the shoulder. I used oak bark, but it done no good; can you do anything for him, and oblige? Ans.—If your horse is lame from sweety you will have to blister the shoulder. Use the following: Cantharides, 4 drs.; lard, 2 ounces; mix and rub into the shoulder; lard in four days; continue the larding for five or six days, and wash off with warm water and soap. You may find it necessary to repeat the blister

in two weeks.

M.F.—My horse is subject to sore heefs every spring, which leaves him lame. Ans.—Feed on bran mashes and give the following: 7 drs. aloes; ginger, 1 dr.; lard to make a ball; poul-

aloes; ginger, I dr.; lard to make a ball; poultice the heels with linseed meal until the sores
look healthy, when you may apply the following: Oxide of zinc, 4 drs.; lard, 2 ounces; mix
and apply twice a day.

J.C.—My horse has two large lumps on bis
neck, just under the jaw. Can I remove them?

Ans.—Apply the following twice a day, rubbing in well: 4 drs. iodide potassium; lard, 2
eugces: mix and apply.

Ouoces; mix and apply.

H.C.—My horse got halter cast, and his head is swollen; can't raise the head. Ans.—Give 7 drs. aloes, 1 dr. ginger, lard to make a ball; raise the head by means of a piece of canvas blaced under the lower jaw and raised with four ropes to the coiling; scarify the lips and nose, and apply fomentations to the perts three times a day for one hour at a time. After bathing the parts apply camphorated limiment.

SUICIDED IN JAIL.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CRITICISM OF MR. SMITH'S DECLARATION ON THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

London, April 11.—Mr. Gladatone, speak-i g at a bacquet of the National Liberal Club to-night, criticized Mr. W. H. Smith's reply to Sir Eiward Watkin in the House of Comm(n). In refusing the extension of local gevernment in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone said that Mr. Smith had entirely dispelled the brightest idea of 2,000,000 Loyalists. Mr. Smith had let the cat out of the bag when he signified that the people of Ireland were all wrong and that the Government was obliged to await their conversion. The question was not whether the Irish were to be permitted to entertain and act upon a purely politial opinion. The Irish did not enjoy such privileges of local government as exist in England, yet they were to remain thus till they abandoned an idea which, in his opinion, was dearer to them than life. It was only natural that the Irish should utilize everything in their representative institutions to promote their dearest purpose. If the English were in the same position they would do the same thing. Their fathers had used the liberties they enjoyed to win fresh liberties to which they were entitled. He was very agreeably surprised by the rapid change of public opinion in England with reference to Ireland, and he thought Mr. Smith's declaration was scandalous and dishonoring to the English nation.

DRAWING A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR

PRIZE
The Reveille of last week stated that a resident of Seneca Falls held a part of the ticket which won the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the March drawing of the Louisiana State Totters and which the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the March drawing of the Louisiana killed.

Before going into fruit culture find out what varieties your land is best adapted to produce and give those varieties the preference. Situation, as well as soil adaptation, should be considered.

Professor Arthur, who is keeping his eyes open for all dangerous fungi, has found a new one on the cucumber which promises to be come as destructive to that vegetable as the rot now is to the tomato.

Situation, as well as soil adaptation, should be considered.

Professor Arthur, who is keeping his eyes open for all dangerous fungi, has found a new one on the cucumber which promises to be come as destructive to that vegetable as the rot now is to the tomato.

Experiments to show whether anything is

much averse to anything like notoriety in re-gard to his good fortune, and has endeavored to maintain strict silence in connection there-with, but he cannot avoid the publicity which naturally results from holding the winning number in a scheme of such magnitude. It is a source of gratification to his many triends that he has been so for unate. He is a hard-working mechanic, of good habits, frugal and saving, and the prize which he has received will be judiciously invested, and made a source of comfort and satisfaction to himself and family.—Sencea Falls (N. X.) Reveille, March

A RANK TORY SHAM.

