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## SOLEMN BEATIFICATION OF THE

VESERABLE JOHN KAPTIST DE LA SALLT.

(From the Roman Correspondent of l'Univers.) Rous, Feb. 19 -The solemn cerem my of the

beatification of the venerable servant of God, John Baptist de la Salle, founder of the Lustinte of the Bro.hers of the Christian Schools, took place this morning in the vast Canoniza tion Hall, over the portico of St. Peter's took phast and the portice of St. Peter's, took Hall, over the portice of St. Peter's. This magnifice it apartment, respondent with gilding, was brilliantly illuminated and filled with a numerous and select assembly, composed mainly of Frenchman. On the galleries were many Brothers of the Christian Schools, monks, nuns, ladies, and divers distinguished personages. On the first to the right were Brother Joseph, superior general; six of his assistants, namely, Brothers Osee, Louis de Poissy, Cyrns, Junian, Aprosnian, and Raphaelis; Brother Adelminian, miraculously healed by the blessed founder and represented on one of the puntings of the beatfication; Bother Simeon, director of St. Juspn's Callege, Rome; the reverand chappresented in Bother Simeon, director of St. beatification; Bother Simeon, director of St. Jaseph's Callege, Rome; the reverand chaplain of the mother house in Paris; the vicar general of Rheims, representing Cardinal Langenieux and the diocese in which the blessed founder was born; the vicar-general of Romen, the secrebity general of Orleans, and Count de la Salle de Richemaure, grandsephew of the Besied de la Salle. On other galleries were the Brother provincia's from France, Italy, Spain, Beigium, England, Germany, India, North and South America, the Levant, and Algirs. The three large paintings representing North and South America, the Levant, and Algiers. The three large paintings representing the miracles wrought by the servant of God were placed, one on the right wall as you enter the hall, and the others on either side of the altar, above and behind the stalk of the altar.

The chapter of St. Peter's, who have jurisdiction over the Canonization Hall, choose the bishop, who is invited to pontificate in the caremonies of beatification. It was gen rally believmontes of deathrestoon. It was gen rany denovei that a French beshop would be selected, but
the cuoice fell upon Mgr. Neckere, a Belgran,
His lordship, vested in a cope and bearing a
mitre, extered the hall a little before 10 o'clock,
through a door behind the altar and communicating with the basilica by a stairway that leads to the cupols. He was assisted by Mgr. Talmo and another cason of St. Peter's, and preceded by all the students of the Vatican Seminary. by all the students of the Vatican Seminary. At a quarter past ten the Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of Rices, wearing the magna cappa and the white ermine, entered by the main door, preceded and escorted by a picket of the Swiss Guarlin full uniform, and followed by the prelates, office and consultors of the same congregation. They were Cardinary and were Cardinary and were Cardinary and congregation. followed by the prelates, office:s and consultors of the same congregation. They were Cardinals Pi ra, Martinelli, Ledocaowski, Serafini, Parocchi, Laurenzi Melchers, Bianchi, Aloisi-Masella, Ricci, Zigliara, Pallotta, Verga, and Bausa. The hall at this moment presented a truly enchanting spectacle. The cardinals and the other members of the Sacred Congregation of Rites occupied the banch, behind which were grouped about the banch, the members of the Sacred Congregation of Rites occupied the banch, the behind which were grouped about the banch opposite were twenty bishops, among bench opposite were twenty bishops, among whom were the Archbishops of Rouen and Besancon and the Bishops of Orleans and Poitiers, the canons of St. Peter's, and, at the end, Brother Robustinian, postulator of the cause. Behind this bench were the beneficiaries of St. Peter's and the students of the Vatican Seminary.

All being in their places, a master of cere-ronies invited Mgr. Salvati, secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, and the postula-tor of the cause, to present themselves before Cardinal Bianchi, prefect of the congregation. Brother Robustinian then besought His Emin ence to voucheafe to promulgate the pontifical letters in the form of a brief, which permit the letters in the form of a brief, which permate title of blessed to be given to the venerable servant of God, John Baptist de la Salle. Cardinal Bianchi, having acquiesced, handed to the postulator the postifical brief, and charged him to petition the chief of the Vatican chapter to permit the public reading of the brief to permit the tublic reading of the brief. Brother Robustinian and Mgr. Salvati, accompanied by the master of ceremonies, then went to Mgr. Simoneschi, vicar of the chapter of St. Peter's and representative of Cardinal Howard, archeriest of the building, who is sectiously ill. The brief having been placed in his hands, the vicar passed it to a master of care many who immediately a master of cerem nies, who immediately mounted the pu pit and read it acoud. This done, Mgr. de Neckere intoned the Tc Deum, ard at the same moment the curtain hiding the printing of the Blessed de la Salle winging his fight to heaven, surrounded by angels, and the veil covering the raics exposed on the altar fell; the bells of St. Peter's poured forth their the color of Rome. joyful pells, announcing to the City of Rome and to the whole world the beatification of the great servant of God, John Baptist de la Salle. The master of cremonies then went to the Brother posture. lator, who, sided by two other Brothers, carrying large trays, distributed to the cardinals large pictures of the newly-beatified, tied with red ribbons and two lives of the same, the one abridged and the other complete, hound in red moraco, with gilt edges. At the same time other Brothers distributed pictures and lives, less richly bound, among the bishops, canons, prelates and officers of the Earth Congregation of Rites and other persons.

of Rites and other persons.

After the Te Deum a chanter intoned the versicle; Oral pro nabis, Beate Joannes Baptista, and thes assistants having responded. Ut digni efficiently promissionables the Collect proper to the newly-beathful Then, having incensed the ralic, he doffed the mitre and cope, put on the charable, and commenced the Mass, the singing being furnished by the chanters of the Julian Chapel in St. Peter's and the pupils of the choir of the Holy Saviour in Lauro, in charge of the Brothers. The Mass celebrated was that of, a confessor, "Justus," with the proper collects. These collects were approved by the Sacred Congregation of Rites December 9, 1887, signed by Cardinal Bianchi, profect, countersigned by Mgr. Laurent Salvati, secretary, and are as follows:

Gratio.—Deus qui ad salutarem pauperum

Dominum, etc.

Poste minimo.—Collecti dape refecti, te supplic s, Domine, deprecamue ut Beati Joannis plic s, Domine, deprecamue ut Beati Joannis poi disciplinam et

Domini nostri Jesu Christi ; qui tecum vivit et It was about half-past twelve when the cere mony was terminated.

In the afternoon, towards 4 o'clock, the Holy Father, followed by his court, went to the Can-onization Hall to venerate the relic and image of the newly-heatified. He was received by the chapter of St. Peters and the students of the chapter of St. Peters and the students of the Validan seminary, who accompanied him to the altar. The half was filed, and on the gallery of the diplomatic corps was remarked His Excellency Count Lefebvre de Behaine, with all the personnel of the French embassy in uniform. The Holy Father remains t on his knees absorbed in pious meditation for a good half-hour. during which time pictures and dives of the blessed founder were distributed among the car-

dinals and bishops present.

When the Sovereign Pontiff arose, Brother Veen the Sovereign Pontifi arose, Brother Joseph, superior general, advanced, and taking from the hands of his assistants the customary offerings, he presented to His Holiness a magnificent filigree releasy, ornamented with precious stones, and containing a relic of the blessed founder of the institute; also a picture and richly bound lite of the same, and a superb b nquet of artificial flowers.
The Holy Father addressed a few amiable words
to the superior and the Brothers, and permitted
them all to kiss his hand. Count de la Salle also was kindly received by the paternal Leo XIII. When the Pope had retired to his apartments, the canons of St. Peter's chanted Vespers, thus terminating the double ceremony of the

This glorification of the Blessed John Baptist de la Salle, founder of the Christian Brothers. we repeat with the author of the preface to the illustrated life, promises to his institute and to all other similar congregations an interior renowation of piety and zeal, and an exterior augmentation of importance and prosperity. And so all the children of God rejoice and thank the great and venerated Pontiff Leo XIII. for having given this encouragement to their charity and planted in the midst of so great and necessaand planted in the midst of so great and necessary a work a new germ of supernatural vitality. All likewise feel comforted on seeing this splendid homege paid to the maternal solicitude of the Church. At the sight of the insolent pretensions of an age that foolishly claims to have founded general education on the ruins of superstition, it is good, it is consiling to see rising majestically before us the noble figure of him who, a hundred years before the French Revolution, found in his faith the inspiration of a great work of popular infore the French Revolution, found in his fath the inspiration of a great work of popular instruction of him who graciously bent to the child of the poor to raise it and enlighten it, fifty years before Voltaire destined for it "a goad and some hay." This glorification is an act of justice; it restores historical rights; it avenges worthily the Christian teachers of the base interior inflicted on them has saved that a it rejuries inflicted on them by savege hate; it rewards their benefactors for the sacrifices of which they have been so lavish; it consoles all the children of the Church for the afflictions they suffer; it fills them with the hope of a better future. The reign of iniquity is not eternal.

ROME, Feb. 21.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, our Holy Father received in private audience Most Henorable Brother Joseph, superior gea eral of the Christian Brothers, so whom he gave a most gracious reception, conversing with him nearly a quarter of au hour. He then went to the Throne Room, where he found assembled

the Brother assistants, provincials, visitors, and directors of the said institute.
"Why, you are a legion!" exclaimed the Pope on entering the chamber. Then having sat down on the throne, His Holiness called before him Count de la Salle, and spoke with him of his family and of the joy he must have exterioneed in seeing his granduncle raised to the honor of the altar. The Brother Superior then presented to the Sovereign Pontiff his six as sistants; the Brother secretary general; the procurator general, whom the Holy Father called by name; M. Alevis Chevalier, the able and zealous defender of religious congregations; the Brother provincials of France, and Father Chaumont, chaplain of the mother house in Paris. His Holines said a very for a might in Paris. His Holiness said a very few amiable words to each of them.

The Brother visitors next approached the throne, and they met with a reception, if pos-sible, even more benevolent and affable. The Holy Father inquired with paternal interest about the number of establishments, of towns in which the Brothers teach, and of the number of Brothers and pupils. He showed himself par-ticularly concerned for Syria and Armenia, and was agreeably surprised to hear of the great was agreeably surprised to near of the great number of Brothers and their pupils in the United Sta'ss. He felicitated the Brother visitor of Belgium, and said that the valuant people of that country had defeated the bad iaws proposed, because they had had the courage to fight, and that ther example merited univer-asl imitation.

sai mitation.

Finally, the Holy Father received Brother Adelminian, miraculcually healed through the intercession of the Blessed de la Salle, and said to him: "I have desired to see you, in order to hear from your own mouth an account of your ours. Relate, therefore, to us how the miracle was wrought." The Brother told with touching simplicity the story of his miraculous cure, and his words of faith, candor, and humi-

cure, and his words of faith, candor, and numility made a deep impression on the Holy Father and his court.

Before retiring, the Pope addressed a few words of exhortation and encouragement to all the Brothers: "To-day," said ment to all the Brothers: To-day, said he, "the world desires none but godless schools, schools without religion; but we," added he with animation, "we want Christian schools! You must bring up the children in purity of morals. "You are the rampart, the bulwark to protect yout" from corruption. \* \* \* The Church has confided this important mission to you; suffer and support; be men of sacrifice, of devotedness. With the grace of God, assisted by the intercession of the Blessed de la Salle, to whom we have just adjudged the hon-ors of the altar, and aided by the Apostolic Benediction, you will succeed; you will do good and return victorious from the war

you wage on impiety. Benedicat vos, etc. The good Brothers left the Vatican shedding tenrs of joy and emotion over the goodness and encouragements of the Holy Father. This blessed day will forever remain graven on their hearts, and the remembrance thereof will be Gratio.—Dens qui ad salutarem particularem Coneruditionem, Be stum Joannem Baptistam Coneruditionem, Be stum Joannem Baptistam Confessorem excitasti, et movam per eum in Ecclesia Familiam collegisti: da eus, quœsumus qui the Frênch Collega of St. Joseph, directed with so much energy and intelligence by the worthy semper exemplis inaistere, et intercessione property. During the forty years that Brother Simeon has passed in the direction of this college (fomerly called College Poli), he has educated the majority of the well-to-do the reruditionibus multiplicitur et denis. Per tuis erruditionibus multiplicitur et denis. Per male citizens of Rome, and all his pupils preserve so excellent a remembrance of their former master that they ever take pleasure in The their support and consolation in times of trial.

A brilliant entertainment in honor of the Blessed da la Salle was given this afternoon in the French College of St. Joseph, directed with

soon be opened to the worship of God, and is, by its ample proportions and elegans decora-tions, quite wor by of the new S. Joseph's College, the most beautiful, the largest and the best menaged in Rome.

The main altar was concealed beneath an immense pavilion of red silk fringed with gold. Above it was the large oval painting of the Blessed de la Salle which was unveiled at the beatification, curmounted with these words:

"To the Apostle of Youth." Around the galaxies was a versitions at the beatification. leries were inscriptions referring to the occasion: Sinite parvulos venire ad me, talium est coin regnum coelorum: Venite, filit, audite me, timorem Domini docebo vos, etc. A numerous and select assembly filled the nave, while the pupils occupied the galleries. In the first places were their Eminences Cardinals Parocchi, Bianchi, Schiaffino, Vannutelli, and Parocchi, Bianchi, Schiaffino, Vannutelli, and Aloisi-Mavella, the Archbishops of Rouen and Besancon; the Bishop of Orleans; Mgr. Jacobini, secretary of the Propaganta; Mgr. de Neckere; Mgr. Cassetta, chaplain of His Holiness, and several other bishops and prelates; Count de Mombel, counsellor of the French embassy; Count de Courtea, colonel of the Swiss Guard, etc.

the Swiss Guard, etc.

The entertainment was opened a little before

4 o'clock with a very | quent discourse by his

Eminence Cardinal Schiaffino, which produced
a great sensation and was treated with enthusiastic applause. Next came music and recitations in French and Italian. Father Eschbach,
superior of the French Seminary, also delivered
a specth and the entertainment was closed with chorus in honor of Leo XIII, the glorifier of the Blessed de la Salle.

Oa leaving the hall the audience went to a large equare courtyard, which was brilliantly illuminated wi h Venetian lights arranged in wreathes along the granite columns from the the Simples and on the arches, from the middle of which were suspended large baskets of flowers. The flage of various nations bunched behind shields on which were painted divers emblems of religion, the arts, sciences, commerce, industry, etc., ornamented the

merce, industry, etc., ornamented the gallery that extends around the court. Under the cloak was a large picture of the blessed founder instructing children, and on both sides were the paintings representing miracles (the same that were exposed at the miracles (the same that were exposed at the beatification), the parts of which were brought out with charming effect by hundreds of particolored lights. The scene in the court was simply magnificent, while the college band furnished music that was well in keeping with the grandeur of the display. It would have been difficult to close in a more fitting way the feast of the beatification of the Blessed John Baptist de le Salle.

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

The death is announced of Rev. J. F. F. Tracy, of the Mobile diovese, at the Alexian Hospital, St. Louis. The death is announced of Rev. Mother

Clothilde at Villa de Sales Academy, Brooklyn,

Archbishop Corrigan recently confirmed 300 candidates in St. Paul's Church, New York. During the recent mission in the parish the Paulists heard 35,000 confessions. Rev. Richard Smith, paster of St. Joseph's,

Milwaukee.

Much curiosity is felt in more than one city to know whom the Pope will name Cardinals at the next consistory.

The death is announced of Rev. Father Janvier, founder of the order of the Priests of the Holy Face, who died at Tours, France, last month, aged 71 years.

Very Rev. D. J. Meagher, O. P., provincial of his Order in this country, recontly visited the Dominicans of Columbus, Ohio. A new parish has recently been established in New York by Archbishop Corrigan, who has dedicated it to St. Veronics, with the intention

of thus bonoring the Holy Face. A movement is on foot to celebrate the 100th

anniver any of the founding of the See of Balti-more, the first Catholic diocese in the United States, which was established on November 6, Bishop McGovern, who was consecrated last

Sunday week, at Harrisburg, Pa., is said to be the 27th graduate of Mount St. Mary's, Lmmettaburg, Md., to be promoted to the purple. He was a college mate of Archbishop Corrigan, Here is a truthful saying from the Catholic

Columbian: "The prosperity and usefulness of the Catholic press depend, not so much upon the number of papers printed as upon the mul-titude who become active friends and paying Cardinal Manning will contribute to the next

number of the American Catholic Quarterly, in compliance with an urgent request, an article on social political economy, based on the teach-ings of St. Thomas Aquinas and St Alphoneus Liquori on the rights of the starving poor. In 1860 there were only twenty-seven priests in all Dakota and Minnesota and thirty-one

Catholic churches. To-day there are 250 of the former and nearly the same amount of the latter, while the Catholic population of the district is estimated at over 500,000. In accordance with a decree of the recent

Synod of the diocese of Providence, R.I., no flowers or floral ornaments will be allowed to be placed upon coffins of deceased persons when brought into a church for funeral services. Nor will the covers of the coffins be allowed to be opened while in church for the purpose of viewing the remains.

The Superior General of the Christian Brothers, accompanied by the provincial visitors of the order from all parts of the world, who were assembled in Rome to assist at the solemn ceremonies of the beatification of their venerable founder, the blessed De La Salle, were recently granted a private audience by His Holmess Leo XIII.

Pope Leo XIII. exhorts all Christians to adopt or faithfully keep up the pions custom of daily reciting the beads. Pius IX. called the Rosary the most efficacious prayer in increasing devotion to Mary in the hearts of the faithful. The Blessed Virgin herself said to Blessed Alanus :- "Next to hearing the Holy Mass, the

A pregnant indication of the democracy of the Catholic Church is found in a comparison of the Catholic Church is found in a comparison of the income of priests with that of many Protestant clergymen. Salaries of \$10,000 and \$12,000 are not uncommon among those of the latter, who occupy fancy pulpits, and many are wealthy. On the other hand the rector of the great cathedral on Fifth avenue receives \$300 a year and his assistant \$600, while those priests who labor in the veriest slums of the town receive a like amount. There is no enjoyed on the pulpit.

Rosary is the exercise that pleases me most.

personal pocket is concerned, remains the same. The fact is worthy of consideration, certainly, even by those who condemn the Roman Church. -New York Mail and Express.

The following are the sensible remarks of an eminest physician on the subject of bringing up daughters: "Mothers should be taught how to preside over the physical education of their daughters—how to pilot their frail bodies safely through the shoals and quicksands of girlhood. The clothing should be thick and warm, and The clothing should be thick and warm, and supported, not from the waist, but by the shoulders; their shoes stout and roomy; their chests unconfined by corsets; their brains not overtaxed. Candies, doughnuts and hot biscuits must be struck out of their paths; such trash has made our dentists world-renowned. Habits of regularity in sleep, as well as in the evacuations, should be scrupulously enforced. Overwork in a constrained position, especially that at the sewing machine, must be forbidden. Let them take daily sushine and exercise in the open air, and avoid all imprudences."

THE HOLY FACE -On the damp and gloom walls of the catacombs of sepulture and wor-ship in the monuments of the primitive Christian Church ; on the portals and in the apses of ancient B, z atine basilicas; in stately ca-thedrals of the middle ages; in the proud galleries of the world's art, and even on the humble walls of the lowliest homes, or in the cherished books of the poor, that strange and wonderful face arrests the mind with a celestial thought, and charms the imagination with the hope that we may hereafter see Him as He is. Whether depicted in the coarse, rude lines of the learliest sketcher, or in the finished touches of the master's skill; whether sad and painful with divine and human serrow, or glorious in heavenly triumph, the same face is always represented. The whole of Christendom is enriched by these memorials of a divine viritation. With endless variations of lineaments and expression, there has always been preserved a faithful adherence to the general type of some ancient ideal. In the midst of classic art, though about the period of its decline, there suddenly appeared the image of a strange but complete personality, differing from all pagan ideal. It was the Christ! He had come into the world and lived and laboured among men who cherished his memory; and they desired to leave to the ages to come some pictural reminder of his human semblance.—Wm. H. Ingersal in the American Magazine for December.

toan Magazine for December.

The Pope goes to confession, like every other Catholic. His confessor is a priest, Father Daniel de Bassano, O.M.F.O. Every Protestant believes that only lay-Catholics receive the Sacrament of Penince, whereas the truth is that all priests, bishops, cardinals and Popes go to confession. Most of them go once a week, because, as we all know, great grace flows from that Sacrament, and it is a comfort and strength to tell our sins to God's appointed judge in the sacred tribunal, even sins that were committed long ago, that have been repented of for years, and that have been already confessed. No one who has ever experienced the extraordinary peace that fills the soul after confession can wonder why some of the saints went to their confessor every day, and sometimes more than once a Gratiot, Wis, has resigned his charge to assume a professorship in St. Francis seminary, day, even though they led lives about as blamefrom Berlin arrested his movements and comless as is possible for human nature.

# HIGH LICENSE FAVORED.

Sr. Paul, Min., April 5.—A local paper publishes interview with two hundred prominent Republicans of Minnesota, regarding the working of high license in this state where the law bas been in effect for eight months. It is agreed the law has worked well in all the cities. With one exception the replies show that the sentiment is favorable to the retention of the

THE QUARREL WITH MOROCCO. LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that Her Majesty's Government had not offered to

mediate the differences between the American consul at Tangier and the Moorish Government. The English Minister had done what he could do with prepriety to bring about an understanding but without success.

# BURNT HIS EYES OUT.

YARMOUTH, N.S., April 5.—A man named David Jack, employed in the Burell-Johnson Iron Foundry, met with a horrible accident yesterday afternoon. A great splash of molten iron struck him in the face and one eye was burned through and the other so badly injured that it will also probably be lost.

#### TERRIBLE ACCIDENT WITH MOLTEN IRON.

Naw York, April 5.-While six men were carrying an enormous ladle containing 200 lbs. of molten iron in Delamater's iron foundry this evening, a plank, which was laid across a big mould to facilitate the work of casting, broke, preceptating the men into the earthen pit and scattering the contents of the ladle over them. Four of the men were horribly burned, and two will die.

THE HAMILTON LABOUR TROUBLES. Hamilton, April 5.—There is no change in in the labor difficulty here. The laborers think they will get their trouble settled on a hasis similar to their Toronto brethern. A number of the bricklayers' union have taken contracts on their own account and contracted with brickmakers for 500,000 bricks, for 200,000 of which they have a written agreement and on the balance they have made a money payment. To day the bricklayers' union received a communication from the Brickmakers' Association asking to have their members released from contracts, the builder's exchange evidently having induced them not to fill such orders. The bricklayers' union say they will hold the brickmaker to their bargins and refuse to release them.

Mrs. Crimsonerak: "You play the plane a great deal, do you not?" Miss Fussan-feather: "Yes I play at home a good deal, to drive dull care away." "I guess you're successful; aren't you?" "Why?" "Well, I understand you drive everything else away. I don't suppose dull care would want to stay either.' 1.1

ME. CRIMSONBEAK: "You have truly an electric touch. "Miss Fusanfeather (at the plano); "Otin, you flatter me." "But it is true." "What makes you think so?" "Why, I read the other day that electricity would Posto mmunio.—Collecti daps refect, to supplie s, Domine, deprecamus ut Beati Joannis being with him, and make it a duty in their lamount. There is no aristoracy of the pulpit I read the other day that electricity worlding language of disciplinam of turn to confide their children to him. The here—and whether a man preaches to the milling scientism harriamus de plenitudine Filii tul seance was held in the new chapel, which will longing or the paper, the result, as far as his of the keyboard no more that evening. always put a plane out of tune." She finger-stonian Liberals and represent almost exclusive of the keyboard no more that evening. It mining constituences. Neither is possessed all."

# THE LEAGUE'S VICTORY

Ralfour's Untruth About the Suppression of the National League in Ircland-The Significance of Yesterday's Meeting-Another Irish Pro-

testant Nationalist to be Nominated.

LONDON, April 9—Over 2,000 emigrants have left Queenstown, Ireland, for America within the past four days. The last batch, numbering 400, sailed up a Cunard steamer Sunday afternoon. So great is the demand for passage that several of the lines have decided to stop booking emigrant passengers for two weeks to enable them to clear off their lists.

Sir Edward Guiness has declined to be a can-didate for the seat made vacant by the death of didate for the seat made vacant by the death of the lomented editor of the Freeman's Journal, E. Dwyer Gray, and in view of the fact that the Parnellite candidate is to be Prof. Galbraith, Sir Edward, a decision must be regarded as a wise one. Prof. Galbraith's selection, from the fact that he is an eminent Protestant clergyman, makes a strong back for the Parnellites, but as far as the question of strengthening the working ranks of the party goes, Samuel Walker had been a better choice. It is a nice question moreover whether Calbraith is not ineligible as a parson in the Irish Church.

parson in the Irish Church.
The Parnellites have won a victory in Ireland. It was not a very brilliant victory, but it was a very significant one, for besides proving

UNTRUTH OF MR. BALFOUR'S BOAST that the National League was a dead letter in the suppressed districts of Ireland where the Government's oppression had been strongest, it has shown to the brave, unconquerable leaders of the Irish party that the heart of their country is yet strong and that it beats with a firm pulsation, still trusting to their guidance. The meetings of the League that were held yesterday at several places were in the districts where Balfour told the Government that he has successfully suppressed the League and that it would not be possible for the Nationalists to again address the people there in the name of the League. The extraordinary preparations which the police had made prevented, of course, any lengthy proceedings or anything like speeches, but the fact that the League had the power to draw large crowds towether in spite of the consequences that might result, was in itself a victory.

A COLD DAY WOR GURLPHS AND BATTENBURGS THE BEASON FOR RUSSIAN APATHY.

LONDON, April 9.—The preparations for the betrothal of the Princess Victoria of Germany and Prince Alexander were already very far advanced, when the crisis consequent on Bis-marck's anger and threatened resignation was announced, the Empresss had gone ahead with-out consulting anyone until the Chancellor suddenly put a stop for the time to her plans by his vigorous opposition. Every arrangement had been made, even to to the details, for Prince Alexander's departure from Darmstadt and arrival in Berlin on Easter Manday, and he pelled him to postpone his visit. The next date fixed is the 12th of the month, which is the Princess Victoria's birthday. Doubt is still expressed in many quarters whether he will come to Berlin. Then the violent hostility of Bismarck and the disgust of the German people with the whole affair, making the Prussian cap itel just now a rather chilly place for Guelphs and Battenbergs A very curious thing in all the turmoil is the apathy which is evinced by by Russia at the prospect of this marriage. The public in Germany appears anything but alarmed regarding the marriage since Russia shows no anger, and the idea of a possible expression of disapproval by the Czar seems to be confined to diplomatic circles, and is not insisted on even by them. The marriage with a German Prinss is regarded even in Russia as a sure means of preventing the Battenburg, as they call him, from ever returning to Bulgaria. An attempt to put him back on the Bulgarian throne would emphatically throwing down a gauge to

Boulanger, according to the latest returns of yesterday's election which have come to hand at this writing, obtained 30,000 votes against 14,000 for the candidate next in favor, in the

Dordegne district yesterday, but the returns of the communes are still unknown.

Mr. Ruskin has recovered from his recent in-disposition, and has resumed work.

LONDON, April 7 .- For the moment Prince LONDON, April 7.—For the moment Prince
Bismarck wins in his contestagainst the marriage
of Prince Alexander to Princess Victoris but it
is feared in Berlin that he will lose in the end
with the result of transferring the matter from
the Imperial household to the Foreign office. It
is asserted that the late Emperor William promised Prince Bismarck when the marriage was
first spoken of as agreeable to the then Crown Prince and his wife, and as a matter of affection on the part of the Princess Victoria and hor suitor that the wedding should never take place. Now that the subject is brought up again with Now that the subject is brought up again with a view of carrying the matter through to the end, of making the ex-ruler of Balgaria a part of the royal and imperial household, Prince Eismarck has insisted upon a renewal of the imperial pledge, with the object of testing to the fullest extent his influence with the present Emperor in opposition to that of his wife. The Empress, heritates to forever blight the hopes of his daughter, while yet he cannot bring himself to the point of disregarding the Chancellor's assuranced that the marriage would be a direct insult and a standing menace to Russia. Queen Victoria, with her proverbial deggedness and

# LOVE OF MATCH-MAKING.

will probably persist in her intention of going to Berlin for the purpose of re-urging the alliance, in spite of the risk of offending Russis and disrupting the relations between Prince Bismarck and Emperor Frederick. The Berliners are disgusted at the increasing signs of patticate government, and fervently pray that Prince Bismarck may be successful in thwarting the plans of the Empress and her mother. The almost unanimous opinion is that the matchmaking mother and grandmother and their admaking mother and grandmother and their ad herents will, in the event of their forcing the marriage, discover that it is much more important to the vital interests of Germany and the peace of Europe that the Chancellor remain at the head of state affairs than that the taxpayers should have another Prince to support.

