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THE VILLAGE ANGEL; Or, Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER L.—(Continued.)

"Will she die?" asked Mrs. Norman. "No, not at once. Poor Freda! to think how lovely she looked to-night, now she is lying in such anguish that death would be a relief."

that I may know in time to—save her, if I can. "I will tell you all I know," she replied, and she gave him the history of their visit to the theatre.

troubled themselves much. They held the first rank in the world, and they were no less ambitious of it. When they went to town, they met with the greatest respect, but they did not mix in any exclusive set.

the most comfortable homes in the world. The charming beauty of Beatrice, the grace and sweetness of Clara delighted her; with the little Laura she was more than pleased.

could count or know what to do with. He had houses and lands. He had several very magnificent estates, and the last inheritance, Ryton Park, in Kent, surpassed all the others in antiquity and beauty.

future, and what it held for me, but I never thought of anything so fair as I find it. I am sure that in the whole of this wide world there is no other creature so blithe, so happy as I."

CHAPTER LI.

IN A NEW HOME.

CHAPTER LII.

TO LOVE, TO SUFFER, AND TO DIE.

CHAPTER LIII.

CHAPTER LIV.

Antiquity has a beauty of its own, but there is also a great charm about a newly-built, magnificent mansion, such as Lord Penrith had erected for himself in place of the tumble-down castle where his ancestors had dwelt.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Mr. James Russell Lowell's Address in Chicago.

A New Patriotic Movement—Practical and Corner-Grocery Politicians—True Statesmanship, Like that of Edmund Burke—The Lack of Courage in Politicians and the Moral Loss it is Causing.

On the evening of February 22 last, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, Mr. J. Russell Lowell was entertained at a banquet by the Union League Club, of Chicago, over three hundred members being present.

"I shall not endeavor to lecture you on the subject of politics this evening. I received a cutting from a paper this afternoon, which told me that, as to practical politics, I was entirely ignorant; and that, possibly, may be true. (Laughter.) Because, when I think of practical politics I am sometimes reminded of a sign that I have seen in the streets of a 'Practical Plumber.' (Laughter.) I never knew precisely the difference between the practical plumber and his neighbor, who does not put upon his sign the distinguishing adjective. But I know perfectly well that if I go either of them into my house perhaps the practical plumber would be the more expensive of the two; and I am inclined to think that this is the case with what we call practical politics. I was rather struck with what your excellent president said just now—that the business of your club was not to be silent; and I am exceedingly glad to hear it. He said you had always had a voice. Now that is precisely what I complain of. How I wish, when somebody remarked to him that the laws of England were open to everybody. 'So is the London tavern.' I have had a voice for I cannot tell you how many years—I should not like to tell you—and it seems to me like the voice of one crying in the wilderness, I confess.

"Now, gentlemen, what is our practical politician? As I told you, I do not know anything about practical politics; but it seems to me from time to time I have had a vision of the practical politician, and what is he? He is a man who is afraid of his constituents. He is a man who studies the weathercock of what he calls public opinion, but which is not public opinion by any means, and governs his conduct accordingly. He is the 'Old Man' of that kind of weathercock. (Laughter.) I have known the practical politician to be first on either side of every question that arose, and then to regret most sincerely that he could not be on both sides in order to be in strict analogy with his theory of how his bread ought to be buttered. (Applause.)

"Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that our politics of late years has produced in too great abundance two kinds of politicians. First, the practical politician, and second, the corner-grocery politician. Now the practical politician is the man who trades in the material which the corner-grocery politician manufactures. (Laughter.) At least that is my impression. I give it as an impression. I have been out of the country for a good many years. It is very possible that these used to exist, and exist no longer. I hope that may be the case. I see by the expression of your faces that you all know what the practical politician is, and what the corner-grocery politician is. (Laughter.) May I ask you whether you have thought seriously what the consequences of the practical politician and the corner-grocery politician are likely to be? It seems to me that this is the question we are to answer. Politics, as I understand it, on its lowest level, concerns itself simply with the national homekeeping, and is a matter of practical business. It concerns itself with questions as they arise. I can conceive of a very different sort of politics on a higher plane, and which we then call statesmanship; and it is a kind of politics which studies the laws of cause and effect, which sees certain causes always produce certain effects and gradually formulates certain laws by which its judgment is guided. Perhaps you think that this sort of politician is an ideal. I think that there was precisely such a politician in a man who died nearly 100 years ago, and whose name was Edmund Burke. I think that the distinction of Edmund Burke was a great many wise men, a great many shrewd men, a good many men of genius had written upon politics from Aristotle to Machiavelli and Spinoza, and down to our own time—that he was the first man who mixed imagination with his thought. It has seriously struck me that the light of that imagination on what seems to be the vague and fluctuating chaos of human experience, and saw in it the germs of divine intention, and Burke governed his opinions by his inductions from that. His understanding, too, was as remarkable, fortunately for him, as his imagination. Now, I ask any of you to read Burke's two speeches—one delivered nearly two years before the battle of Lexington, the other delivered more than a year before—one on taxation in the American colonies and the other on conciliation with America, and you will see what I mean by a statesman. Burke saw things as they were, and consequently saw them as they were going to be. That is practical wisdom. If Burke's advice had been followed the American Revolution would have been postponed. It probably would have been evaded. We should have separated, that was in the Book of Fate, but we should have parted good friends. One of these speeches I am reminded of by something which was said by my friend on my right (the Rev. Dr. Barrows), that in 1825 the Indians were dancing here. Now we accept that as an evidence of American progress, and we consider that because we are going so fast, because we are getting so strong, we have succeeded. Mind, I don't say we have not succeeded, because I am one of the people who think we have; but I don't think that that is the only evidence of it. Now, undoubtedly, we have succeeded, but what did Burke say in 1774, speaking of the American colonies? 'Their progress—I don't remember his exact words, and won't pretend to give them, but something like this—'Their progress is without a parallel in history. When I look at them it seems I see in recent times a nation which has been accumulating ideas through a long series of years of advanced civilization. Their children don't grow from infancy to manhood so rapidly as villages grow to communities and communities to States.'

"Now, I have long had a feeling that the population of the American colonies was on the whole, and I say it with great deference to the gentlemen I am looking at—I say that the population of the American colonies at the time of our revolution, on the whole, was better educated than the general principles of English liberty than their descendants—with

the exception of the company whom I am addressing. (Laughter.) Now, I was saying to Mr. Dexter this morning that there was one remarkable fact stated by Burke in one of those speeches that always impressed me very much. He says, 'I have the authority of an eminent bookseller for saying that nearly as many copies of Blackstone's Commentaries have been sold in the colonies as have been sold in England.'

"You remember that Cooper, our novelist, a man of genius if ever there was one, and he had a singular instinct for ideas distinctively American, makes his countryman continually say—it is a proverb, as it were, constantly repeated, the burden of his speech, he makes him say, 'We will go over to Banker Hill, and we'll teach them the law.' That always struck me very much as an instance of Cooper's instinct. Now, as I say, these same conditions existed, and they have gone on ever since as precisely the same way. We started under more prosperous circumstances than any such government ever started before. In fact, we are the first instance of a government of this kind, and we had this about it. We had, in the first place, a perfectly homogeneous population. We had a population that had inherited certain trophies of law and liberty. We had land for the asking. We had—perhaps I ought not to call it free trade—we had an unlimited commerce over a larger portion of the earth's surface than any people that ever enjoyed it before. All these wonderful advantages have carried us on this career of prosperity to the present time.

"Now, I was here thirty-one years ago—I have not yet complimented you, and I am reminded that I ought to have done it. (Laughter.) Of course, I understand that when a man is making an after-dinner speech the first thing he should do would be to put his audience in a good humor. I remember when I was here thirty-one years ago one thing struck me very much, and that after I went home to New England I told my friends, 'Well, no, no, there is no art there—there is not much to see. The prairies are not quite so monotonous as the ocean, but I told them that it seemed to me that they were more generally American. It seemed to me that there was a certain genius of view about them, a certain liberality, and I recollected it because I put into a figure, as it were; that they seemed to be laid out like their land—in quarter-section lots. (Laughter and applause.) And now I have always had great hope for the West, I must confess. But you must not think because I first saw that it is an indication that we are prosperous. It is an indication that we are prosperous in a certain way, I admit, and in a way that is comfortable which I would like to share. (Laughter.) But at the same time it does not indicate success. London is growing just as fast as you are—perhaps faster. All of you who have been to London will remember those long blocks of buildings extending like the claws of the orad into the green grass all around the city. If you stayed away two years you will find them a mile within the circuit of the town. The same phenomenon is going on all over the world, and it is not characteristic especially of America, but it is the result of the application of steam to travel. It is heaping people into the cities, and it is heaping people into the cities too fast. And not only that, but it is bringing to the cities a population which is not altogether good for the cities, but which we have not to take care of in some way or other. It is a responsibility that we cannot rid ourselves of. The French in the last fifty years have invented a very useful word, 'solidarity,' and it means a great deal. The word 'commonwealth' rightly understood means a great deal. There is not one of us here who is not interested in the well-being of every other man in this community, but he does not always appreciate those who do. As I was just saying, the men at the time of the Revolution, it appears to me, understood certain principles of law better than we do now. What was the last thing I heard of when I was leaving Boston? Boston, to be sure, was once in a state of rebellion, but it is rather a steady State, a conservative State. The last thing that was happening when I left Boston was a speech in the Board of Aldermen of that town, the principal part of the governing body of one of the largest cities in the United States. This man was making a speech and affirming in it that it was wrong for any citizen to call upon the police to protect his private property. Well, I remember saying a good many years ago—or, at least, I think I do, mine, Hosea Biglow, said, 'applause' that this principle was established by our forefathers. They settled—of course they had to settle—where they were existing in Magna Charta; they protected property as the foundation of society, not because property calls out the selfish instincts of mankind, which it does not always do. I have seen quite as many men who were trying to hear up something for other people as I have seen of men who were trying to hear it up for themselves, and then the accumulation of property becomes something ennobling. At any rate whatever it is, it is the foundation of such social orders as we possess.

"Now, when I remember how many hundreds, possibly millions, of years before our ancestors, who were not overburdened with learning, for they did not know how to get under cover when it rained—when I think how long it took them to count five of their fingers, and that then after numerous steps through a period of years another genius came along who said, 'Well, by Jove, we can count the other five, and that makes ten.' I value the results of this civilization of ours so far as it has gone. I think it is something worth keeping. I think it is something that everybody is interested in—quite as much the man who rebels against it as the man against whom he rebels. Now, we have heard a good deal, of course—I am talking here as things come into my head. (A voice—"That is all right. Shall I go on?" (Cries of "Go on," and applause.) In the last century there used to be continual debates about what was called the social compact. It was supposed that they had some indefinable portion of the earth's territory and all the inhabitants of the earth were collected together on the plains of Shinar, we will say, and they said, 'Look here, we have been having a pretty bad time for a year or two, and we will make an arrangement by which we can go on together.' Well, the theory of the social compact answers as well as anything else. The real theory of the social compact was this:—That it abolished the right of private war, it abolished man's right to protect himself directly, so that if any one of you owed me anything I could not go with a bludgeon and knock you down and take it out of your pocket, but I must go to the proper official and say:—'You go and catch him,' and so forth, and go through a regular process of law. Now, since my return home I have heard the right of private war asserted. It strikes me that for a man who has got to be a grandfather there is a certain unwieldy old law. Isn't there? At the same time I said that I am called something of an optimist, but I do not get things of an optimistic sort. I do not think that there is one thing which ought to engage our most earnest attention, and that is the

fact that if a Government be a necessary thing—and perhaps it is—there are two forms of Government, and but two. The one form of Government governs you, and the other leads you. Now, what is the result? It is a question of immense importance who the men are that lead, and in what direction their leading is. (Applause.)

"Now, gentlemen, you may be as indifferent as you like, nobody shares in the magnificent self-confidence of his countrymen more than I do. Nobody is more exalted about it, and by-and-by I will tell you why I share in that self-confidence; but I say that we ought, in this country especially, to be choicer in our leaders for this reason: that here, more than anywhere else, especially in the chief place in this Nation, it is the man who makes the place and not the place that makes the man. (Applause.) I have seen what the men who existed at the time when this day was beginning to be celebrated would have called the curule chair at Washington—I have seen that alternately a pillory and a throne, as the character of the man who was sat in it. As I say, we consider that party organization is necessary, and possibly it is. I have not yet seen, on the whole, a working substitute for it; but I do say that absolute slavery to party is fully as bad as slavery to anything else. (Applause.) On the whole, if I had my choice, I would rather be bullied by Caligula, because there was only one of him. (Applause and laughter.) That is the feeling I have. I remember a good many years ago M. Guizot asked me how long I thought the American Republic would last. Said I: "M. Guizot, it will last just so long as the traditions of the men of English descent who founded it are dominant here." (Applause.) And he assented. And that is my firm faith. Of course, the language of mankind changes from generation to generation. Sometimes we put it in a figurative form, and sometimes we put it in the plainest language in which we can put it. It does not matter how you put it; certain things lead to certain consequences.