London, April 13.—At a meeting of the National Liberal Club to day, the Right Hon. James Stansfield presiding, it was resolved to urge the Government to extend the debate in and evaporating establishments be multi-plied. the resolution in the House. All the speakers expressed the opinion that the feeling was growing, especially in the rural districts, that the bill was a sham and a rank Tory measure, and that its apparent democratic character was a veneering which at first deceived the eye. Professor Stuart said that the fact that the bill omitted to deal with outdoor relief, while it proposed the compensation of publicans, was sufficient to warrant a strong opposition to its adop-tion. A committee was appointed to arrange for concerted action by the Liberal party in opposition to the bill.

> The Freeman's Journal says the proclams tion of County Louth shows that Chief Secretary Balfour means to terrify the tenants into abject submission.

Arrangements have been made to evict

200 tenants of the Vandeleur estate, in County

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. SCOTCH NEWS.

A Socialist lecture on "Monopolies," by which generally continues has months, from Mr. Morris, of Londor, was largely advertwenty to thirty and fifty tons are shipped tised in West Calder. The night of meeting. the hour, and the lecturer arrived, but there was no audience.

At a meeting of the committee of the tenantry on the Panmure estate with reference to the memorial to the late Earl and Countess of Dalhousie in Arbroath, it was reported that the subscriptions on the estate mounted to about £400.

The report of the Scottish Meteorological Society is published. It states that a sketch of the work carried on from the commencement at the Ben Nevis Observatory has been prepared by the secretary, and will appear as an extra volume of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

On Tuesday, March 27, afternoon, as James Gow, foreman painter in Mesers, and the whole stretch, extending nearly 20 Gilroy's works, was engaged in the erection miles, has been offered by the Duke of Suther-of a ventilator on the roof of the factory in land to the crofter population in the district Brown street, he became giddy and fell to the and neighbourhood. His Grace intimates ground from a height of about 15 feet. He that holdings can be obtained in the strath alighted on his head, whereby his skull was and pasture will be given along with the fractured, and he died about an hour after holdings. Strathalldale formed part of the

Mr. John Smith, of Airlie Mount, Alyth, who for twelve years acted as Chief Magistrate of that burgh, was, March 26, entertained to a barquet in recognition of his services; and at a public meeting in the evening Mr. Smith was presented with an illuminated address, and Mrs. Smith with an elegant silver salver.

On Sunday, March 25, as Henry Phee, oversman, Bothwell Castle Colliery, was examining No. 1 pit bottom, he came on the dead body of a man. He brought it to the surface, and the remains, which are mutilated beyond description, lie at Uddingston. Footmarks were seen on the platform at the surface, and deceased must have fallen or jumped down the shaft, 160 fathoms deep. He had only one penny and two half return tickets from Hamilton to Bothwell.

The Earl of Hopetons, whose appointment last year as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was attended with the happiest results-his Lordship and the Countess winning golden opinions on every hand during their brief stay at Holyrood—has again been appointed as Her Majesty's representative to the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly.

Information has been received at Grange derer escaped.

mouth that a fireman named John Reid, on board the SS. Nellie, of Grangemouth, committed suicide by jumping overboard in the English Channel as the steamer was on passage from Grangemouth to St. Malo. Deceased was a native of Grangemouth. He eaves a widow and family, who reside in Middleabro'.

The body found at the bottom of No. 1 pit. Bothwell Castle Colliery, has been identified as that of Daniel Sim, 55 Baird's Square, Fallside Road, Bothwell. He and his wife had been in Hamilton on Saturday night, and, having met some friends, lost the last train. In proceeding home by road, they separated, and deceased was left by a companion acting by the roadside. He was a native of St. Quivox, Ayrahire.

In connection with the Sutherlandshire crofters' agitation, the lease of Strathelladale deer forest and sheep run has just expired, region where the Sutherland clearances occurred 70 years ago. The crofters are quite jubilant.

They drank their whiskey and beer; To Bacchus they bended the knee,
And often they said, with a sneer,
"A lemonade drinker is he."
He never with them would "go round;"
He left them to frolic at will.
They're all of them under the ground;
He'd drinking his lemonade still He's drinking his lemonade still.