The miners of Newcastle are balloting upon

the question whether or not they shall continue the salaries of Commoners Burb and Fenwick respectively, sitting for the divisions of Morpeth and Wansbeck. Both gentlemen are Glad-

of sufficient fortune to maintain himself in Parof sufficient fortune to maintain hirself in Par-liament unaided, and both are paid salaries raised by assessments levied upon the electors. Xesterday's voting stood at the close of the polls slightly in favor of continuing the stipends. The balloting will end to-day.

At Newmarket on Thursday 25 persons were tried before a bench of magistrates for hooting the police. The magistrates were unable to agree, and as future convictions seemed impos-sible, the prisoners were discharged.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S TREACHERY

Full Text of his Famous Rome Rule Letter.

Reprint from South Oxfordshine News. (Eng.) Private and confidential.]

Highbury, Mooro Green,

Birmingham, December 17th, 1884.

My dear Sir,—Having at last a little spare time, I propose to reply more fully to the letter you were kind enough to send me in October last relating your experiences in con-nection with Ireland.

I have again read your account with much interest. It is on the whole a brighter picture than any that I have get seen.

You seem to have found a general absence of anything like painful poverty, and a hopeful spirit with regard to the future. At the same time you remark on the absence of the bitterness which prevailed a few years ago, so that altogether I might, were I so inclined. found on your letter an argument as to complete success of recent legislation, and the in-

expediency of any further changes.

I imagine, however, that this would be a conclusion foreign to your intention, and it does not satisfy my own estimate of the situation. In spite of the great improvement that has taken place, and the advantages recently obtained from the English Parliament, you have convinced yourself that the large majority of the people are still Nationalist in their aspirations.

I should like to know exactly what this word means, and what the people really want. But before entering on this enquiry, I ought to say that the answer will not necessarily be conclusive with me as to the pelicy to be adopted. I do not consider that wishes and rights are always identical, or that it is suffi-cient to find out what the majority of the Irish people desire in order at once to grant their demands.

I can never consent to regard Ireland as a separate people, with the inherent rights of an absolutely independent community. I should not do this in the case of Scotland or Wales, or to take a more extreme case-of Suggest, or London:

In every case the rights of the country or district must be subordinated to the rights of the whole community of which it forms a portion. Ireland, by its geographical posi-tion and history, is a part of the United Kingdom, and cannot divest Itself of its obligations or be denied the advantages which this condition involves.

Accordingly, if Nationalism means separation, I for one am prepared to resist it; I see in it the probability, almost a certainty, of dangerous complications, and an antagonism which would be injurious to the interests of the larger country, and fatal to the prosperity of the smaller. Seener than yield on this point, I would govern Ireland by force to the end of the chapter.

But if Nationalism means "Home Rule." f have no objection to make on principle, and am only anxious to find out exactly what it means. I object to the Home Rule proposed by the late Mr. Butt, because I believe it could not work, but would infallibly lead to a demand for separation. On the other hand I consider that Ireland has a right to local selfgovernment, mare complete, more popular, more thoroughly representative, and more far reaching than anything that has hitherto been suggested, and I hope that the first session of a reformed Parliament will settle the question so far at least as what is generally called county government is concerned.

But for myself I am willing to go oven further. I believe that there are questions not local in any narrow sense, but which require local and exceptional treatment in Ireland, and which cannot be dealt with to the satisfaction of the Irish people by an Imperial Parliament. Chief among them are the education and the land questions, and I would not hesitate to transfer their consideration and solution entirely to an Irish Board, altogether independent of English Government. influence.
Such a Board might also deal with railways

and other communications, and would of: course be invested with powers of taxation in Ireland for strictly Irisb purposes. I doubt. if it would be either wise or possible to go any farther, and I do not know if public opinion would at present support so great a change, but if I were entirely free I should be greatly inclined to make a speech or two in Ireland submitting these proposals. If they were carried out the people would have entire independence as regards all local work

and local expenditure.

Irish papers and politicians would find occupation more congenial than that of bullying English officials and "House of Commons," while the Imperial Parliament would continue to regulate for the common good tha

national policy of the three kingdoms.

I am, yours very truly, J. CHAMBERLAIN.

To W. H. Duigan, Rushall Hall, Walsail.

IRISH WIT. - The Catholic Weekly Review is responsible for the following amusing atory:—They are witty, these Montreal cab-men. An Irishman being asked to drive an evangelical gentleman to Christ's Church (that being the name of the Anglican Cathedral here) took him up St. Alexander street and reined in at the door of St. Patrick's Church. From the cab window out popped the evangelical head. "You Irish black. guard, you? Didn't I tell you to drive me to Christ's Church?" "Sure," says cabby,
"If this lan't Christ's church, theo divil a church has Christ got in this city at all, at ell."
Les et le 1500 Les for Louis de

# A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

CHAPTER III, -Continued.

Sorrow and illness had so completely changed Ludy Hutton that her foster-sister hardly knew her again. There was but little greeting between them until Lady Hutton's eyes fell upon the chili; then her pale face grew whiter and her hands trembled. To that your child, Magdalen?" she asked.

Is that Stephen Hurst's daughter ?". When Magdalen replied that it was, Lady Hutton led her to her own room, where hung a portrait of a lovely little girl, not unlike the one who gazed upon it.

"See," said she, "your child is like mine, Magdalen; you must give her to me; look at the violet eyes and the golden hair." There was indeed some faint resembance between the two fair little faces.

"You want money, Magdalen," said Lady Hutton-"money to take you to your has band-you shall have it—as much as you like to ask me for—if you will give me your child. Let her be mine."

At first Magdalen Hurst was deaf to all entreaties; she would not hear of it; tuen the master passion of her life began to play. He whom she loved had sent for her, and child. It was a hard struggle; how hard none new but herselt.

It was arrange lat last to give little Hilda a trial; she was to visit Lady Hutton; if she appeared happy and contented her mother agreed to leave her there; if not, she would forego the great wish of her heart. But Hilda was quite contented; she liked her new and pretty dresses, the grand house, and above all the stately lady, who was so cold to every one else, and so kind to her; for Lady Hutton loved the child with a love beyond all words, and when that little golden head rested on her heart it seemed as though her own Maud was there again. Better, a man who presents himself. She will be thousand times, the pattering of little feet something different from the general run of than the hushed calm of a house young ladies. I shall have no troublesome where no shild lives; better musical prattle of a stranger's voice than the unbroken silence; better the clasp of those little arms, the kisses of the sweet childish lips, than the haunting memories that were never still.

So for three weeks Magdalen Hurst lived alone in her little cottage, and then consented to part with her child. The conditions Lady Hutton made were hard ones, but she would not alter them. Hilda was to be as child; never, let what would happen.

Lady Hutton was liberal in her own way She did not spare gold, and Magdalen flurat left England amply provided for, and never saw the face of her foster-sister again.

CHAPTER IV.

Ten years passed away, and brought with them great changes to Brynmar. Sir Ralph and Lady Erskine slept with their ancestors in the family vault; Lady Hutton was sole mistress of the Hall, and of the large fortune left by her father. She heard once from Magdalen Hurst; and then a silence, deep and unbroken as the silence of death, hid the mother of Lady Hutton's ward from all who had ever known her. The letter was a brief one, stating that she bad found her busband, and in accordance with her promise never told him to whom she had confided her child. Hilda had been adopted, she said, by a lady who did not wish her name to be known; he seemed quite indifferent about it, and asked

Lady Hutton read correctly enough that a broken heart was revealed in every sad word of that letter. Magdalen Hurst sent no address; she asked no questions, and Lady Hutton never heard from her again.

Day by day Lady Hutton grew fonder of I will take y her adopted daughter. Hilds was taught to another world. call her mamma, and in every way she was treated as her own child. No expense or trouble was spared in her education; the most accomplished governess was provided and prose that enchanted her. Such reading for her. The child spoke French and was the one thing wanted to complete and German fluently; she was a good musi-perfect her. cian and a skilful artist, but she excelled The beaut did their utmost for it.

Once in a way nature is thus kind: she that matches the face. She had been thus day reach her. pro ligal to Hilda Huttor.

Brynmar was situated in one of the most

picture que and beautiful parts of the Scotch Highlands. Hill and mountain, river and lake, woods and dells, glens and valleys, were there in their highest perfection. Broad wolds were covered with the purple heather and golden broom; but the finest portion of Brynmar was its bonny green woods. The Hall was built near them, and one or two cottages were scattered around, and but for them the large, rambling gray house would have been iso-lat d. No other habitation was near; for long miles the woods extended; and when they ended the chain of lakes be gan. No home in Scotland was more picturesque or more lonely than Brynmar. Its quiet and solitude suited the widowed Lady Hutton; she was not one who could parade her grief. It was very rarely that the name of her dead husband or child passed her lips, but her heart lay burled with them. She was still young when Lord Hutton died, but from that time she bade adieu to the world. Her only source of happiness was her warm and deep affection

No one knew the girl's history; and even among the servants, only a small number knew that she was Lady Hutton's adopted of will walk home through daughter-most people believed her to be the

Few visitors ever came to Brynmar, so the beautiful graceful girl grew up like a rare flower in deep shade. She loved her adopted mother; she was happy with her books and birds and flowers. Of the great world outside Brynmar she knew little and cared less. fast had long passed. While looking at the those of her own age; she had never talked pretty girlish tales about love and lovers. Dimly and vaguely she knew that there was a great and mighty gitt given to most, and it was called "love." She never wondered if it would come to her. She wove bright fancies and fair visions; but the heart of a slearly words to put on a butterflu's line and to the company of the put on a butterflu's line and fair visions; but the heart of a slearly state of the company of the put on a butterflu's line and the company of the blue bells, what words to put on a butterflu's line and the company of the She was in many respects unlike other girls. child was not more innocent than hers. If she ever thought about the future it clear morning air until one could have fancied was but to see a bright continuation of the the trees and flowers and wind listened in What could be more fair than her hushed silence. present. What could be more fair than her home at Brynman? Who could ever be dearer to her than the calm, gentle, stately as she gathered the pretty blue bells; but "I thought lady who loved her so well? She had no cown the broad wood-path there came a next year?" longing for the great world. The beautiful face that smiled amid the blooming flowers few minutes silently watching the beautiful, was contented and happy; there was no rest- golden-haired girl, doubting whether the less eagerness in it, no vague hopes, no great | figure before him was real. Turning sudless eagerness in it, no vague hopes, no great with. The course of her life was calm and | denly Hilda saw him, and a rush of color serene, unruffiel by love—its depths unmoved dyed her fair face crimson. He advanced by human passion. All that had to come. In toward her, helding his hat in his hand and by human passion." All that had to come. In the sleeping breast there lay a wondrous bowing reverentially as though she were a power of love and endurance—powers that in | princess.

fter years were well tried.

No question ever came to Hilda as to what you, he said, "I have lost my way in the after years were well tried.

she would do with her life. Its calm, simple pleasures sufficed; she never looked beyond them; but Lady Hutton was ambitious for her. Day by day she watched the growth of that wondrous loveliness, and built her hopes upon it. The world she had given up and ceased to care for should smile upon her ward. She spared no pains over her education, and rarely allowed her to be long out of her presence.

too late now to undo what was done. The cottage from which she had taken her could never again be a home for the graceful, accomplished girl, whose every word and action were full of refinement. The beautiful young reasant-mother could never now take her right place as superior to her child.

It is a serious thing to undertake to shape sent again. She yielded at length, and consented that Lady Hutton should adopt her left it. But her plans were all arranged; she hoped that Hilds would preserve her beautitul childlike simplicity; nothing like it was ever seen in the great world. As soon as she reached her seventeenth year Lady Hutton intended taking her to London. With her beauty and prospects, lovers in plenty would surround her, and from them Lady Hutton decided she would choose the noblest and best; but not one word of these plans did she ever mention to Hilds.

"Her heart will be untouched," thought Lady Hutton; "her fancy will be free. If I use my influence she will marry whom I please, and that will be the most eligible man who presents himself. She will be love affairs with her."

With her talents and wealth Lady Hutton could do much, but she could not control fate. Once, and once only, had the girl

asked any questions about her parents.
"Mamma," she said one day to the stately mistress of Brynmar, "I am not your very own daughter, am 1?"

"Who has been talking such nonsense to you, Hilda ?" was the impatient question. "Elpsic, your old housekeeper," replied ilda. "She says I am your adopted daugh-Hilda. her own daughter; never again was Mag. Hilda. "She says I am your adopted daugh-dalen Hurst to claim her, or call Hilda her ter, and that I have another mother living away from here."

"Elpeie will leave Brynmar if I hear any more gossiping," said Lady Hutton haughtily. "Listen to me, Hilds. You are my dear adopted child; no one else in this world has any claim upon you. I had a little daughter all my own once, and when she was taken from me you supplied her place. You have no friend but myself."

"Lady Button," said the young girlearnestly, "who was my mother? Tell me some thing of her."

The fair young face was pale and wistful, "There is nothing to tell you, my dear," replied Lady Hutton, "she was my friendwe were children together-I adopted you; and surely, Hilda, you want no one else save

Seeing that the very mention of the matter agitated and annoyed Lady Hutton, Hilds never alluded to it again; and as years passed on and she grew older the fact that she was only the adopted daughter of her stately benefactress grew more vague and indistinct.
It was a pleasant life when Hilda reached

her sixteenth year, for then Lady Hutton dismissed her governess and masters. "You must give yoursell up to reading now," she said, "fer a few months, and then

I will take you into what you will think

The large library was thrown open and Lady Hutton selected the books, and Hilda read for the first time master pieces of poetry

The beautiful young face which bent over most in singing. Nature gifted her with a the volumes was a poem in itself. It changed magnificent contralto voice, rich, passionate with every thought, sometimes glowing and full of melody; cultivation and science bright and radiant, again sorrowful and half sad. From the fairy world of poetry and romance she learned something of the mysteries will give a face such as one imagines an of life, the mystery of human love and huangel to wear, and with it she gives a voice man suffering-never dreaming it would one

> One beautiful moraling in May Hilda rose earlier than usual. Elpsie had told her on the previous evening that any lady who for nine mornings together bathed her face in May dew would be beautiful forever. Hilda resolved to try it, and on this particular day rose almost with the sun while the dew still lay upon the flowers, little dreaming that on that day the tragical story of her life would

> begin. A golden glow seemed to have fallen over the earth when Hilds stood on the hill near Brynmar woods; the air was full of an indescribable melody and fragrance; the birds sang, the flowers bloomed, the hawthorn shone white upon the hedges; all was fresh, fair and beautiful: Heaven seemed smiling

> upon the bright face of the earth. There was plenty of dew upon the heather; it glistened on the long blades of grass and shone upon the green leaves, and before long the fair young face was bathed in it. An artist meeting Hilds then would have

> sketched her and called his picture "The May Morning." She looked just as fair and bright; the violet eyes were clear and lustrous, the beautiful face tinged with the love-liest color, and the golden hair waving over "I will walk home through the woods."

thought Hilds. ludy's own child. She was called Miss Hutton of Brynmar; and it was generally known that she would inherit Lady Hutton's forlingered in the deep shades, watching with loving eyes the wild flowers that grew around line. the tall tross; watching the bees, which could never decide whether cowslips, blue-

fast had long passed. While looking at the

sing them. The sweet voice rose high in the

Hilds thought she was quite alone, singing oung and handsome man. He stood for a

road. Will you have the kindness to point it out to me?"

"The one to the right," replied Hills, raising her eyes to the handromest and nobiest face she had ever seen.

Then he should have bowed and left her and she should have walked away, never once looking behind; but the sun shone and the birds sang. They were both young, she beautiful and fair as the morning; and instead of leaving her he snoke again.

Hilda forgot her shyness then, and told him that she had read them the day before and could not forget them. His eyes were riveted upon her beautiful face, his ears were charmed by the her beautiful face, his ears were charmed by the sound of her voice; he could have stood there, he thought, forever. Was ever picture so fair? In the soft light that fell through the green folisge her fair face and golden hair shone brightly. He never forgot her as she stood there, with sliy, drooping eyes, and the bluebells in her pretty white hands. He lingered

until he knew he ought to go.
"Will you give me one of those flowers?" he said, touching the blue-bills; "just as a little memento of the most pleasant morning I ever memento or the most pleasant morning I ever spent and the most beautiful picture I over saw —only one; I beg you will not refuse."

Half smiling, half coyly, she drew out a single flower and off rad it to him. His face flushed

as he took it from her. Other words trembled upon his lips. He longed to tell her how beautiful, how tair and modest she was, and that he never could forget her; he lenged to ask her name, where she dwelt, and why she was alone in the shades of Brynna: woods. But he did none of these things—he bowed as he would have done to a queen and left her.

Hilda Hutton went home, but life had all changed for her. Something new and beautiful came in her thoughts by day and in her dieams by night. She did not know why the face she had seen in Brynwar woods haunted her, why the sound of that voice never left her ears, or why each word he had spoken lingered in her heart.
In all her life she had seen nothing like this
stranger. Few gentlemen ever came to the
Hall. Lady Hutton's lawyer was one, a little old man who wore a black wig; Dr. Greyling was another, and the good minister was a third. They were all old, and said but little to ber. This handsome stranger looked at her with a strange light in his dark eyes. He had stood before her, the wind lifting the masses of dark hair from his brow, and he had bowed lowly and reverently as though she were a queen and he her knight. Dr. Greyling and the minister never did that. Why was the morning so pleasant to him? What was the picture to thought a beautiful. picture he thought so beautiful? In her dreams and funcies he took the principal part, and she could better understand now what had puzzled her before. If ever in years to come some one was to care for her, she hoped he would have the same face and the same voice as the stran-

Hilda did not know that on this May morning, while she sung over the blue-bells and laughed at the butterfly, the first link was forged in a chain that was to bind her for life; for the bonny woods of Brynnar were fatal to her, as they had been to her beautiful young mother, who years, years ago, had learned there her first and only lesson in love.

# CHAPTER V.

"Nothing seems to satisfy you, to content or please you," said Bertie Carlyon to his friend and companion, the young Earl of Baynebam. "Here you are, yourg. tolerably good-looking, a magnificent income all clear—no debts. You possess two Edens in the country and a palace in town; no matter what you want, you can have it. Now, look at me, a poor, unfortunate younger son. My whole income would not keep me in cigars alone. am over head and ears in debt; everything gies wrong with me; fate, love, and for une frown alike. Yet I look happier than you do."

"Do not tease me, Bertie; I am not in the humor for it," said Lord Baynsham, moodily. "Neither for that nor anything else," ictorted Bertie. "What do you want that you cannot have? There is even a young and beautiful wife provided for you when you have time for the

wooing."
The gloomy look deepened on Lord Bayneham's face.
"All you say is true, Bertie," he replied; yet

in all sober truth, I declare to you I would give my rank, title, 'magnificent income,' and all else I possess in the world, to be at this moment a free man." 'Free from what?' cried Bertic, in utter

Lord Bayneham made no raply, and a look of deeper gravity stole over his companion's amazement.

face.
"You must trust me in all or none," said Mr. Carlyon. "I see you are changed; and all jesting aside, you are unhappy If I can help you, let me; if not, I can but sympathize in

" If you would but be serious," remonstrated Lord Bayneham.
"I am," said Bertie; "laughing, with me, is second nature; but did I ever fail you?"

"No," said Lord Bayneham, "you never did; but you are so fond of joking over everything. What I have to say lies deep in my heart; if you were to smile I should never firgive

Not even the shadow of a smile crossed Bertie

easy-chairs, lounges and sofas, whereon the lords of creation could smoke at their ease.

Bertie Carlyon lounged upon a coach drawn near to the window. He was smoking industriously. Lord Bayneham had tried a meerschaum that failed to please him, and he took up a cigar with no better result. He laid both down with a sigh; going up to the manteldown with a sigh; going up to the maniel-piece he leaned dejectedly upon it, then sighed

again.

Have a game of billiards?" said Bertie. "It is too warm," replied the young earl.
"Let us join the ladies, and have some

"Let us join che ladies, and have some music," surgested Mr. Carlyon.
"I am tired," said Lord Bayneham wearily. Then his triend reproached him for not being happy and contented.
"I can respect true corrow," continued Bertie, "but not faunded woss. I have seen something of a darker side of life. What is your trouble, Claude? It is not poverty, debt, or ill health—what else can make a man unhappy and dispatisfied?"

what else can make a man unnappy and dis-satisfied?"

"I will tell you," replied Lord Bayneham.

"I know you will guard my secret as you
would your own life. I am engaged to marry
one woman—good, amiable, noble and true,
while I am passionately in love with another."

It must be recorded to Bertie's disgrace that,
for all asserter he included in a low predenged. for all answer, he indulged in a low, prolonged

whistle.
That is a serious business," he said at last.
"I thought you were to marry Barbara Earle

"So it was arranged," replied Lord Bayneham. "If it be right to marry one woman while the face of another haunts you—comes before you in dreams by night, looks at you all day, stands between you and the face you ought to love, fills your heart with a love that defies despair—if that be right, then next year

I shall marry Barbara Earle."

"But who in the world have you fallen so deeply in love with?" asked Bertie, aghast nt his friend's earnest, impassioned manner.

If I could but tell you," said Lord Bayne-

But that is nonsense," said his practical friend. "Visions are all very well—I like something more substantial. Where did it appear to you?"

appear to you?"
"You promised to be serious, Bertie." leplied his friend reproachfully. "I wil tell you where I saw it. Do you remember in May I went to Scotland with Trevors and Higham?"
"I remember," said Bertie.
"We went to Trosach Castle, and remained there over three weeks," continued the young nobleman; "then I, longing to see more of the beautiful Scotch scenery, went on a pedestrian tour. To shorten my story. I need only tell you There were times when Lady Hutton asked herself if she had done quite right. She had taken this young girl from her own natural sphere of life; she had taken her from her parents and brought her up in the midst of luxury and wealth as her own child. Had she done well in trying to alter and shape a human destiny to suit her own purposes? Should she not have been contented and resigned when her great bereavement came? These questions haunted her at incoming; and instead of leaving in the said; "I have now to git her over three weeks," continued the young nobleman; "then I, longing to see more of the beautiful Scotch scenery, went on a pedestrian to the Brynmar estate, I suppose?"

Hilds bowed. She had not recovered her power of sperch. Who was this handsome stranger? Where had he come from 1 the power of sperch. Who was this handsome power of sperch. Who was this handsome tranger? Where had he come from 1 the power of sperch. Who was this handsome power of sperch. Who was this handsome tranger? Where had he come from 1 to gallantly. He stooped, and gathering them lost the path, and was getting bewildered, when all at once the richest and most musical voice I ever heard, rose clear and bell-like on the moral orgether again, offered them to her. "Those were pretty words I heard you singing," he continued; "they are quite new to me. May be printed on my heart. I went on and saw—ah, tervals; but even had she been wrong it was I task whose they are?"

Hilds bowed. She had not recovered her her to use the stranger? Where had he come from 1 lost the path, and was getting bewildered, when all at once the richest and most musical voice I ever heard, rose clear and bell-like on the moral tranger? I he stooped, and gathering them.

You are losing your blue-bell," he said all at once the richest and most musical voice I ever heard or seed of the power of sperch. The beautiful Scotch scenery, went on a beautiful Scotch scenery, went on a beautiful Scotch scenery, went on a clear that one the Torsach Castle, and they out that Imag ne a young, girlish, graceful figure standing in the midst of soft, melltw, golden lighting in the loveliest face that put ever dreamed of, a smile parting the sweet lips as she bent over her flowers, a wealth of bright golden hair fa'ling in benatiful confusion over shoulders that no sculptor could imitate—imagine little white hands holding half-lovingly a bouquet of blue-bells."

"It would be a pratty picture" interrupted

"It would be a pretty picture," interrupted Bertie. "You should paint it."
"There is no need," said Lord Lancham. "I give you my word of honor, Bertie, I did think it was a vision. You never saw anything so desicately lovely. I spoke to her; I asked the right path, and she showed it to me; I said something about the beauty of the woods. I cannot tell how it happened, but I remained with her for some minutes, and at the end of that time I loved her as it takes a lifetime to teach some men to love. I could have knelt at her feet and offered her my life. I longed to tell her how fair she was, and how I admired her; but although we were alone in the woods, a queen upon her throne was not more sacred to me than this young girl, whose shy, sweet eyes rarely met my own. When we patted I asked her for one of the flowers the held. She gave it to me, Bertie, and I would offer the pattern with it for southing you could offer not pert with it for anything you could offer

"Did you never discover who she was?" asked Bertie.

"No," replied Lord Bayneham; "not exactly. It was a lonely neighborhood. I asked at some of the cottages. One woman told me I must have seen Lady Hutton, as she lived at Brynmar. I looked in the "Peerage;" Lady Hutton is over ferty, and has no daughter. I went buck to the same place last week, but could neither see nor hear anything of her."
"What shall you do?" asked Bertie.

"What shall you do?" asked Derrie.
"What can I do?" said Lord Bayneham impatiently—"'dree my weird, as the Scotch say; try to forget her, I suppose, and marry Barbara Earle next year."

"It would not be fair to Barbara," said Bertie Carlyon; "she deserves a whole heart "You are right," replied Lord Bayneham

"You are right," replied Lor's Bayneham;
"I esteem Barbara highly; but I love the girl
I saw in Brynmar wood."
"Try to discover her," suggested Bertie.
"Even if I did," said the young earl," what
am I to do with Barbara? There must be
misery one way or another. Now I have told
you my secret, Bertie, do not torture me by

reverting to it; bear with me patiently for a time. We Bayneham's are doomed to love unhappily"
"Nonsense again," said practical Bertie.

CHAPTER VI.

The Banchame, of Castle Bancham, were a noble and ancient family. The earldom dated as far back as the reign of the "Merry Mon-Hulbert Baneham had been one of his arch. chief favorite, and he delighted to honor him. He created him Earl of Bayneham and Boron of Hulsmeer.

Hulbert, the first earl, built B.ynebam Castle, and the state apartment is still shown where the king slept when he visited his friend. From Hultert the line of succession was unb oken son succeeded father, and each one added some new lus're to the name. Hildebrand, the third earl, was one of England's greatest warriors. Stephen, his grandson, was an eminent states-man; his influence was great, and he used it we l. The father of the present earl was re-markable for nothing save having married one of the most beautiful and imperious women in England-Ludy Blanche Delamare. She was descended from an illustrious but somewhat decayed family. They had title, rank, position and influence, but very little money, and when Land Blyneham proposed to the daughter of the heuse, every one considered it an excellent match. No one ever asked what Lady Blanche thought herself. She had beauty and dignity, and her union with Lord Bayneham gave everything else; and for many years the beau-tiful and imperious Countess of Baynsham was one of the most courted and popular women of

the day. She had a brilliant sister, who, unlike the brilliant countess, married for live; she united here fate with that of an almost united here tate with that of an almost penniles: captain, Gerald Earle. Fortune, however, favored them, for before Gerald and his young wife began to feel the evils of poverty, a large fortune was bequeathed to him by a distant relative. Gerald Earle died abroad, and his delicate wife did not long survivahim. She haddlets has an arrestid. Deleter vive him. She had left her only child, Barbara, to the care of the Countess of Bayneham. Her trust was nobly fulfilled; Barbara Earle treased in every wey like one of Lady Bayne-ham's own children. Her large fortune accumu-

Not even the shadow of a smile crossed Bertie Carlyon's face; on the contrary, he looked half lated, and wren she reached her eighteenth sorry, half vexed.

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound," said Bertie. "Despite my love of langhing, I have suffered as keenly as most men. I can respect real sorrow when I see it, Claute, as you know well."

The two pentlemen were quite alone in that you know well."

The two gentlemen were quite alone in what appeared to be the smoking-room of Lord brought up to be the smoking-room of Lord brought up with the same idea, but lofty apartment, well furnished with divans, easy-chairs, lounges and sofas. wherear the local broughs would specific appearance of the local broughs and sofas. wife. Every day, in fifty different way, it was brought before them. Claude took it as a matter of course. Barbara loved her cousin; she had no thought, no happiness, no wish away from him. When Claude went to college he never returned without a present for his intended little wife. One speech of his was most characteristic. Talking one day at school in

midst of a group of boys who were discussing their future he said,

"I shall never have to trouble myself with love-making; I am going to marry my Causin Barbara, you know."