"I remember when the Duke of Wellington—a man singularly like, in certain traits of his character, the great man who was born to-day—I remember when the Duke of Wellington broke away from his party and voted with Lord Melbourne, he was reproached by some of his friends, and he answered in this way:—'I cannot afford to do what is not right.' I think it a very noble answer. He meant he was too old to do what was not right. But we are all of us too old, and that is what we ought to lay to heart. We are a great success, of course. (Laughter.) There is no question about that. I was born in a period which I will call the Fourth of July period of our existence. We had been getting on triumphantly. If there were rumors of wars they only lulled us like the murmur of the sea on the beach at a distance. If there was a revolution it did not affect us, and whenever we met together it was to congratulate ourselves on our superiority to the rest of mankind. The most of you are too young to remember that time, but I remember it very well. We thought of ourselves very much as a nation of recreators or novices, for which they are eventually compelled to pay very dearly. In the face of this disaster our own recent experience of the Charleston earthquake becomes insignificant, both as to its destructiveness and consequences. Whole villages in the Italian mountains have been obliterated, and their inhabitants either buried in the ruins of their houses, or severely injured in escaping from them. Cities, like Nice and Genoa, were so severely shaken, that churches, theatres, and public buildings fell in ruins; and for several days—even up to the end of last week—hundreds of thousands of people were camping, as best they could, in the parks, the fields, the open spaces, and even in the cemeteries—dreading to re-enter their tottering houses. The total loss of life—so far as can be learned—is estimated at over two thousand, while the wounded are reckoned to reach as high as five thousand—many of the destroyed villages not having a house left un demolished. The earthquake shock extended from Genoa, all through the lower portion of the Italian peninsula to the South of France, where it was sensibly felt in the mountain regions. Its influence was even perceptible in the Physical Laboratory, at the United States Signal Office, in Washington, where the seismoscope, which has been in use since the Japanese disturbances, recorded at 7 hours 33 minutes, a.m., 7.50 meridional time, February 23, the arrival at that point of the shock of the earthquake that had occurred in France and Italy. A rough calculation gives about 500 miles per hour as the velocity of this transmission of the impact of the earthquake,—a force ten times greater than that of one of our most violent wind-storms. Undulations of the earth were noticed at Catania, in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Atlas. It is reported that at Buzana, a village of 800 inhabitants, successive shocks levelled nearly every house, and one-third of the people were buried in the ruins. Not only of the 106 Communes of the province of Porto Maurizio escaped injury. The village built on terraces, on the sides of the Italian hills, were almost all destroyed. Hundreds of the houses of Nice are tottering and ready to fall. The earthquake was strongly felt at sea. Off Genoa it woke sailors from their sleep, and the inhabitants of the city fled, in terror, from their homes to the ships in the harbor. Altogether, it has been a time of horror in that portion of Europe so long regarded as one of the favored spots of Mother Earth. We, here in America—even with the few hills of which we are so apt to complain—should regard ourselves, in comparison, as being specially favored by an All-wise Providence, not only in our terrestrial quietude, but in the sum total of our political and social surroundings.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wec and Pelladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

THEY WANT COERCION. LONDON, March 2.—The Irish Conservative members of parliament at a conference yesterday decided to agitate in favor of suspending the debate on the procedure rules and proceeding to the discussion of coercive measures for Ireland.

FROZEN TO DEATH. WATERTOWN, Dak., March 2.—Mrs. Edmonston and son, living six miles from Henry, left that town Friday with a horse and sleigh. They were found on Sunday frozen to death, ten rods from the home of a neighbor.

A SAD CATASTROPHE. HIOXON, W. Va., March 2.—Last evening while pleasure riding at Kanawha, Mrs. G. E. Turner, of Baltimore, Mrs. Tyler, mother of the railroad agent at that point, and Miss Rhodes, telegraph operator, were drawn under the falls. Mrs. Turner's body was not recovered. Mrs. Tyler died soon after being rescued, and Miss Rhodes is not expected to recover.

Your moral loss is at compound interest. (Applause.) You can recover your penny-love—that is easy enough; we are energetic people, and we do not mind that kind of thing; we can recover that fast enough; but I tell you that your moral loss is every day going on at compound interest, and that the sternest accountants that are known to human history are keeping the accounts. (Applause.)

FAMOUS EARTHQUAKES.

The following is a list of the principal earthquakes that have taken place since the twelfth century, with the casualties:—

Table with columns: Year, Place, Persons Killed. Includes entries for Sicily, Calabria, Naples, Lisbon, etc.

THE EUROPEAN EARTHQUAKE.

Since the earthquake in Lisbon in 1755 and the volcanic shocks in the Japanese Islands a few years ago, no disturbance of the earth's surface has occurred to equal in its destructive consequences that which took place on February 23rd throughout the portion of Europe which extends through the Italian "Riviera" and the southern portions of France—the region that, for generations, has been recommended as the most salubrious, for invalids, of all the territories bordering on the Mediterranean, and which, since the luxurious reign of Napoleon III. made the baths at Cannes and the adjoining districts "fashionable," has been frequented by the pleasure-seekers of Europe, and by not a few of our American tourists, "who follow the crowd," wherever they go, without a thought of using their judgment in the choice of recreations or novelties, for which they are eventually compelled to pay very dearly. In the face of this disaster our own recent experience of the Charleston earthquake becomes insignificant, both as to its destructiveness and consequences. Whole villages in the Italian mountains have been obliterated, and their inhabitants either buried in the ruins of their houses, or severely injured in escaping from them. Cities, like Nice and Genoa, were so severely shaken, that churches, theatres, and public buildings fell in ruins; and for several days—even up to the end of last week—hundreds of thousands of people were camping, as best they could, in the parks, the fields, the open spaces, and even in the cemeteries—dreading to re-enter their tottering houses. The total loss of life—so far as can be learned—is estimated at over two thousand, while the wounded are reckoned to reach as high as five thousand—many of the destroyed villages not having a house left un demolished. The earthquake shock extended from Genoa, all through the lower portion of the Italian peninsula to the South of France, where it was sensibly felt in the mountain regions. Its influence was even perceptible in the Physical Laboratory, at the United States Signal Office, in Washington, where the seismoscope, which has been in use since the Japanese disturbances, recorded at 7 hours 33 minutes, a.m., 7.50 meridional time, February 23, the arrival at that point of the shock of the earthquake that had occurred in France and Italy. A rough calculation gives about 500 miles per hour as the velocity of this transmission of the impact of the earthquake,—a force ten times greater than that of one of our most violent wind-storms. Undulations of the earth were noticed at Catania, in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Atlas. It is reported that at Buzana, a village of 800 inhabitants, successive shocks levelled nearly every house, and one-third of the people were buried in the ruins. Not only of the 106 Communes of the province of Porto Maurizio escaped injury. The village built on terraces, on the sides of the Italian hills, were almost all destroyed. Hundreds of the houses of Nice are tottering and ready to fall. The earthquake was strongly felt at sea. Off Genoa it woke sailors from their sleep, and the inhabitants of the city fled, in terror, from their homes to the ships in the harbor. Altogether, it has been a time of horror in that portion of Europe so long regarded as one of the favored spots of Mother Earth. We, here in America—even with the few hills of which we are so apt to complain—should regard ourselves, in comparison, as being specially favored by an All-wise Providence, not only in our terrestrial quietude, but in the sum total of our political and social surroundings.

WHOOPIING UP THE WAR CRY. BOULANGER'S DECREE AGAINST FOREIGNERS—AUSTRIAN ARMY AND FORTIFYING—BELGIUM FEARS SHE WILL BE OVERRUN.

PARIS, March 4.—General Boulanger has decreed that in future no officer in the army shall be allowed to have in his service any foreigner of either sex. The decree is due to the fact that the governess of General Davouze's children has been discovered to be the wife of a Prussian officer quartered at Neuf Brisach.

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OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

THE DISGRACE OF QUEBEC WEST—THE ELECTION TO BE PROTESTED.

The developments of the contest are gradually coming out, and they have culminated in a most disgraceful act on the part of Mr. Herbert Carbray, a son of Mr. Felix Carbray, the cat's-paw of Mr. McCreery. It appears that Mr. Herbert Carbray went with two men, Hanlan and Nolan, and deposited with Brother Stanislaus the sum of \$455, which the latter was to pay over to the same two men after five o'clock. The lay brother accepted the deposit and paid over the amount as directed to the two men, one of whom remarked after receiving the money, 'It's all right, the elections are over.' Mr. Hearn, the defeated candidate, was apprised of this infamous transaction

and spoke of it to Father Burke, who was entirely ignorant of it until informed of it by Mr. Hearn, and we may also mention that Brother Stanislaus was totally unaware of the nefarious trick which was played upon him. The matter is in a nutshell. The two men were the representatives of a parcel of blackguards and rowdies hired by Mr. McCreery to protect the polls during the election; and being fearful of receiving their pay, they, with Mr. Herbert Carbray, adopted the disgraceful means above narrated, by which they endeavored to bring into discredit, and bring being convicted of the evil practices of Mr. McCreery's gang, the Reformatory Fathers of St. Patrick's Church. On Sunday

FATHER BURKE GAVE AN EXPLANATION of the whole subject and denounced the vile perpetrators of the action from the pulpit. When such disreputable acts are resorted to for the return of unpopular candidates it is fully time that the church and the public should denounce them from the altar and the street. This is merely the commencement of the denunciations in the election of Quebec West. The hateful and lying assertions of the Mercury are quite sufficient to stamp the character of the party who are the supporters of such candidates as the Hon. Thomas McCreery, and we are quite sure that were the election to be thoroughly investigated, as we are led to believe it will be, Mr. Hearn will be declared as

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

Anyhow, Mr. McCreery need not be proud of his victory; a majority of forty-six does not say much for a candidate, but, in truth, it says too much for a man who never in his life did anything for the city of Quebec, who worked for but himself to fill his own pocket and empty the coffers of the Government. There have been many very disgraceful elections, but the most disgraceful of all has been that of Quebec West. Quebec, Feb. 28.

NO HOSTILITY TO THE CHURCH.

T. V. POWDERLY TOO DEVOUT A CATHOLIC TO OPEK UP IN ANY WAY.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—"There never was any reason why the Catholic Church should not countenance the Knights of Labor," said George N. Secets, a prominent Knight and editor of the Daily Telegram, which paper is the recognized organ of the body in this city. "The Knights of Labor" continued "is not an anti-clerical organization. There is nothing in its constitution hostile to the best interests of the Church and nothing that brings the body in conflict with any tenets of the Church. The trouble has been that the Church did not fully understand the purposes and methods of the Knights. Now that they do, let me repeat in the strongest light, I believe that the Church of Rome will find in our organization one of its oldest allies."

"Has not the position of the Church toward the Knights been influenced hitherto by the suspicion that the labor bodies were favorably inclined toward socialism, anarchism and communism?" our correspondent asked. "I believe that is likely," Mr. Secets answered, "but it has become plain, day by day, that the American Knights have no tendencies toward dangerous and unjust doctrines."

THE RESULT—FATHER M'GLYNN'S CASE.

"Do you think that the trouble in the matter of Father McGlynn had anything to do with this last action on the part of the bishops?" "Undoubtedly," Mr. Secets rejoined, "the McGlynn episode compelled an investigation, and the result has been that the Catholic Church has always been the friend of the working people, and their interests are to a great extent reciprocal. I look upon this action of the American bishops as one of the greatest boons that could have befallen the Knights. The combined efforts of a feeble priest and honest leader will do more to solve the quarrel between the employer and the employed than the best of human agency. The Church can rest easy," the speaker concluded, "that at no point will they come in conflict with the Knights. There is nothing in our own make up hostile to it. If there was T. V. Powderly would not be General Master Workman. He is too devout a Catholic to oppose his Church in any way."—N. Y. Herald.

WHOOPIING UP THE WAR CRY. BOULANGER'S DECREE AGAINST FOREIGNERS—AUSTRIAN ARMY AND FORTIFYING—BELGIUM FEARS SHE WILL BE OVERRUN.

PARIS, March 4.—General Boulanger has decreed that in future no officer in the army shall be allowed to have in his service any foreigner of either sex. The decree is due to the fact that the governess of General Davouze's children has been discovered to be the wife of a Prussian officer quartered at Neuf Brisach.

THEY WANT COERCION. LONDON, March 2.—The Irish Conservative members of parliament at a conference yesterday decided to agitate in favor of suspending the debate on the procedure rules and proceeding to the discussion of coercive measures for Ireland.

FROZEN TO DEATH. WATERTOWN, Dak., March 2.—Mrs. Edmonston and son, living six miles from Henry, left that town Friday with a horse and sleigh. They were found on Sunday frozen to death, ten rods from the home of a neighbor.

A SAD CATASTROPHE. HIOXON, W. Va., March 2.—Last evening while pleasure riding at Kanawha, Mrs. G. E. Turner, of Baltimore, Mrs. Tyler, mother of the railroad agent at that point, and Miss Rhodes, telegraph operator, were drawn under the falls. Mrs. Turner's body was not recovered. Mrs. Tyler died soon after being rescued, and Miss Rhodes is not expected to recover.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

GLADSTONE BELIEVES IT MUST BE SETTLED BEFORE ANY POLITICAL MATTER.