There is something new under the sun, after St. Louis has a mining company composed entirely of women. There is no precedent for this. Women heretofore are generally supposed to have been content to get up early in the morning and do their prospecting by going through their husbands' trousers' pockets. But with the experience they have had in digging up gold and silver under this practice they ought to make very successful miners, and it seems they do, for the woman's mining company has struck it rich in Colorado, but there isn's a share of the stock to he had he a measuring share of the stock to be had by a masculine human being for love or money—at least not for money, even in leap year.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—In Griffin, last night, Frank Wilson, while drunk, shot and killed Dr. Thrash and Susan Cotten. The mur-

NEW YORK PIANO

CHEAP SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS

IS NOW GOING ON, AND PIANOS CAN BE HAD IN ALL STYLES AND AT ALL PRICES.

-THE FOLLOWING FINE MAKERS ARE AMONG THE NUMBER:-

WEBER, New York, Upright Piano, slightly used; WEBER, New York, Square Piano, nearly new; UHIOKERING, Boston, Square Piano, nearly new; DUNHAM, Now York, Square Piano, fine instrument; DECKER BROS., New York, Square Piano, large size; HALE, New York, Upright Piano, new Scale, 6 months in 182; N.Y. PIANO CO., Upright Piano, fine tone; DOMINION, Upright Piano, French Walnut case; CRAIG, Upright Piano, fine order, \$150; MILLER, Square Piano, good tone; HEINTZMAN, Square Piano, fine order. CREAT VARIETY OF PIANOS FROM \$50 UP. - - TERMS EASY.

Second-Hand Pianos Taken in Exchange For New. AT CALL AND SEE OFF FIRE STOCK. TO



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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

MOST PERFECT MADE

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 379.

Dame Eugénie de Combe Porcheron, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furrier,

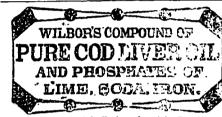
judicially authorized à ester en justice, Plaintiff Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furrier, Defendant.

An action for separation de corps has, this day, been instituted as above set forth. Montreal, 12th April, 1888. ADAM & DUHAMEL,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain an Act incorporating "L'Euvre des Ames du Purgetore et de la Conversion des Infidèles." LOUIS RIVARD, for the Petitioners. 37-5

WANTED—Every one to know that we are sole proprietors for the celebrated WANZER and New Home Sewing Machines for Quebec Province. Agents wanted. TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., 1437 Norme Dane Street, Montreal



The truly wonderful effect produced by Pr. Alexander B. Willo.'s Co. p. and of Pure Cod. elver Oil and Phosphates renders it beyond doubt the most perfect preparation of its aind known to-day.

Consumptior, ecuple, colds, satimate, debility, wasting diseases and all acrofutious humors disappear under its influence. It is aimed as pulatable as cream, it can betaken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, become very ford of it. It assimilates with the food, increases he desh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, researched in fact, rejuventes the whole system, flesh, bloot, nerve, brah. This preparation is far superior o all other preparations of cod liver oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B. WILLIOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

For carpeta full yard wide, hardsome pat-tern and quality which cannot fail to give every satisfaction.

S. CARSLEY.

The Mayor of Newcastle, presiding at a lecture the other evening, on the subject of the cities of Palestine, said he had never been to Jerusalem, but he had often been told to go to Jericho, -Tid-Bits.

BEST	Five-Frame	BRUSSELS
BEST	Five-Frame	BRUSSELS

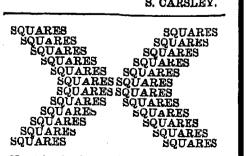
The line of Five-Frame Brussels, now showing are all of the newest and handsomest designs, the assortment is so large that no one can fail to be suited. Also a line of beautiful hall and stair carpets just received and marked to sell very cheap.

S. CARSLEY.

WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY
WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY

The new Brussels Carpet selling at 50c per yard, is the cheapest and kandsomest Carpet in the market and gives satisfaction, equal to goods costing double the money.

S. CARSLEY.



Novelties in Carpte Squares, all sizes, all qualities and all prices, a new line of Kensignton Squares, all the latest designs and newest colorings just opened. S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT SPOOL COTTON.

The fact that so many Shirtmakers and others who do fine sewing use Chapperton's Spools in preference to other makes goes to prove that it is the best thread in this market.

MONTREAL, April 18th, 1888.

N. Y. PIANO CO., 228 & 230 St. James St. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.