He certainly never did trouble himself with

love-making. He was always kind and gentle to Barbara, but the men of his race had ever been chivalrous. He paid her every attention; never neglected her double claim of cousin and financée. He sought to anticipate her wishes, to consult her tastes, and obey her least word; but there the matter ended. If she were going away for six months he did not miss her; his way for a morning and the high to her. He knew nothing of the height of love or the depth of sorrow; he knew nothing save a quiet, calm affection that had grown with him from his childhood. He had yet to learn what it was to

love. His father died, and Claude became the Earl of Bayneham. Perhaps no one ever began life under fairer auspices; he was young, handsome, clever, and highly accomplished. Nature and fortune had both been kind to him. He owned one of the proudest names and the finest estates in England. The long and illustrious line of ancestors had each added a laurel to the crown of the Baynehams. Everything and everyone smiled upon him. He was one of the happiest of men until that May morning came and brought him to the woods of Brynmar. When Claude had been two years Lord of Bayneham Castle, his mother told him, in very plain words, she thought it time he should

woods and cannot find the path to the high. ham with a sigh—" a myth, a fairy, a nameless, never fully established until he is married. need not tell you how much depends upon the choice of a wife. Fortunately you have made a good choice. You must remember, Claude, you have not mixed much in society since your father's death. I wish you to go to London next season, but I prefer that you should take Lady Bayneham with you."
"Why!" asked the young earl.

more suitable expression."
"I fear I am not clever at fielding 'suitable expressions," said Lord Bayneham with a smile; "they come naturally enough to you,

mother."
"You had better see Barbara this morning," said Lady Bayneham, "and ask her if she will consent to the marriage being arranged for next

"Would it not be better for you to speak to her yourself?" said the earl hastily. "Ladies manage these things so much better than we

A decided frown darkened the proud, beautiful face. "Are the men of your race contented to allow others to woo for them?" she asked con-

temptuously.
Lord Bayneham's face flushed.

his estate. In after years Claude Baynekam remembered that scene. He found Barbara Earle in the morning room; she was painting a group of flowers with no ordinary skill. When she heard his footsteps a deep, warm flush covered her face, and the hand that held the brush trem-

"Barbara," said Lord Bayneham, "if you ar: not busy, I should be glad if you could spare me five minutes."

"Longer, if you like," replied Miss Earle.
"My picture can be finished to morrow. Do
you like the grouping of those roses, Claude?"
"Yes," he said; "there seems to be a natural affinity between ladies and flowers. You paint them better than anything else."

"That is a pretty c mpliment," said Barbara; "but how about Rosa Bonheur and the bares; out how about looss conneur and the horses?"

"You are always hard upon my little attempts at flattery," said Lord Bayneham.

"Barbara, I want to talk seriously to you."

"I am ready to listen," said Miss Earle.
"What is it? Are we to have a "general election?" I read something of the kind."
"It is a very different matter I was thinking of," said the young Earl, almost at a loss how to introduce the question of marriage, the lady be-fore him looked so very calm and unsuspicious.

Barbara," he continued, making a desp-rate effort, "my mother thinks that we had better be married next spring."

For some moments there was a pround silence. Nonsense again," said practical Bertie.

do not believe in dooms, vision', poetry, or unhappiness. I am quite sure, no matter how dark the cloud may be just now, it has a silver limited again. Barbara Earle waited until every trace of

emotion passed before she poke.
"And are you of Lady Bayneham's opinion?" she asked. He remembered his mother's contempt at his

awkward method at wooing.

"I fear I am very stupid," he said, penitently; "but you are so sensible, Barbara, you know what I mean without my talking non-sense. I love you. Will you be my wife next

She rose from her seat and stood before him; her dark, beautiful eyes tilled with tears; her lips quivered, her whole soul shone in her

face.
"Claude," she said, earnestly, "do you love me?"
She held out to him her white, jewelled hand,

and he clasped it in his own.
"Of course I love you, Barbara," he replied his calm, clear voice never faltering. "I have loved you ever since we were children. Are you willing to be my wife next spring?"

He looked kind, anxious, and affectionate;

but if love be what Barbara Earle imagined it to be, he had none of it.

"I am willing," the said gently.

"You are a dear, good, sensible girl," he replied, "and I will do all I can to make you happy."

He touched her furched habits with his line. He touched her forehead lightly with his lipe, and so the wooing of Lord Eayneham and Bar-

bara Earle ende i. "Come with me," he said, "and let us tell the counters it is all arranged. Mother," said the young earl as they entered the drawing-

the young earl as they enuered the orawingrom, "thank Barbara for ma; she has promise
ed to be my wife next spring."

"You cannot be more of a daughter to me
than you have been," said the stately lady,
clasping the young girl t-ndeily in her arms;

"but the dearest wish of my heart will be
gratified when I see you my son's wife. It is
now March," she continued; "if we arrange,
the wedding for next May, that will meet all
our wishes."

our wishes.'

For once Lady Bayneham was too hasty. Bayneham C stle would require alterations many of the rooms were to be refurnished. There was much to be done. Lawyers, milli-ners, and a host of other people were consulted. Then it was agreed that the wedding should take place in the August of the year following. But for that postponement this story would never have been written. In May Lord Bayne ham went to Scotland; and there in the bonny ham went to Scotland; and there in the bonny green woods of Brynmar. he met his fate. He returned home an altered man. His previous life seemed to have been one long, calm, unbroken dream. He was awakened now, and the dream had ended. The realities of life had began for him. He had learned on that bright May morning a lesson that Barbara Earle had never taught him—how to love. He saw the preparations continued for his marriage, and mace no comment. Whatever he might think or suffer, he was a gentleman, a man of honor, who would scorn to break a promise, and die rather than fail when honor bade him perse-

# CHAPTER VII.

The world generally did not call Barbara Earle a beautiful girl. The great charm of her face was the soul that shone there. Her eyes face was the soul that shone there. Her eyes were magnificent, dark, dreamy, full of light and thought. She had sweet, sensitive lips, perfect in shape and color. People passed her by at first, considering her, almost plain; at a second interview they would like her better. Then, her, face, would grow upon them, unti they would end by declaring that no other girl was half so beautiful as Barbara Karle, It was the beautiful, noble soul that gave, the great charm to her eloquent, spiritual face. In repose it was dalm and serene, but lighted up, as noble words could light it—it was magnificent.

sent.
She gave one the impression of being what in Har tall, graceful commonly called "all soul." Her tall, graceful figure combiced ease and dignity. No one could be more kind and winning in one more dignified and reserved than Barbara Earle. She was not proud nor hang ity ; no mean wird or mean action ever eaca ped her. She was a true, noblewoman crowned with richer gifts than the merely outer one of color and prettiness—a woman to inspire a man with a love of noble deeds, to teach him the higher and helier lessons of life and withal, she had that nameless charm, that well-bred, refined, elegant manner that makes every woman beautiful to whom it is given.

Lovers in plenty sighed for Barbara Earle she had no thought save for Lord Bayneham marry. "It was characteristic of her that diff who byed "A man's position," said the countess, "is her were the better and more noble for it." No

sullen resentment, no moody silence and bitter dislike ever followed her rejection of an admirer; and she rejected many before her engagement to Lord Byneham was made public. Those who loved her best and taid all they had to offer at her feet, left her presence disapointed, it is true, but bearing with them good and noble resolves. The coances are that if Lord Bayneham had met Miss Earle in society he would have been dazzled and charmed. Lady Baynebam with you."

"Why!" asked the young earl.

"Because, unless you go as a married man you will have every manceuveing mother and chapron teasing you," said the countess. "I should like you to be married early next spring."

"I have no objection," he replied, "if Barbara is willing."

A shade of annoyance passed over the fair, proud face of the countess. Claude, "That is hardly the way to speak. Claude," she said gravely. "I presume already you have 'no objection,' you might surely find some more suitable expression."

"I fear I am not clever at finding 'suitable and constant nature, she

It was far different with Barbara; with all the strength of her noble and constant nature, she loved the handsome, clever young cousin whose wife she was to be. She idolized him—thought him perfect, thought him superior to any other man—loved him as only such women can, with a grand, noble love; but there were times when she felt that a start his feelings toward her. He noble love; but there were times when she felt half puzzled as to his feelings toward her. He was all kindness; but he said so little when he spoke of the future; it was in a quiet, matter of fact way, as of something that must be. Yet she knew that he cared for no one else; and Barbara Earle comforted herself by thinking that he was not of a demonstrative nature.

When he returned from Scotland she found him changed in every respect. He had lest the gay flow of spirits that once never failed him; he fell into dreamy reveries, from which nature could ever rouse him. He looked like a man whose aim and purpose in life were

Lord Bavneham's face flushed.

"It is different with Barbara," he said; "there is no nonsense about her; she has more sense than any girl I ever met."

Lady Bayneham's face relaxed at this compliment to her beloved nices.

"You will find Barbara in the morning room," she said; go and ask her now."

Claude obediently enough quitted the room. It was all a matter of indifference to him. He was not vitally interested in it; it seemed to him a prearranged piece of business, that it was part and parcel of the responsibilities of his estate.

In after years Claude Bayneham remembered that scene. He found Barbara Earle in the fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing the fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing the fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be rever rouse him. He fell into dreamy reveries, from which nathing could be a man during the wide world. Nothing seemed to interest or amuse him. Even Chaude and wondered at the change that had come over her son.

One day Claude was unusually busy; his affairs were on the tapix. The ateward was waiting, and an important paper was mislaid, whose aim and purpose in life were ended. He was kind to her, but in different to everything in the wide world. Nothing

Esrle.

"Barbers," he said, " like most people who undertake to do three things at once, I am making a terrible mess of it, will you help me? I have lost a paper—the plan for those new houses at Greystoke. Will you go to my study and look for it? the keys lie upon my writingtable."

Barbara gladly bastened to comply with his wish. Lord Bayneham's study was a room sacred from all intrusion. It was very rarely that any one obtained admission there. It was a pretty little apartment, overlooking the park.

Miss Earle searched for the lost plan in every available place: she went to a bursely with the available place; she went to a bureau where her cousin kept many private papers; there was no trace of it. One drawer smaller than the reat drew her attention; she opened it, and several papers fell out. One was the lost and several papers sen out. One was the lost plan, another a picture that had been folded in paper. Barbara looked at it with surprise; she recognized his style, and his initials were underneath it. It was a simple but beautiful subject, and the artist had done full justice to it-a young girl standing beneath the shade of large, spreading trees, the sunbeams falling on her golden hair. Her face, so wonderously lovely, was bent over some blue-bells that she carried in her little white hands; anything so fresh, so fair, so delicately beautiful as that face. Barbara Farls had never seen

that face, Barbara Earle had never seen.

It was quite strange to Barbara, but who could it be? With a woman's keen eyes she noted the details of the dress. The original of the picture was evidently a lady; who could she be? and why had Claude locked up what she be? and why had Claude locked up what was certainly the best of his productions. He was too busy just then for her to mention it. He thanked her gratefully for the trouble she had taken, but Barbara Ear'e was ill at ease. That evening, when dinner was over and Claude rejoined the ladies, Barbara went to the table where he stood, looking over some heautiful engravings that had just arrayed.

beautiful engravings that had just arrived.
"Clande," she said gravely, "when I opened the small drawer of your bureau this morning a picture fell out of it-one of your own painting,

I believe. Whose face is it? I never saw one half so beautiful before. She was watching him keenly, and saw a slight pallor on his face.

"I cannot tell you whose face it is," he re'
plied; "it is a picture I saw on my travels and
thought it so beautiful that I could not refrain
from trying to reproduce it."
"You have succeded well," said Miss Earle.
He made some hilf-indifferent reply and turned away. Bacbara Earle's eyes foll wed him with a sad, wistful look. What had changed

Lord Bayneham went to his study. He took

the picture from the drawer, and folding it in many papers, locked it safely away. He was kinder than usual to Barbara that evening, as though he would make amends for

evening, as though he would also some involuntary wrong.

The Countess of Bayneham changed her mind once more. She had decided upon dissuading her sen from going to London the season until after he was married; His engagement to Ba bara Earle was known publicly. Perhaps after all it would be better to make a brilliant appearance in London, and then at the end of the season have a brilliant marriage. She decided it was to be so, and early in May the young earl left the Castle Bayneham for his own town house, which was an al Lost palatial mansion in Grossener Square.
The season opened brilliantly. Miss Earle, the niese of the Countees of Bayneham, was

much admired. But what puzzled both is es, was that Claude took little or no interest in any of the gayeties that arrounded them.

Lo d Bayneham was fortusate in one thing he met in London his oldest and desirest college friend, Bertie Carlyon, the second son of Sir Hubert Carlyon, of Durham Park, one of the kindlest and roblest of men, unfortunate, as he himself declared, ineverything—love and finance above all other things; but so kind, so genial, so true, no one could nelp loving him.

Bertie has his secret too; from the first moment he saw Batbaca Earle he loved her. He seemed almost by in tinot to understand the woman's grand, puble scul. He never men tioned his love: of what avail could it have been, when the gal who had so unconsciously won his heart was the affianced wife of his best friend? (To be continued.)



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#### GREAT MANAGERS.

Although household fraditions always die hard, the on-moving spirit of the ace has breathed on the dry dust of antiquity here as elsewhere, and left our duty clear for us. Whatever of good was in the old custom, whatever of real worth or utility, we are at liberty to rataie, whatever is outworn and served its day, but is not fitted to serve ours, we may cast away. But it is a slow process, this reconstrution, and many mistakes have to be remedied. many modifications to be made in the plan of the social edifices, before the perfect work is

done. We cannot see the final result of all this striving yet, we are now concerned enly with de-

There has been too much inflation, to havrow stern from the commercial world, in matters domestic. Too much has been attempted, too much promised. We must lower our ximely. tions a little, we must rate our oan amittee

more modestly.
We have been fold often enough what great managers our grandmothers and great-grand-mothers were. How they brewed, and baked, mothers were. How they brewed, and baked, and spun, and what happy content if useful lives they led in consequence of being thus incessandy occupied. But those of us who can remember the closing of such lives know that there was little any weariness in the retropect, miggled with heartfelt thankfulness that their daughters should be spared the toils and priva-tions that for them had made existence to heavy a load in bear.
We ought to learn a lesson from the past, and

We ought to tear a reson from the past, and not let an overtrained sense of duty, or misplaced ambition, tempt us into the mistakes that arise from an overweening confidence in ourselves and a false estimate of our own

#### "WASHING PUT OUT."

than half of the cases. It is only fair to suppose that the multifarious duties of a house-sercharge of them if heavy drudgers not rightfully belonging to the domain of housekeeping be cowded into the already overcrowded week. of course where means will not permit, and where the mistress in consideration of this fact, will undertake some of the usual daily household tasks

d. The rates charged are high. More for the family wash per mouth than the month's wages of the servant. How can we afford it?"

To these objections we would reply: "Better have clethes worn out than human nerve and muscle. Better to have to charge one's washerwoman now and then, than a constant change of servants. In many class the servant's leaving necessitates the mis-tress at once stepping into the vacant place, but no hidy need carry on a laundry unless she be so minded. The objection as to the expense bears its own answer on the face of it. It is an injustice to the servant to expect her to do the washing in addition to her other tasks, at a less rate than a regular laundry would. The question of cast to the mistress diminishes when we recollect that when washing is done at home by the servant, that is, where one only is employed, the whole or the greater part of place Tuerday, May 8th, 1888. Do not let the opportunity escape you. It may be your turn the upstairs work has to remain undone or be done by the mistress. When a charwoman is brought in to do the washing, in order to secure proper despatch, the girl or the mistress has to see to the first, replenishing of the boilers, and the preparation of additional wood. Besides, the charwoman expects, and invariably receives, ber douccur, whereas when the bill from the laundry is presented and paid, you are quit of the whole transaction.

The standard objections to the employment of washerwomen at their own homes seem to be the unsanitary surroundings of some of these homes, the promiscuous character of the washes brought in by some of the customers; sheets, for instance, just from the contact of fever patients, little or no precautions being used in the separate cleaning and disinfecting of such articles also delay in returning clothes. The articles also delay in returning crounce. laundry is open to the accusation of employing destructive mechanical agencies for the speedy removal of all traces of soil from the clothing, and corrosive chemicals for the whitening the clothes As to the money charge, it is about equal in both cases, when the difference hetween skilled and unskilled labor is taken into consideration.

It may be urged that the patented invention washing machines, steam boilers, etc., with the wringers and other attachments, have made washing easy in the home. They have undoubtedly made it easier; but it will take a generation or two of inventors to make it easy, and every invention for that purpose only puts the good day farther off when it will be ban-ished from the list of household duties alto-

With the introduction of the sewing machine it was once foundly thought that a new era had arisen for woman. And it did benefit some people, no doubt—the capitalists and employers of labor.

For the rast, we have the significant fact, that operators in large establishments where business is carried on at high pressure seldom retain even a moderate degree of health after three years' steady application. Young girls come in from the country now and then, fired by the ambition of seeing city life and becom-ing dressmakers at the same time. Now, many who left home in blooming health and joyous, spirits have gone back, after a few months, to the paternal roof, disappointed and brokendown—the sad result of exchanging a healthy and natural mode of living for a forced and unnatural one.

In the household the sewing machine has wrought lasting evil. The very circumstance that agents in recommending their wares have to stipulate that the use of them is in no way prejudicial to the health of the operator tells a whole volume. Improvements are indeed constantly being made in their manufacture calculated to do away with prejudice against their use, but they are retarding a great work by assisting to retain the work of sewing in the family circle. Of course the making of the clothing for the entire family is seldom at-tempted at home, but for that we have to thank to thank the good sense of the men who will have style and fit, and do not begrudge paying for them.

Let any woman who doubts, the wisdom of abandoning the almost daily use of the sewing, machine and employing others to do her sewing. in cutting and fashioning the garments of her twenty-fiv

as she can conscientiously spare from s ch duties, then count up the cost of articles thus made, according to the regular price charged for making by seamstresses, taking care also to compare the finish and general appearance of the non-made srticle with the purchased one, and then see if it pays to do the work at home. Of course if a low valuation be put on time it is the concern only of the worker. Every one is

at liberty to appraise her own time at what she thinks it is wirth. The mending of clothes comes more within the sphere of woman's home labors. Less skill is needed here, there is greater variety in the work, repairs are made before the rent becomes irreparable. Yet when other obligations, do-mestic or social, make demand, and income will permit, a large share, if not all of the family mending can be got done at reasonable rates. As no particular skill is needed, many a worthy person, incapable of other work, may be supplied with work of this description at their own homes, thus making life a little sasier to the helper as well as to the tired housekeeper.

Among my acquaintances is a lady who, although a thorough housewife, superintending the affairs of a well appointed home with consummate ability yet always seems to have time for any intellectual or social enjoyment that may offer. Two days in every week she employer a secretary to dethat the formula mendian. ploys a seamstress to do the family mending, and finds the money so spent yield as satisfactory returns as any other item of household expenditure.

#### BAKING AT HOME.

With the giving out of the washing, sewing, and, where it is possible, the mending, time is allowed for the re-establishment of an old cus-tom now too generally fallen into disuse—the tom now too generally fallen into disuse—the making of bread at home. Not that the baker should be entirely superseded. The father of the family will have a word to say, no doubt, against the ro-appearance on the family board of the veritable "hard tack" which so tried teeth and temper in the early days of married life. But lot half of the time and attention formerly bettered now, making of felle and formerly bestowed upon making of frills and ruffles and the "getting un" of the same be but expended on the household loaf and it will repay in health, and coin too, all the trouble taken

DON'T LET IT ESCAPE, IT MAY BE YOUR TURN.

"WASHING PUT OUT."

The first note of waman's emancipation was abunded when the first washing was "put out."

So well is this understood that it is difficult to washing was abunded when the first washing was "put out."

Share Lottery took place at New Orleans on March 13th, 1888, under the usual supervision so well is this underglood that it is directly the secure girls for housework in families where the washing is done at home. We have only to read the advertisements in the "Wants" column of the local papers to find abundant evidence of this fact. "No washing or "Washing put out," softered as an inducement to intending applicants for the situation in more to the local papers. This call, fair to the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the second state of ené to E. H. Woodson, 1525 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.; one to Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, Mo.; one to a depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; one to R. A. Lord, Emporium, Pa.; one to John Murphy, Seneca, Ill.; one to I. N. Woodcox; Sidney. O.; one to W. T. Ridgway, 142 Sixth Ave., New York; one through the American Exchange Nat'l Bank of New York; one through the First Nat'l Bank of Helena. Ark; one to L. D. Morelock, 111 Olive et., Lyansville, Ind.; ore to parties at Petersburg, Va., through of the usual daily household tasks on washing day this difficulty may be overcome as far as the servant's objections may be concerned, still the fact remains that though the burden be mide lighter by being shared, it has no right to be there at all. The shouldering of it simply makes two drudges instead of one.

"But," as meladies will say, "what are we to fo? We try one washerwoman after another, and it is extremely hard to get one who is at all satisfactory. Besides it is so costly. Chemicals are used that ruin and rack out the thoules in quicker time than the wearing would do. The rites charged are high. More for the family wash per mouth than the month's wages of the servant. How can we afford it?"

To these objections we would saply:

To these objections we would saply: etc. No. 82,114 down third prize of \$50,000, sold likewise in fractional parts: one to Ernest Themier, 35 Oliver St.. Cleveland, O.; one to Arkansas Nat'l Bank of Hot Springs, Ark.; one

> A toper's sentiment: "When a man is early to ryes, it takes the cobwebs out of his eyes. A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have

rections, and it was the same way with over a million dollars. The next drawing will take

burglar said when the lady of the house caught | water, the petals may be seen to become smooth him stenling her silver.

tried it have the same experience.

Wife—"John, the doctor is down stairs and geraniums) may be treated in this way, with his biil" Husband—"Tell him I am White flowers turn yellow. The thickest texnot well enough to see him."

her he has to say please.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then hearken we preview sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely on it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises, etc.

Sunday-school Teacher-" What can you tell me of Lot's wife?" Little Girl-"Nothir. Mother says I mustn't talk about other folks behind their backr."

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Ork ney, Sootland, writes :- "I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medi-cine should be made known, that the millions of anfferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery.

A little girl's father has a round bald spot Klasing him at bedtime not long ago, she sald:
"Stoop down, popsy dear, I want to kiss the
place where the lining shows.

IF YOU ONCE TRY Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

A correspondent who signs herself "Belva," wants to know something about John L. Sullivan. We have at time to print his biography, but he is New England's Apollo, Belva, dear.

FFTS: 11 Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first diy's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa. 25-G

A firm resolve An agreement to go into partnership.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves, Worm Exterminator deranges worms, for her, thus leaving her full time for the legisi Graves. Worm Exterminator deranges worms, 1000. Tuny make household duties, count up, the time spent and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs perfect substitute for a healthy woman's milk mate household duties, count up, the time spent and gives rest to try it and he contwenty-five cents to try it and be con-

THE EMPRESS RULLS.

SHE GAINS, HER POINT AGAINST BISMARCK. CJURT INTRIGUES - THE ROYAL BE-TROTHAL TAUTTLY AGREED TO

BERLIN, April 8 -Prince Alexander of Battenberg comes to Charlottenburg next Thursday and his petrothal to Princess Victoria takes place early in June. Prince Bismarck has withdrawn his resignation, solely from the consideration that under the domination of Empress Victoria Germany would speedily break up. Nothing since the accession of Emperor Freder c has occurred that has so strongly animated the Prussian Conservatives against the Empress as the marriage question. It now becomes known that the Empress will impel her helpless husband to thwart Prince Bismarck without regard to the respect due to the late Emperor or to the national safety. The policy of the Conservatives at this time represents the genuine feeling of the whole German people. All the Radical newspapers, such as the Vessisch Zeitung, which treats the Battenberg question with disdain as of no consequence to the German policy, ignore the fact that the Battenberg is only one chord in the general discord struck by the party of the Empress. There ticence of the Berlin press in referring to Court intrigues has been greater than was required by deference to the Emperor and leading officers of state The Battenberg marriage becomes almost a minor meident in the court intrigues.

Among other successful schemer, the Em-peror has been induced to send to Count Von Moltks a series of statements on the condition of the army, followed by a request that the general preside at the meetings of the Commission on Reforms in the army. Count Von Moltke has replied that it would be impossible for him to preside over the commission without knowing how it was constituted and what reforms were desired. Consequently the commission has been dropped.

Another move of the party of the Em-It may be well to remember also that in our press is to overhaul the diplomatic apday, as in the older time, no prouder title can be bestowed upon woman than "lady," the ed the Prince of Reuse, minister at Saxcn "blaef dia" "loaf giver." Vienna, would have been displaced. Count Von Munster would have been withdrawn from Paris and Baren Hatzfeldt from London because each is knit into the Bismarck policy. The position now is a mere truce. The establishment of settled order in Bulgaria, and the removal of all possibility of Alexander raising the rallying ery, will deprive the merriage of all political importance. The visit of the Queen of England to Charlottenburg, therefore, will take place as arranged, but the betrothal will not be publicly brought forward on the occasion. This is an official statement, and simply means that Prince Bismarck's advice has been over-ruled. The Queen of England comes here with her Battenburg proteges to carry out her family projects, without regard for the sentiments of the German nobility or the German people, and equally regardless that her daughter, the Empress, thwarts the policy of the minister who made her Empress, and without whom Imperial Germany might Case to be. Nothing in Prince Bismarck's life is so hotorable, so full of self-command and loyalty to Germany as his temporary aubmission to the Empress regime. the enthusiastic support of Count Von Moltke and other leaders of the army, and the leaders of the Conservative and National Liberal parties, and even has the begrudged approval of the progressist chiefs. The chancellor does not, therefore, rely on the military party. He has the support of the whole ceuntry and of the royal heads of the German Federation and is absolute master of the

# THE COMMON LOT.

situation.

There is a place no love can reach. There is a time no voice can te ch. There is a chain no power can treak, There is a sleep no sound can wake,

Arkansas Nat'l Bank of Hot Springs, Ark.; one to Defiance Nat'l Bank of Defiance, O., one to Chas. Stratten, Mexico, Ind.: one to P. A. Joice, New Yerk; one to Ignatz Isakowitsch, 86 Willett St., New York; one to Germania Bank of New York city; one to Alf. Libert, Lake Charles, La.; one to Frank Hell, 268 Magazine St., New Ocleans, La.; one to H Gluck, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; one to Miss Clara Wisdom, care of Haymarket Theatre, Ohicago, Ill. No. 79,189 drew fourth prize of \$25,000, which was scattered in all directions, and it was the same way with over a against disease. Of druggiest. against disease. Of druggiest.

TO PROLONG THE BEAUTY OF FLOWERS.

THE GREAT VIRTUE OF A CUPFUL OF HOT WATER. For keeping flowers in water, finely-powdered charcoa, in which the stalks can be stuck at the bottom of the vase, preserves them surprisingly, and renders the water free from any conoxous qualities. When cut flowers have faded, either by being worn a whole evening in one's dress or as a bouquet, by cutting half an inch from the end of the stem in the morning and putting the "I am at your service, ma'am," as the freshly-trimmed end instantly into quite boiling and to resume their beauty, often in a few minutes. Colored flowers (carnations, azaleas, roses tured flowers amend the most, although azaleas A Michigan town boasts a girl six feet nine inches tal. When a fellow gets a kiss from ing been worn for hours, which at breakfast next morning were perfectly renovated by means of a cupful of hot water.

# A BIG APRIL FOOL.

"April Fool" was what Spring Disease said when he came out of a house where he had hoped to board for a few weeks. He was fooled badly, for he knew he could not stay where Paine's Celery Compound was used. medicine always drives out Spring Disease. -

AN EMINENT CARDINAL PASSES AWAY.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special cablegram from Rome to the Catholic Review announces the death on Good Friday, at the age of 61, of Cardinal Thomas M. Martinelli, U.S.A., one of the six cardinal bishops, a member of the Augustinian Order, and one of the most learned of the theologians of the Church. He was a devoted and trusted friend of Pope Leo XIII., who described him as "one of the brightest intellects of the Church." He was created cardinal in 1873.

# FAMOUS WOMEN.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs" have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates, must be free from nervous debility and female weakness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore those functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequaled.

AN OLD SOLDIER BORN A.D. 1782. PUGWASH, N.S., April 5.—William Moody, of Gulf Shore, died yesterday, aged 107 years and 25 days. He was a veteran of 1812, coming to this country in 1807. He enjoyed good health until a few days since. He was photographed for the first time on March 1st last.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY. Health is most important, but economy should be considered. Both are gained by using Lac-tated Food for the baby, the best and cheapest food. Puny infants grow fat on it, as it is a

The longest reign in history—The deluge.