Clamorers for Coercion Disappointed—The Council Decide in Favor of Introducing For Procedure, and then the Introduction of a "Moderate" Crimes Bill.

LONDON, March 3.—In spite of a pressure of a section of the Cabinet in favor of concurring the council to-day decided to conclude the debate before the production of the crimes bill. If the first rule of procedure is not passed by Wednesday Mr. Smith will ask for a continuous sitting until the rule has been passed. The council further decided to restrict the crimes bill to clauses dealing with changing of venue of jury trials and magistrates' powers of summary trials in cases involving sentences of not more than six months. The Ulster Tory proposal that boycotting be made punishable with severe measures was rejected.

LONDON, March 3.—The Conservative movement with the object of forcing the Government to deal with Ireland immediately is assuming a critical phase. A number of Liberal-Unionists have joined the Conservatives in this movement. About 150 Government supporters have intimated to the whips their willingness to assist in finishing the debate and curtailing discussions on supply by a protracted sitting, continuing all night if necessary. The Cabinet Council fixed for yesterday was postponed by Lord Salisbury in order to enable him to have separate consultations with the ministers and try to reconcile the differences on the extent to which coercion shall be carried in Ireland. It is probable that Lord Salisbury will be forced to call a conference of the whole party and try to maintain unity. The Standard says the proceedings of Parliament are becoming a public scandal. If no Government or party can be found able to cure the malady with which the house is afflicted the difficulty will have to be solved from outside.

THE IRISH QUESTION MUST BE SOLVED.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. Gladstone writes to the editor of the Baptist as follows: "I consider there is no opportunity yet for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. No great political matter can be dealt with till the Irish difficulty is settled. An attempt by me to force a postponement of the Irish question would only increase the confusion and pressure. The main reason why the Irish question is so troublesome, obtrusive and so provoking is because it involves the social order of that country, and it is the nature of social questions to push their claims for precedence over others."

DELIN, MARCH 2.—AT LARGAN TO-DAY THE POLICE WERE STONED BY RIOTOUS UOBS AND SEVERAL WERE INJURED. THE POLICE FIRED, BUT DID NO HARM.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Post's London correspondent believes there is no truth in the story that the Government have decided to proclaim the National League and put Archbishop Crooke on trial as instigating to sedition. He says his Irish officers warned them that no proof of the Archbishop's guilt would be forthcoming and that the Government of conviction Catholics have been absolutely non-existent. As for the national league his informant says that it is a very quiet body of late and has nothing to do with the plan of campaign which is the work of private and more or less spontaneous agencies.

A CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

TORIES FORCING THE GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH IRELAND—LORD SALISBURY'S COERCION PUZZLE—PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS A PUBLIC SCANDAL—TRIALS AND AQUITTALS IN IRELAND.

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DELIN, MARCH 4.—At the Clare assizes yesterday, Judge O'Brien, commenting upon the action of the jury in acquitting a prisoner who was without a shadow of defence, said that it was useless to try cases before such juries, and Mr. Murphy on behalf of the Crown, said he would postpone the principal cases until the new assizes.

FATHERS KELLER AND MURPHY, who are supposed to be plan of campaign trustees for the Ponsonby estate, have been summoned before Judge Boyd.

DON'T DO IT.

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

A man's success in politics depends in no small degree upon his ability to look cheerful and say nothing.

WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

The preparation sold by druggists known as Hagar's Yellow Oil is worthy of all confidence as a household remedy for pain. It has been over a quarter of a century in the market, and never fails to cure or relieve rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, quincy, deafness, burns, sores, bruises, frost bites and internal or external pains and injuries.

The shoemaker who advertises "boots that will never wear out" must believe in the immortality of the sole.

IMPORTANT.

It is of the utmost importance that some good household remedy should be kept within handy reach in case of pain or accidental injury. The most useful remedy of this kind is undoubtedly Hagar's Yellow Oil for its internal and external use in all painful complaints.

Not every one is happy who dances, say the proverb. The man who has just stepped on a tack knows this full well. Smith (with effusion)—"Hello, Brown, that you? I heard you were drowned." Brown (with sadness)—"No, it was my brother." Smith (thoughtlessly)—"What a pity."

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum, \$1.50 if paid strictly in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at the per line (square) first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion.

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NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1887

SIR JOHN knew what he was about when he made parliamentary voting open and not by ballot in the North-West Territories.

HOME RULE continues the burning question in English politics. It is proposed to hold simultaneous mass meetings throughout England to test popular feeling on the subject.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' exposition of the character and objects of the Knights of Labor has, according to late cables, been favorably received at Rome.

VERY WISE, very diplomatic, indeed, is the tone and language adopted by the Conservative press towards the Nationalists. One organ says, with admirable candor, that Sir John will have no difficulty in buying them up when he wants them, and now the Quebec Chronicle patronizingly remarks: "Sir John is magnanimous always. He will forgive and forgive. The Nationalists, therefore, may be regarded as safe for Sir John."

AN OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT relates that on the occasion of the torchlight procession, to celebrate the victory of the Tory candidates for that city, the Orange Young Britain band played "Croppies lie down," and other tunes insulting to Catholics.

At the opening of the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Ewart, the new member for Prescott, in seconding the address in reply to the Lieut.-Governor's speech, very properly castigated the Conservative party for raising the cry against the French people and the Catholic Church.

"the people, but because a certain church had faltered against the Conservative party. Such talk as this is more deserving of ridicule than reprehension, and would not be worth noticing save as an indication that the Tories have made hostility to the Church a standing plank in their very narrow and shaky platform.

We had hoped that the severe lesson taught by the Protestant people of Ontario to the instigators of religious discord would have put a stop to this foolish and dangerous business, but it seems we were mistaken and that the Tories still cherish sectarian animosity as a part of their policy.

HOME RULE PROTESTANTS.

Opponents of Home Rule have constantly endeavored to create and confirm the impression that the Nationalist movement was confined wholly to the Catholic population of Ireland. This is one of the darling assumptions of such writers as Goldwin Smith and such enemies of Irish freedom as the Orange delegates who visited America last fall.

The work done by this association has been of immense benefit to the National cause and has done much to destroy the pretension of those who deserted Mr. Gladstone, namely, that the Protestants of Ireland were opposed to Home Rule.

At a recent meeting of this body in Dublin, Professor Swift McNeill, recently elected as a member of Parliament in South Donegal, enlightened the members on the great question before Parliament. Those who have been led to believe that all the strong, vehement and violent language used in the campaigns in Ireland came from Catholic and Land League throats should read the speech of this calm, deliberate scholar.

Resolutions were passed at this meeting which declared that the present administration of the laws in Ireland is thoroughly unjust and calculated to alienate the moral support of the people, and to bring the executive authority into contempt.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

Some interesting facts in connection with the landlords' war in Ireland are given in a return of the evictions during the quarter ending December 1st, lately published.

It has often been observed that evictions and crimes go hand in hand, and this return gives further testimony of the fact. Munster, which so frequently supplies homilies to the judges of assize, heads the list, and the two counties which have supplied the greatest number of prisoners are far ahead of all others in the country in the number of evictions.

Government as a guarantee of good faith and that the work of construction should be commenced not later than the first of May next.

WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

Nova Scotia was carried by the Conservatives, beyond doubt, with wholesale bribery. Sir Charles Tupper promised the expenditure of money on railways to the extent of ten millions, in addition to subsidies already granted.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of 8th. You inform me that Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. McLean are promising the people of Colchester and Cumberland and Ficton that, if they sustain the Government, a new policy, not as yet communicated to or passed on by Parliament, will be adopted as to the railway you mention, and that it will be constructed as a government work.

"It is plain that, if the course now put forward were to be adopted, it should have been laid before Parliament, and discussed and decided on its merits. Instead of this it has been kept back till the elections, and is now put forward in the locality as a bribe—a wholesale bribe, to three counties. I cannot take part in an auction of the votes of Colchester, Cumberland and Ficton. I never give a promise unless I am satisfied that it is right, and that I can redeem my word.

"Yours truly, EDWARD BLAKE."

This is the letter of a statesman and an honorable man. What a splendid contrast it presents to the bribery, trickery and dishonesty of Sir John and Sir Charles. We have taken the liberty of italicizing two sentences in this letter as luminous expressions of the principles, dignity, honor and justice which animate the leader of the Liberal party.

THE GATINEAU VALLEY RAILWAY.

The condition of this enterprise furnishes a striking illustration of evil effects resulting from the Tory policy of placing great enterprises in the hands of impetuous politicians, subsidizing them, and endowing them with valuable franchises.

Years elapsed, during which the people of the Gatineau became clamorous for the railway. They held public meetings, at some of which Mr. Mackintosh appeared and made plausible representations. He even fixed a date for the commencement of construction.

Government as a guarantee of good faith and that the work of construction should be commenced not later than the first of May next. This petition set forth in plain terms very strong reasons why the charter should be revoked or the man who held it compelled to go on with the work.

It is a crying shame that a country possessing such enormous wealth of timber, minerals and agriculture should be deprived of markets because chyster politicians have got hold of the charter of their railway, and, without a cent of capital or means for raising a cent, are hanging on to it like grim death with the hope of making a pile.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE IRISH CAUSE.

Coercion in its most atrocious forms is now being applied to Ireland. But so well has the press exposed the conduct of the Government and the landlords, that a deep feeling of shame and indignation is spreading throughout England.

Honest indignation expressed thus forcibly shows that Englishmen are becoming alive to the political as well as the human necessity of doing justice to Ireland and putting a stop to scenes which are a disgrace to civilization.

On a recent occasion the London Telegraph, treating of evictions in Ireland, quoted Mr. Froude, who of all men living cannot be accused of partiality to the Irish.

The same paper also reproduced what Mr. Gladstone said in April, 1886: "We cannot wash ourselves clean and clear of the responsibility. The deeds of the Irish landlords are to a great extent our deeds.

It is well that these expressions of a sense of the wrong inflicted on Ireland and the stern necessity for justice and reparation should be brought prominently before the people of England. We believe that, as a people, they would desire to see all wrongs righted, but the Government is in the hands of a class whose interests are opposed to justice, and whose baleful influence is still unfortunately paramount.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

However we may be inclined to find fault with The Mail for the attitude it has assumed towards the majority in this province, we cannot refuse to recognize the ability with which it voices the sentiments of a large section of the Conservative party.

the late elections, it began to further educate its party to the acceptance of a policy of annexation, which Sir John would undoubtedly have adopted had he been defeated.

Everybody knows, business men more particularly, that the present strained and unnatural relations between the Dominion and its nearest neighbor cannot last. A solution must be found for existing difficulties, and if the history of British diplomacy in relation to America since the Declaration of Independence conveys any lesson it is one which ought to prepare us for another sacrifice of our interests to the necessities of the Empire.

Admitting that the conduct of the Americans has been selfish and arrogant towards this dependency, we must remember that our Canadian Tory party and press have never hesitated to display hatred towards the United States. It is time, however, that this hereditary stupidity, bequeathed to Canadians by their U. E. loyalist forefathers, was buried in the great lakes.

JUDGE BABY AND THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Judge Baby touched upon the question of licensing saloons and taverns in his able and learned address to the Grand Jury the other day. His remarks were what we should expect from one in his position.

There is no parallel in history for the corruption practised by the Ministerialists in the late elections. It was open, flagrant, boundless. An inexhaustible fund appeared to have been placed at the disposal of ministers, and we may be sure that those who supplied the money did not do so without security of being recouped.

NATIONAL CORRUPTION.

"When the houses of parliament are seen to be the tools of a ministry, Liberty is at an end." So wrote the illustrious Sidney. Is this the fact in Canada to-day? It was down to the date of the late general election, and now, under the forms of free government, we are called upon to witness a struggle between a false, unworthy ministry and the party of Reform.

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reprobate Tories used the church itself to aid their nefarious practices.

But public spirit is not dead. We see in the vastly increased strength of the Reform Opposition under Mr. Blake, that, in spite of the rascalities practiced by the men in power, there is sufficient virtue in the country to save it from destruction, and redeem it from the abominations of Macdonaldite misrule.

The principle of lasting success and enduring service in government is the same as in arms defending the country. When we find avaricious, not patriotic, courage inspire the army, and that men take service under the people to advance their private fortunes rather than their own or their country's glory, the fountain of national greatness has been poisoned.

But Canada is now on the verge of other and far more difficult questions. Enormous interests are involved in the dispute with the United States, and it is very doubtful that a parliament wherein the majority has been elected by wholesale bribery will be capable of just conduct in the maintenance of our national rights.

It is strange that the advocates of the Irish Government bill or of similar measures should still be pointing to the success of the Canadian Confederation as an auspicious precedent for their schemes.

That the success of Canadian Confederation is not yet perfectly assured, every one who knows what is going on in Quebec and Nova Scotia must be aware. The present state of things here is rather the waiting of the difficulties which attend such experiments even when the materials seem most suitable and the circumstances appear most propitious.

The relation of the Dominion as a whole to Great Britain is simply the last stage on the road to independent nationality, which must be the ultimate destiny of a great and growing community 3,000 miles from the Mother Country.