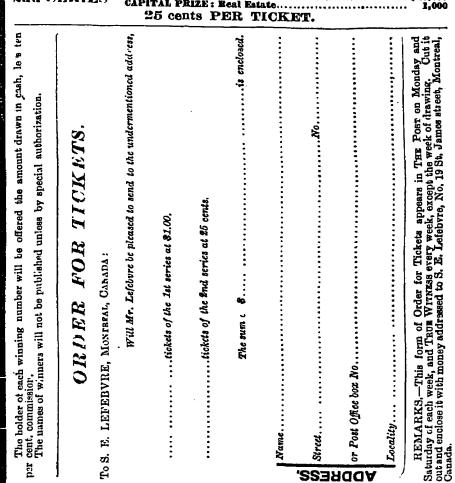
# NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

## CLASS D.

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

IST SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES. \$50,800 5,000 \$1.00 PER TICKET.



# IN MONTREAL



# ALBION HOTEL.

-AT THE--

The Longest Visit on Record!

CONSULTATION FREE TO ALL.

No organization of Medical and Surgical specialists has ever received such a corlial reception and liberal patronage at the hands of the invalid public and citizens in general as has been bestowed on DR. KERGAN and his Staff. It is indeed gratifying, as it speaks in loudest terms the Respect and Confidence on one side and the

TREATMENT BY CORRESPONDENCE. While we would not for the importance of a personal consultation, yet by our original system of diagnosis as developed in this department, we specific turn many eases of chronic diseases and of the simpler deformities without interviewing the patient. Chronic disease differs from acute as greatly as day from night.

ADVANTACES OF WRITING. In consulting by lotter the patient is not emcarefully reads over his letter to see if it is a complete and accurate description of his sufferings. The timid lady and nervous young man write just as they feel, and one important reason why we have had such unprecedented success in treating intricate cases, is because we have obtained such true and natural statements of the cases from these letters, many or which are perfect pen pictures of disease. As bank tellers and cashiers, who daily handle larke quantities of currency, can unmistakeby detect spurious money by a glance at the engraving or a tour hof the paper, so the experienced specialist, by his great familiarity with disease becomes equally skilled in detecting the nature and extent of a chronic malady from a written description of its symptoms. In fact constant extended to extend the activity of the paper, so the experienced specialist, by his great familiarity with disease, becomes equally skilled in detecting the nature and extent of a chronic malady from a written description of its symptoms. In fact constant extended to extend on the process of the continuation of the symptoms. In fact constant extended to extend a practice covering every possible type of chronic disease, has enabled us to reduce our system of treatment by correspondence to a positive science. As our most wonderful cures have been effected without our international Medical Council ever seeing those whom they prescribe for so many of them have been in cases treated solely by mail. We might give innumerable instances or this did space permit, and strongly advise any who ruffer from chronic complaints, of whatever name or nature, to critic as at once, as dolay is always dangerous. Send us a clearly written statement of your symptoms, what you feel and as you feel, and we can unstantly devect the disease. You can write with the utmost confidence, as all communications are sacredly guarded. A written oninton will be sent you, free or offance, and if you are curable

# OUR WALKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

All letters or extracts of letters received from former patients that are published by us are in accordance with their permission or instructions. \$500 will be forfoited if a single misrepresentation is made in our publications, advertisements, etc. We always use full name of patients sending letters for publication unless otherwise requestes.

CATARRH CURED. Miss Anna Rogers writes: Montreat, March 17, 1888. Dear Dr. Kergan and members of the International Medical Council: "I am happy to bear ustimony regarding your services in my case. I was for over five years a dreadful sufferer from Catarrb and its so rea of allied troubles. Bull pain in my head, heavy feeling over the eyes, often feit as though I would full diwn, a dry and stuffy feeling in my nose, constant hacking cough, worse in the morning, and many other disagreeable symptoms that are all things of the past. Two months under your care has onthroly cured me. I commot remember when I over feit so well as now."

DYSPEPSIA CURED. Jas. Dupols writes: Quebec, March 20, 1888. J. D. Rergan, about getting cured, as several of the best doctors in this province had falled to relieve me. From the first dose of your med chief began to get better. I then had confidence, and now, after following your treatment and instructions closely for two months, I find myself cured. If you deem it best to have a little more medicine to make it certain, please send it on at once."

FITS CURED. Mrs. C. E. T. writes: St. Johns, Que., March 10, 1888. Dear Doctors: I am Jan. 28, is completely cured by your treatment. He has not had a single spell since he bogan, and up until that time he had from 1 to 8 overy week. You don't know how thankful lain for what you have done."

FEM ALE WEAKNESS CURED known merchant, aged 32, the mother of our chi'dren, had for three years, since birth of last child, suffered from displacement of the womb, and menstrual derangement. Her have was weak, and scarcely ever free from pain. She could not lift ordinary weights, walk rapidly or climb stairs, was obliged to lie down many times during the day, and place a pillow under small of back to rest it, was subject to savere headsches, capacially in top of head, accompanied by great heat, feet and knees were g, herally cold. She often experienced a sensation like as though water, was dropping from her shoulder blade and neck there bowels were never regular and her appetito variable. She had tried three of the bast local physiciars, had worn supporters, and was completely discouraged when she came to us. She visited our staff at the Alibon Hotel, underwent a thorough examination and heard our jopinion. She began treatment, attended to it, closely following our instructions in every particular, to improve after the first week. She continued under our care for five months, at the end of which time she was perfectly cured, this was in 1856. During the summer of 1887, she visited consystem, Atlantic City and other noted resorts and never enjoyed herself so well since being married. Returning home she wrote as follows:

DR. KERGAN & TAFF,

Dear : its,—"It small never forget the service you have rendered me. I do believe I would have been dead long before now had I not visited, you, and certainly death would be preferable to such misery again. I never felt so well not weighed as much as at the present time." —

CONSUMPTION CURED. Mr. Joseph Goforth, Moncton P.O., Ont., first consulted us several general practitioners, borrowed the money to pay for a three months' course of treatment, which, much to the joy of himself and friends, cured him. Read his certificate:

This is to certify that I had consumption of both lungs, and treated with a number of doctors without receiving benefit. About two years ago I took a course of treatment from Dr. Kergan's Medical Institute, of Detroit, and was cured.

We refer interested persons to Dr. C. A. McRae, a leading physician of Toronto, No. 18 Harbord street, who is fully acquainted with all the facts regarding this case.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE. Mr. I. D. Boardman, editor Peters burg, Mich., Builetin, says: "My health having been undermined in fighting for the Union, I was attacked in '79 by consumption in its worst form. I had severe pains in the left breast a for, backing coupt, hight sweats, daily fever, and frequent violent bleeding of the lungs. I was greatly emaciated. In 1884 I was told I must soon die by all the local physicians, and in despair applied to Dr. J. D. Kergan. I was then a complete wreck. His first month's treatment set me on my feet; in four months I was cured. I am now in good health; life looks bright to me; I bid fair to live and work for years, and I owe all this to Dr. J. D. Kergan." [NOTE—Now, May 21, '87, ind Mr. B. is still enjoying good health and editing his bright, newsy paper. LATER—Now, March 26, '88, Mr. B. is still to the land of the living and engaged in the same work. He bids fair to out live all the doctors that were so positive about him dying in 1884. Write him and see what he says.

# THE PROOFS

We can and do present as to our success in the freatment of ALL. DISEASES AND DEFORMITIES THAT COME WITHIN THE RANGE OF OUR SENERALIES are genuine, positive and without limit. Our claims to your confidence and patronege are based on a solid foundation composed of genuine ability and reliability as physicians, surgeons and business men. Experience, skull and reputation at home and abroad as expert specialists. We sak only a fair and impartial investigation at the hands of the sick or deformed as to our facilities and the advantages offered by our institution. Consultation in porton or by mail FREE OF CHARGE. If you cannot visit the staff in porson, write to headquarters, and Dr. Kergan with his Medical Council will carefully review and consider your case and write you their opinion free of charge.

Address all letters plainly to the President and Medical Director.: to the state of

DR. J. D. KERGAN,

Corner Michigan Avenue and Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. lerer to health, strength, and cheerfulness,

# PREVENTED BY FORCE.

The National League Meetings Dispersed at the Point of the Bayonet-Lish Citizens Arrested by Scores,

KILBUSH, April 8.-On Saturday night some policemen who were trying to prevent the erection of a platform for the meeting andounced for to-day were pelted with stones by a mob, and were compelled to charge the orowd. Many civilians were hadly injured. Mr. Tanner, M.P., held a meeting outside Maccroom at five o'clock this morning. He there burned a copy of the Government proclamation. At 2 p.m., the advertised hour, he attempted to held another meeting, when the police removed him from the grounds. There was only slight excitement.

About 6,000 persons belonging to the various league branches of Kilrush assembled at 2.30 p.m. There was a large contingent on horseback. The police, led by Magistrates Walsh and Irwin, charged the crowd, injuring many. A number of triumphal arches were torn down. Father Glynr, of Kilmihili, was attacked by two policemen with rifler. A farmer felled one policeman to the ground with a black thorn stick. A riot being imminent, the Berkshire regiment, with fixed bay-onets, led by Capt. Lynch, charged the mob, and many persons were badly wounded. Order was somewhat restored on the crowd being appealed to by priests and Mesers. Redmond and Crilly, members of parliament. Mr. Redmond then attempted to organize the meeting, which had herotofore been announced, but was prevented by Magistrate Irwip. Mr. Redmond protested that the Government's action in proclaiming the meeting was illegal, and together with the priests advised the multitude to disperse. Ten persons were seriously wounded with batons and bayonets and two mounted policemen were injured with stones.

LOUGHREA, April 8.—Mr. O'Brien had his meeting. While the police were dispersing the people, Mr. O'Brien spoke ten minutes. He called the police cowards for not arresting him, instead of illtreating the people. Mr. O'Brien left the bishop's residence at two p.m., followed by a crowd numbering four thousand persons and took his way to a field outside the town, where a platform had been erected. He was met by an imposing force of police and military which barred the way. Mr. O'Brien then called to the people to halt and addressed the magistrate to the following effect: "I wish to hold a meeting to tell the people the truth about English rule in Ireland, but no meeting will be held it it has been resolved to disperse the people forcibly." The magistrate replied that he could not allow the meeting to be held. Mr. O'Brien then insisted upon his right to hold the meeting, saying that he took all responsibility upon himself and asked the magistrate that if force be used to use it upon him, not upon the people. A long colloquy between the two then ensued, Mr. O'Brien insisting that his arrest would end the meeting and that if any other action was taken the that if any other action was taken the responsibility would rest with the police. The crowd then advanced toward the platform and the police immediately attacked them, knocking down those who resisted. Only Mr. O'Brien and two clergymen were left on the reporters' stand. Stones now began to the reporters' stand. Stones now began to fly and the police brought their batons into requisition. At this critical moment Father Meagher in a few well chosen words begged the crowd to desist from violence, but his efforts were only partially successful. The police then pressed upon the people and cleared the field. Several civilians received scalp wounds. At half-past four o'clock Mr. O'Brien addressed a meeting at Temperance Hall. A few elergymen and about twenty of the leading Nationalists were present. The police arrived on the ground after the meeting had closed.

There are three serious cases in the hos-

pital. The town was quiet throughout the

avening.

Mr. Kennedy, Town Commissioner, and vice-president of the League, and a dozen of the promoters of the meeting here, were arrested on Saturday night charged with dis-playing illegal documents. They were remanded until Tuesday.

Ennis, April 8.—Messrs. Davitt, O'Connor, the Rev. Mr. Corry and other League leaders left Carmody's Hotel, in Ennis, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and drove 10 miles into the country, followed by 80 husears, under Col. Turner. By a preconcerted arrangement, Mr. Condon, M.P., remained in the town to hold the proposed meeting in an unoccupied corn store. The programme leaked out and a cordon of soldiers was placed around the building. The doors of the building had been barricaded, but soon gave way to sledge hammers in the hands of the police. This aroused desperate resistance on the part of the people, and many were injured, including a reporter of the Irish Times. Fifty persons were arrested, among them Mr. Dunleavy, editor of the Clare Independent; Mr. Halpin, a poor law guardian, and Patrick Carmody, a relieving officer. Rain is falling in torrents, and oavalry and infantry are patrolling the town.

The men arrested were afterwards released.

THE POLICE TRICKED AT KANTUCK. KANTUCK, April 8.—Several hundred men with National League cards displayed in their caps paraded here today. In accordance with the announcement of a league meeting Mosers. Hesly and Flynn, after considerable trouble in evading the police, attempted to address a crowd of people that had assembled in the town. They failed, as the crowd was immediately dispersed by the police. In the mean-time, however, a successful meeting had been held two miles outside the town.

FOR 30 YEARS I have been troubled with catarn—have tried a number of remedies without relief. A druggist here recommended Ely's Oream Balm. I have used only one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. My catarrh was chronic and very bad. I make this voluntary statement that others may know of the Balm.—J. W. Mathewson (Lawyer), Pawtucket, R.I.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.—G. K. Mellor, Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

Some of the shepherds in the mountains of Bulgaria live for ten and filteen years attending their flooks, and never knowing what it is to sleep in a house or to enjoy any of the comforts of civilization.

Holloway's Pills. - Indigestion. - How much thought has been bestowed, and what voluminous treatises have been written upon this universal and distressing disease, which is with certainty and safety dispelled without fear of relapse by a course of this purifying, soothing and tonic medicine! It acts directly on the stomach; liver, and bowels-then indirectly, though no less effectively, on the brain, nerver, vesselr, and glands, introducing such order throughout the entire system that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia need no l the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable suf•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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

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

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 11, 1888.

Ms. Gauthier's majority in L'Assumption is 112, not 96 as at first reported. In Missisquoi-Mr. Meigs correct majority is 217.

Ir southern fruit be more cheap and plenti ul this year than for nine years past, no thanks to the taxationists of Ottawa. Our thanks are due to the Liberal Opposition and to the powers at Washington. In a northern country, such as Canada, the tax upon fruit was simply a prohibition of healthy food for the poor. It did not effect the wealthy, who could afford to pay extra without pinching.

An encouraging sign of the times is to be seen in the attitude assumed by several Protestant religious papers towards ring rule and its relation to the great question of Unrestricted Reciprocity. Recently the Baptist Messenger and Visitor of St. John, N. B., published a warning editorial in which the evils of the soalled protective high tariff policy was dwelt upon, and the iniquity of the combines that had been brought into play thereby. The article concluded :-

"What the end of this will be it is hard to say. Capitalists are on the move to combine and secure the control of all the great commodities, etc., which people must have. In the United States, because of the need of a smaller rather than a larger revenue, the protection behind which monopolies gather may have to give way. If it should not, and all the chief necessities of life are put up to make the riches of the rich greater at the expense of the poorer, it will not be a wender if there be a socialistic outburst some day."

province for being non-progressive, we are graified to see the Liberal press of Ontario pointng to the elections in Missisquoi and L'Assomp. on, as convincing proof that Quebecers are to he fore as upholdrs of the principles of progress and freedom. As the Hamilton Times says :-"Their example might well be followed by every constituency in Ontario. No one but a monopolist, profiting by the labors of his fellow. dlings have raised a storm in Germany which claim to standing room on the earth and men, for which he is unwilling to pay, can has given a new and somewhat piquant liable to be put off it any moment by the yield to no man in my allegrance and veneration has given a new and somewhat piquant liable to be put off it any moment by the yield to no man in my allegrance and veneration as treaty. Unfortunately the men in power in Parliament to-day are as potter's clay in the hands of the combines."

ALL Ottawa correspondents agree in saying that Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech on the Unre stricted Reciprocity resolution was one of the best ever heard in the Canadian Commons-Since his assumption of the leadership of the | tally with sound British policy is a question, capabilities of statesmanship. His invariable ourtesy, self-command, wide knowledge of ffairs, thorough identification with popular ideas, his marvellous gift of oratory, have combined to win for him the respect and admiration of opponents as well as supporters. We can well believe, as our correspondent at Ottawa writes, that "he was listened to with deep attention, and that he is regarded by the Opposition as a wise, learned, eloquent and reliable leader in the absence of Mr. Blake."

It suits the organ of party exigencies to-day to describle Goldwin Smith as a Libreal in unison with the Canadian Opposition. It forgets that the Professor was one of the most active and pronounced advocates of the protective tabiff, that he took the stump against the Mackenzie Government, and that since, shortly after his arrival in Canada, when he had a quarrel with the late Hon. George Brown, he has been a consistent, able and bitter opponent

the party led by Mr. Blake and Mr. Laurier. Only on the question of Unrestricted Reciprocity does Mr. Smith hold views somewhat analagous to the principles laid down in Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution. Speaking at Washington he represents nobody but himself, but he has a perfect right as an adopted Canadian to say publicly at Washington or anywhere else what he believes to be in the interests of the country.

LIKE Lord Clive, the C. P. R. Company seem to be astonished at their own moderation in accepting a Government guarantee for the nterest on fifteen million dollars when they might demand cash on the nail. In the history of railways there is nothing to equal the advan tages granted this company. Undoubtedly t has done a great work, but what company could not if it had at its back the Government, treasury and resources of the Dominion? Its management are entitled to all praise for the enterprise they have shown, but a fear is growing in the public mind that the question. once agitated, whether the country should own and operate the railway, or hand it over to a company, is likely to be solved by the company owning and operating the country. The efforts now being made by the C. P. R. to prevent the Grand Trunk obtaining a charter to natruot a line from this city to Dundee via Beauharnois and Valleyfield, should not be countenanced by

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simply designed to kill competition and should be put down in the most effectual manner in the interests of commerce and the general public who have had enough of monopoly not to desire its extension to this part of the country.

UNDER date of March 26th the London correspondent of the Boston Post writes :-

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has returned, looking physically better for the Atlantic business, but much worse from the political point of view, judging from his foolish and dishonest speech yesterday on Mr. Parnell's bill. He has had also two bitter pills to swallow already since his arrival. On St. Patrick's Day William O'Brien had a magnificent reception in Birmingham, where he made a speech in the evening very damaging to Mr. Chamberlain's reputation as revealing his flirtations with the Irish National party three years ago. On Monday the second pill was administered at the elections of the "Liberal 2,000" of Birmingham. For these the Unionist faction had made tremendous preparations; and the result was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has returned, look ham. For these the Unionist faction had made tremendous preparations; and the result was that in every ward but three they were utterly routed, and the Liberal party in Birmingham is flow definitely Gladstonian. Even in Mr. Chamberlain's own division, three of the districts went against him; while his henchmen, Messrs. Williams, Collins and Kenrick, have received definite notice to quit eceived definite notice to quit.

An American contemporary remarks upon the large number of great men of the present time who have reached old age. Emperor William had passed his 90th birthday when he died. In the list of the living it finds that George Bancroft, the historian, is 87; Neal 82; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and John G. Whittier are 80; Jeff Davis is 79; Oliver Wendell Holmes and Hannibal Hamlin are, with Gladstone and Tennyson, 78; President McCosh, of Princeton, and President Noah Porter, of Yale, are 77; President Barnard, of Columbia College, is 78. Abroad there are Louis Kossuth, still living at the age of 85; Cardinal Newman, 86; Von Moltke, 87; Ferdinand de Lesseps, 82; Cardinal Manning, 79; the Pope, 77; John Bright, Marshal Bazaine and Kinglake, the historian of the Crimea, 76 Robert Browning and Meissonier, 75; Bismarck, 72. In Canada we have Sir John Macdo**na**ld, 73.

In last week's issue of THE WITNESS we reproduced an account of the reinstatement of a ten ant wrongfully evicted by Lord Lansdowne at Luggacurran. It is taken from the Leinster Leader of the 24th March. The same paper, commenting on the event, and the "silence and gloom" of His Ex's reception by the public of Ottawa at the opening of Parliament, ob-Rerves:--

While Lansdowne moved about among the Canadians in the midst of "silence and seeming gloom" the tenants whom he has evicted at nome have the warmest sympathy and the support of their fellowmen. They are all comfortably housed and are calmly awaiting the consummation of their struggle. The entire country side turned out on Saturday to show its sympathy with them, and the blacksmith's house was the scene of a demonstration of enthusiasm and good will for its honest occupant, that its owner a few short months ago could Long accustomed to hearing from certain never have anticipated would give distinction quarters in the West sneers at the people of this province for being non-progressive, we are graden to the skies as the fitting answer to Balfonr's libels on the honest tenantry. It was a scene of enthusiasm that will live for many a day in the memory of men. And it is but the prelude to that larger scene, and that greater enthusiasm which will soon celebrate one of the most brilliant triumphs in the latter-day history

QUEEN. VICTORIAS match-making medturn to European news. It is rather significant of the revival of dynastic power in national affairs that royal family intrigues should be potent enough to distract a policy profound and far-reaching as that with which Bismarck has built up the German Empire. Queen Victoria's ambition is to make her family supreme in Europe how far they may Opposition, Mr. Laurier has demonstrated high | but from the tone of Berlin despatches it would appear that the mass of the German people are averse to the schemes of the English royal family. Bismarck, who has successfully kept the Latin nations at loggerheads, will, we may be sure, find no great difficulty in working up German feeling to a point dangerous to British interests, and force the two Imperial Victorias and their Battenburg protegés to subside.

> L'Assomption is a purely French-Canadian County and down to last general election invariably sent a Tory representative to parliament. On that occasion Mr. Joseph Gauthier came forward as the Liberal-Nationalist candidate and was elected by 21 majority. Having been unseated he again contested the county with his former opponent, Mr. Rocher. The polling took place yesterday and Mr. Gauthier was elected by a majority of 94. This is the most significant victory obtained by the Liberals for many years. As in Missisquoi, the great issue before the electors was Unristricted Reciprocity, advo. cated by Mr. Gauthier, against restriction and combine Tory rule, represented by Mr. Rocher. Thus it will be seen that the farmers of Quebec are equally alive with those of Ontario to the wisdom and necessity of free commercial intercourse with the United States. They see that if it is a good thing to have the large market of Montreal open to them, it would be infinite ly better to have the larger markets of the great cities of New York, Boston, Albany, etc., also thrown open. It was said of old that the stars were on the side of Cyrus. In these times it may be truly observed that facts, reason and necessity are on the side of the Liberals, and with these the people cast their ballots that the barriers of restriction may be broken down and the whole continent thrown open to free trade, not, as now in Canada, with the farming class enslayed to a combination of political boodlers and commercial combines.

# "A TACTICAL MOVE."

The Kazoot made itself absurd on Monday, ridiculous on Wednesday, and contemptible on Thursday. Like a dog of doubtful ancestry, it barked and snarled viciously at first, but having experienced the chastening effects of a sound whipping, it fawned and whined; now, imagining itself out of reach of the lash, Parliament. It is a business necessity for it cooks its ears and wage its tail the Grand Trunk as well as a public require. with a "catch-me-if-you-can" sort of far as her nature will admit, to a position o

the Government was forced to take on the she will be found on the side of reform, though standing offer" clause of the Customs Act, when the Washington authorities drew attention to Canadian breach of faith, the Kazoot tries to break the fall by saying :- "It must be understood as a tractical move and not one rendered obligatory by she standing offer of our Tariff Act." This is about the most contemptible excuse ever invented. A tractical move! Tractical humbug. The matter was first brought to notice by Hop. Peter Mitchell on Wednesday of to their instinct, the men "had indignation last week. Sir John lost his temper when within themselves," and proceeded to dequestioned regarding it, and declared in effect that he would not put the standing offer clause in force because it was permissive, not obligatory. In this stand he was backed up by Minister of Justice Thompson. Last Monday the Kazoot yelled defiance at the Yankees and soundly abused the Liberal Opposition. Then came the demand from Washington for the fulfilment of the statutory obligation. At once Sir John Macdonald submitted, and in the humblest tone agreed to put all the articles admitted free of duty into the United States on the Dominion free list! And now the Kazoot, with that invertibrate suppleness for which it is no orious when obey ing its master, gets up on its hind legs and solemnly assures us that the back down was Dow is 84; Simon Cameron, who was in only 'a tactical move," made necessary in Lincoln's cabinet, is 88; David Dudley Field is order "to disarm the fire-eaters and Anglophobists at Washington."

Such is the wretched, the contemptible position to which Mardonaldite statesmanship and journalism has been reduced.

OH, WHERE AND OH, WHERE HAS MY HIGHLAND LADDIE GONE?"

It is a good thing to possess great wealth, providing one does not make it his god and fall down and worship it. But how a country sometimes suffers because of the centralization of wealth. Just picture the following:

"Mr. Ross Winans, the noted American Ross-shire and Inverness shire, which extend over 260,000 acres. Half of Winans' game reserves is on the Chisholm estate, and Mrs. Chisholm, of Chisholn, is negotiating with her. tenant in order to obtain a surrender of his leases. The lease of the great forest of Glenstrathfarrar, which is on the Lovat estate and lets at £5,750 a year, expired last November and was not renewed to Winans, the new tenant being W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York, who has taken Beautort Castle for five years. Mr. Winans did not visit Scotland last year."

Over 260,000 acres in a small country controlled by one man for sporting purposes. Increase of population is to be stopped, oultivation of land is prohibited, farmers are deprived of homes to make a happy hunting gruund for an interloper. Capitalists cannot invest, contractors cannot build. No! The sound of the hunter's horn is heard, the hunter on horseback, followed by his friends and preceded by his hounds, dashes along; the game is chased, captured and carried home and the evening is spent in hilarious feasting. What a happy world we would have were all the millionaires to amalgamate, buy up the earth and then fence it in. Ordinary mortals would be, as Herbert Spencer has pictured, without a owners of the soil. But we fancy a time is coming when the majority of mankind will refuse to acknowledge any set of men as sustenance in such rhetorical carrion as owners of the earth. But how will it fare with a nation whose hills and valleys have been swept of their inhabitants in order that a Yankee millionsire may hunt deer over great mass of the Protestant public in this them at his pleasure? Where will the men country have learned to respect them. Of the Sisters of Charity (whom Dr. come from who once filled the ranks of the Ult the Sisters of Unarity (whom Dr. Fulton refers to as the nuns) 1 know Scottish regiments, when Great Britain has as the Scottish regiments, when Great Britain has as the Christian people of Canada to face, as it must some time, a foreign foe? know, that where poverty, misery, sickness and death most do congregate, there are to be Who will form the squares at fature Waterloos, or stand up in "the Thin Red Line," at another Balaclava? Where will Winana be then? Where will Scot!and be? England where? Let the echo of the huntaman's horn in the Highland glens answer where!

# WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Last Sunday the Women's Conference at Washington was brought to a close. No one who watched the proceedings can deny the great intellectual ability and earnest morality which characterized all that was said and done at the meetings. Womanlike, however, they attempted too much in the range of subjects discussed, but that, perhaps, was only a proof of the extent of the reforms they contemplated and the wealth of their mental resources in

following list of papers read before the conference :- Unitarian women ; women in the early Christian church : science and religious truth ; dissertations concerning "God omnipotent in love"; "The power of the soul in its relation to the body"; marriage and divorce; the legal rights of women; women's influence; temperance reform; woman suffrage in various forms; women as farmers, teachers, journalists. In fact Woman was talked about by women in all posible relations save the one where woman is supreme-in the home, as wife and mother. Nota word was uttered by these learned pundits in petticoats concerning woman's great mission, the bearing and rearing of children. nor did they condescend to so homely and practical a subject as how to prepare a meal in a way that would not give their husbands fit of indigestion, spoil his temper and send

him to the club or the "lodge" for the independent quiet and comfort he should find at his own fireside. They chose rather to discuss "God Omnipotent in Love," forgetting that God is most omnipotent in that love which makes a happy home, where children are reared to do his bidding and from which they go forth wise, gentle, useful members of society.

Let it not be supposed by what we say that we object to the enlargement of woman's sphere of usefulness. We recognize in the growth of American institutions the complete emancipation of woman and her elevation, as ment that the Dandse pranch abould be opened. expression extremely amusing. Refer. equal conzenship with man, We do not ten

The opposition interposed by the C. P. R., is ring to the ignominious backdown her presence at the ballot box, for we believe there may be a lurking doubt as to the character of the influences that may be brought to bear on her.

> A noted preacher discanting on this subject took for his text Mark xiv., 6. Christ is sitting at meat in a home in Bethany. As usual the men are occupying the "front seats." A woman makes her way through them to do what she feels she has a right to do-to pour the ointment of her esteem and gratitude on the head of one who had shown affection for her. True fine, but the Master with his rebuking eyes turned on them, cut them short with "Let her alone." That's it, Let her alone. It is all a woman asks. She is fully capable of deciding how much of a sphere her Creator fixed for her. It is she, not we, who is the arbiter of her destiny. If she chooses to get down on her knees to polish plate glass, prefers it, is happy in it, let her alone. If she develops a capacity to manage a ranch, let her alone. If she possesses the gifts of government, comprehends the principles underlying civil law, knows the meaning of the ballot and is possessed of a conviction that she ought to have it, let her

When we reflect on the many noble charities kept alive and made potent instruments of good by women, who also fulfil the duties of life with cheerfulness, we feel as men that we should a:d not retard them in their efforts. As things are at present the most we can do is to afford capable women as fair opportunities for earning an independent, respectable livelihood as we give men. At the same time we must bear in mind that there is one right inherent in man of which women can never deprive him-that is the right to defend and protect them, to see that they suffer no injustice and to love them, only asking in return that they make themselves worthy of our love.

#### A FILTHY DEFAMER.

Some time ago we made readers of THE POST acquainted with the character and conduct of an individual styling himself Rev. J. D. Fulton, D.D., of Frooklyn, N.Y. This person wrote a book full of the most vile and indecent attacks on the Catholic Church. It was refused publication by several re-pectable houses, but the author obtained through it the notoriety for which he craved. He then started on a lecturing tour, and in various cities repeated the obscene slanders on the platform which had gained for his vile book so hateful a reputation. Recently he appeared in Toronto and created much indignation ther; by his noisesome attacks on the nuns. Although deeply insulted, the Cath. champion. A. Proiestant, Mr. W. T. R. Pres. ton, general secretary of the Reform party, wrote a letter to the Mail, of which the follow-

ing ів а сэру:— SIR, - Rev. J. D. Fulton, D.D., of Brook lyn, N.Y., comes here estensibly as one whose mission is to preach the "glad tidings" of the Christian religion—but really to find in Toronto audiences a receptacle for the vilest character of filth this people have ever been called on to witness. His main object here, as throughout the greater part of his life, is to attack the in stitutions of the Roman Catholic Church, sper ing not even the defenceless Sisters connected with the various convents of the country. The first principles of manly gallantry should have prompted this man to hesitate long before his deprayed and lustful imagination had reached these self-sacrificing women with his accurace I may say, although I have no doubt the fact

understood in the Methodist denomination. But if my religion could find any strength or Fulton presents to his hearers, I would utterly despair of any sancifying results following in the wake of the Gotpel of Christ. A delence found these noble women, ministering in kind ness and love, without fee or reward, and put-ting to shame the philanthropic efforts of many Protestant communities. It is impossible that in the hearts of such could exist the wickedness and sin charged by this itinerant vendor of in-famous falseheed. Protestants and Catholics famous falseheed. Protestants and Catholics in this country have long sines learned to respect each other, and the Protestants owe it to themselves to mark with contempt the utterances of such as this so-called Christian minister of Brooklyu. Teronto seems to be the dumping ground for American swindlers, defaulters, thieves and blacklegs. Their company, in their seclusion, has a more elevative influence than research contemps of elevating influence than reverend gentlemen o the character of the subject of this communication. If further evidence is desired as to the questionable purity of mind of Dr. Fulton it is found in the circumstance surrounding his efforts to have a certain work published in Boston. The publishers, upon being interviewed by Dr. Fulton, estered into a contract to print and the wealth of their mental resources in a book for him without reading the heanugrappling with existing evils.

An idea of the wide range of subjects they informed that the female compositors had thought fit to discuss may be obtained from the obscene was the composition. The doctor was informed of the state of affairs and the copy was returned to him. He threatened the publishers with an action far breach of contract, but when told to "go ahead," wisely refrained. Since his arrival in Toronto publishers here have refused to put in print his filthy literature. It is high time the mask was drawn from off the face of such debased impossible. of such debased immorality. He and his false and disgusting utterances are more becoming the house of the "strange women" than the platform of any public hall in this fair city.

W. T. R. PRESTON.

Toronto, April 2. This manly, chivalrons defence of the noble sisters, whose devotion to the cause of religion and humanity, has long passed into a proverb, is a worthy expression of the true sentiments of all educated, sensible, generous Protestants. Coming from a member of the Methodist church, it is a stinging rebuke to the rascally defamer of women, who deserves to be shunned by all men for his offences against public morality and common decensy.

# SATURDAY'S VOTE.

In a parliament elected by such means as were used last general election to ensure a majority for the Tories, it was not to be expected that a vote in accordance with popular feeling on the question of Unrestricted Reci. procity would be obtained. That majority represents nothing but the Gerrymander, Belbery, the Revising Barrister and the par-Zas Polarning Officer. In other words, -

political plot carried into effect by corrup.

The division on Saturday morning, however, marks a clearly defined line of cleaveage batween the Tory and Liberal parties. The record is established and the country can now see and consider the attitude of the Government and the Opposition in relation to the trade question.

The Conservative party is irrevocably committed to the policy of keeping the country in bondage to combines and monopolies. The Liberal party has declared without re-

serve in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States.

On this issue the two parties must hereafter go before the people. Hereafter the Conservatives cannot pretend that they are in favor of reciprocity or extended trade relations with the neighboring republic, the vote

Saturday morning has fixed that point. That there may be no mistake as to the meaning of the vote let us quote Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution, which was defeated, and Mr. Foster's amendment, which was carried. The resolution reads :-

"That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of Commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in, or the natural products of either of the said countries shoul be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (erticles subjected to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted): That it is further expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith.

Mr. Foster's amendment reads :-

"That all the words after 'that' be struck out in order to add the following:—'Canada in the future, as in the past, is desirous of cultivating and extending trade relations with the United States in so far as they may not conflict with the policy of fostering the various interests and industries of the Dominion which was adopted in 1879 and has since received in so marked a manner the sanction and approval of its people.

It will be seen that the resolution is a precise statement of a policy of friendly free trade with the United States, whereby the markets of the great Republic would be opened to our people on terms of equality, Canada conceding the same privilege to the people of the Stater. In the amending the Stater, is clear statement is significantly apparent. The introductory words are, however, in direct conflict with the concluding expression, What parity of reasoning is there is declarolics of the city took no notice of the wretched | ing that "Canada is desirous of cultivating slanderer. The nuns, however, did not lack a and extending trade relations with the United States," only so far as such cultivation and extension "may not conflict" with the protective tariff adopted in 1879. The two things are absolutely incompatible. How can Canada maintain a high tariff of exclusion and isolation, and at the same time cultivate and extend trade relations with the country against which that tariff is erected? Such a declaration is a manifest fraud, the intention of which is to throw dust in the eyes of the people and furnish some sort of a loop-hole hereafter to the Government when the popular demand for reciprocity will refuse to submit to denial.

But we have no fear as to the ultimate resuit of the conflict. The people of Canada will not submit much longer to a system of commercial slavery. Consumers in the cities. as well as farmers and workingmen, are calculating how much they are paying more than portion of their legitimate profits is taken directly out of their pockets and put into the pockets of the combiner. And as, in numerous instances, the amount thus filehed runs up into the thousands annually, the sense of injustice deepens and must find expression on all available opportunities. Thus the general public is being educated to a knowledge of the extent they are being robbed, and as a consequence the tide has set in strongly in favor of the policy of commercial freedom advocated by the Liberals.

Au appeal to the country for a ratification of the vote of Saturday morning would, beyoud doubt, result in an overwhelming majority in favor of Sir Richard Cartwright's re-

ULSTER PROTESTANTS AND THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Those who imagine that the Irish difficulty with landlords is confined to the Catholic parts of Ireland should take a note of what is going on among the Protestant tenants. Irish papers by the last mail relate that the words "Plan of Campaign" are ecboing throughout the most Protestant parts of Ulster. A very remarkable incident is reported from Jereitzpass, in the County Armagh. Jerritzpass is an almost exclusively Protestant district. An attempt to hold a sale of the effects of a farmer, Mr. David Lockharr, was made, but the affair proved a fasco; for no one would buy, and the auctioneer and sub-sheriff found the proceedings more lively than pleasant. Mr-Lockhart had found it impossible to pay a rackrent of £114 a year, and his landiord. Captain Douglas, did not see how a loyal Protestant could find it consistent with his constitutional and religious principles to object to be fleeced by one who professed the same principles. It was intended to have the effects of two other farmers of like principles, Mr. Benjamin Thompson and Mr. Gordon, brought under the hammer, but the design fell through from the same causes. When the affair collapsed the people held a meeting. Mr. Edwd. Lockhart was moved to the chair. In the course of an atle speech he said that the loyal men of the North were driven by rapacious landlordism to adopt means to protect themselves against eviction and impossible rents. He said he commenced this contest with Captain Douglas, his landlord, on principle, and he meant to fight it out, no matter what the consequences might be. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Francis Brooks, W. H. Hannah, John Lockhart, E. McGennis, Poyntz pass : James Smith, Peter Byrne, Newry, and James Treanor. Each of the speakers advised

the sarmers to sell everyoding and put the pro-

ceeds in their pockets, as the sheriff is expected every day on the neighboring estates of A. C. Innis, Glenn, and Captain, Brooks, Knockanarney, the meeting then separated, enthusiastically cheering for the Plan of Campaign. Jerritzpass is a Protestant district, and all the farmers to be sold off are Protestants. One of them. Mr. Gordon, is the Master of Perce Orange Lodge. 

THE "NO SURRENDER" SURRENDER

When Sir John Macdonald the other day in the House of Commons flew into a rage and refused to make any satisfactory explanation of his neglect to comply with the terms of his own standing offer," he only gave the farmers of Canada another proof of the contempt with which he regards them. He was willing to run the risk of retaliation on the part of the United States against Canadian farm products, so long as the sacrosanct N. P., with its "combines." "guilds," monopolies, etc., for fleecing the people remained untouched.

His organs, too, flew into a rage, notably the pracked and tuneless Kazoot, which on Monday last howled with rage at the idea of " the Cansdian Government submitting to the dictation of Washington." It would never; no, never. allow "a few blatant demagogues and fireeaters in the States to dictate how we shall interpret our statutes and the character of the 'reciprocity we shall accept." After over a column of the same tall talk in King Cambyses vein, the Kazoot screamed defiance in these words: "When Congress begins to play the bully we have no fear that the Canadian people will lack the pluck, self-respect and manliness to protect their own interests and refuse to be coerced into craven submission."

Thus spake the Tory Tartuffe on Monday. On Wednesday a change had come over the spirit of its dream. In its issue of this morning all the fury of its no surrender tirade is forgot. ten, ignored, and it roars as loudly as a sucking dove and this is the tune now played by th Kazoot:-

"Since the discussion in the House last Wednesday relative to Canada placing on the free list certain natural products specified in clause nine of the Tariff act, the equivalents of which have been placed by Congress on the American tree list, the attention of the Government of the Government of the Covernment of the Cover ment has been officially called to the matter by the Washington authorities through Sir Lionel West. The memorandum points out that the products referred to have been made free of cusclause nine is clearly susceptible of two constructions, the Government being desirous of carrying out its avowed policy of reciprocity in natural products, has decided to accede to the request of the Washington Executive, and a proclamation will shortly be issued giving effect to the provisions of clause nine.

Now, will somebody tell us what has become of "the pluck, the self-respect, the manliness," that would "refuse to be coerced into craven submission"?

It would be impossible to imagine a more ridiculous, a more huniliating summersault than this performance of the Government and its organ. They would never submit to the dictation of Washington! Never! Well, hardly ever. And forthwith they submit, But the truth of the matter is that, since the

eyes of the country were opened to the breach of faith committed by the Government, and the disastrous consequences likely to ensue therefrom, Sir John had no option but to back down. If he could have tied the tongues of the Opposition, he would have been all right. He did not care a rap about the farmers, or how much they might suffer from American retaliation. The principle of his protective policy is to diminish the import trade, and force the Canadian people to buy only from the "combines" which keep him in power. Canadians can only buy from they cught to pay for the necessaries of life. abroad by sending their products to foreign The result of their calculations is that a large | markets wherewith to pay for what they buy. As the Hamilton Times puts it :- "The re duction of the price of farmers' products is an additional bonus to the men who make cothing, boots and implements under the protective tariff, and exchange those commodities for farm products. That is why the protectionists in Canada are glad to have the principles of protection prevail in the States, and would be tickled to learn that England had gone back to protection. Their aim is to skin the farmer, and any means to that end is sure to meet their favor."

This episode in the politics of trade, however, furnishes another proof of the soundness of the views we have endeavoured to express in these co umos. The commercial relations of Canada and the United States are so intimate that our tariff must, in spite of us, be regulated by that of our neighbours. Every year increases the intimacy. The economic conditions of the continent have no geographical limitations, and the superficial barriers raised by hostile tariffs are going down right and left before the necessities and common sense of the people on both sides of the line.

# THE TWO POLICIES.

The debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's Uarestricted Reciprocity resolution and amendments thereto has placed before the public very clearly the opposing policies which the two great parties respectively advocate. It is not necessary here to enter into the argiments advanced on either side. Two large farming constituencies in this Province have plainly demonstrated at the polls that they thoroughly understand the issue, and they have given unmistakable proof of intelligence and patriotism by sending to Parliament representatives to aid the Liberal Opposition in the struggle for commercial freedom.

Undoubtedly the question now being debated in the House of Commons is the most momentous that has ever come before the Dominion Parliament. It may be briefly stated thus :--

tated thus:—
Shall we have free trade with sixty millions of people, our friends and neighbors?

Shall we remain in commercial bondage to home-made monopolies?

MAlready the great agricultural classes of Ontario have given their answer in the rescutions adopted by nearly every farmers' institute in the province in favor of Reciprecity. These resolutions are striking proofs of the extent and depth of the discontent prevailing throughout the country regarding

the existing flacal system. Se dans service comes trous tene settle the

farmers are the backbone of the nation. when they are prosperous all goes well with consideration by stateamen and economists, soll depends the welfare of the whole commonwealth. But when the farmers find their labors unproductive of sufficiency, let slone the modest profit they have a right to expect, and when, on considering the causes thereof, they discover that the reason is not because tne soil is unfruitful or the harvest discouraging, but because of the imposts imposed by Government, which at the same time restricts and isolates them, they quickly realize the lajustice and protest against it. Such a policy persisted in leads to the abandonment of farming, for no man will pursue an unprofitable calling, and national misery is the in-

svitable result. A country like England, possessing manufacturing and shipping supremacy, and to which all the nations are more or less in bs adopted.

But protection is the grandest system that ever was invented for purposes of political corruption. By it vast sums are surrepeti. tiously taken from the people without their knowing how, while the astute taxationists point to the hideous, unwholesome factory with its emaciated, demoralized workers; to the banks with accumulated capital in a few hands; to the vast and often useless works undertaken by the government, as proofs of a prosperity which in reality neans that the masses have in their individual capacity been robbed each of a porion of the proceeds of their labor, which, in the aggregate, is represented in factory profits, bank surplus, and great public works. But if this huge governmental fraud did not rist, there would be many more factories cattered throughout the country; not so arge, perhaps, but doing more work and beter work under healthier conditions. There ould be more capital in the banks, because here would be less wasted, and many thousads would own that capital, where now it is eld by the few. Wealth would be more ously divided, for none would be taxed r the benefit of others. There would no useless extravagance in public ought up wholesale with railway aubaidies, or would the inhabitants of every town be alled upon to admire a magnificent customs ouse and post office in its midst—monuments their own gullibility, and which ought to il them, it they wern't fools, how gloriously ey have been humbugged, how magnificent-

they have been robbed. Yet slowly but surely the people are sakening to a sense of the gigantic fraud stupen them by a clique of designing polialknaver. The debate in the Commons is Il have to be fought at the polir.

bything like an approach to a revenue tariff. spadian Macdonaldite protectionism will ssive so quickly that nobody will know but became of it. There will, nevertheless, main a monumental debt to remind future mention of Canadians what egregious fools eir fathers were and what a splendid time ir John Macdonald and his gang had

# HE ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Local Government Bill, now before e British Parliament, is really a measure the establishment of municipal instituone under popular control, in place of the d system which vested the management of buntry affairs in the hands of the equirarchy d the clergy of the established church. at like all democratic measures introduced aven of privilege to make it obnoxious to ue reformera.

The chief features of the bill are these: ounty and district councils elected by houseold suffrage, both men and women voting as hey do for municipal councils; the county puncil to levy rates, maintain roads, bridges, sylums, etc., to control reformatory and inustrial schools, enforce the rivers pollution et and to regulate matters connected with gistration, weights and measures and adulration of food and druge. These councils ould also take over many of the powers now ivested in the local government board, such gas and water, electric lighting, artisans' wellings, etc. This new council will also be ble to borrow money for county purposes, s budget, however, being audited and concolled by the local government board. The olice will be managed by a joint committee agistrater. With the magistrates the bunty council will also share the control of livided into districts, each with a licensing mmitter. Against any decision of this mmittee ppeal lies to the county council. he district councils will take the place of he local boards, which now hold sway in to him than he has been to the poor. than and rural sanitary districts, and will ave miscellaneous powers extending from he protection of infant life to the licensing of wnbrokers and the storage of petroleum. en great towns are to be made counties in demaelves, viz.: Manchester, Liverpool,

sented in the county councils for licensing and financial purposes. London is to be made a county in itself, with a lord lieutenant, bench of magistrates and elected councils (or rather three-fourths elected one-fourth selected). The vestries are not touched, the corrupt metropolitan board of works will be abolished, and there will be district councils.

Study the Land and Labor Question," by Rev. John Talbot Smith; "Motherhood," by George Rothssy; "The Star of Bethlehem," by Rev. George M. Searle; "The Italians in New York" by Bernard J. Lynch; "The Music of Ireland," by Rev. John M. Kiely; "Ecce Home," by Henry C. Walsh; "John Van Alstyne's Factory," by Lewis R. Dorsay; "An Open Letter to a Nun," by Rev. Alfred Young; "The Thingset that Make for Unity," by Very Rev. T. P. Hecker; "Is Russia Nearer the When they were is the first thing taken into made a county in itself, with a lord lieutenconsideration that on the yield of the (or rather three-fourths elected one-fourth abolished, and there will be district councils Rev. T. P. Hecker; "Is Russia Nearer the clutted by men and women ratepayers. The Marshall; "A Talk About New Books," The Marshall; "A Talk About New Books," The London police will, however, remain as at present under the central government.

The London correspondent of our Boston namesake, to whom we are mainly indebted for this summary of the bill, says there are, from a Radical point of view, four objections which will be strongly urged, viz:-(1) The selected or indirectly chosen one-fourth of the county and London councils. (2) The proposal to compensate liquor sellers whose licenses are extinguished. This will be especially strongly opposed, not only by temperance people, but by those who know that such compensation will simply gouldimately debt, can afford to let its farming interests into the pockets of the big brewers and disgest, our its manufacturing, but a poor tillers. (3) The sum proposed for the "relief eclosy, whose only wealth is its territory of local taxation"—a mere bribe to landlords. countries. Here the great bulk of the (4) The police arrangements, which constipeople must live by the soil. To make them tute the chief blot on the bill. After Trafal. people mass of avored few is the most unjust gar square London Radicals (and not a few well as the most suicidal policy that could Conservativer) will never consent to that arrangement; nor will the local municipalities consent to renounce the control over their police. These are the chief objections to s measure which is otherwise a democratic bill, based on the principle that the old order o things in England is really gone and gone forever, and that there must be a reconstruction of the English political system from top to bottom. How rotten that system is at present may be inferred from the fact that a reactionary politician like Lord Salisbury consents to such a measure. Ireland, we may add, is excluded from the operation of the b.ll.

# EXIT LANSDOWNE.

With profound satisfaction the great majority of the people of Canada look forward to the departure of the Marquis of Lansdowne for England on the 24th of next month.

This feeling of satisfaction arises from a mowledge that his presence in this country has long been a menace to the public peace and a constant cause of unessiness to the Government as well as to all those who deprecate the idea of having old country quarrels reproduced on Canadian soil.

A wicked, cruel, unjust, evicting Irish landlord is not the sort of person who should occupy the position of chief magistrate in a free counorks; constituencies could not then be try where one-half the people regard such a character with detestation amounting to loath-

> To the small class of tuft-hunters and still smaller class of Hibernaphobists, his nominal rank may be all sufficing, but to men who admire true nobility and are anxious to see a gentleman worthy of respect representing Her Majesty at Ottawa his presence in the exalted station of Governor-General has long been regarded with pain and humiliation.

Gladly would we write of him on his departure as we have written on like occasion con cerning his predecessors with kindly expressions y clearing the decks for action. The battle of esteem and generous words of good will for his future. Gladly, indeed, would we let him There is one way, however, by which the depart in silence, only that our silence would milion will be spared and the same result surely be misconstrued. As it is, we can at least and. Should the United States make but refrain from execuating the avericious byroduct of an impenitent thief, who, for a paltry consideration on his rack rents, desolated one of the loveliest valleys in Ireland.

Since he committed that crime against humanity his life in this country has been one of fear and seclusion. He is the first Governor-General we ever had who dare not go abroad without being escorted by a cloud of spies and detectives, and we can well believe that the terror of Irish vengeance should have led him to beg the British Government to remove him from an atmosphere which such men as he cannot breathe with comfort. Yet nothing is so sure than that, so long as he is our Governor-General, he is, as far as the Irish of Canada are concerned, as safe from harm as any other man in the Dominion. Our only desire is that he get out of the country as quickly and as quietly as possible, and never come back. To Irishmen he is the embodiment of a horror burned into the hearts and brains of generations. Words have not yet been invented to fittingly express the unfathomable fury the Tories, it contains enough of the old that fires Irish blood when the shadow of the evictor falls upon the path. It brings up a vision of the blazing thatch, of helpless age perisbing on the bleak hillside, of the dying mother and her famishing baby, of the caff ld reared for the expiation of the crimes of frenzy, of the fever ship and the track bemash the waters from Ireland to Grosse Isle, white with the bones of the victims of exterminators among whose names that of Lansdowne stands out blackest of all for relattless atrocity.

But let the Evictor of Luggacurran go in

If on the eve of his departure bitter memorics of a cruel past are revived he himself is alone to blame, for he strove as far as he was able to reenact the scenes of heart-breaking desolation, misery and death which have loaded the name he bears with an unforgo ten curse.

The day he sails from Quebec will be the national anniversary. Let every Irishmau, every Canadian on that day shout for joy, for the cloud that surrounds the Disturber and agreeds the county council and quarter sessions' a portentous menace wherever he goes will pass from Canadian skies; William O'Brien will be justified, and we will gladly welcome in centing drink-shops, the county being his place one who will bring no legacy of hatred and who, in person and character, will not represent an unconquerable sorrow and an undying wrong, hoping for the time to come when we will elect our own chief magistrate.

# LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE.

The April number of this standard jublication is to hand. The contents are as rich and Simingham, Leeds, Bristol, Bradford, Shefthe following table of contents:—'Revelations of Dr. Weldon then spoke briefly and was following table of contents:—'Revelations of Dr. Weldon then spoke briefly and was followed by Mr. Semple, who spoke in a practical by Rev. W. Barry, D.D.; 'The Laity,' by A by Rev. W. Barry, D.D.; 'The Laity,' by A by Rev. W. Barry, D.D.; 'The Laity,' by A by Rev. W. Barry, D.D.; 'The Laity,' by A by Barry, 'A Clear Oise of Supressio Veri,' by Rev. E. B. Brady; 'A Hymn to the Saviour of their functions transferred to the of Men." by W. G. Dix; 'The Colorel's that existed in Nova Scotis, because pledges made at confederation had not been carried out.

Story,' by P. F. de Gourgay; 'Two Singers,' made at confederation had not been carried out. The transferred to the supported them, to introduce millions into the

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. This high class publication continues to hold its own in this age of many brilliant magazines. The April number is particularly fine. The contents are: - Portrait of Ariosto, from the picture by Titian in the National Gallery; "The Meditation of Ralph Hardlot" is continued. Sonnet, "Lithe," by Morley Roberts; "Spanish Armada," by W. H. K. Wright, with illustrations; "Coaching Days and Coaching Nays and Coaching Days Ways," by W. Antram Tristram; "Glimpses of Old English Homes," by Elizabeth Balen; "Amaryllis," by Charles Sayle; "Et Cætera," by H. D. Traill. All those articles are profuse illustrated in the highest style of art and the whole get up of the magazine is in the most beautiful style New York; McMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue.

# DOMIOION PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity Resumed - Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Question.

OTTAWA, April 6.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the Speaker announced that he had received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court a copy of the judgment in the Glengerry appeal case. (Opposition applause.) Mr. Prefontaine drew attention to the fact that the translations of the debates in the House were in arrear, and asked who was responsible.

The Speaker said the Chairman of the Debates Committee would answer the question, Replying to Mr. Mills, Sir John Macdonald the writ for Russell election had been

ordered. Hon. Mr. Laurier resumed the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. He said the Reform party were attacked for their loyalty, but if they chose to retaliate they might be able to show that this gush of loyalty emanated from monopolists who were afraid that reform would touch their interests. Were they so satisfied with the condition of the country as to risk nothing for their advancement? Away their ignoble fears and cowardly considerations. He was the truest loyalist who stood firm to the example exhibited by their ancestors, whose every effort was assailed with the same talk of disloyalty as to-day. With such resources this land ought to be the abode of universal prosperity and contentment. He would be a crimnal, however, who didn't admit that in spite of her capabilities there was a deep wound in her young body sapping her very life. He left the assertions of both sides to the judgment of the people of the country, and all but monopolists would admitthere was something wrong with the country. He admitted there was no starvation in the country, but it was not enough to a young and healthy copulation that they should be above want. The great complaint was that there was no outlet for the surplus of wheat. The people of this country produced beyond what they consumed. There was to-day, under the circumstances, a sentiment of irritation which must be checked, or it would become very serius indeed. The Conservative party, previous to 1878, declared emigration was going on, but if they got into power they would put a stop to it. The Government's tyraunical stop to it. conduct towards Manitoba, and the reason why they had always failed to put an end to emigra-tion, was because they had failed to understand that, under proper economic conditions, the labor of the country would be as abundant

and productive as it ought to be.

Mr. Laurier quoted the resolution submitted by Sir John Macdonald in 1879, proposing the adoption of the Nantional Policy and expressirg the belief that such a course would tend in the direction of reciprocity. If words meant anything, there meant that reciprocity was In spite of all our efforts we had not desirable. succeeded in developing an inter-provincial trade. He had been told that an Imperial trade had been developed. He declared that the agitators of the protective policy promised beneficial results, but they forgo; that national industry could not thrive in a limited market, but must operate in large markets. He pointed out that our cotton nulls had not greatly increased, as was the case in other countries, and many of them were working on half time. That was true of cotton mills was the same of woollen and other manufactories. remedy for the state of things that pre-vailed was plain and obvious, viz.: to adopt the resolution before the House in favor of availing ourselves of the market to the south of us. We sent commissioners to negotiate regarding trade relations to the Antipodes and Argentine Republic, yet we could not send one to Washington. He expressed his pleasure that Sir Charles Tupper reciprocated the senti-ments of the Bayard Bill. He asked why the proposals made by the American plenipoten-traries were not laid before them. They must not imagine that the proposals were to abolish Customs duties. In deciding between the wishes of growers of natural products and manufacturers, he would prefer to stand by the firmer, who constituted 70 per cent of the population. Monopoliets were loth to give up the market they had at present, and encounter competition when they would have to exert brain aud muscle or go to the wall. He re-ferred to the utterances of Sir John Macdonald at Quebec with reference to the charges of bribery by the Govern-ment, in which he said if they bribed they bribed the people with their own mpney, and the other party would have but a small surplus left when they came to power. He re-gretted politics had gone down to such a level. A large revenue and large expenditure had led to class legislation and political corruption so bold it did not seek to hide its head. The taunt of disloyalty was unworthy of the men who made it. If British influence was to be maintained in this country British interests must walk abreast with the requirements of Canada. The union of the Provinces effected in 1865 on paper, was still a paper union, judging by the discontent in the Maritime Provinces. Give them their natural market and all dissatisfac-tion would vanish. He concluded by an eloquent peroration, in which he appealed to all classes of Reformers to support the resolution, the policy indicated in which would be carried

eventually.

Mr. Chapleau followed, and was speaking when six o'clock was called.

After recess, Mr. Chaplesu resumed. He admitted Reciprocity was largely popular and said Conserva-tives always advocated Reciprocity in natural products. He denied that the proposals made by Sir Charles Tupper were not received in a liberal manner. American plenipotentiaries declined to entertain them because they had not the power to consider them. Free trade was popular in England because centuries of protection had developed their manufacturing

genius in the highest degree.

Mr. Flynn followed and claimed that Unrestricted Reciprocity would benefit the Maritime Provinces and the people viewed it with

Province, but not one farthing had yet been Dr. Wilson, shortly after one o'clock, moved the adjournment of the House, but was pressed by the Conservatives to go on, and accordingly proceeded with his speech.

OTTAWA, April 6. In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Dr. Platt (Prince Edward) resumed the reciprocity debate. He asserted that he was here as one indication that the people of Prince Edward were not only in favor of the resolution before the House, but were anxious that it useful notes and reviews close a most interesting should be crystalized into law as soon as possinumber. New York, office of The Catholic Be. He observed that the statements that our World. Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier, Notre manufacturers were not able to company with manufacturers were not able to compete with those of other countries, was more calculated to degrade and dishonor Canada than anything else

that could be said.