Some persons seem to admit this, but still to fancy that the analogy, though not real, must be good for something. An analogy which is not real, instead of being good for anything, is of false lights about the most misleading.

THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION SENT FROM ROME TO DR. McGLYNN AND HIS PARISHIONERS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The following cable was received yesterday in reply to one of congratulation to the Pope:—

ROME, March 3. Messrs. Henry Carey, Chairman St. Stephen's Parishioners, and John R. Feeney, Vice-Chairman, N. Y. Your telegram was most acceptable to the Sovereign Pontiff, who returns the thanks most lovingly by his Apostolic Benediction to the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, to you and to the faithful of the Parish.

THE TEMPORAL POWER. ROME, March 5.—The Pope in the course of an address to the Sacred College in reply to his congratulations upon the fifth anniversary of his coronation, said that with Rome and without the temporal power the Pope would never be free and independent.

METEOROLOGY.

Notes About the Weather, and Disturbance of the Same.

Letter IX. If we cast a glance upon the phenomena of our atmosphere we find that they are, indeed, comparable, and that the weather in general may be foretold, even for large countries, with some degree of certainty.

We see that for the warmer countries the rules of temperature are pretty constant and sure; there one is not surprised by irregularities of weather such as occur with us.

A glance upon the map will convince any one that it is with us the weather is most changeable. The reasons for this may now be more closely examined. Our country lies nearly half way between the North Pole and the equator.

And it is but natural that it should do so. The wind comes from the north; thin ice and snow are just melting, and the sun's heat being employed for this "melting business," the air cannot receive much of it.

Near the equator the cold current of air moves below and the warm one above; while in our regions both currents meet near the surface of the earth, struggle with each other, seek to repel one another, rush and roll in all directions over the land, and bring us such varieties of weather as will exasperate all weather prophets and greatly increase the difficulty of scientific solutions in meteorology.

MONTEAL, 6th March, 1887.

THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER BECKX.

GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, DIES AT ROME. ROME, March 4.—Father Beckx, General of the Society of Jesus, died at Rome, on February 28th, 1887, at the age of 82 years.

ELEVEN BELLS

PURCHASED BY THE REV. CURE LABELLE FOR THE NEW PARISHES. The Rev. Curé Labelle has just purchased eleven bells for the churches in the new parishes in the northern counties.

It seems ridiculous to allude to all vessels as she, for some of them are undoubtedly boats.

THE PLACE THAT IS PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS MUST BE COVERED WITH THE GOLDEN RAIN OF THE GOOD DEEDS.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Much as such a course would, no doubt, have been in accord with their inclination, the Government has not dared to refuse Mr. Hill on this point.

ALGOMA.

There are 18 places in Manitoulin Island yet to hear from in the Algoma election. As far as heard Dawson (Conservative) has a big majority.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

One of the British Columbian elections took place on Saturday, resulting in the return of Mr. Donald Chisholm, Conservative, who was elected from New Westminster district by 250 majority over Trapp, Independent.

YAMASKA.

The recant in Yamaska has resulted in Mr. Vanasse being declared elected by a majority of 203. The judge declined to accept the return in two polls which gave Dr. Mignault 100.

L'ASSOMPTION.

The reports indicate that Mr. Gauthier, the Opposition candidate, has been declared elected by the returning officer by a majority of 23.

ONTARIO.

Saturday's Canada Gazette contains the appointment of Sir Alexander Campbell as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

A proclamation appears in the Gazette of Saturday calling Parliament, for the dispatch of business, on Wednesday, April 13th.

BADLY BEATEN.

Mr. J. H. Scott, of Kincaidine, who contested West Bruce with Hon. Edward Blake, saved his deposit by 7 votes, Blake's majority being 1,084.

A CALCULATION.

The Ottawa Free Press figures it out that apart from the 10,000 soldiers who were elected by acclamation in Quebec Province, the Liberals obtained a majority of 2,133 of the popular vote in the elections which were contested, the aggregate majorities obtained by Tory candidates being 10,577, and for Liberal candidates 12,519.

AN IRISH LANDLORD—A PEER AND A HOME LEVELLER.

A story has gone the rounds of the press in America that Lord Dunasdale, whose castle and territory are stated to be close to the little town of Athlury, Galway county, Ireland, some years since, whilst on a hunting excursion in company with an English gent, sought refuge from the inclemency of the weather in the house of one of his tenants, who was a widow, and that she entertained her landlord with bread, butter, and some whiskey.

PERSONAL.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Boston Pilot makes the following kindly reference in his last letter to that influential journal:—

That sterling Irish-Canadian Catholic daily, the Montreal Evening Post, has lately come under the editorial management of Captain Carrol Ryan, one of the most erudite men of letters in the Dominion, who succeeds Mr. H. J. Cloran, late candidate for Parliament for Montreal Centre.

THE POST and its weekly edition, the TRUE WITNESS, are universally recognized as the exponents of the entire Irish Catholic sentiment in Canada, and with such a talented son of Tipperary as the soldier-poet editor of the North-West, at the helm, these journals may be put down as safe guides for the ears and daughters of Erin in British America.

THE POST is found in every Irish household throughout the Dominion, and under its new management, is making still greater strides of progress, its columns teeming with the brightest articles, most entertaining selections, and purest literature generally for the home circle.

This world is but a fleeting show, and to most of us all the good seats are taken.

Why is a novelist an unnatural phenomenon? Because his tale comes out of his head.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

Cardinal Gibbons Comes Out Squarely in Defence of the Knights of Labor.

The Holy See Believed to be Friendly to the Knights and Likely to Pronounce in Their Favor.

New York, March 3.—The Herald publishes Cardinal Gibbons' report to the Propaganda on the Knights of Labor. It is as follows:—

To His Eminence Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the Propaganda.

Your Eminence,—In submitting to the Holy See the conclusions which, after several months of observation and deep reflection, seem to me to sum up the question of the association of the Knights of Labor, I am strongly convinced of the vast importance of this question, which forms but one link in the great chain of the social problems of our day, and especially of our country.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR POPULAR INSTITUTIONS. strongly impels. In considering the total consequences that might result through an error in the treatment of the organizations, which often count their members by thousands and hundreds of thousands, the council wisely ordered that when an association has spread into several dioceses, no single bishop of those dioceses may condemn it, but must refer the case to the permanent commission of all the archbishops of the United States who, in their turn, are not authorized to issue condemnations unless their decision is unanimous, and in default of such unanimity only the Holy See itself can impose such a condemnation, so that error and confusion in ecclesiastical discipline may be avoided.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION is itself, in the estimation of the Holy See, made us examine it with the greatest care. After our discussions, the results of which have already been communicated to the Holy Congregation of the Propaganda, only two out of the twelve archbishops voted for the condemnation—that is to say the Archbishop of St. Louis and the Archbishop of Santa Fe, who followed suit for reasons which in no way pertained to the merits of the case.

THE HOLY SEE BELIEVED TO BE FRIENDLY TO THE KNIGHTS AND LIKELY TO PRONOUNCE IN THEIR FAVOR.

CONGRESS CLOSED. A VIEW OF THE UNPRECEDENTED AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President and most of the members of his Cabinet remained at the White House considering legislative matters until 4 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Congress, which ended its existence at noon to-day, has afforded a striking illustration of the constant increase in the volume of national legislation. More bills were introduced in both houses, more committee reports made, more bills passed, more became laws and more were vetoed than ever before.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President acted on all the bills received by him up to the latter hour. He then repaired to the Capitol on assurance from Speaker Carlisle that the District of Columbia Bill and the General Deficiency Bill would certainly fail to become law unless he did so.

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WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President acted on all the bills at the Capitol that he was able to in the short time allotted him before adjournment. The party returned to the White House about 1 o'clock. The President held his usual public reception this afternoon, and shook hands with about 200 people.

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THE SEPTENNATE BILL.

CONSIDERED BY THE NEW REICHS-TAG—ITS FREELY PASSED ALMOST CERTAIN.

BREHLIN, March 7.—General Brossart von Schellendorf, minister of war, introduced the Septennate bill in the Reichstag to-day. His speech presenting the measure he said: "Let us forget what has passed. There is no doubt about the acceptance of the bill, but the greater the majority it receives the more significant will be its success. Therefore, we ask you to vote for the bill in as strong force as possible. This will be the finest fruit the session will ripen."

WORKINGMEN HAS A RIGHT TO ORGANIZE for his own protection, but it is the duty of the public at large to aid him in finding a remedy against the dangers with which civilization and social order are menaced by avarice, oppression and corruption.

Second. That there exist in our country, as in all others, social grievances which are grave and menacing; public injustices alike which require firm resistance by legal remedies, and of which none will gain any advantage, and which has already been admitted by Congress and the President of the United States.

Third. It can scarcely be doubted that the forming of associations and organizations of the parties interested in the

of any kind, the most natural and efficacious. This is so evident, and besides so much in accord with the spirit of our country and of society in general, so essentially popular, that we need not dwell upon the fact.

It is we might say, the only means by which public attention can be attracted toward the end desired to be attained, by which force can be given to the most legitimate resistance, weight to the most just demands. There exists an organization which presents a thousand attractions, a thousand advantages, but which our Catholic toilers, with filial submission, refuse to accept.

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE. The Cardinal then rings some changes on the favorite Catholic theme, the danger of the Masonic brotherhood, and next he passes to a point which will appeal more directly to the average feeling of Americans. He makes a stirring appeal to the Church to beware of getting herself branded as "un-American," and in terms which even through the imperfect medium of indifferent French are eloquent reminders of the Propaganda that the greatest and grandest title of the church to the affection, love and devotion of Americans lies in her being above all things "the friend of the people."

NINE FORCIBLE REASONS. Various considerations, more or less ecclesiastical interest, follow—some a trifle redundant—and then the Cardinal closes:—

To sum up. It seems to me plain that the Holy See cannot entertain the proposal to condemn the association.

1. Because such a condemnation does not appear to be justified either by the letter or by the spirit of its constitution, of its laws or by the declarations of its heads.

2. That such a condemnation does not appear necessary in view of the transient form of the organization and of the social condition of the United States.

3. That it would not be prudent, on account of the reality of the wrongs of the workingmen and the fact that the existence of such is admitted by the American public.

4. That it would be dangerous to the reputation of the church in our democratic country.

5. That it would be powerless to compel the obedience of our Catholic workingmen, who would regard it as false and ineffectual.

6. That it would be destructive instead of beneficial in its effects, forcing the sons of the church to rebel against their mother and to range themselves with condemned societies which they have hitherto avoided.

7. That it would be ruinous to the financial support of the church at home and to the raising of Peter's pence.

8. That it would turn into doubt and hostility the marked devotion of our people toward the Holy See.

9. That it would be regarded as a cruel blow to the authority of the bishops of the United States, who, it is well known, protest against such a condemnation.

I trust that the considerations here presented have shown sufficiently clearly that such would be the results of the condemnation of the Knights of Labor of the United States. Therefore I leave their cause with full confidence in the wisdom and prudence of Your Eminence and of the Holy See.

J. CARD. GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore, Rome, February 20, 1887.

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The statements drawn up by the Papal legate, the letters of certain American Catholic statesmen to the Pope and the personal opinion of Cardinal Manning, all support Cardinal Gibbons. The Pope himself, it is said, favors the aspirations of modern labor.

The natural right of a woman to vote is just as clear as that of a man, and rests on the same ground. Since she is called on to obey the laws she ought to have a voice in making them; and the assumption that she is not fit to vote is no better reason for denying her that right than was the similar assumption which has been urged against every extension of the franchise to unfranchised men.

And whether men like or do not like the imputation that they are incapable of framing proper laws without the aid of women, their success in making laws has certainly not been so great as to give them a reason for disdaining women's aid.

In fact the both parties have made of the business of making laws ought, it seems to us, to lead them to ask whether the finer and quicker intuition and more delicate sensitivities of women are not as much needed in the management of public affairs as they are in the affairs of a family.

The man who occurs the advice of women is anything but a wise man. And seeing that mankind is composed of men and women, and that the two sexes are the natural complements of each other, is not the leaving of what concerns both entirely to one sex very much like the attempt of an individual to use only one leg in walking?—The Standard.

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Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. E. BRISBANE, of New York. A medicinal wine, highly recommended for its beneficial effects in all cases of debility, indigestion, and general weakness.

THE ORANGE ORDER.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Ontario East—Attitude of the Order on the Home Rule Question—Religious Principles and Party Politics.

BROOKVILLE, March 2.—The twenty-eighth annual session of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East convened in this city yesterday.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS. The Grand Master's annual address was, as usual, listened to with earnest attention.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND. It has been so often stated that it seems unnecessary to reiterate it, and yet our opponents so persistently misrepresent us that I feel we must again state that we believe in Home Rule, that is, that England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales—if it is necessary for one it is for all—should each have one or more local parliaments or councils for the management of local affairs.

OUR RELIGION MUST BE FIRST and our political party nowhere. The examples of the Harringtons, Brights, Goschens and Chamberlains are worthy of the highest praise and closest imitation, and to us should be a stimulus to a more rigid adherence to our principles.