Mr. Jones, of Digby, said he would have voted in favor of the amendment by Mr. Jones had it not been attached to the resolution of Sir District Control of the halistand the latter Richard Cartwright, as he believed the latter would be detrimental to the interests of the Mr. Mills delivered an effective, although not

lengthy speech. He commented on the fact that the leader of the Government had not yet spoken on the subject and pointed out the discrepancy between utterances of those who supported the Government at the commencement of the debate and the Government's policy now. It was pretty evident that between the First Minister and those who followed him and the Finance Minister there was a wide difference of opinion. He contended that our experience in the past showed it was time to look after Canada's interests, and it was of the utmost consequence we should support the resolutions before the House. He showed the absurdity of the cry that unrestricted reciprocity would lead to annexation, by pointing out that the trade between various States of the American Union had not weakened their local governments. The post ion taken by the Government was that we might send a horse free into the States, but if wanted to admit the harness free of duty it would pull down the political fabric of the country. If the Government believed in arguments of this sort, why did they indulge in free trade in any articles at all? Why not build a wall of tariffs so high that it would prevent any trade between the two countries. Reformers wished to release the trade from the shackles which confined it, and the only way they could do it was by the adoption of the policy indicated in the resolution of Sir Richard Cartwright. By this plan the tax on commerce between this country and Great Britain would be relieved in a great degree from our present fiscal binders, and would se enabled to do what under the present conditions we were unable to perform

Mr. Cameron (Inversess) spoke brisfly sgainst the resolution. followed by Dr. Fiset, w just started when six o'clock was called.

AFTER RECESS. Dr. Fiset resumed his address, asserting that the policy adopted by the Government in 1878 to enable them to get into office had proved such an utter failure that it was being aban-

doned piecemeal. Mr. Wilson (Argenteuil) then spoke at con-

siderable length. Mr. Somerville next delivered an effective speech, showing that the Government had very suddenly changed their policy, and, in spite of previous declarations, were now of opinion that the markets of the United States should be open to the sgricultural products of this country. He quoted from the Gazette the articles of Monday, and asked sarcastically, if events had not shown that it was the Government who had licked the dust before the Americans, and had virtually swallowed their own words. Continuing, Mr. Somerville said, protection didn't and couldn't protect the workingman. Reliable figures showed that the highest rate of wages was obtained in countries where free trade was in force. It was not creditable to Canada that our manufacturer should her con-fed at the expense of the country, but it was gratifying to know that there were some who on fair terms did not fear competition with the markets of the rest of the

Mr. Peter White remarked that he could not believe that farmers were in such dire distress as it was stated they were, and therefore could not support the heroic remedy prescribed for

Mr. Mulhall delivered a good speech and showed that the trade of Canada with the States last year was five times the value of all other countries of the world, showing that trade sought the nearest market. He pointed out the States and argued this was an example for Canadian statesmen to profit by. He could not see why Canada should fail in the arena where the United States had succeeded. the United States had succeeded.

GETTING PERSONAL. Mr. Mulick whilst deriding the taun's of the Con-ervatives that they were disloyal in seeking to improve their country, asked if Mr. Goldwin Smith who had given tangible evidences lately

of his loyalty was considered a traitor. Mr. Curran retorted in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Mulock rounded upon him by observ ing that Mr. Smith was a better friend to Britain than Mr. Curran to Ireland, consider ing he allowed three of his compatriots to be turned out of office because they would not vote

newspaper had been retracted, and asked Mr. Mulock to withdraw.

Mr. Mulock refused to comply with the re

Mr. Curran said this statement made in the

THE DIVISION ON RECIPROCITY. THOSE WHO VOTED FOR AND AGAINST UNRE STRICTED RECIPE CITY.

OTTAWA, April 9 -There was a very full vote on Sir Richard Cartwright's Reciprocity resolutions, that is to say, there were 191 members and the speaker in the chamber. Sixteen had paired. Russell and Kent are without members, and the Missiequoi and 1.'Assomption members had not arrived. Blake, Baird and Skinner were absent, the first in Europe and the other two in the Maritime provinces. The vote was 124 against Mr. Jones' amendment to Mr. Forster's amendment, and 67 for it. That is, practically, the resolutions were defeated by 57. A number of the majority have, of course, scaled their own doom by this vote. The division was not taken until 4.30 Saturday morning.

Just after the division had been taken, and when Sir John Macdonald moved the adjournment of the House, Mr. Mitchell rose to speak, but the noisy members on the Conservative side, forgetful of the rules and amenities of the place, broke out into singing, preventing the member for Northumberland from being heard, and the Speaker left the chair. Thus Mr. Mitchell was shut off, hardly receiving that measure of justice, fair play or courtesy which is every one's right in that House.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list :-YEAS-Amyot, Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Bechard, Bernier, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Brien, Burdett, Cart-wright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Charl-ton, Choulaard, Davles, De St. Georges, Desslant, Doyon, Edgar, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Fiset, Fisher, Geoffrion, Gilmor, Godbout, Gusy, Halo, Holton, Iunes, Jones (Halifax), Kirk Landerkin, Lang, Langeller (Montmorency) Langelier (Quebec), Laurier, Listor, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Buron), McIntyre, McMillan (Buron), Mills (Bothweil), Mitchell Mulock, Patterson (Brant), Porry, Platt, Prefontaine, Rinfret, Robertson, Rowand, Ste. Marir, Scriver, Sample, Somerville, Suther-land, Trow, Turcot, Watson, Weldon (St. John), Wesh, Wilson (Elgin). Total, 67. Nays-Auget, Bain (Soulange), Baker, B. I. Bergeron, Bowel, Boyle, Brown, Barne, Cameron, Cargil', Carling, Carpenter, Caron The third local powers, but will be request the bird and The thoughout the speaking verse, capability will be request the bird and speaking verse, capability in the bird will be request the bird and speaking verse, capability in the bird will be request the bird and speaking verse, capability in the bird will be request the bird and speaking verse, capability in the bird will be request the bird and speaking verse, capability in the bird will be requested and speaking verse, capability in the bird will be requested and speaking verse, capability in the bird will be requested and speaking verse, capability in the bird will be requested and speaking verse, capability in the bird will be requested and speaking verse.

Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Desauniers, Desjardins, Dickiason, Dupont, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson, (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Freemar, Gaudet, Gigault, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guilbault, Guillet, Haggart, Hall Henderson, Hesson, Hickey, Hudspath, Ives, Jamieson, Jones (Digby), Labelle, Labrosse, Landry, Largevin (Sir Hector), Laurie, Mac donald (Sir John), Macdowall, McCarthy, McCuller, McDonald (Victoria), McDongald (Pioton), McDongall (Cape Breton), Mc-Greevy, McKay, McKeen, McLelan, McMilian (Vaudreuil), McNeill, Madill, Mars, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), Moffat, Montagur, Montplaisir, O'Brier, Patterson (Essex), Perley (Assiniboia), Perely (Ottawa), Porter, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Riopel, Robillard Room, Ross, Royal, Rykert, Scarth, Shaply Small, Smite (Ontario), Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson, Tiedale, Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward (Albert), White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilmet, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright. Total, 124.

# TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Alex. McNeil, M.P., who is described by the Stratford Beacon as the great constitu-tional authority of Winrton, the other day de-fined Imperial Federation as "constitution, in tercommunication, consolidation, and concerted action." This will prove reassuring to any who may have thought it was some new brand of chewing tobacco.—London Advertisor.

Does it need to be said for the thousandth time that the tax on whiskey, felt by a small proportion of the population, is one which every man can abolish for himself—by letting the stuff alone-while the taxes on clothing and other necessaries, felt by everybody, can be removed only by Congress? If there is any principle that is both sound economy and true democracy it is that luxuries and vices should be taxed heavily and necessities lightly.- New York World.

The result of the "crushing reply" made by Mr. Joseph Tasse to Mr. Laurier's speech at Epiphanie, on Monday, was a reduction of the Tory majority at that clace from 94 to 73.
Mr. Tasse, according to the despatches sent to all the Tory papers, made "the greatest effort of his life." He asked the chairman to introduce him as Mr. Joseph Tasse, former member for Ottawa, and according to his own story, fairly annihilated Mr. Laurier. Had our Joseph Tasse, and they wonling them. only addressed another meeting there the Liberal candidate might have had two hundred majority.—Ottawa Free Press.

Some people have rather peculiar ideas of the value of colonies to the mother country. A contemperary, this morning, in the course of an article advocating judicious emigration to Canada, says: "If is our business to see that those who leave our shores shall be no loss to us, but simply be as though they had gone to a neighboring town." Well, we don't know if it neighboring town." Well, we don't know if it is our business, and, if it be, we fail to see how the settler in Canada remains as useful to England as when he lived in Liverpool or Manche ter. How much use will he be to us when the States have absorbed the Dominion, as they are bound to do some day ?- Lordon, (Eng.), Evening News.

The New York Mail and Express has adopted the custom of printing a selection from the Scriptures at the head of its editorial page each day and some of the other New York papers are trying to find out what principle governs the selection. Whatever it may be the idea is an excellent one, for a good many people in that died, city would never get any biblical knowledge in any other way.—Burlington Free Press.

And My son in law Ives, the member for the Texas cattle ranche, and the living example of Tory patriotism, had the abandoned impudence to rise in the House of Commons yesterday to lecture the Opposition about "loyalty." Mr. Ives' loyalty was well attested by he refusal to invest any of his surplus bodie in Canadian enterprises, while organizing cattle ranches in Texas and building railways in Maine. He indicates by his conduct that he has no confidence in our country's future. Probably he believes there will not be much left of Canada by the time he and his fellow ranchmen are through with it. About the time that Mr. Ives was on trying to buy up the Texas Cattle company for \$250,000, and that under the new deal the entire stock of the concern would be wiped out -Ottawa Free Press.

Hon James McShane is still occupying a large share of public attention. His dramatic dropping out of public life was calculated to excite ropular interest and the newspapers have tried to invest the affair with the dignity of a sensation. Mr. McShane himself does not reem to be averse to all the talk of which he is the subject, but we think it would have been better for all concerned if Mr. McShane had earlier in the game put a lock on his jaw. The "People's Jimmy" is the prince of good fellows and we love him, but really he should not talk so recklessly to newspap r men who belong to the enemy's camp.—Waterloo Advertiser.

"THE MONTREAL 'GAZETTE' AND voice generally is, the rounds of the lauguages THE HON. JAS. McSHANE." To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE

Witness: SIR.-Under the shove heading in the TRUE WITNESS of Merch 21st you give a well-merited retuke to the Gazette. I fear, however, that it will have but little effection that paper's conduct towards any of our Irish people, particu-larly when they change to be Catholics. The Gazate seems to take a findish delight in pursuing one of our race and religion. I do not see

why, unless, as you say, "Mr. McShane is Irish and Catholic, therefore he must be slaughtered." I think we can console ourselves with the fact that the Hen. James McShane's cireer as an Irishman and a Catholic will in to way be injured in the eyes of his friends by all the low, vile abuse which our friend the Gazette so lavishly bestows on him. All we can do is to pity the writer of this vile trash and recommend him to the mercy of Lis own Conservative friends.

The Hon. Mr. McShane's public and private life stands out in bold relief against all his traducers and he may well afford to smile with supreme satisfaction on the more than futile efforts of his enemies to wrest from him his proud title of "The People's Jimmy McShane." Even in this far off city are to be found scores of his admirers—men whom he has befriended in their hour of need, and very few have a word to say in approval of the Gazette's contemptible tactics. Manitobans have reason to know the Gazette and the amount of love it bears for them in their present struggle against the Federal power in trying to maintain their provincial rights.

"WEXFORD." Winnipeg, April, 1888.

WHAT THE WOMEN WANT. EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION AND

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK. WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following offi-

cial statement has been issued by the Inter-national Council of Women:— It is the unanimous voice of the Council that all institutions of learning and of professional instruction, including schools of theology, law and medicine, should in the

women as to men; That opportunities for industrial training should be as generally and as liberally provided for one sex as for the other. The re-presentatives of organized womanhood in this Council will steadily demand that in all the avocations in which toth men and women

interest of humanity be as freely opened to

ahould demant the only adequate expression of high civil sation which it is its office to establish and .naintain—an identical standard of personal surity and morality for men and Women.

#### ALL UNDER WATER. TREMENDOUS ENTENT OF DAMAGE BY THE

OVERFLOW OF GERMAN RIVERS. BERLIN, April 4.—The following details about the inundations, obtained from official courses, will undoubtedly interest German-Americans. The alluvial lands of the Vistula and Nogat, which is one of the two arms of the former after it has reached Marienburg, are now a single field of destruction affecting seventy-nine villages with about thirty thousand inhabitant. The shole of this vast tract about the town :! E ong, from three hundred to four hunared quare miler, is under water. There is no possibility either of harvest this year or of spring suitivation as the submerged land lies below the river and the Baltic. Experts say it will take months of labor to steam pump the water away. These alluvial soils are the heat agricultural land. It has for the most part been cultivated by yeoman farmers who were, till floods everwhelmed thom, in fair circumstances. The houses of laborors are rendered ered uninhabitable. From localities the Odor and its alluent, the Warth, appalling accounts come of twenty o villages and five towns submerged In the country of the Lower Elbe the chief centres of misery me Domitz in Mecklonburg and Lenzen in Prussie. The population affected is from 50,000 to 80,000. Moreover, in East Prussis, there is a tall of

United States.

snow to the depth in some places of fifteen

feet, eighteen feet and twenty feet. It the

enormous masses dissolve suddenly the

damage that is still before the inhabitants of

those districts is even more serious than what

has already happened. Moneyed relief

comes in slowly, and it is said appeals will

be soon neade to prosperous Garmans in the

STABBED FOR KISSING. TORONTO, April 5 —Walter Palmer was arrested at 1 o'clock this morning on a charge of feloniously wounding his acquaintance, Thos. W. Larmer. Larmer was removed to the General Hospital, where a wound in the left hip, six inches in length and somewhat deep, was stitched up. During the right the injured man was feverish and restless, and there were rerious symptoms, but he will, no doubt, recover. It appears that Palmer and Larmer visited a hearding house on water street last night. boarding house on water street last night, and in a moment of passionate admiration and excitement Larmer boldly advanced his suit with one of the fair occupants by kissing her. Palmer resisted this boldness and a quarrel resulted. No blows were exchanged at this time, but when the two men left the house the quar-rel was renewed on the street and in the ght Larmer was wounded. Palmer was to juil to awart the result of the inju-

## JAKE SHARP DEAD

NEW YORK, April 5.- Jacob Sharp, the noted briber of aldermen, died at 9.20 p.m. at his late residence, 354 West Twenty Third street. Sharp graw gradually weaker during the evening and had several fits of coughing and convulsions. Shortly before nine o clock he had another and more serious attack. Dr. Loomis was not there and little could be done for the dying man. He struggled hard, but his vitality could not endure the str in any longer, and at 9.20 he

#### THE VOICES OF WOMEN. ACCLIMATIC DIFFERENCES IN TONE-YOUTHFOL TRAINING ESSENTIAL

lo speaking of what we lately said as to the voices of American women being high and barsh in comparison with those of English women, the Savannah News asks us to make an exception in favor of the Southern women, to whose voice, it contends, "high and harsh

is not a term that at pline. We very gladly and in justice make the exception so far as concerns a large part of Southern women, especially of the more Southern States. The women of Charleston, of Savannah, of Mobile, and of New Orleans have always been distinguished for the awestness and melodicusness of their voices, and for a very charming manner of speech generally. Whether this most excellent thing in woman is due to the effect of the climate on the organs of speach, or to the conditions of life and society in these Southern regions, we shall not undertake to say, but probably they both have an influence on the voices of the women to make them softer, gentler, and lower than the faminine voice to the northward. There are also little perularities of speech, of modulation and intenstion, which are very charming, and give the Southernwomen distinction among a multitude. It is possible, too, that negro nurses have had something to do in modifying the Southern voice, for the negro tunes are cost and musical in great part, as the African and Oriental promoting an agreeable speech.

But when you get to far north as Philadelphia the voices of women become sharp head voices, so that the sound of many of them in a gathering, no matter how elegant its composition, is really distressing to the car. In Pailadelphia all the defects of the Southern woman's speech seem to have been retained, and to them is added whatever is most discordant in the utterance of the women of our Northern States. That the climate, with its swift changes, effects the voice in our Northern latitude, and tends to make it harsh and nasal, seems to be unquestionable, for it irritates the mucous membrane, with the result of preventing normal rounds.

There is also great neglect on the part of parents and teachers in training children to properly use their organs of speech, and to correct manifest faults in the management of the voice. Children whose utterance is harsh and nasal are not put through a course of possible discipline to conceal the grave defect. Their propiety of behavior is carefully looked after, but their voices ever neglected, and they grow up with the unmusical tones of their childhood, and with an inability to make their utterance agreeable. Leaving out a very few of them, and the exceptions are chiefly of Irish birth and descent, cur orators fail lamentably in melody of speech, in agree able modulation, and in the art of so using our language as to make it most grateful to the ear. Yet we have what are called, teachers of elecution; but they usually confine themselves to instructing boys and girls in the mannerisms of speaking, not to training them to treat the organs of speech as an instrument for the production of agreeable sounds. We have heard professors of elecution whose own voices were execrable, barsh, and nasal, and

improperly controlled. Of all the lauguages of Europe there is only the Italian which excels ours in sonority and in the opportunities it affords for sweet and musical expression. There are too many masal sounds in the French for it to be altogether agreeable, even though it be used by so boautiful an elecutionist as Sara Bernhardt, and in the German there are too many guttural sounds. The English language itself is enphonious and sonorous, and whoever does not give it these qualities in his utterance is failing to put it to proper use. .

One of the most neglected of all tranches of elegant education in this country is the culti-

A Mysterious Memorial of the Apostle of Ireland.

St. Patrick, it is said, came from Ireland to Gaul to visit St. Martin, attracted by the fame of his sanctity and miracles. On arfame of his sanctity and miracles. On arriving in the midst of a snowstorm, at the banks of the Loire, not far from the spot on which the church now stands which bears his name, he sought shelter under a thorn-bush. It was Christmastide and the winter was a severe one. The shrub, out of respect for the saint, extended its branches and shook off the snow which rested on them; when the servant of God arose to continue his journey, it appeared covered with snow-white flowers. St. Patrick crossed the Loire on his cloak, and, arriving on the opposite shore, again rested under another blackthorn, which also burst into flowers. "Since that time," concludes the chronicle, "the two shrubs have never failed to blossom at Christmas in testimony of the sanctity of Blessed Patrick."

Another version of this beautiful legend runs as follows : Oa his return to Ireland after a visit to St. Martin in Gau', St. Patrick came to the left bank of the Loire; he requested some boatmen to take him across the stream, promising them the blessings of Heaven if they complied. But these rude men graffly repulsed him. Thereupon the Saint laid his mantle upon the water, and directed 1 course by means of a branch of blackthe a which he had broken from a bush mear by, floated safely to the opposite shore. The boatmen were overcome with astonishment. S. Patrick planted the there branch, and, kneeling down, gave thanks to God. The branch took root, and grew into a bush, which blossomed each succeeding winter in honor of the Saint.

So far the legend. Before giving an account of the phenomenon, we may remark, with St. Patrick's latest and best biographer, Father Morris, of the Oratory, that it would seem as if Nature would fain repay the Saint fo: the way in which he had honored the in animate creation when he made high mountains his alars, and "bound to himself" the elements as attendants in the service of the Lord. Natural monuments are a distinguishing feature of St. Patrick's history in Ireland and it is certainly very remarkable that the same characteristic should attach to the record of his life in France.

It is a fac', and one for which science is still un this to give any satisfactary explanation, that a tree in a little town on the banks of the .. ire, not far from Tours, named after St. Pa such, unfailingly, every year at Christ-my, is seen covered with flowers. Some few years ago the flowers appeared during the entire octave, when the mercury was constantly below zero and the same time white with the snow of winter and the blossoms of its own flowers Thousands come to gather those Firms d. St. Patrice, which are believed to hean the lying witness of St. Patrick's conwith St. Martin of Tours. These property of the Apostle of Ireland are also o jets at religious veneration. M. Dupont, better Roown as the Holy Man of Tours, always kept a branch of the Fleurs de St. Patrice hung up in his room. "The whole neighborhood." as Father Morris remarks, it is redolant of St. Patrick." Besides the village, the commune bears the name of the Saint ; and the ancient parish church, dating from the tenth or eleventh century, is dedicated to him.

The following account of the mysterious tree, from the pen of Mgr. Chevallier, Presider, but you can fill your soul with nameless joy dent of the Aackwological Society of Touland an exaltation of celestial birth, and climb to raine, le given in Father Morris' admirable inte et S. Patrick. It has for title: "Ex-Science, etc., du Départment d'Indre ct Loire, t. xxx. annés 1850-51, 70." A transla

memorial—one concerning which acience as yet has given no estisfactory explanation. This phenomenor, too little knows, consists in the blossoming, in the midst of the rigors of winter, of the blackthorn (prunus spinosa) commonly called the elo. We have lately verified this circumstance with our own eyer, and can vouch for its truth without fear of contradiction. We can appeal to the testimany of thousands who at the end of December in each year are eye witnesses to its repctition, and we have ourselves gathered there extraordinary flowers. This remarkable shrup is to be found at St. Patrice, upon the slop: of a hill not far from the Chateau de Respective. The circulation of the sap. which should be suspended in winter, is plainly revealed by the moist state of the bark, which easily separates from the wood which it covers. The buds swell, the flowers expand on in the month of April, and cover the boughs with odorous and snowlike flowers: while a few leaves timidly venture to expose their delicate verdure to the icy north wind. Shall I venture to add ?-to the flowers succeeds the fruits, and at the beginning of

"This singular growth of flowers is al-"This singular growth of flowers is all cast-iron pound-cake and washed it down with most unknown, although it has been repeated faded lemonade. Not the young man who passed every year from time immemorial. The the evening in the company of the good, goody oldest inhabitants of St. Patrice have always at the debating society. Ah, no! He didn't hear seen it take place at a fixed period of the year, no matter how severe the season may be; and such has also been the ancient tradition of their forefathers, while legend "good." yery easy indeed. But the least the respective to the season with the respective to th dition of their forefathers, while legend "good," very easy indeed. But to be bad, to seems to attribute a very remote origin to tho fact; but, as the shrub itself appears stomach, to have a sour, rebellious quite young. The probable that it is renewed trencherous memory, to have a sense of shame, from the ros: . However, this phenomenon is limited to me locality and to the shrub in question. C. tings transplanted elsewhere have blussomed only in the spring, and the harthorns wich grow amidst the sloes do not manifest any circulation of say.

The incredulous will object that, after . Il, this circumstance is not more extraordinary than the flowering of the lilac in November, when the bud, by an unwary mistake, suppose that, in the still, mild temperature, they have found the soft breath of Our readers must not be deceived; the Blackthorn of St. Patrick grows, develops, and bears fruit in the midst of the rigors of winter, in the most fcy temperature. Although growing on the slope of a hill, this shrub is in no way sheltered from the north wind : its branches are encrusted with hoar. frost, the joy northeast wind blows violently amongst them, and it often happens that the shrub is loaded at one and the same time with the snow of winter and the snow of its own

flowers. The author refutes the bypothesis of the proximity of a thermal spring; the ground, he observes, remains covered with snow, and the other shrubs do not bloom.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For cought, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm. and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

# BURDETTE ON LIFE.

THE GENIAL HUMORIST WAXES ELO-QUENT, OVER IT.

The Wisdom of Minding Your Own Business -The Way of the Transgressor is Hard-Gloomy Foreboding-Maddening Acquiescence—In the Happy Hours of Childhood-The River and Brook-The Coming Bath. ing-Suit-They are Big in Name-The Western Shoc-Fly.

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

To-day! We stand on the threshold! We stand there! Waiting! To be asked in. Life! Is a river! We meet it boldly. Hope, courage and high purpose thrill our hearts! We cannot and high purpose thrill our nearts! We cannot tear aside the veil that bides the future from our view. The future! Is before us. The past! Is behind us. The present, however, stays right by us. We do not fear it. We press bravely on. Onward and upward! The hour strikes the neontide of the world. With resolute hands we are not the chellenge with displacements. lute hands we grasp the shadows on the dial. Behind is the school. Along ways behind, the most of it. Before us lies the world. We accept it. Grave are the responsibilities of the trust; especially the trust fund. But we accept them. Life long will be the labor of reform. We have put our hands to the plough, and we will never look back, until we get to Canada, whence we may look back in safety, and become lions and ornaments in Canadian society. As the years roll on, which they will probably do, we will never forget our alma mater, but we will shake things up on the street ourselves, and if there is any rehypothecating to be done, inquire within.

Hoc tempore, the world is in bad form. Vice rules the world. Bonos rivos take back seats in the convention. Lupus sits in the high places and judges the people in the gates, while Angus ekes out a precarious existence in the wool busipess. Our rulers wallow in vice. The temples of commerce are as dens of thieves. Mistrust. guilt, and suspicions stalk through the land, nudus membra. All this has come to pass while we were at College. Life! is an ocean! Let us, then, cleanse its Augean stables of this blighting leprosy, and beard this lion in the bud, and, in the gathering gloom which marks the footprints of decay, throttle it in its cradle, ere yet its black wings shall strike its faugs deep into the soil of American freedom and with a Judas kiss betray our fondest hopes and brightest dreams into the sand-swept waste of this sirocco-stricken maelst-om that yawns at our feet, waiting for some self-sacrificing Curtius to lay the axe at the root of this deadly Uras tree that shadows all the land with the lurid light of its basilisk eye, which, siren-like, charms with its delusive song, only to chill into pulseless stone with the Gorgon horror of its

icy blast!

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS " Diligent in his business!" It is the man who is diligent in his own business to whom this exalted position is promised. There are people, dearly beloved, who are diligent in everybody case's business, and have therefore no time to attend to their own. They do not stand before kings; they more frequently stand before the police judge. Their diligance is not commendable. A workman is known by his chips: so, alas! is the fa o binker. Do you be diligent in your own business and be content with its rewards. You may not walk so many miles in eix days as Fitzzerald, but you can steep a great deal more in that time; and if you do not get so much money for it, neither do you get so many blisters. On your little salary at the suspender counter, you cannot clean up \$300,000 on Wall street this week. But then neither can you be cleaned out of \$450,000 next week. You may not be able to set the fashions in male atand an exaltation of celestial birth, and climb to the top of high Olympus, and lean back and pile your feet on the sofa, and make yourself easy with the immortal gods, by paying your landlady every Saturday and keeping even with your tailor. You may never be the Washington cor-Loire, t. xxx. année 1850-51, 70." A translation of the same account was published in these pages a few years ago, but it wil be new to many of our readers:—
"On the banks of the Loire, a few leagues from Tours, a very remarkable phenomenon is repeated year by year, and from time imown business, and wait in patience for the raward of your diligence. It may be a little slow in coming. The mills of the gor's grind slowly, so does the hard organ on the "Last Rose of summer" stop, but it always gets there. And don't pay more for the reward than the reward is worth. A man who lives on twenty-nine cents a day will be apt to die wealthy, but he won't die very fat. It is the liberal soul that shall be made fat.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD. My son, you say it is '80 hard to be good!'
You say it is easier to break all the Ten Commandments than it is to keep one of them.
Well, you mistake. It isn't hard to be good.
It's hard to be bad. Ah, yes, my boy, it is hard to be bad. Not right at the time? oh, no. The wine is sparkling, the songs are stirring, the stories are brimming with humor, and the ar is full of laughter. You are just as bad as you know how to be, and it is lots of fun to be bad, and you never want to be good—oh, yes, it seems to be very easy, and very delighted to be had at night. But the next morning, my boy?
Where is the difficulty then? Who feels serious in the morning? Whose head can't be evered with a tub? Who is afraid and ashamed to go out on the street and meet people? Who doesn't want to see anybody? Who wants to January a small berry appears attached to a long peduncle in the midst of the withered and discolored petals, which soon shrivels and dries up.

deean't want to see anybody: who wants to see anybody: to have a dread of sunshine and a horror of day-light, to have a set of quivering perios and a faltering speech, to have a raging thirst that loathes food, to bave a dread of meeting your loathes lood, to have a dread of meeting your mother, my hoy, and a fear of seeing your sister, and a shame of speaking to your good old father —this is hard, my son. This is being "bad." And—look me in the eye, Telemachus, look me in the eye—houestly now, honor bright, do you think this is easier than being "good"? My dear boy, you may call your "good" friend a milksop and a "manmy boy" if you will, and you may in your batter moments sometimes say you may in your botter moments sometimes say you would like to be "good," but it is so hard, but just weigh the "good" and the "bad," weigh them honestly, and tell me, tell me honestly (and I am not now the "funny man," but rather the serious adviser), which is the harder, to be "good" or to be "bad"? Ah, my boy, I think you will agree with me that is easier to be " good."