WHERE THE 202D GRAND TIME WILL BE. The Two-hundred-and-second Grand Monthly Distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery will take place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, March 15, 1887, when \$535,000 will be scattered all over the world in sums from \$150,000 downward.

"HOW IS OLD IRELAND?" Ireland is passing through the great crisis which must end in national freedom. The population of Ireland at the present time is a little over 5,100,000 of whom, in round numbers, 4,000,000 are Catholics, and about 1,000,000 Protestants, Presbyterians, Methodists, etc.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN BILIOUS DISEASES. Dr. D. Schanz, Munich, Ind., says: "I have used it in cases of bilious disease, and the results were all that could be desired. It is valuable."

MORE THAN CLAIMED. For the past four or five years," says Mrs. Emery, of Cottar, Ont., "I have been subject to kidney troubles. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. It has done me more good than what was claimed for it. I can recommend it to all sufferers from like diseases."

Suited to the job: Little Girl—Please, mamma, pat me a chill, an' he wants to know he can come over and shake your carpet.

UPHOLDING DR. MCGLYNN.

Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, of St. Louis, State Delegate of the Irish National League of America, has published his reply to a letter lately received from John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League, in which the latter sharply calls him to account for supporting the resolutions which were offered at a meeting of the branch of the League held in that city a few days ago.

There is nothing in the resolution condemning the action of the Roman Catholic Church as a Church, in its treatment of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, but there is a strong protest against the conduct of certain Italian priests who have made themselves conspicuous in thwarting the Irish people in their efforts toward social and political advancement.

There is nothing further in the resolution than an expression of heartfelt sympathy with Dr. McGlynn, who is looked upon as undergoing the most extreme punishment, rarely inflicted on a just priest like him, and whose only offense was that he loved his humanity more than his religion.

DOUBLY BENEFITED. There is no one remedy known that has more curative power over dyspepsia and liver complaint than Burdock Blood Bitters.

BEAUTIFUL AND WEALTHY. The most beautiful woman in New York—who is she, what is she, and what is she like? Lying aside the often disputed question as to who is the most beautiful woman in the world, or objective truth is said to belong now to the beautiful widow of Louis C. Hamersley, who has just reappeared in New York society.

HUMOROUS. The most humorous man is not always the happiest; the man who has scrofulous humor or any other obstinate humor of the blood, does not enjoy life very fully, as he is not until he is cured, which, by the way, Burdock Blood Bitters will do in the most troublesome of blood humors.

THE IRISH RENTS. SIR W. W. HARCOURT SHOWS HOW THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO DEAL WITH JUDICIOUS RENTERS—A CABINET DISCUSSION OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, March 3.—A special cabinet meeting in the situation of Ireland was held to-day. The session lasted an hour and a half.

"Tell me not in mournful numbers, Life is but an empty dream." And yet it is, when all the marrow is taken out of it by some dread disease, like consumption, that, like a silent thief, steals away death, catarrh and bronchitis, both distending, and often leading to consumption, or like liver complaint or scrofula, which too often makes those afflicted feel that life is empty.

Professor Snore—How are hivalves divided? Student—They ain't divided at all, Professor. You swallow 'em whole, with a little lemon juice and pepper sauce.

IS THIS SO!

A few years ago a little book fell into our hands, recounting the experience of a certain prominent business man, from which it appeared that, as with most Americans, too close attention to business had broken his health.

As we read it we said: This is evidently a shrewd expression of a commercial motive; it sounds well; it reads well; but many people will not believe it.

In a few years, however, that man got famous the world over. He gave several hundred thousand dollars to astronomical research, and his name became a household word in nearly every home in the United States.

Nothing has ever been put on the market, we are told, the sale of which has been so great and kept up so wonderfully, and this alone is evidence that merit is at the bottom of its popularity.

PRINCELY CONTAGION. The Rev. Joseph Cook, while lecturing at Boston on "Low Morals in High Places," declared that even within the social atmosphere, accusations of gross immorality had fallen, and no reply had been made, except that the dignity of respectable portions of society had been outraged.

ALLEGED SIGNS OF LUCK. Dream of eggs, sign of money. Dream of snakes, sign of enemies. If you sing before breakfast you'll cry before supper.

A TRINITY OF EVILS. Biliousness, Constipation and Dyspepsia usually exist together. By disciplining the liver and toning the stomach promptly and thoroughly with which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier removes this trinity of physical evils is a fact widely appreciated throughout Canada.

THE CLOTURE GAG. DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—PARNELL'S AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN.

LONDON, March 2.—In the Commons last night Mr. Parnell moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to prevent the application of cloture directly after the moving of the amendment.

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IRELAND'S WOES.

Coercionists in Council—Frustrating the Plan Meetings—David Sheehy, M.P., to be Removed.

LONDON, March 1.—A number of Conservative members of Parliament, who are impatient over delay in adopting coercive measures, will meet to-day to take concerted action with the object of inducing the Government to combine its exerting pressure upon the Government to take immediate steps.

M. A. St. Mary, St. Boniface, Manitoba, writes: Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The largest sweet potato on record was grown in Florida last season. It is twenty-eight inches long.

Denver is the highest of the State capitals, being 5175 feet above the sea level. Annapolis, Md., is the lowest, being only four feet above sea level.

Recent surveys in the Pyrenees prove that the Aran Valley is tributary to the Garonne, and that south and southeast of this valley are several ranges nearly 10,000 in height that are not shown upon any map.

It has been noted that deaf-mutes are rarely affected with sea-sickness. The semi-circular canals of the internal ear are probably absent or negative in function in these people.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Veg. Acid Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia."

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE SUSPENDS VANCOUVER'S CHARTER, AND TAKES CHARGE OF THE CITY.

VICTORIA, B.C., March 1.—The Legislature to-day suspended the rules and passed a bill to put the city of Vancouver under the control of the British Columbia Legislature.

COMPARATIVELY CLOSE DIVISION ON THE PROCEDURE RULES.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over all opposition for more than forty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the part of Dame Susan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, William Mackay, of parts unknown in the United States of America.

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the introduction of the amendment be postponed until Friday. Sir W. Harcourt supported the motion but it was rejected by 243 to 110.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Dissolving Choral Societies in Alsace—Attitude of Austria and Spain—Treaty Between Germany, Austria and Italy—France Massing Material on the Frontier.

BERLIN, March 1.—A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Government has issued an order for the dissolution of the Alsatian Choral societies, it being suspected that the union assisted the objects of the French league of patriots.

VIENNA, March 1.—It is stated under the terms of the renewed treaty between Austria, Italy and Germany that Italy agrees to place 300,000 troops at the disposal of Austria in the event of war with Russia.

The Boereng Courier contends that the real conquest of the provinces will be the work of a generation and demands patience. It says their feelings and patriotism to-day shown toward France will revert to Germany when the inevitable effects of two centuries of French domination.

LONDON, March 1.—The Times hears that Emperor William will not open the Reichstag in person.

NEWFOUNDLAND SNUBBED BY THE HOME GOVERNMENT IN FAVOR OF THE FRENCH FISHERMEN.

LONDON, March 2.—Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary, has sent a despatch to the Governor of Newfoundland, informing him that the Home Government does not feel justified in disregarding the strong protests of France against restrictions on the fishery.

PROTECTING CHINESE. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE SUSPENDS VANCOUVER'S CHARTER, AND TAKES CHARGE OF THE CITY.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

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

ACHE

Is the cause of so many ills that there is where we make our next bowl. 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 make a dose.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a valuable remedy for the cure of Consumption, which is the cause of so many deaths. It is a simple and easy remedy, and will cure all cases of Consumption, whether it be of long or short standing.

Illustrative Sample Free



HEAL THYSELF!

Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and French your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopoeia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, besides being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid, sealed in plain wrapper.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Dame Zelida Harbort, of the Parish of Notre Dame de Grace, in the District of Quebec, and Province of Quebec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, Jules de la Roche, of parts unknown in the United States of America.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

A beautiful imported Birthday Card sent to any baby, with the application of the names of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses. Also a handsome Diamond Birth Day Souvenir Card to the mother and child, with valuable information.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE IS THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, making the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

PILES.

Instant relief, Painless and never returns. No medicine. Neither pills, purges, or suppositories. Liver, kidney and bowels, and all other ailments cured. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, on receipt of the price, by addressing, J. R. SEEVERS, 75 Nassau St., N. Y.

BOOK NOTICES.

PICTORIAL LIVES OF THE SAINTS, WITH REFLECTIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Edited by JOHN GILBERT SHEA, L. D. D. New York, Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, Printers to the Most Holy Apostolic See.

This beautiful volume has been compiled from "Butler's Lives," and other approved sources, to which are added—Lives of the American Saints recently placed on the calendar for the United States by special permission of the third plenary council of Baltimore; and also the Lives of the Saints Canonized in 1851 by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. It is 358 pp., 538 pages, rich ink and gold large 8vo., 538 pages, rich ink and gold large 8vo., with nearly 400 illustrations, price \$2.00. A good book for a library yielding inexhaustible treasure. And in our day when debase and demoralizing books are spread broadcast throughout the land, poisoning the hearts of both young and old, it is the duty of every one to help in as far as possible in circulating a pure and elevating literature. And what more elevating than the Lives of the Saints, which the great Bishop Fénelon has so aptly styled the "Gospel in Example?" Here may be found the most devoted self-sacrifice, the most exalted heroism; the delicate virgin, strong in her faith, facing death with more than the soldier's courage; a St. Patrick made prisoner and converting his captors; a St. Louis, seated on the throne, zealous for the glory of God and the happiness of his people; St. Zita, a servant, edifying all by her modesty and virtue; and St. Servanus, a beggar, praising God in the midst of poverty and need. All conditions of life are here represented, teaching that, however humble or exalted our station may be, we can reach the golden goal if we but strive for it with the proper dispositions.

The Lives of the Saints cannot be too highly recommended to Christian families as the best reading for the home circle; for, if, as we learn, the constant reflection on these lives was the means of leading to sanctity such saints as Teresa, Ignatius of Loyola, and many others, may we not hope that, with the help of God's grace, they may at least tend to strengthen us in virtue and lead us to be truly Christian men and women? The present volume offers in a compendious form the lives of many eminent servants of God, forming, as it were, a book of daily meditations. Apart from the text, which, in itself, is sufficient to make the volume valuable in the eyes of every Catholic, no pains have been spared to render this the most attractive book now published. The illustrations include a beautiful frontispiece of the Holy Family, a full-page picture of St. Patrick, steel engravings, and two other full-page engravings, making an illustration for almost every life given. The extraordinary success which this book has everywhere attained so encourages its publishers that they have not reduced the price but have added both to its size and its value by appending several new biographical sketches. We take much pleasure in recommending it to our readers.

AVE MARIA. Monthly Magazine. D. E. Hudson, Notre Dame, Ind.

The February number of this excellent journal, ever a welcome visitor to our table, is more than usually attractive this month, as will be seen by the following table of contents:—Dr. Brownson on the Worship due to Mary; Fairy Gold (concluded); Our Lady's Participation; Under Italian Skies; A Romantic and Saintly Life; A Favor of Our Queen; On the Blessed Virgin's Power to work Miracles; What led to the founding of the Carthusian Order; A Retribution of Providence; The Cathedral of Dublin; An Old English Ballad in praise of the Blessed Virgin; Leprosy in the Olden Times; The Miraculous Crucifix of Wijk; Favors of Our Queen—The Cure of a Religious; Missionary Enterprise; A Brother's Anguish; A Great Fraud Exposed; Letter from Paris; Catholic Notes; New Publications; Obituary. Several very excellent poems are interspersed in the number, and the youth's department is as bright and attractive as ever.

The March Magazine of American History is a spirited magazine number. Perhaps historical themes excel all others in freshness, if well treated. At all events, every article in the current issue of this popular periodical brings to light something new and engaging. "Frederick's First and Last," by Moncure D. Conway, is an exceptionally charming historical sketch of the beginning of one of the most interesting events in Virginia, and fills the part of honor to the number as the opening illustrated chapter. It is followed by Charles B. Peck's second paper on "John Van Buren: A Study in Bygone Politics," admirably written. The third contribution is a short and thrilling article on "The Wreck of the Saginaw," by Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N. Then comes an elegantly illustrated paper, entitled "Historic Homes on Golden Hill," by the Editor, one of those unique and captivating chapters that always command a host of readers; it furnishes a glimpse of what Plainfield, Massachusetts, has given to the world in the way of prominent characters—notably ministers and editors—beginning with a sketch of Rev. William Richards, whose piety and statesmanship were so valuable to the government of the Sandwich Islands in its transition from a barbaric state. An excellent account of "The First Mayor of New York City, Thomas Watson," is from the pen of Dr. Charles W. Bartles, Vice-President of the Rhode Island Historical Society. "An Interesting Industry," by the eminent scholar, Andrew McFarland Davis, is "The Birthplace of Chancellor James Kent," with illustrative maps, by William S. Pellerin; "Incidents in St. Walter Raleigh's Life," by Hon. Horatio King, and "The First Religious Newspaper in America," with facsimiles of opening page, concludes the principal features of this rich, strong, animated number. Every article is worthy of the widest reading, and of careful preservation. The standing departments are provided with choice bits of entertainment. It is the best periodical of its kind in the world. \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at Lalayette Place, New York City.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and desiring to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this remedy, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 11-1900w

The latest thing for breakfast—the young man of the family.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(The Editor is prepared to answer all questions on matters connected with this Department)

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

COOKERY FOR LENT.