A GLOOMY FOREBODING. "Edward" writes me that he is just finishing the closing stanza of his new poem, "I do not know the day when I shall die." Right. Edward, my boy, correct you are. Always stick to the truth, and you may never be a great poet, but your word can be believed and depended on, in which respect you will lay the great poets in the tan-bark without a struggle. You do not know the day when you will die, but the gentleman who presides over the paper to whom you send the poem does! Oh, yes, Edward, he does! He has prophesied the day when you will went to die and it will be on the when you will want to die, and it will be on the bright April morn when you walk sadly down the eyrie steps six at a time, with your poem strapped to your quivering back with a cowhide slipper, No. 9½, D last, four ply and half

tanned. MADDENING ACQUIESCENCE. Altogether, The Post does not lack for enterprise to avoid debating with people," says

Mr. Spurgeon. Right, Charler, right. Nothing in all this irritating old world will make the other man lose his head so completely and get him so howling mad as for you'to keep perfectly quist just when you know he is getting the bet-ter of you, and look at him with an examperating amile of conscious superiority and pity. But you must look out that he doesn't brain you with a table-leg.

IN THE HAPPY HOURS OF CHILDHOOD. See the young man. He is not quite as tall See the young man. He is not quite as tall as his younger sister; but then he is much alimmer. His cheeks are ruddy as ripening peaches, but they are not quite so downy. He is rawing a mustache. When he gets two more hairs sprouted on the right side and one more on the left he will have three altogether. He has been marly five weeks out of school, and if he lives and keeps his health he will be ninetten years old three years from now. Is he an editor? Oh, no! He is the man who writes all the funny jokes about married men, and how they talk at jokes about married men, and how they talk at night in their dreams, and what a trial and expense a large family of grow-up daughters is, and how many large bills a married man has to pay, and how he is always bald, and stays at the club every night, and always comes home drunk, and plays poker, and goes to theatres with strange ladies, and dodges his creditors. Does that very young man write all those funny things? Yes, dear. It is because he is so very young that he writes them. Will he know more he grows older? Perhaps; if he should live to be a couple of thousand years he might know a little more. Is the young man fresh? Is he? Well, now! Why if he should wade through the ocean, dear, the blue waters of the loud-sounding sea could forever after be used for drinking purposes.

THE RIVER AND THE BROOK. The shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb. And do you know, to put a new interpretation on an old bit of wisdom, that is why we love the shallows. We stroll beside the broad, deep, voiceless river. There is no song in all the silent stream. Its beam bears the fleets of commerce; shallop and steamer and raft drift down its silent current to the sea. By dock and allowed bending willow swent its principles. slip and bending willow sweep its noiseless waters But when we reach the winding brook, sugging over the white, shining pebbles, mur-muring around the messy rocks, whispering through the awaying reeds, we sit down and listen, and the music and the charm of its incesthought of sorrow and trouble. Who is it that said the nusic of running waters produces in us a mild insanity, or comething like that? True it is, "the shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb," acd so we love the shallows. Yes, my son, yes. That perhaps is the reason why so many people love you. By and by you will be older—you will become deep. Then we will hate you. Oh, it is so true, so true!

THE COMING BATHING SUIT. What will be the stylish bathing suit this scason? Why, you ought to know; you're around town more than I am. There won't be much change. I am not an author'ty in matters of fashion, but as near as I can tell the fashionable bath og snit this season will be just the one of last season, with the snit left off. You can easily make over yours of last year by cutting it in two, and throwing away the pieces.

THEY ARE BIG IN NAME. As I wander up and down the land, I can't bely observing at the stations that the smaller the town the bigger the name. The porcest, most distressed, hungriest-looking passeng re-al ways get off at the smallest, forlormest-looking towns with the biggest narres. On my last trip a man got off at Canton City. He got on at Liverpool City. He didn't have coat enough to sew buttons to. His trousers were made of gunny-bigs, with patches of tarpaulin and shreds of flannel, and his hat wasn't made at all. It was something that grows wild somewhere in the dark. And the city is usu lly on a par with the man. We passed London City. It is a compilation of cabins and stantiss, with one grovery with a dash-board front, where the natives in the evenings hold their mouths open and say "Hey" when any one ventures ar mark relative to the price of h ga. It is the wild, ungovernable ambition of every wretched little hamlet about the size of a piano box, stood down in a desolate swamp or treeless flat, to choose for itself some hig sounding name and then tack 'city' on to it. So it is that we have Boston, New York, Brooklyo, Philadelphia. Chicago, raise one hundred people to go to the circus.
Still such is the way of man. I do not feel harshly toward these cities, because I feel that I am one of them, friabacdon my home eight months in the year to lecture on "Home." and the rest of the time I lecture on the 'Mus tache," while I haven't hair enough on my lip to tickle my nose.

THE WESTERN SHOE FLY.

At a recent matriage in Milwaukee some thought'e-s friends threw an old shoe after the departed carriage When the terrified for es the afflighted ar, they thought it was a bara wafted upon the wings of a Kansas cyclone, and they made for the timber, broke the double tree, went smashing down into another carriage, and raised Cain generally. When a Milwaukee girl heaves her show out into space, the abashed earthquake that happens to be prowling around in that quarter of the universe crawls under the bed and stays there until the shoe has sottled.

NEGATIVE ENERGY. An eminent scientist is writing about "the sun as a source of energy." Somehow it never seems to lend much energy to the man who sits on a dry-goods box eight hours a day, basking in the rays of this infinite source of energy, and wishing some customer would happen along or that he could think of something that would keep him awake until bedtime. ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

WASTED LIVES

are seen all around. This should not be so. All can get on well, if they will but look out for the good chances which are offered. Those who take hold of our new line of business can make SI per hour and upwards, easily and pleasantly. You can do the work and live at home. Both sexes, all ages. We start you free, and put you on the road to fortune. No special ability or training required. Any one can do the work. Write at once and learn all; then should you conclude not to go to work, no harm is done. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

ARTIFICIAL MAPLE SUGAR

A patent has just been issued for making an artificial manis segar, which, if successful, will save the trouble of t-pping the maple trees, and, indeed, will all w maple sugar to be made without the assistance of the maple. The inventor adds to hot syrup, which, by the way, may be made from any kind of saccharine matter-and here alone is a big field for ingenuity-a small amount of a decoction of hickory bark or wood. The result may be used as maple syrup or boiled down and converted into maple sugar. The inventor claims that the hickory decoction imparts the flavor of the maple, which is somewhat ourious, as the trees, do not belong to the same genus. And so vanishes another illusion of childhood. It is sincerely to be hoped that this new internal use of the hickory may agree with the young as well as its internal use has done in the past.

A SPLENDID EDITION.-The edition of the Montreal Post on Saturday last, portraying the entry of ex Detective Fahey, with a biographical sketch of the interior of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, reflects great credit on the enterprise and push with which that journal has been conducted during the past few years. It also gives pictures of Warden Ouimet and Deputy-Warden McCarthy; and, by the way, we must admit, that judging from The Poer's out of our old friend Thomas, that he still looks as hale and hearty as when he resided in Kingston.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY. TEXT OF THE NEW PROPOSALS—THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS RECOMMEND THEIR ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 5 .- The injunccion of secrecy was removed from the report of the committee on foreign relations on the British extradition treaty. The report em-bodies the proposed treaty. The treaty includes the extraditable crimer. manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larcony of the value of \$50, and malicious injuries to persons or property by the use of explosives or obstructions to railways where life is en-

dangered. The treaty is as follows:

Article 1.—The provisions of the 10th article of the treaty of 1842 are extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in the said article, namely : 1, manslaughter ; 2, burglary; 3, embezzlement or larceny of the value of fifty dollars or ten pounds sterling and upwards; 4, malicious injuries to persons or property by the use of explosiver, or malicious injuries or obstruction to railways whereby the life of any person shall be en-dangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both the high contracting parties or according to the laws of the political division of either country in which the offence shall have been committed and of the political division of either country in which the offender shall be arrested.

Article 2.—The provisions of the 10th article of the said treaty and of this convention shally apply to persons convicted of the crimes therein respectively named and specified, whose sentence therefore shall not have been executed. In the case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of the crims for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of the conviction and of the court before which such conviction took place, dulp authenticated, shall be produced, together with evidence proving that the prisoner is the person to whom such sentence refers.

Article 3. - This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein named and specified, which shall have been committed. or to any conviction which shall have been pronounced prior to the date when the convention shall come into force.

Article 4 -No fugitive c-iminal shall be sentenced under the provisions of the said treaty, or of this convention, if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he prove to the competent authority that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with the view to try and punish him for a crime of a political character.

Article 5. A fugitive crimine I surrendered

to either of the high contracting parties under the provisions of the said treaty or of this conventior, shell not, natil he has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered, be detained or tried for any crime committed prior to his surrender other than the crime proved by the facts on which his surrender was granted.

Article 6. The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of the said treaty and of in present convention shall be carried out in the United States and in Her Majesty's tommions respectively, subject to, and in conformity with, the laws regulating the extradition, for the time being, in force in the surrendering State.

Article 7. This Convention shall be ratified and the ratification shall be exchanged at Lon 'en as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after its publication, and shall continue in force until one of the other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate i., bus no longer.

Done at London, the twenty-fifth day of Jane. 1886 (Sigued), EDWARD JOHN PHELPS,

Roseberry. The Foreign Relations Committee recommend that the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the Convention.

MAKING SURE.

There are many people who adopt health and diet rules when attacked by disease of the atomach, liver or bowels; this is quite right; but those who add to this treatment the use of B. B. B. according to directions, make sure of being quickly and easily cured.

THE COST OF THE MONOPOLY PUR-CHASE.

Oftawa, April 6 .- The terms of the arrange ment with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government for the abandonment of the monopoly in Manitobs and the North-West have at last been finally arranged. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company ages to abandon the monopoly and the Government agree to guarantee an issue of their bonds for about \$5,000,000 at a low rate of interest, for which the Canadian Pacific Railway give the security on their lands in the North-West. The com pany agree to expend the money to be raised on such guarantes in extending certain branch roads and in equipment of rolling stock for the main line. The arrangement is said here to be remarkable instance of the moderatian of the demands of the company and a good arrangement for the country.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY. Always buy the best because it is the chespest in the end, and not only is Burdock Blood Bitters the best medicine known for all chronic diseases of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Blood, but it is really the cheapest, as it needs less to cure and cures more

quickly than any other remedy. NEVER imagine yourself not to be otherwise than what it might appear to others that what you were or might have been was not otherwise than what you had been would have ap-peared to them to be otherwise.

PREVAILING SICKNESS. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, In flammations and Congestions are most prevalent at this season of the year. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best external and internal remedy for all these and other troubles.

MOTHERS

Castoria is recommended by physicians for Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regularity lates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrheas and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

A PHILADELPHIA coroner's jury is going after the corset by bringing in a verdict of death by heart disease, brought on by tight lacing. Here's a proper case for "stay" of execution.

Significances is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great montal strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all imporities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

"white-mailing attacks."

THAT QUENCHLESS LIGHT. Into the grand old Temple Epic of Ag s pas: Unconscious of the glory

Entered a maiden softly Bringing such wondrous grace As ne'er in all its hallow'd years Had blessed that sacred place.

Her presence round it cast,

Her loving Arms bore tenderly The wor d's great King, her Bah?, And no fair Doves, their emblems Brought too the Mother Maid. For sweet it was that she should come.

Man's law must be fulfilled, But 'bove their mandates stern behest She read God's sacred will. For here that Son sublime she learned

Of deepest j y and woe; Here, too, that they who dwell with Gcd His Cross must ever know. O Hallowed Shrine, O Sacred Fane,

From out thy por als gray Hath come the vivifying Flood

That marked her steps that day. That Light that shone within thre then And Simeon's Song of Praise, Are still the Light and mel dy That guide us o'er Life's ways.

Up to that grander Temple
Fane of the Son and Maid,
Whose joy it is that we shall show
The Light that naught can fade.
M. B. F. Carleton, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

A TRAIN PLUNGESINTO A SWOLLEN

CREEK.

THE BRIDGE DESTROYED BY AN ICE GORGE-TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AND MAINING OF PASSENGERS.

Sr. Paul, April 5 .- A special to the De spatch from Newhampton, la , says a terrible accident occurred about four miles west of this town on the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, by which at I a t a dezen persons lost their lives and from 15 to 20 were injured. The train which left Colcago at 11 30 vester day forenoon and was due here at 231 this morning, passed nearly on time, and when about four miles west plunged into a creek, the bridge over which had been washed away. The creek was swellen by the immense amount of water which has been running off for the past few days, and in addition a gorge of ice was formed, which, previous to the arrival of the trair, carried away a portion of the bridge. There was nothing to show that there was danger abead and the train plunged into the swollen creck while running at full speer. The eogine and three ceaches went into the creek and were immediately submerged in the torrent of water which overflowed the banks. A scene of the willest confusion followed, and those of the train even and passengers who escaped death or it jusy were immediate. ly called into service to relieve the drowning or pinioned passengers. It was with great difficulty that the passengers could be reached, owing to the rushing of the waters through the car windows. Those who were rescued from the smoking car, which was almost entirely submerged, were taken from the windows, some maimed to such an extent that they were powerless to help themselver, while others were nearly arowned he fore they could reach them. At this hour (11 p.m.) six dead bodies have been taken outfrom the wreck, and three more are known to be underneath the debrir, through which the water is madly pouring, and it is difficult to reach them. It is also stated that the engineer and fireman were instantly killed or were caught in the cab and drowned before aid could reach them, but the confusion and excitement is so great that it is difficult to secure reliable information. In addition to the passengers known to be killed, from fifteen to twenty have been rescued who are more or less seriously injured. A number are so dangerously hurt that it is feared they cannot possibly injury could be spared he was despatched to this station and a r list train was telegraphed for from Mason City. Telegrams for relief were also sent to Charles city and other nearby places, but it was not until several hours after the accident that a train arrived with physicians to care for the injured and addi-

killed and injured have not yet been obtained. BISMARCK STEPS OUT.

tional helping hands to aid in rescuing those

confined in the wreck. The names of the

THE VETERAN STATESMAN TO RETIRE FROM THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP. 4

Berlin, April 5 -The Cologne Gazette today publishes the following: "Great excitement prevails in diplomatic circles in Berlin over the possibility of the speedy resignation of Prince Bismarck because of the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Prussia. Prince Alexander wishes to accompany Queen Victoria to Berlin as a suitor for the hand of the Princess. The bearing of the report is so serious that they cannot be passed over. Until the Bulgarian question shall have been settled by all the Powers, the projected marriage can only be judged from a political point of view, and on that account the marriage is an impossibility. The German policy has its root in the endeavor to avoid snything that would be likely to arouse the slightest inducement for suspicion, and in the Buigarian question Germany must, in accordance with the declaration made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag, remain a wholly uninterested party. As long as Bulgaria is in the question this cause of action affords the only means of retaining the full confidence of the opposing Governments. That confidence would be disturbed in an instant if the Czir's most detested antagonist were to become the son-in-law of Emper Frederick. As a German patriot Prince Alexander cannot take a stop which can only be the reverse of heneficial to the Fatherland. The intelligence of the Prince is so highly esteemed that it is impossible for him to attempt a suit which would assuredly cost the German people their Chancellor." Public opinion in Berlin is emphatically in favor of Pcince Bismarck. It is rumored that if the Chancellor resigns Count Herbert Bismarck will also resign.

LATER TELEGRAMS. LONDON, April 5.—Up to a late hour tonight Reuter's telegram agency had received no confirmation of the report that Bismarck would resign. But little importance, how-ever, is attached to the semi-denials.

London, April 5.—A despatch received here to-night confirms the report that Prince Bismarck is about to retire from the German Chancellorship.

Rev. J. B. Huff, Florence, writes: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the good affects which I have experienced from the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery for Dyspepsia. For several years nearly all kinds of foods fermented on my atomach, so that after eating I had very distressing sensations, but from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetable Discovery I obtained relief."

Kind Lady-"How old are you, my little Breach-of-promise suit; are now called fellow?" Youngster-"I air't old at all, ma'am; I'm nearly new.

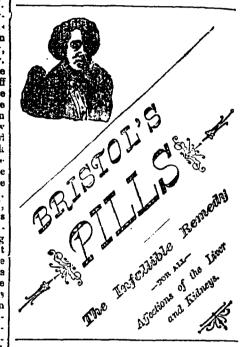


MAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER."
And Get Testant Retter.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 C s. Per Bottle.

# Campbell's Cathatic Contract of the Contract of Contra

Brayrow, Man., 21st Oct., 1885.—I find Carrichly Catherle Compound the best article lines over used for receive easy of billionness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, McDonard, bold by dealers in family medicines everywhere, the, per battle.

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, e'c., I will send a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is rery us and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Montus. Conu.



STOPPED FREE

Marvell us success.

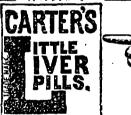
Innano Fortons Entired.

Dr. KLENE'S GREAT

TOTAL ROSLOTOR STOPPED FREE
Marvell us success.
Instance Forsons Rentored. for all Brain & Nerve Mentotorof for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. Infalling it taken as directed. No Fits aiter first Jay's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit parients, they paying expense charactes on lox when received, rend names, F. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 1931 Arch St., Mildelpha, Pa. See Diuggists BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto. Ontario. COUCHS, COLDS,

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



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incldent so a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pillance equally assumed in Constipation, curing and preventing this many improvement, while key also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

# HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head to do without them. But after all sick head little beautiful and the series where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes does.

very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visits at 25 cents: five for \$1. Suid by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

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

**ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM** 

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

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants Which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Medical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a Sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and waters sometimes give rolles, but this Balsam taken a few times will

Casuro a permanent oure. Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle-

55 to 58 a Bay. Samples and duty FREE lines no under the horses feet. Write Brawstra's Barsty Raim Holman Co. Holly Mich 148-Q

# BURDETTE GRUMBLES

AND TELLS OF SOME THINGS THAT ARE OUT OF JOINT.

March Winds and Frosts Set the Gental Bumorist to Grumbling - Things That Are Not as They Should Be-Mes Die Who should Live, and "Vice Versa"-Threwing Redigion to the Dogs-An Inundation of Wisdom-The Stronger rex-Why Bob is a Woman

# Suffregist. (Copyrighted, 1888)

Sometimes, and especially it seems to me, in the month of March, the time is dreadful out of joint. The wrong men die and the straight into ground places. men wander into crooked places. The bot black skins around the corner with your change, and the cashier of the savings-bank scoots for Cacada with your dep sits. Your mine was salted and pus out n thing but assessments; you have per out a thing out assertments; you have ghe into an orange epeculation, and a white grotistiles down all over Florids. At every dial you draw a hand with which you can nother has out with grace, nor s'ay in with your hand at a tight. safety. Your bots are tight, your hat too large, your dress suit comes home two days after the party, the dog-catchers pobble large, your diseased to dog-catchers gobble your saluable setter, the chimney smokes, a mebody sticks your r-d ink pen into the black ink, and the world turns round too fast for a week at a

The wicked man flourishes like a green bay tree, while his honest neighbor gets whip-sawed tree, while his honest neighbor gets while-sawed every deal. The doctor prescribes quinine for your chills, and the druggist puts you up something worthless and cheap for two dollars an ounce. To re are thirty-seven authors of "Beautiful Snow," and not one for the "Bread-Winners." In Chicago one manufactory makes nothing but century-old "grandfather's clocks," and furnishes pedigrees for the same to the purchaser, until, to own a tall, antique clock is and iurnishes penigrees for the same to the purchaser, until, to own a tall, antique clock is proof positive that your family began only with your father. In Philadelphia they make violins that look seventy-five years older than the most genuine Stradivarius four weeks after they are made, so that now, an ancient, honest-looking, made, so that now, an ancient, nonest-northly, decrept violin is prima facie evidence of glaring and outrageous fraud. There is milk in the water of commerce and sugar in the sand the groter sells. We have rigors where we used to

have chills. "Old Subscriber" is usually an individual who borrows the paper from a neighbor or reads the copy pasted up on the buletin-board. "Constant R-ader," who never read anything "Constant R-ader," who never read anything in all his life save the pictures on a circusposter, and "Tax Payer" is the signature of a tramp. A s'rugzling genius writes a poem with a soul of fire that lives for earl and a day and dies in tears and loneliness and poverty in a hall bedroom, fifth floor back. Queen Victoria hall begroom, firm noor back. Queen Victoria ginds out a book that no living man outside the Guelph family and the proof-reader could be hired to read, and has pie three times a day, one fire dogs and bushels of India shawls. When December is here with a select assortment of chilblins and frost-bites, we cry, "Would to Heaven it were July." And when July is come straightway we are sunstruck.

There are 3.000 known classified and described

species of fish. And yet a man can fish in good waters all day long and never catch one solitary specimen of the smallest kind, and bringeth home with him only a two weeks ration of malarial ever. This, al-o, is vanity.

Inever took a girl to church, The longest way tack home to plan.
But what she left me io the lurch,
And walked back with another man.

Garfi-ld was shot to death in the prime of a good and useful life. Lincoln was taken away at when the country least could spare him. a Long land down his life for science ere yet is un had reached its meridian, while the man the can write forty-nine chapters of the Bible mone side of a postal-card will probably live to be age of ninety-three. This doesn't seem

The girl with soft gray eyes and rippling rown air, who walked all over your poor flutacray quilt containing 1864 pieces of neckties ad hat-lining open together with 21.390 stitch-And her poor old rather fastens on his susders with a lorg nail, a piece of twine, a stick, and one regularly ordained button.

ais, also, is vanity. Man planteth a bed of pansies in the front irl and lo, there cometh up naught, save a day of cut-worms enty! He goeth forth into held and droppeth corn into the hills, and MRC0,000 crows sing as they plack it out of their and right after him He at olleth through the leafy woods, and his

ide has filled with chigres. He lolleth in the fagrant winrows of the new-mown hay, and staight away fitteth himself with a snake. rard, and three tramps down the road, so that perties of B. B. B. he hath no rest for the sole of his foot and no by for his heart if he moveth out of his own

bem.
Somebody has got to straighten this old wor'd ut, and as they seem to be a little slow about t. I have made up my mind that I will do it

THROWING RELIGION TO THE DOGS. Seems to me-I don't know, maybe it's all ight, but it seems to me-our wise men are expecting rather too much of the dogs. Rev. Sam lones says if he had a dog that would go to one of B.b Inge soil's lectures he would show him full of buckshot; and another eminent clergyman, Rev. Joseph Cook, says that if he had a log that smoked tobacco he would hang him. Well, now, what's the matter with the men who o to hear Colonel Ingersoll and smoke cigars? Vhy don't these parsons get out their s organs and larrats and go out gunning and lasseing after sone men? Is salvation for the dogs? A black and tan dog, that has taken to cigarette-amoking, and reading Tom Paine and Irgorsoli's "Mis-takes of Moses," is beyond the reach of the

AN INUNDATION OF WISDOM. Here is another wise man who knows so much boat eleeping that it hurts him to carry it around, so he unloads some of his krowledge upon our general ignorance. The wise man animals sleep with the spine upward. Every mature does this except civilized, men. I: is be natural and the right way. Sleeping on the face protects the vital organs

revivalist; but there is some chance for the

a case of a shot from the enemy. So it does; when we hear in mind that it is a poor gun in these days that can't send a half-ounce ball rathing through a railroad tie, and that Garield was billed. field was killed by a shot square in the back, we post to get right down on our faces and stay there, not merely to protect our vital organs from chance cannon balls, but to express our motioned reverence for a man who knows so much. Tell you, my son, this world is so chock all of wisdom and knowledge, and information and instruction and erudition that it is a great der some of it doesn't escape and leak into he schoole.

Why am I a woman suffragist? Because I Because a woman has more good, hard, mon sense than a man. Because she makes ess bluster about her rights, and quietly mainns them better than a man. Because she the knows very well she can get for seventy-five ents. Because she does not stalk loftily away from the counter without her change if the robbehind it is a little reluctant about counting tout. Escause she is too independent to pay tout. Escause she is too independent to pay to landlord two dollars and a quarter for her linner and then pay the head waiter a collar to end her a waiter who will bring it to her for lity cents. Because she will hold her money thatly in her own good little right hand for two lars until she first gets a receipt for it from he faller who made her hyphand her the same be fellow who made her husband pay the rame three times last year. Not any "just give one day a linan porter complained to me. 'No money this trip; too many women aboard. Don't

never get nothin out of a woman 'captin', just her regular fare. I had just paid him twenty-five cents for blacking one of my boots and losing the other—and when he said that, when I saw for myself the heroic firmness of those I saw for myself the nervice trimbes of those women, travelling alone, paying their fare and refusing to pay the salariss of the employes of a wealthy corporation, I said:—"These women have a right to vote. To vote? By all that is brave and self-reliant and sen-ible, they have a bright to von the Government!" right to run the Government!"
ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

# FEARLESS O'BRIEN.

HIS CHANCES FOR A SECOND TERM IN JAIL CONSIDERED.

### (Special by cable to THE POST.)

LONDON, April 4.—The proclamation of the National League meeting proposed to be held at Loughrea and other places in County Clare next Sunday, has created more excitement in Ireland than usually aroused by such official arts. Mr. O'Brien was announced to speak at Loughrea, Mr. Davitt at Ennis, and other Irish Commoners elsewhere in the proclaimed discommoners elsewhere in the proclaimed district, and it is believed that attempts will be made to hold the meetings in spite of the proclamation. If they are attempted there will certainly be trouble, as already the Government is making extensive preparations to enforce the executive decree. and Mr. O'Brien's chances of spending another cason in jail are second to those of no man in

In Limerick, Sunday night, a party of sol diers returning from Stephen J. Meany's funeral where they had been sent to keep order were attacked by a crowd of roughs and severely beaten. The provocation for the attack was that the soldiers sang merry socgs in the streets which their assailants did not regard as in keep-ing with the solemnity of the occasion.

### OUR LAMP.

Turner's Emancipator, Lone Oak, Mo. The eloquent Patrick Henry said: "We can only judge the future by the past."

Look at the past. When Egypt went down, three per cent. of the population owned 97 per cent, of the wealth. The people were starved to death. When Babylon went down, two per cent of the population owned all the wealth. The

people were starved to death. When Persia went down, one per cent. of the population owned all the land.

When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned the world. For the past 20 years, the United States

has rapidly followed in the footsteps of these old nations. Here are the figures:
In 1850, capital owned thirty-seven and half per cent, of the ration's wealth. In 1870, the capitalists owned sixty-three

In 1889, they owned seventy six per cent.

Just think of it! Two millions own three fourths of the wealth of 50 000,000.

The 2,000,000 are idle and untaxed and draw into their rapacious maws at least threetourths of all the wealth annually produced

by the working masses. A burning sname! The result is near and inevitable. Hearken to our words. Don't turn a deaf ear, but prepare for it. Educate!

HARSH PURGATIVE REMEDIES are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pill . If you try them, they will certainly please you.

An artificial limbmaker said recently that After the war it was thought that the wooden arm and leg business was at an end; but the locomotive and labor-saving machinery have continued to create augmented

#### demande.' A FAMILI FRIEND.

Dear Sirs,-We have used Haggard's Yellow O I for sore throat and colds, and always can depend on it to cure. We also use it for sore shoulders on our horses. Mr. Wm. Hughey, Wilberforce P.O., Ou.

Eulalia-No, dear. You are not the first to suggest that Chile is the home of the bliz-Zard.

# A SAD PROSPECT

How many weary broken down invalids there are to whom life is bur 'susome and whose prospect is sad indeed. The nervous debility and general weakness of those here are spring guns in the crohard, a bull in afflicted with lingering disease is heat reme be pasture, a ram in the meadow, a dog in the died by the invigorating and restoring pro

> There are 5,000 lawyers in this country who are fit to be Caicf Justice-take the r word for it.

# THANKFUL.

Some time ago being very great'y troubled with colds and coughing, I went to the drug store and got Hapyard's P ctorel Balsac. In a short time I was well I have found it a sure cure and am thankful that I used it, and now would not be without ! . E A. Schaefer, Berlin, Oat.

Motto of the sensible young man in search of a wife: "Handsome is that hundsome

GREAT LITTLE MEN. Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small statute and insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many in-tences Very small sie Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Porgative Pellete, but they rafer a ore effective than the huge, old fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pellets" are gentle and never cause constip-F. r liver, so much and boweldering. ments they have no equal.

Electricity moves 288,000 miles per second. In this respect electricity resembles a man dodging a collector.