HINTS FOR CATHOLIC HOUSEWIVES.

SOUP MAIGRE.—Four carrots, two leeks, one turnip, two large potatoes, and a handful of dried peas. Put together in a soup pot with four quarts of cold water; boil four hours, pass through a sieve; add a piece of butter, pepper and salt, and a little more water. Boil for half an hour, and serve, adding a little bottled rice or sliced potato. OMELETTE.—Break three eggs—Increase the number as needed—into a basin, add a spoonful of cream, and a little piece of butter, pepper and salt. Take two ounces of butter in an omelette pan, and while it is melting, whip the eggs thoroughly; when the butter begins to splutter, pour the eggs in and stir. As it becomes firm, roll the omelette, let it brown on one side, and serve.

COFFIN.—In boiling codfish it should simmer rather than boil. Ten minutes is allowed to every pound of fish, and it must be taken out immediately when done. OYSTER SAUCE.—One pint oysters; half a lemon; two tablespoonfuls of butter; one tablespoonful of flour; one teaspoonful of cream or milk; cayenne and nutmeg. Steam the oysters in their own liquor five minutes and add milk. When this boils, strain the liquor, and return to the saucepan. Thicken with the flour when you have wet it with cold water, stir well in; put in the butter, next the cayenne (if you like it), boil for a minute; squeeze in the lemon-juice, shake it around well, and pour out.

SPINACH.—Cook spinach in its own juice; it requires little water, it must be washed thoroughly and have the stalks off. Put a half-pound into a dry saucepan, sprinkle with a dessert spoonful of salt. This will draw out the juices. Let it boil for ten minutes, after it has begun to cook. Then put it in a colander to drain, and chop it very finely or pass it through a coarse sieve. For the sauce, put a tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan; as it boils, stir the spinach into it. After this, keep it hot without boiling, sprinkle with cayenne pepper, garnish with points of lemon or hard boiled eggs cut in rings. If you prefer poached eggs on spinach, fill a small pan with boiling water, break four eggs on a plate, one at a time, and slip it into the boiling water. The lemon juice sets the eggs in shape. Wait till one egg is quite set before you put in another. Cook each about three minutes.

CELERY (BOILED).—Wash one bunch of celery thoroughly, and let it lie in cold water for half an hour. Cut in small pieces and boil in salted water for thirty minutes. Drain through a colander. After this, put back into the saucepan, add a tablespoonful of butter and a cup of milk in which a tablespoonful of flour has been dissolved. Let it boil five minutes. Before serving, sprinkle with black pepper.

BOILED POTATOES.—Wash thoroughly and put them into boiling water, with a little salt. Boil thirty minutes. Afterwards drain and send to table in their jackets. APPLE CUSTARD.—Take a pint of grated apple-tart, three eggs, and a half-pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, half a teaspoonful of milk, the juice and grated rind of a small lemon. Mix the sugar and butter together, beat in the eggs and the milk. Then put in the lemon. This makes pie. Bake in single crust.

BLACK COFFEE.—Java and Mocha. Pour boiling water on the coffee. Cover the coffee-pot at once and set aside for a few minutes. Do not let the coffee boil. Serve in small cups.

BANBURY.—Stone and chop fine a heaping cupful of raisins and a piece of citron the size of an egg; when chopped put in a bowl, and add the juice of one lemon and squeeze out and add the juice of one egg very light. Take a cupful of granulated sugar, and beat all these well together. Let the mixture remain in the bowl, while you take a little less than a quart of flour, two-thirds of a cup of lard, a little salt and cold water enough to wet this like pie-crust; roll out on the kneading-board as thin as possible, being careful, however, to have it firm, and without a hole or a thin place in it. Cut it out in round cakes with the cover of a small tin pail, and drop a dessertspoonful of the mixture already prepared upon it. Fold this as for an old-fashioned turn-over with this difference, that no air hole be cut in it, for you do not want a drop of the mixture to run out. You will have to be very careful about pressing the edges together or when it begins to bake it will pop open. Bake on pie plates, or if you make double the quantity here given bake them in the dripping-pan. When they are ready for the oven wet them all over with sweet milk with a little sugar dissolved in it. This makes a glossy surface and makes a lovely brown possible. These are delicious either hot or cold.

CHEESE POT.—A pint bowl full of mixed cheese, which should not be of a rich kind, the same quantity of bread-crumbs, two well beaten eggs, half a nutmeg, a teaspoonful of salt. Heat a pint of milk to the boiling point and put in it a large tablespoonful of butter; pour the boiling milk over the other ingredients and mix well. Cover the bowl with a plate and set it on the back of the range for three or four hours to dissolve, stirring occasionally and being careful that it does not cook. Halt an hour before supper butter a nice pie plate and pour the mixture into it; set it in a quick oven and brown, sending it to the table very hot. This depends for its success on being quite smooth and the cheese all dissolved.

BAKED MACKEREL.—Wash and clean three or four mackerel; divide them down the back and once across, making four pieces of each fish. Arrange these pieces compactly in a pie dish in layers, with three or four bay leaves, six shallots sliced, a dessertspoonful of pepperonies, eight cloves and a little white pepper. Make a sauce with half a pint of good stock, a wineglass of claret and vinegar, one tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, and the same of anchovy and Harvey sauce, with a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce and soy. Bake it in a moderate oven with a cover on the dish until the fish is quite done; take it from the sauce and place it on the dish you intend serving it on; strain the sauce and pour it over the fish. Serve it cold, garnished with sprigs of parsley or fennel. Fish cooked in this way will keep good for two or three days if left in the sauce and covered over.

CATARRH FREE. R. S. LAUDORBOO Co., Newark, N.J. 15-1800w

FARM AND GARDEN.

GOOD GRAPES.

The Country Gentleman says, in the course of some remarks as to the best grape for growers to handle, that a very fine new type has been bred, and that it has not seen any which appear to promise better. It is called the Empire State. (We should prefer a more appropriate name.) Its handsome clusters and excellent flavor and its healthy growth are not always found in one sort. It is stated to be a cross of the Hartford and Clinton, and to be wholly a native sort, but George W. Campbell, who is high authority on grapes, thinks its fine flavor is partly owing to a dash of the foreign element in its character. Mr. Campbell writes to the Rural New Yorker that he finds the Francis B. Hayes grape (properly abbreviated to "Hayes") the "best and purest flavored of all the Concord seedlings," and from what little we have seen of it it has made a favorable impression.

A USEFUL HINT.

Any farmer who keeps eight or ten cows can keep an equal number of sheep without feeling the expense, except for a little grain to be paid for, which will be more than offset by the money received for the wool, which ought to weigh five pounds, and bring on an average \$1.25. The lamb, if an early one and sold to the butcher in April, ought to bring \$6, and if sired by a thoroughbred Down ram, would possibly bring a dollar more. If the lambs are late and not saleable before July or August, they should bring at least \$4.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF OATS.

The better farm economy and the feeding value of farm crops are understood, the more oats will be appreciated, and the larger will be their consumption on the farm. The idea is generally entertained that they are not so profitable to raise as corn, and hence are always made to take a secondary place. In the first place, let us compare the cost of producing an acre of oats and their value with corn. It is estimated that \$4 per acre will cover the cost of ploughing, sowing, harvesting, and stacking, including seed. The straw, if valued by the amount of fat and flesh-forming principles it contains, is worth about half as much as an equal quantity of ordinary meadow hay, or about one-third as much as the same weight of corn. In other words, if the product of oat straw be a ton per acre, it is equivalent in feeding value to half a ton of meadow hay (nearly a bushel) of corn. The feeding value of any kind of food is determined by chemical analysis, which fixes the feeding value of a bushel of oats at about two-thirds that of a bushel of corn. If, therefore, a crop of oats be 38 bushels per acre, it will require a ton of oat straw and thirty-six bushels of oats to equal the feeding value of the thirty-six bushels of corn. If the product of corn be sixty bushels per acre, it will require a ton of the oat straw and seventy bushels of oats to make a feeding equivalent. Again, there is a difference of at least \$3 an acre in favor of the production of the oats, particularly if the oats are cut early and fed in the sheaf, no allowance being made for the cornstalk, for which the oats stubble makes full compensation by allowing the land to be prepared so much earlier for wheat.

HOUSING FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

J. H. J., writing in the Cultivator, says:—Farmers well know the labor required in handling fruit and potatoes to store in the cellar. I will give my way of saving some of it. Instead of using a basket, I use boxes that hold from one to three bushels—such boxes as I get at the boot and shoe dealers. Before using them, I see that they are all properly nailed, and also make holes in the ends to be used for handles, or a piece of leather from some old strap can be nailed on, and will answer the same purpose. These are taken to the field or orchard, to be filled as occasion calls for, and they are then stored away without being emptied, until it is time to sort the apples or potatoes. By the use of such boxes with time and labor is saved in handling; they are in a good, compact form for storing away; as one can be set over another, and no bins or large boxes are required, and they are not only good for one year's use, but will last for many years. Many farmers will think such boxes too expensive; with me they only cost about twice as much as the cheap kind of labor necessary to make bins hold the same quantity. The boxes cost me ten to fifteen cents each, and I think in two years they will pay for themselves in the labor saved, to say nothing about the rough handling of fruit or potatoes by the use of a basket when they are handled over several times. If the reader will get a few boxes this fall and try them, I think next fall he will surely get more, and will continue to do so until his wants are fully supplied.

NOTES.

It probably makes little difference in the consumption, but potatoes, even at present prices, and they are not very high, so much the dearest vegetable food that comes on the table. Wheat flour or corn meal are cheaper as there is little waste in preparing them. In fact, the price of wheat is in some Western markets even less per bushel than the price of common potatoes.

It is a remarkable fact that, although we have in this country the best breeds of cattle to be found in any portion of the globe, yet the majority of farmers have no system of breeding, and use cows in the dairy that give only one-third the quantity of milk and butter that could be derived from an animal from well known milking and butter breeds.

It is true that the longer a hog is kept the greater the likelihood of loss from disease or accident; but so far as the loss from disease is concerned, the risk is rendered more than proportionately greater by wintering. The change from green to dry, hard food is favorable to the development of disease. The severities of the weather are also apt to induce disease.

In horse breeding it is as important that the mare should be perfect as that the stallion should be so. In fact, some consider it more so, and this is especially the case with the horses of the Arabs, who for centuries excelled all other nations in their breed of horses.

Sheep effectually keep down the weeds and grasses. They are as beneficial to some pastures as the pruning knife is to the orchard. They will eat anything that is green and tender, and young briars, weeds, bushes and other growths are consumed, thereby saving the farmer much labor, while by their droppings they prepare the field for the plough.

The following is the method of curing hams that received the prize at a New England fair: To every 100 pounds of meat take 6 pounds of salt, 2 ounces of saltpetre, 2 pounds brown sugar, 1 1/2 ounces potash and 4 gallons water. Mix them and pour the liquid over the hams after they have been in the tub two days, they having been rubbed with fine salt when put in the tub. They should remain in this pickle six weeks, then taken out, hung up three days to dry and smoked.

A man has named his dog "Wellington," because of the animal's proficiency in reading a bone apart.



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It is a remarkable fact that, although we have in this country the best breeds of cattle to be found in any portion of the globe, yet the majority of farmers have no system of breeding, and use cows in the dairy that give only one-third the quantity of milk and butter that could be derived from an animal from well known milking and butter breeds.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 596. Notice is hereby given that Dame Miriam, of Montreal, wife of Margus Kuzner, of the same place, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

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L.S.L.

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1 GRAND PRIZE OF \$50,000... 50,000

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PUBLIC NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the PRATRIE of the Third Order of St. FRANCIS, of MONTREAL, will demand to be incorporated by the Quebec Legislature at its next Session.

J. J. BEAUFORT, Attorney for the Petitioners, Montreal, 9th Feb., 1887.

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CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean to stop them for a few days and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the discovery of a cure for FITS, and I will cure you. I will cure you. I will cure you.

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Nova Scotian 3,300 Lt. R. H. Hughes.

Carthaginian 3,600 Capt. A. Macdonell.

Siberian 4,900 " R. P. Moore.

Norwegian 3,631 " J. G. Stephen.

Hibernian 3,740 " John Brown.

Austrian 4,100 " J. Ambury.

THE DEAD-ALIVE.

WHY PEOPLE DO NOT RECOVER CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE GRAVE.

reading Frogs, But Not Men—Dr. Hammond Explains the Mysteries of Syncope—Brains in the Spine.

(New York Herald.)

"There is no excuse for any one being buried alive," said Dr. W. A. Hammond, a Herald reporter had called upon him in reference to the burial alive of Miss Stokney, of Minneapolis, who was taken out of a vault and found to be in a trance...

Dr. Hammond was in the office in his residence. A couple of wax candles burned in scones on his desk. The walls were hidden by crowded bookcases. Around the room were scattered quaint carved oaken chairs, with the stain of years upon them. The physician himself sat on one that might have come from the balcony of a church.

"No," he continued; "there is no excuse for it. The tests of death have been brought down to such a nice point that any competent physician would have no difficulty in accurately determining whether or not death had taken place."

"Does decomposition always set in after death?" "Invariably, provided the body is not frozen. Of course you can freeze it and keep it for years before it will decompose, just as fish are kept frozen for market. The salmon that you eat now were caught last spring and have been kept frozen ever since. They are just as good."

BURIAL ALIVE.

"Do you imagine that there is any foundation to the belief of many that people are sometimes buried alive?"

"Oh, I have no doubt of it. I have known of its being done, but it is not by any means frequent occurrence—not nearly so frequent as many people imagine. The physician is entirely to blame when it does occur. The fact that the bodies have been found turned over in the coffin leads people to believe that they were buried alive. But that's not so. It is probably the work of the gases coming from the body. Peat up in a coffin they become very powerful, and it is almost singular that they do not move bodies around more than they do."

"Then you don't take any stock in the stories of men who come to life under the ground, of their terrible struggle to get free and their horrible death at last?"

"That's all bosh. Few wrote of graveyards trembling with the struggles of the buried alive. That's all bosh. When people are buried alive, as they certainly have been, they never wake up to know it. When in a trance state their vitality must be so weak that when they begin to regain consciousness and to attempt to breathe they die of suffocation immediately and never know that they came to life again. Buried for dead, they practically are dead."

"That's consoling, at any rate," said the reporter, who was beginning to feel a little "oreepy" in the gloomy room, that in his distorted imagination began to seem like the interior of a tomb. The doctor did not look like Father Time as he waved his cimeter.

"This Miss Stokney was undoubtedly in a trance state when she was buried," continued Dr. Hammond. "Were it not for the water around her head she might have regained consciousness."

FREEZING EXPERIMENT.

"Is it possible to freeze a human being up for any length of time and then restore consciousness?"

"No; not with a human being. It can be done with some of the lower order animals. Frogs are the highest grade to which it can be carried successfully."

"Because, no matter how warm or cold the atmosphere is, the temperature of a human being in good health is always 98 degrees in life. Reduce the temperature to the freezing point, and it would kill the person. Now, the temperature of a frog is always the same as the surrounding air. If the mercury goes up to 110 degrees the frog's temperature goes up three to, without doing him any harm. In the same way it will go down to zero and the frog will not mind it. I had a frog in a solid block of ice and after some time thawed him out, and he would jump all around the room. A frog is very hard to kill. You can take his head out and he will still live. Cut his head off, tickle him on one side with a straw, and he will draw up the leg on that side and push the straw away."

"Is that purely mechanical action?"

"Where a girl's brains are."

"No, it's because a frog's brains are not all in his head, some of them are in his spinal column, and it is the latter that directs his legs. For that matter, I believe, the brains of a human being are not all in the head either. A girl plays the piano and carries on a conversation at the same time. The brains in her spine govern the action of her hands, and the brains in her head allow her to talk."

"Is it possible for men to go into trances that could be mistaken for death?"

"Yes; it is quite certain that an apparent cessation of all the vital functions may take place without the entire loss of vitality which would leave the organism in the condition of a dead body to be speedily disintegrated by the operation of chemical or physical agencies. The state of syncope is at times so complete that the heart's action cannot be perceived, nor any respiratory movements be observed, all power of movement being for the time abolished, and yet recovery has spontaneously taken place, which could scarcely be the case if all vital action had been suspended. The best authenticated case of this kind is that of Colonel Townsend that occurred in the early part of the century, and of which the world has heard long since."

"Into a trance at will."

"It is described by Dr. George Cheyne, who was an eye witness. He says that the Colonel possessed the remarkable faculty of throwing himself into a trance at pleasure. The heart ceased apparently to throb at his bidding; respiration seemed at an end. His whole frame assumed the icy chill and rigidity of death, while his features became colorless and ghastly and his eyes fixed and glazed. Even his mind ceased to manifest itself, for during the trance it was willingly devoid of consciousness as his body of himself. A polished mirror held before his mouth was not in the least dimmed. The physicians were about leaving him for dead when there were signs of returning animation. He came back slowly to perfect life again after being in the trance state for half an hour."

SIX WEEKS UNDER GROUND. "Among the Indian Fakirs this simulating of death is by no means of rare occurrence. There was one case reported by the English officers in which a fakir was buried in an underground cell for six weeks, and a strict guard kept meanwhile. Twice during the interval the body was dug up and had been found in the same position as when first buried. After six weeks the fakir was brought back to consciousness."

A GOOD PROSPECT.

A JAPAN TEA MERCHANT PREDICTS A GRAND FUTURE FOR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

OTTAWA, March 5.—John Woody, a tea merchant from Japan, who is at present in the city, expresses his conviction that the Canadian Pacific railway will undoubtedly become the popular route for the shipment of tea, not only to Canada but also to England, at a very early date, as tea could not only be received at much shorter notice but in much better condition than by the Suez canal route. He said, however, that as yet practically little is known by the tea merchants of China of the Canadian Pacific route, and that as soon as the line becomes known it will be chosen in preference to the Suez canal route.

HOW TO TELL A GIRL'S AGE.

Girls of a marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are; but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring: Tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born, then to multiply it by two, then to add five, then to multiply it by fifty, then to add her age, then to subtract 365, then to add 115, then tell her to tell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will tell you her age and the remainder the month of her birth. For example, the amount is 522; she is twenty-two years old and was born in the eighth month (August). Try it.

RUSSIA'S GAME.

PROOF THAT THE RUSSIAN MINISTER WAS AT THE HEAD OF THE BULGARIAN REVOLT.

SOFIA, March 7.—The German consul at Rostchuk, whose protection was sought by Captain Bollman, one of the leaders in the recent revolt, and who claims to be a Russian subject, has been requested by the Bulgarian authorities to surrender the refugee, and has refused on the ground that his Government has not instructed him to do so.

ROSTCHUK, March 7.—The German consul has informed the authorities that he is instructed to demand that the persons of Col. Filoff, Major Panof and Lieut. Kessimoff be assigned to his charge as Russian subjects. Panof has already been shot. Filoff and Kessimoff, owing to wounds, have not yet been tried. The German consul has sent Capt. Bollman to Gurgievo.

BRUTAL PUNISHMENT.

PARIS, March 7.—The Temps asserts that the political prisoners arrested in Sofia for participation in the recent revolt were whipped with knouts during the entire night following their arrest; that M. Karaveloff is now lying from the effects of the knout; he received, and that five others have already died from the effects of their punishment. The Temps says the Bulgarian regiment they will succeed by the exercise of authority in terrifying these meditating a revolution, and in this way prevent new uprisings. The regiment, the paper adds, trust that Russia will not interfere, and intend to try to claim the absolute independence of Bulgaria.

THE PATRIOTIC DELEGATE.

PESTH, March 7.—Count Kankoly, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, is closing the session of the Delegation to-day said the voting of the credits was an imposing unanimous demonstration in favor of preserving peace and security of the state. The Delegation closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Emperor.

CIVIL WAR IN BULGARIA.

ROSTCHUK, March 4.—The Commander at Sofia sized the government of the town on Monday last. The troops from here and from Rosgrad and Farna suppressed the revolt. With the exception of the killing of the commander, the affair was bloodless. On Tuesday, Major Ouzonoff with a battalion of engineers surrounded Rostchuk barracks, arrested all the officers and proclaimed the independence of Bulgaria. The inhabitants rose in arms against the insurgents, fighting continued throughout. Wednesday when the insurgents attempted to retreat across the Danube, but owing to a heavy fire poured into them from the shore they were compelled to abandon their boats and take refuge on an island, where they were finally captured. All the insurgents were found to be wounded. The authority of the government is restored and the whole town rejoicing over the downfall of the rebels.

NICE GIRLS AND GOOD WOMEN.

If what a writer in one of the English magazines says be true, the women of Paraguay must be worthy of our admiring interest.

Courtness is the rule in Paraguay, and it extends to everything—dwellings, furniture, clothes and persons—not are the poorer classes in this respect a whit behind the richer. Above all, the white sarapes and mantillas of the women, and the lace-fringed shirts and drawers of the men are scrupulously clean; nor is any one article in greater demand, though fortunately with proportional supply throughout the country, than soap. Each house has behind it a garden, small or large as the case may be, in which flowers are so religiously cultivated; they are a decoration that a Paraguayan girl or woman is rarely without, and one that becomes the waterer well. Without pretensions to what is called classical or ethnologically taken, Aryan beauty, the female type here, is very rarely plain, generally pretty, often handsome, occasionally bewitching. Dark eyes, long, wavy, dark hair, and a brunette complexion most prevail; but a blonde type with blue eyes and golden curls, indicative of Basque descent, is by no means rare. Hands and feet are almost universally delicate and small; the form, at least till frequent maternity has sacrificed beauty for usefulness, simply perfect. As to the dispositions that dwell in so excellent an outside they are worthy of it, and Shakespeare's "Is she kind as she is fair?" might here find an unhesitating answer in the affirmation that follows, "Beauty dwells with kindness." A brighter, kinder, truer, more affectionate, more devotedly faithful girl than the Paraguayan exists nowhere. Alas, that the wretched experience of but few years since should have also proved, in bitter earnest, that no braver, no more enduring, no more self-sacrificing wife or mother than the Paraguayan is to be found either.

"Sam, why are lawyers like fishes?" "I don't meddle with the subject, Pomp." "Why, don't you see; cause they am so fond of debate."

OBITUARY.

The Dufferin Post of February 17th contains a notice of the death of Mrs. J. P. McMillan, wife of County Attorney McMillan. Deceased was a daughter of the late James Macdonald, of the Township of Cora wall, Ont., one of the old race of Scottish Highlanders who settled that part of the country. She married Mr. McMillan in 1863 and accompanied him to Mount Forest, Guelph and Orangeville, where he practised his profession. The remains were interred at Guelph, where they were honored with an impressive Mass for the dead. There was a large attendance of friends, leading gentlemen of the country acting as pallbearers. Mr. McMillan has the sympathy of a wide circle in the county, who knew and appreciated the many virtues of the deceased lady.

DEATH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

New York, March 8, 9:30 a.m.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is dead.

St. Leon Water Company report great success with their water in this city. They have received testimonials, unsolicited, from many leading citizens as to its health-giving qualities. In another column they publish a letter from a leading druggist, speaking highly of its results in cases of kidney complaints.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

SEEDS.—The market is quiet. We quote: Clover, red, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 per lb; Alsike, 10 to 12 per lb; White clover, 20 to 25 per lb; Timothy, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There has been a fair trade in hides and skins. Stocks both here and at the West are large.

OILS.—The market is dull and considerably less business is being done in petroleum owing to diminished consumption, on account of the increase of day light. Prices, however, remain steady. We quote our lots 170 per gallon, with one month's storage, and broken lots up to 180. American oil unchanged at 21 1/2; lots of ten barrels 22 1/2; lots of five barrels 23 and single barrels at 23 1/2. In fish oils there is nothing doing and we have no changes to note. Cod oil has been offered at 33 to 34, but there was little business done.

DRY GOODS.—Prices of all kinds of dry goods have within the last few days assumed an increased firmness and all concerned are well satisfied not alone with the prospects of an increased trade but with the absolute certainty that prices must go up.

FURS.—For the past three or four weeks there has been little or no business.

WOOL.—We have no changes to announce in wool, except that prices are hardening.

LUMBER.—All things considered the month of February was a good month for the lumber dealers. Prices of all descriptions of lumber cannot fail to go up.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business in boots and shoes is, on the whole, good. It may be said that a good business is doing, which has been somewhat interfered with by the recent political controversy; but the prospects for the future are excellent.

COAL.—There has been a good demand for coal at stiffening though not notably advanced prices. Our quotations are: Anthracite, \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut, and \$6 for egg per 2,000 lbs. In Scotch grate a fair business has been done at \$6 per ton. American coke is firm at \$6.90 to \$7 per net ton in cars. Scotch steam coal is unchanged at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton. There is a good demand for lower ports grate at \$4.75 to \$4.50 per ton, and lower ports steam is at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per ton.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business has not yet recovered from the dullness into which it had sunk. The country trade still continuing very bad there is practically nothing doing and prices will remain unchanged.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—The receipts of hay have been light and the market was steady with a good demand. Choice timothy sold at \$11 and inferior at \$7 per one hundred bundles. Presed hay continues quiet and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$12; No. 2 at \$11, and No. 3 at \$10 per ton in large quantities. There was a good demand for straw, of which the offerings were fair at \$3 to \$6 per hundred bundles, as to quality. The demand for feed was good at unchanged prices. Moulton No. 1 at \$22 to \$24 per ton, bran at \$14 to \$14.50 per ton, and shorts at \$15 to \$16 per ton.

HORSE MARKET.—The horse market has continued active, and a brisk business has been done, there being an active demand from American buyers, who are shipping largely to the States.

BUTTER.—There has been a small local demand with trade being quiet. We quote: Creamery, 24c to 26c; Townships and Western, according to quality, 18c to 22c. Enquiries have been received from outside of the West and from Lower ports asking quotations for butter, which makes it clear that the country has been thoroughly supplied.

FISH.—Business in fish is generally up to the anticipated requirements of the season. Herring, No. 1, green cod have, with the advance of the season, reduced their prices \$1 per barrel for No. 1, viz., \$1.75 and \$3. No. 1 large keeps up its price of \$4.25 to \$4.50. No. 2 being quotable at \$2.25. For dry cod there is but a very small demand, and we hear of a purchase on Ontario account at from \$2.50 to \$2.65.

GROCERIES.—The trade has hardly recovered the set back which it recently received on account of the elections and other matters that have tended to depress it. There have been many inquiries for teas, but there are few stocks here out of first hands.

CHEESE.—There is but a small local demand at 13 1/2 to 14c, with nothing doing for export.

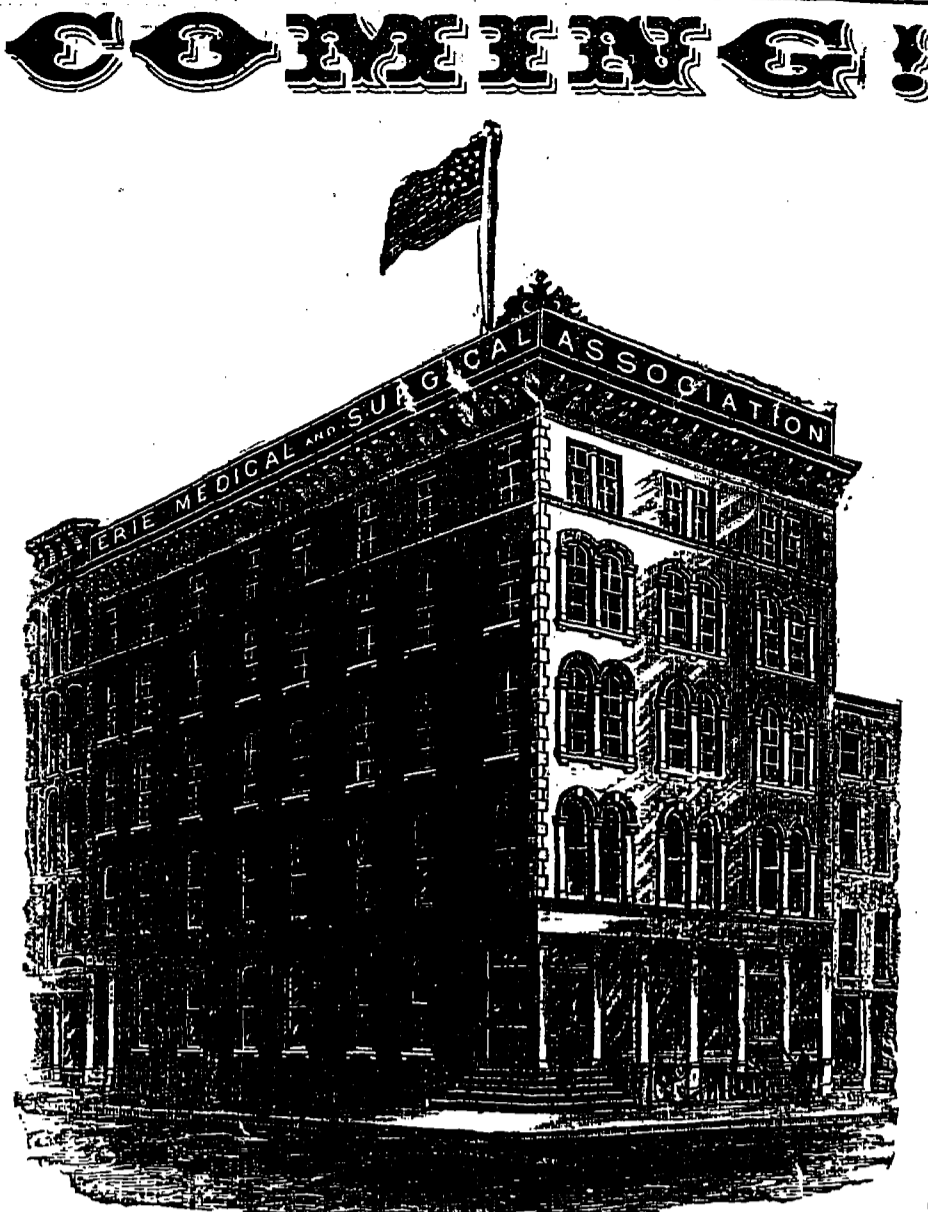
FLOUR AND WHEAT.—A much stronger feeling has been developed in Chicago in both flour and wheat, but the Montreal market has been quiet and inactive, being principally for local trade. Wednesday's cash quotations in Chicago were: Wheat, 73c; corn, 33 1/2; oats, 23 1/2; pork, \$18.75; lard, \$7, and ribs, \$7.00.

GREEN FRUITS.—Holders are not specially anxious to realize and but very little business is doing. Oranges have had a considerable drop, while onions are higher. Apples are firm.

LEATHER.—Trade continues fairly active though the sales are not in large lots, prices are steady without change.

Pedantic old gentleman (to restaurant waiter)—"I believe it is improper to speak disrespectfully to one's elders?" Restaurant waiter—"So I've heard, sir. Pedantic old gentlemen—Then I will be silent concerning the duckling you have just brought me."

"I reach and reach, but cannot grasp," writes a poet. This is the experience of a good many people during this time of icy sidewalks.



America's Most Successful Physicians and Surgeons, Members of the Staff of the ERIE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A. CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE AT PLACE AND DATE BELOW.

IF YOU ARE SICK OR DEFORMED, CALL ON THEM. If you suffer from Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Heart Disease, General and Nervous Debility, Weakness and Losses peculiar to men, Female Weakness, or any Chronic Trouble, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gastritis, Bright's Disease, Gleet, Abscess, Cancer, Neuritis, Club Foot, Bone Loos, Knock Knees, Hare-Lip, Rupture, Cross-Eye, Pannus, Catarrh, Varicocele, Valves, Valve, etc., consult with us. We will give you a full and complete examination, and if we find it is our case that we undertake to treat, and follow you to a cure. We have no charge for our services. We will not be paid until you are cured. You can rest assured that the treatment of a consultation with men of vast experience and unlimited facilities for the proper treatment of all diseases. You may not in a lifetime have such an opportunity. Make a note of the date and place. If possible to meet our staff, send a description of your case to us.

THE ALBION HOTEL - MONTREAL, (McGILL STREET) Monday, the 14th March. WILL REMAIN SHORT TIME ONLY.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER RECOGNIZED BY A POPULAR MONTREAL DRUGGIST.

READ THE FOLLOWING: MONTREAL, October 11, 1886. To the Manager ST. LEON WATER CO., Montreal: SIR—I can testify from personal experience that the St. Leon Mineral Water is highly beneficial in kidney complaints. JOHN GARDNER, Chemist, Cor. McGill and Notre-Dame Streets. Circulars containing important certificates sent free on application. THE ST. LEON WATER CO. has for sale by all leading Druggists and Grocers at only TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per gallon and Wholesale Retail by ST. LEON WATER COMPANY, No. 4 VICTORIA SQUARE (Herald Building), Telephone 1482. A. POULIN, Manager. N.B.—For Dyspepsia or Indigestion drink the Water after each meal, and for Constipation take it before breakfast.

PITH AND POINT. Somebody says that "morning is the spontaneous escape of those malignant feelings which the sleeper has no time to vent when awake." A boy of twelve, having been asked to describe the method of imparting instruction in the schools, replied:—"They ax you once, and then they hitis you." Suspicious Tailor—There, stand in that position, please, and look straight at that notice while I take your measure. Customer reads the notice—"Terms cash." An Italian can take 100 new bricks from the yard, and in twenty-four hours transform them into relics taken from the wine cellar of a house just uncovered at Pompeii. The landlady's man who used to say that he was sure of six feet of earth one day was lost in midocean. It is never safe to be sure of anything that hasn't come to pass. "My dear," said a testy wife to her husband, "I never stand upon ceremony." "It would be bad for ceremony if you did," said hubby, glancing furtively at her No. 6's. An employer of labor concludes his advertisement for assistants with the significant notations—"None need apply who are in the habit of being poorly on Monday mornings."

BIRTH. BUCKLEY.—At 51 Latour street, on Tuesday, 22nd inst., the wife of D. Buckley, of a son. HAINES.—In this city, on the 20th inst., the wife of George F. Haines, of a daughter. MARRIED. FAULKNER—LAMONTAGNE.—In this city, on the 16th inst., at Cotnam St. Louis, by the Rev. Father Birz, Jos. Nap. Faulkner to Miss Sylvia Lamontagne, both of this city. [Ottawa papers please copy.] 48-1. MEAGHER—HUGHES.—At St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, by the Rev. Father Gibbons, on February 22, M. H. Meagher, formerly of Montreal, to Minnie L., only daughter of M. D. Hughes, Esq., of Buffalo, N.Y. (Quebec papers please copy.) 46-1.

ABOUT CARPETS.

ABOUT WILTON CARPETS ABOUT WILTON CARPETS ABOUT WILTON CARPETS ABOUT WILTON CARPETS ABOUT WILTON CARPETS Every piece of Wilton Carpet is reduced in price for the Grand Cheap Sale of Carpets during March. Our prices for Best Wilton Carpets will be found from 25c to 38c lower than regular Montreal rates. S. CARSLLEY.

All Axminster and other fine Carpets are reduced in price for this Grand Clearing Sale of Carpets this month, at S. CARSLLEY'S.

NOTE THIS NOTE THIS NOTE THIS NOTE THIS NOTE THIS We now undertake to sell Carpets cheaper than any other firm in Canada, and will do so regardless of cost or consequences. S. CARSLLEY.

SPECIAL NOTE. The above are some of our present prices. Should competition demand it, they will be still lower. S. CARSLLEY.

All Carpets bought now will be stored till required, free of extra. S. CARSLLEY.

THE SILK SALE THE SILK SALE THE SILK SALE THE SILK SALE THE SILK SALE A Grand Cheap Sale of Black and Colored Dress Silks and Satins will commence on Monday, and will be continued until the end of March.

Every piece of Silk and Satin is being reduced in price, ready for Monday morning. The reduced prices will be published in Monday's advertisement. S. CARSLLEY.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies in purity, strength and wholesomeness. It is made from the purest materials and is the best for all purposes. It is sold in all parts of the world. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL STREET, N. Y.

KNIFE PIANGPORE. Fine, Tough, Workable, and Durable. WTS. 12 1/2. Nos. 204 and 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300.

A BIC OFFER. Buy one Bic and get another free. Self-opening Bic pens are the best. Buy one Bic and get another free. Self-opening Bic pens are the best. Buy one Bic and get another free. Self-opening Bic pens are the best.

DEATH. BEAUCHAMP.—At the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, on Thursday, the 21st February inst., 1887, Rev. Sister Superior, Marie Elizabeth Beauchamp, Superior of the Religious Hospitaller of St. Joseph de l'Hotel Dieu, in this city.

O'CONNOR—MARSHALL.—At New York, on February 21st, Thomas O'Connor, to Mary E. Marshall, of Montreal. 49-1.

YOUNG—MONTGOMERY.—In this city on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. H. Wells, William, only son of Ebenezer Young, of Redditch county, Worcester-shire, England, to Miss Maggie Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Montgomery of Glen Robertson, Ont. No cards.

GOODFELLOW.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Anne Maxwell, beloved wife of Samuel Goodfellow, aged 32 years.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 17th inst., of diphtheria, Joseph Arthur, aged 4 years, son of Wm. Smith, 8 St. Elizabeth street. 41-2.

QUINN.—At Longue Pointe, Anna Ida, infant daughter of Jas. Quinn, aged 6 months, 15 days.

SEXTON.—In this city, on the 24th inst., Annie McDonnell, aged 31 years, 9 months and 17 days, beloved wife of Patrick Sexton.

O'REILLY.—In this city, on the 25th inst., of congestion of the brain, John Patrick, aged 1 year and 5 months, youngest son of Michael O'Reilly, grocer.

MCGAUVAN.—In this city, on Friday, 25th inst., Mary Harrigan, aged 65 years, native of Londonderry, County Cork, Ireland, relict of Lacey McGovern, and sister of ex-councillor Harrigan, of Outremont.

HODNETT.—On the 26th inst., John Hodnett, aged 22 years, late of Ballyduff, Co. Waterford, Ireland.

MADIGAN.—In this city, on Monday, 28th inst., Bridget Madigan, aged 24 years, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Madigan.

GROGAN.—In this city, on the 28th Feb., John, aged 2 years and 8 months, youngest son of Martin Grogan.

KELLY.—At the residence of his son-in-law (T. Butler, Health Department), 16 Barclay street on the 3rd inst., James Kelly, aged 77 years.