We want one person in every village, town and township, to keep in their homes a line of our ART SAMPLES; to those who will keep and slimply show these samples to those who call, we will send, free, the very best Sewing Machine manufactured in the world, with all the stratehments. This machine is made after the SINGER patents, which have expired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, with the state have expired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, with the state have expired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, with the state have expired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, with the state have expired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, with the state have expected to you the most WONDERFULL THING ON EARTH, butyou can seem those of these machines absolutingly refresh, provided your application comes in first, from your locality, and if you will keep in your here and show to those who call, as set of our villagent and unequaled art samples. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become villagent and unequaled art samples. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become as much as 82,000 or \$3,000 in trade from even a small place, after our art samples have remained where they could be seen for a month or two. We need one personing them at once. Those who write to made in the three particulars FIEE by return mails. Write at once; These prival cardon which to write to us will cost you but one cent, and after you know all, should you conclude to ro no further, why no harm is done. Wonderful as It seems, you used no capital—all is free. Address at once, TRUL & CO., Augusta. Maine



# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

gestion,
Without injurious medication.

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

# SPHINX FCHOES.

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

133.—THE LATEST RACE. Two darkies (1) near a certain place (2), The other day had quite a race;
And our reporter, who was there,
Has thus described the place and pair:
The race-track (3) was as smooth and nice As driven snow or frozenice; A place that filled a long felt need, For testing time and rate of speed. Around its edge a two-railed fence. With three-score posts (4) served as deferce, While near the cen're of the ground, A cool spring (5) gently wound around. The stand the "judges" occupied Was stationed on the highest (6) side; A frail concern it surely seemed, Yes stayed by uprights and cross-beamed; It furnished ample room inside, Where full a dozen (7) might abide. And from this stand a wire (8) was drawn. To mark the time a race came on, While on a bell prepared below Was signalled when or not to go. But we will not take time nor space To write in detail of the plac, For most of you have seen the same. And language to describe is tame. The racers were as ill-matched pair As ever ran at county fair; And furthermore "to cap the sheaf,"
The one was blind, the other deaf.
Yet when they entered in the ring.
They seemed like old hands at the thing, And pretty soon commenced the fun, To see these darkies start to run. At last a warning (9) to prepare
Was sounded on the gentle air.
When, like a deer before the hound,
The first was off with sudden bound, The darky was too deaf to hear,

Before the other one could reach
The starting point (10) most fair for each;
And, though the beil (11) struck loud and clear, And as the other one was blind, He could not tell which was behind. And so they ran, nor slackened pace, Each one intent to win the race. Iwas thought at first that number one (12) Was gaining ground, so fast he run; But number two, though further back. Had somehow got the inside track, (13) And of the numbers (14) that were there No one would bet on the affair. Before 'twas o'er we came away. Who beat? Well, those who watched it say The tall one swiftly kept shead For half the distance as they speed. But toward the last he got behind

And as the bell (15) called in the race, They both together reached the place (16) B. 139.-TWIN ACROSTICS. 0 \* \* \* \* 0

The one described at fir-t as blind. And as the bell (15) called in the race.

Left side .- 1. To deface. 2. Wrath. 3. Portion. 4. A young animal.

Right side.—1. Uncooked. 2. Previous to. A part of the foot. 4. Priormed. The letters added to the initials are reversed

when prefixed to the finals. The initials and finals read downward, name

a well-known wild plant.

140.-A CRANK'S CHARADE. Among invisibles I rank; I'm in the orbit of a crank, There in two places I reside. And nowhere else am found besides, My first is motionless, indeed, Although in who'c it moves with speed, And very plainly tells us this, That second without motion is. Yet 'tis apparent to the view That second moves in orbit true. Travelling either fast or slow, Just as a crank may chance to go; And just two wholes, no more nor less, Can any moving crank possess.

NELSONIAN.

141.-AN ANAGRAM. Why it is so I do not know, Tell me the reason if you can: But when "a sbrew" I have in view I think about a "TABGET MAN." NELSONIAN.

# 142.—A PROBLEM.

A farmer being asked the number of acres in A farmer being sacet the number of acres in his farm, replied that his farm was in form a square, the house or dwelling being directly in the centre of the farm, and the distance from the centre of the dwelling to either corner of the farm being just half a mile, required the number of acres in the farm.

.-A RIDDLE.

Take a figure—than ten it is lower— And to it annex a grand building, or tower; Pronounce them together, and see if the sound Does not suggest what on ships may be found. An upper deck perhaps the word will give, Or else an under one, where sailors live.

# A PRIZE FOR APRIL.

The sender of the best lot of answers to the "Sphinx Echoes" published during April will receive a suitable and desirable prize. Try for it, commencing now, and sending the solutions regularly each week. The result of the March contest will be given shortly.

THE CONTRIBUTORS' COMPETITION. Intending competitors for the contributors' prizes—83, \$20, \$10, and \$5— are cauticued to begin work at once. There is now ample time before May 25th to prepare the twenty puzzles and thoroughly correct them; but, if the time is neglected until the competition is near its close, the need of a few extra hours is likely to be keenly felt. Remember that procrastination

may be the sole cause of fail re.

Much interest has been already awakened in what is probably the most remarkable contest of the kind ever proposed, and the probable results are the subject of considerable apsculation.

# ANSWERS.

131.—Glass.
132.—1. White, while, whale, shile, stale, stalk, stack, slack, black, 2. Neat, seat, slat, stan, slum, slum, grum, grim, prim. 3 Hate. Pope, 5. Hand, bard, lard, lord ford, fort,

foot. 6. Blue, glue, glum, slum, slam, slat, seat, peat, pent, pent, pint, pink. 7. Hard, curd, cart, cust, east, easy. 8. Sir, son, woon, woe. 133.-Sorghum.

CORPS CARPETS CORPORALS CORPORATION OPERATIVE STATIVE SLIVE

135.—Lev den-jar. 136.—Crater. I. Crate. 2, Rater. 3. Rate. 4. Rat. 5. Ate. 6. At. 7. A. 137.—Limerick (rick, milk).



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing alments peculiar to females, at the Invalidation of the control of the control of the cure of woman's peculiar mandles.

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

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, scamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, epasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pferce's Favorite Prescription expendency.

monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces tefreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription:

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

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucornica, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, pain and tendeness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womannhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

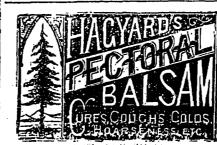
"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00. For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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



WANTED-Every one to know that we are sole proprietors for the celebrated Wanzer Sewing Machines for Quebec province. Agents wanted. TURNER. ST. PIERRE & CO., 1437 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal..

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2650.
Dame Jane Austin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Thomas Brown, of the same place, stevedore, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Thomas Brown, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day by the Plaintiff.

Montreal, 20th March. 1888.

CRUICK-HANK & BILLIOT.

32-5

Her attorneys ad 2item.

34-5 Her attorneys ad lifem.

No. 1428.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Clara Dufresne, Plaintiff. vs. Olivier H. Mallette, Defendant. Madame Clara Dufresae has this day in-stituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Olivier H. Mallette, trader, of the City of Montre W. said Batrict

Controls, and searce, 1888.

Autoracy for Plaintin.

Ref. M. DURAND,

Attorney for Plaintin.

# CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes dra: n in The Louisiana State Lot.eries which map be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louiste as Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

#### NPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State,
It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quartery brawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quartery brawings regularly every three months (tarch, June, September and December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIY A FORTUNE, FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 8, 1888—216th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.



Application for rates to clubs should be made only it coffice of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN

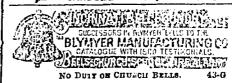
or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. New Orleans, La, TEMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integricy, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

draw a Prizo. REVENUER that the payment of all Prizes is GHARASTEPD BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Griednes, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights no recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any initiations or anonymous schemes







WORM POWDERS Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

# HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Honsehold Medicine Rank Amongs the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

I hese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Cures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Celds,
and even Astems. For Glandular Swellings
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism
and every kind of Skin Diresse, it has never
been kown to fail

been kown to fail Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 12d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between theh ours of and14, or by letter. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a demand shall be made on behalf of the estate of the late John Pratt, in his life-tune gentleman of the City of Montreal, D s-trict of Montreal, to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act authorizing the payment of a yearly remuneration to the Testamentary Executors of the said late John Prett

CHS. A. PRATT, M.D.,
P. M. GALARNEAU,
G. H. MATTHEWS,
J. O. GRAVEL,
J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLPTTE, Montreal, 21st March, 1888, Executors, 34 5

# ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

# 1887---Winter Arrangements---1888

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

Tonnage. Commanders

Vessels.

Į	r coatto.	zonnaye,	Commanuers
ı	Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
١	Assyrian		" W. S. Maijn.
1	Austrian		John Bentey
١	Buenos Ayre		" James Scott.
ı	Canadiar	2,906	" John Kerr.
ł	Carthag inian		" A. Macnicol.
Ì	Caspia	2,728	" Alex. McDouga
1	Circas 1	3,724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.I
ı	Corean	3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Į	Greciai	3,613	" C. E. LeGallai
1	Hibernian	2,997	" John Brown,
	Lucarne	1,925	" Nunan.
	Manitohan	2,975	" Dunlop,
1	Monte Vide	an3,590	Building,
'	Nestorian	2,689	" John France
	Newfoundla	nd 919	" C. J. Myline
	Norwegian .	3,523	" R. Carrothers
	Nova Scotia	$n \dots 3,305$	" R. H. Hughe
	Parisian	5,359	Lt. W. H. Smith, RN
	Peruvian	3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephers
ı	Phonician	2,425	<ul> <li>D. McKellan</li> </ul>
	Polynesian .	3.983	" Hugh Welin
	Pomeranian.	4.364	" W. Dalziel
	Prussia:	3,030	" James Ambury
	Rosariau	3,500	Building.
•	Sardinian	4,376	Capt. J. Ritchie.
	Sarmatian	3.647	W. Richardson
	Scandinavia	n 3.068	" John Park.
٠	Siberian	3.904	" R. P. Moore,
	Waldensian	2 256	D. J. James.
		,	Z. O. Othings.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURNDAYN, from Baitimo e. Md., on TUENDAYN, and from Halifax on SATURNAYN, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails an Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are it tended to be despatched from Halif x: Sardinian Saturday, Mar. 24
Parisian Saturday, Apr. 7
Polynesian Saturday, Apr. 21
Sardinian Saturday, Apr. 21 At TWO o'clo'k p.m., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

Rotes of passage from Montreal via Halifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$83.75 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, #2 From Baltim, re to Liverpool, via Hall?

 
 Sardinism
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 Parleian
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 .v. 3

 Polynesian
 .T
 .Apr. 17

 Sardinian
 .1i
 .May. 1
 Rates of passage from Baltimore to hyerpool :- Cabin, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$50. Steerage,

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. SS. NEWFOUNDLAND will perform a fortnightly service Letween Halifax and St. John's, as under From Halifax. From St. John's.
March 12. March 13. March 14.
March 27. April 10.
April 10. April 18.
Rates of passage between Halifax and St. John's.
Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steepage \$4.00.

GLASGOW LINE GLASGOW LINE.

During the Beason of Winter Navigation steep of will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for the steen (via Halifax where occasion requires), and regularly from Hoston to Glasgow direct, as follows:

Norwegian.

About Apr. 7
Carthaginian.

About Apr. 7
Carthaginian.

About Apr. 21
Sherian.

About Apr. 22
Cut advan.

About Apr. 23
Cut advan.

About Apr. 25
Cut advan.

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Halifax and Philadelphia Scittific are steeded to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

Menitoban.

About Apr. 25
Corean.

April 15
Corean.

April 15
Corean.

April 27

# THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Las repool and

Glasgow, Vin Boston, Portland and Rallfex. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Bai ways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Truck Ranway tral Vermont and Grand Truck scanway (National Descatel), and by the Baston an Albany, New York Central and Greet Wester Redways (Merchenov' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Radway Coupany. Through Rates and Through Balls of Eadin for East bound traffic can be obtsized from any the American of the above round Pailways. for East bound traffic can be obtsized from any or the Agents of the shove-named Railwaye.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quni d'Orleans Havre; Alexarder Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Ifago, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusseikurb No. 5, Bremen; Charle Foy, Belfast; James Scotta Co., Queenstown Montgomeria & Workman, 36 Grace-chure street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Clasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Teronto; Thos. Cook & Son 26 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montrea

ARDS 24. SAMPES FRED Bevel Edge Hidden NameCards, Scrap Pictures &c., and large Hi'd Catalogue of Beautiful Premiums, Novelties &c., Send 2c. stamp for postage. NATIONAL CARD CO., North Branford, Conn. 34-26

rence Hall.

OLDEST CARD HOUSE in U. S. 190 Scrap Pic-pices, 200 Styles Cards 4cts. CLIRTON BROS., 84-13

CHURCH ORGANISTS, SEE HERE I DALMER'S Book of 516 short and interesting Inter-tudes and Modulations in all keys. Ready March 20, \$1.50 nst. H. B. Palmer, Lock Box 2841, N. Y. City

# VRG NA SARMS & MILLS SOLD and exchanged, Free Ostalogues

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured br. J. Stephens, Lebannon, 0 32-15

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

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

Made simply with bolling was for miles. Sold

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AMES EPPS & CO. Homeopathic Jermists,

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Now onn Hvest homeond make more i ney at work for us The investory image in main work with a light to make the special process of the start and the special special



This Provider never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordiners kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the continues of low test, short weight, alum or phospher sowders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL RAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

ENTREAT ME NOT TO LEAVE THEE. Entreat me not! Entreat me not to leave thee, Long have we journeyed on our troubled

way; Pleasures and anguish have we shared together, Cast me not off in loneliness, I pray.

Entreat me not! For sake of those departed.
Whose heartstrings throbbed when thou and I were near;
Whose spirits hover over us in blossing,

Whose loving voices linger in our car.

Entreat me not! My arms would still be round To stay thy stops when failing strength is

nigh; And when the shades of death's dark vals surnath... round thee, re would I sadly lay me down and die.

REFBAIN. chou goest there will I go with

And where thou lodgest I would also stay; Thou and thy people shall still be my people, Thy God, my God! Entreat me not, I

# "THE POST'S" SPECIAL CABLE LETTER.

In a State of Incipient Revolution-Very Little Required to Bring on a Catastrophe.

LONDON, April 10,-France is rapidly resolv. ing herself into a football for Boulanger, and where he will kick to when he takes his position to start the game is one of the unanswerable conundance which at this moment constitute, the politics of Europe. Crowds besieged the Ho'el Louvre all day yesterday, cheering and shouting themselves hourse at every coming and going of the hero of the hour, the god of the gamins, the man who has braved and outfared the Government of France. The nation is in a state of incipient revolution, and if Boulanger were to turn his demagoguery, such as his letter on the Dordogna election, to in citing the people against the Ministry and the Chamber, something serious might happen. The Moderate Republicans, the Opportunists, the Parliamentary Royalists and the followers of Clemenceau are all arrayed on one side while the masses, with a large section of the Bona-partiets, are ranged together on the other side. The general impression is that the Floquet cabinet, against whom all the anti-Boulangists have declared war, will come to some kind of terms with Boulanger. By this means they will gain all the benefit of his ropular y when the now inevitable dissolution of l'arliament comes. The Anti-Boulangistass ro that the Senate will refuse to grant a dissolution of the Chambers, but such a reference on ht lead to a dangerous crisis in the present temper of the mob. The mine is ready to ex-plode at any moment, and it would not require a great deal of friction to bring about a cata-trophe. It is reported that the Cabinet are rophe. It is reported that the Cabinet are now advising President Carnot to exercise the prerogative of his office still further than he has done and to prorogue the meeting of the Chambers until the end of May. By that time, it is considered, the rublic excitement over the Dordo; ne and other elections will have had time to cool down, and thus a national conflaration he everted. The vegue of Boulenpear's gration be averted. The vogue of Boulanger's name among the people, ir espective of the politician, was demonstrated at Blois yesterday by the municipal election which occurred there. Nobody dreams of running Boulanger, yet at the polling 239 people voted for him. This rendered a second ballot necessary.

# THE LAND ACT.

LONDON, April 10 .- Timothy Healy, Mr. Biggar and other Parnellite members, intro-duced in the House of Commons last night a bill providing that in applications made under the Land Acothe Land Court shall consider tenant, improvements and shall not make any rent payable thereon; but the fact of landlords tenant, improvements and shall not make any parents, per day, 31 20 3130, factors, per tent payable thereon; but the fact of landlords | bag, 40c to 50; heete, per bag, 50; to 75c; forbeating the charge for rent on improvements of onions, per loushel, \$150 to \$2; let uce, bunch, shall not be deemed as a compensation therefor loos to 50; radishes, 2 hunches, 50; cabulless there is an express contract to that bages, per doze, 50; to \$1; colery, per doze, for the fact of t

# TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

MASSOWAH, April 10.—The Italian troops which are a return to Europe will commence to embark on Friday. A corps of occupation, consisting of 5,000 men, will remain. The heat is intense. No Abyssinian forces can be seen.

# BOULANGER'S INTRIGUE.

PARIS. April 10.—The private despatches which passed between Count Dillon and Gen. Boulanger, and which were published in the Matin, prove that Gen. Boulanger was cognizant of and approved his candidature for the Chamber of Deputies in the various departments in which he was voted for, a though he publicly repudiated all responsibility for the presentation of his name. At a meeting of electors at Fourniers, Department of the Nord, last evening a resolution endorsing Gen. last evening a resolution endorsing Gen. Boulanger's candidature for the Chamber of Deputies was unanimously adopted amid en-

MANU so you think you will get married when you grow up to be a young lady, Flossie?" said the caller. "Oh. I haven't a doubt of it," assented Flossie. "Everybody says I am very much like mamma, and she, you know, has been married three times."

A WESTERN schoolmistress has become famous by getting all her pupils out of the schoolhouse while a blizzard was in progress. Some day she may succeed in keeping them all in school while a circus procession is passing, and then her name will go down in history.

COMMERCIAL

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—There was no important change in the grain market, business being quiet on account of the slow demand. Peas have ruled weaker and prices have declined to 730 and 74c. Oats are dull and steady at 41c to 42c. Barley has ruled weak and the last sales made were at 60½c, with prices tending downward. We quote:—Canada winter wheat, 85c to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; almontrout, 8c; trout, 20c; herring, doz., direct loss to the men individually for the twenty-four days amounts to \$102,048 for engineers and \$57,402 for firemen, or a total \$159,450. Each strikers is on the pay roll of the brotherhood, the amount paid to each man out of the treasury being estimated at the rate of \$40 per month. For the twenty-four days the amount paid to each man out of the treasury being estimated at the rate of \$40 per month. For the twenty-four days the amount paid to each man out of the interaction of the brotherhood, the amount paid to each man out of the treasury being estimated at the rate of \$40 per month. For the twenty-four days the amount paid to each man out of the treasury being estimated at the rate of \$40 per month. For the twenty-four days amounts to \$102,048 for engineers and \$57,402 for firemen, or a total \$159,450. Each strikers is on the pay roll of the brotherhood, the amount paid to each man out of the treasury being estimated at the rate of \$40 per month. For the twenty-four days the amount paid to each man out of the treasury being estimated at the rate of \$40 per month. For the twenty-four days the amount paid to each man out of the brotherhood, the amount paid to each man out of the brotherhood, the amount paid to each man out of the treasury being estimated at the rate of \$40 per month. For the twenty-four days the amount paid to each man out of the treasury being estimated at the rate of \$40 per month. For the twenty-man out of the brotherhood, the amount paid to each man out of the brotherhood, the amount paid to each man out of the brotherhood the amo were at 60½°, with prices tending down-ward. We quote:—Canada winter wheat, 85° to 87°; white winter, 85° to 87°; Canada spring 83° to 84°; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86° to 87°; No. 2 do 83° to 84°; No. 1 Northern, 83° to 84°; peas, 73° to 75c per 66 lbs. in store; cats, 41c to 42c per 34 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 60c to 65c; corn, 70c to 71c, duty paid, and 62c in bond.

The flour market was quiet, there being only a small local demand, and what business was done was of a jobbing character. The demand for Manitcha atrong flour was fair, and several fair sized sales was fair, and severel fair sized sales were made at steady prices. We quote:—
Patent winter, \$4.40 to \$4.60; patent spring, \$4.40 to \$4.65; straight roller, \$4.00 to \$4.55; extra, \$3.80 to \$3.95; superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.30.
Ontario bags—Extra, \$1.80 to \$1.95; superfine, \$1.35 to \$1.70; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sacks.) \$4.40 to \$4.50; oatmeal, standard, bris., \$0.00 to \$5.45; oatmeal, pranulated. oris., \$0.00 to \$5.70; rolled meal. granulated, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$6 00.

TORONTO, April 10.—Business was slow bag, \$1 00 to \$1.05; apples, per barrel, \$2.50 to \$3.60; onious, per doz, 15c to 201; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40s to 50s; rhubsrb, per bunch, 15s; cabbage, per dez, 50s to \$1.50; calery, 40s to 75s; beets, per peck, 20: to 25c; paraley, per doz, 20c; hay, \$11 to \$15.50; atraw, \$7 to \$12.50.

OTTAWA, April 10 -Business is quiet. The following are to day's quotations:— FLOUR.—No. I brand, per brl., \$4 to \$425; atrong bakers', \$425 to \$450; patent, \$5 to \$550; oatmeal, \$535 to \$570; cornmeal, PROVISIONS.—There was a better feeling in the local provision market, owing to the first that there was more general enquiry, and the market was more active with a good business doing at firm prices. We quote:—Canada short cut, per brl, \$17 50 to \$18 00; mess pork, western, per brl. \$17 00 to \$17 50; short cut, western, per brl, \$17 00 to \$17 50; thin mess pork, por brl, \$0 00 to \$17 50; thin mess pork, per brl, \$0 00 to \$17 50; the mess beef, per brl, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per lb, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per lb, \$0 00 to \$0 00; bams, city cured, per lb, 11½c to 12½c; hams, canvassed, per lb, 12c to 12½c; hams, green, per lb, 93 PROVISIONS .- There was a better feeling in \$3 to \$3 50 ; provender, \$1 15 to \$1 25 ; bran,

# Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

to 910; flanks, green, per ib, 81c to 00c; lard, / lb, 12c to 150; smoked bacon, per lb, 10s to western, in rails, per 10, 9½ to 9½; lard, 150; lard, per 1b, 10½ to 122; dry salted Canadian, in pails, 90 to 9½c; bacon, per 1b, bacon, 92 to 13c; rolled bacon, 11c; shoulders, 000 to 8½c; tallow, to 15c; rolled bacon, 11c; shoulders, 000 to 8½c; com. refined, per lb, 4% to 5c.
Ashes.—The (fferings of ashes were very

light, and the market was quiet, with little business doing at unchanged prices. We quote first pots at \$4 per 100 pounds.

75s per tir. The arrivals of sugar have been larger, which met with a fair demand at 9; to 10e per lb. BUTTER.-There was no apparent change

to 194c; Western, 14 to 174c.

CHEESE -The cheese market has been quiet and unchanged. Receipts at Montreal from O.tober 1 to March 28 were 480,000 boxes, against 498 000 last year. Finest Suptember and October, 1120 to 120; fine, 1140; finest August, 103c to 11c; fine, 104c to 104c; medium, 0: to 92.

# BETAIL MARKET.

The attendance this morning on the market was very large, that is regarding purchasers, but there were few farmers. Business was brisk and the supply equal to the demand. Maple syrup sold at 600 aud 70c per tin. Eggs and butter met with a good enquiry. GRAIN. MEATS.

Red Winter....\$0 81@\$0 88 Veal.......\$0 07@\$0 13
White......\$0 83@ 0 86 Hogs, 100 lbs. 8 50@ 7 25

White U 8300 U 80	HOKE, TOO :DE. O DOW 7 20	1.
Rnring 0 83@ 0 85	Polkiteak, lb. 0 08@ 0 18	Ľ
Onto D XXGA O 411	Hams, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13	Į.
Corn 0 70@ 0 72	Bacon, per 1b. 0 10@ 0 13	L
Rariov 0 70@ U 75!	Lard, per 1b 0 07@ 0 10	ı,
Pens 0 67@ 0 74	Pork, per bbl.18 50@17 50	ŧ (
Beaus 1 25@ 2 85	Rolled Bacon. 0 08@ 0 12	١.
Buckwhest 0 35@ 0 45	FIRH.	į,
PRODUCE.	Sea Salmon, 15.50 12@\$0 18	ĺı
Butter, fine\$0 25@\$0 30	Hallbut 0 09@ 0 14	١.
Butter, Town-	Cod 0 036 0 08	, ,
ships 0 11@ 6 13	Mackerel 0 09@ 0 15	
		1
Cheese, fine 0 10@ 0 13	Oveters solect.	١,
Cheese, fine 0 10@ 0 13; Cheese, good 0 P@ 0 10	Oysters, solect, per quart \$0 45@\$0 60	r
Chrese, good 0 P@ 0 10	Oysterg.com.	
	per quart 0 35@ 0 50	
	Oystors, shell,	Q
	per bush 0 90@ 1 70	ŀ
		, ,
		₹
onions, bush. 0 85@ 1 25	POULTRY AND GAME.	٠.
	Geese, per 15,.\$0 10@\$0 11	E
	Fowls, pair 0 35@ 0 50	8
PLOUR.	Turkeys, 1b 0 10@ 0 15	1
Patent\$4 35@\$4 65	Pigeons U 35@ U 4U	
Choice 4 1064 4 2011	Prairie un I Idus I 40 i	e
Spring 3 50@ 3 70	ande disa a Jo@e a no l	
BUGAN.	Plover, doz 2 50@ 2 75	1
Cut loaf\$0 7 @\$0 728	MISCELLANEOUS.	8
Crushed 0 7 @ 0 7 %	Cosl, stove\$7 (10@\$7 10	
Granulated. 0 67a@ 0 7	Coalichestmut, 6 75@ 8 85 ]	9
Coffee, "A"	Doke 6 50@ 7 50 ]	
standard 0 640@ 0 7	Wood.hard 7 50@ 8 00	
BAI/T.	Wood, soft 4 75@ 5 25	T
Liverp'i, bag \$0 40@\$0 50	Hidor, No	
Canadian. in	1. par 1b.\$0 0712@\$0 084 1	٧

London, Ont., April 10 — To-day's quotations are as follows: Grain—Red Winter, \$1 30 to \$1 35; white, \$1 30 to \$1 35; apring. \$1 30 to \$1 35; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; parley. \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley. malt, \$1 25 to \$1 45; do food \$1 10 to \$1 15; Out. \$1 25 \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; Oate, \$1 28 to \$1 30; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, buebel, \$1 50 to \$2 25; backwheat, cental, 95c to \$1; VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per hag, \$1 05 to \$1 15; turnips, per bag, 30 to 40: paremips, per bag, \$1 20 to \$1 30; carrots, per bag, \$1 00 to \$1 30; carrots, per bag, 50 to 75c. bages, per dezen, 503 to \$1; celery, per doz, 503 to 60s; squash, apiece, 53 to 7c; squash, per dezen, 60s to 80c; rhubarb, bunch, 10c. Produce—Eggs, fresh 14 to 16, eggs rack'd 00; Butter, best roll, 23 to 25; butter, large relis, 18 to 20; butter, orocks 17 to 18; tutter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed firkin 00 to 00; Cherse, 15 wholesale, 10½ to to 11½; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, 14 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; boney. 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, 1b., 10 to 101; Tallow, cleor, 3½ to 04; Tallow, rough, 1½ to 02; Lard, No. 1, lb., 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, lb., 10 to 11; Straw. load, 3 00 to 4 00; Clover seed, bu, 4 50 to 5 50; Alsike seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, bush, 2 50 to 3 50; Hangarian grass sd, bu, 00 to 00; Millet, bu, 00 to 00; Hay 11 00 to 1200; Flax seed, bu, 1 40 to 150. FRUIT—Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 30; apples, bbl, \$2 to \$3; dried apples, lb, 6; to 80; cran-FRUIT—Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 30; apples, bbl, \$2 to \$3; dried apples, lb, 62 to 8c; cranberries, qt, 150 to 25c; maple syrup, gl, \$1 to \$125: do sugar, lb, 12c to 15c. Mears—Pork, \$7 to \$7 25; pork, by qr, 8c to 9c; beef, \$4 & to \$7 25: mutton, by qr, 8c to 9c; mutton, by carcass, 7c; lamb, per qr, 10c to 12c; lamb, y carcass, 9c to 10c; spring lamb, \$1 25 to 175; veal, by carcass, 5c to 7c; bear's meat, lb, 15c to 20c. Game—Venison, lb, 10c to 15c; hares, pair, 40c; quail, pair, 90c; partridges, pair, 50o; to 65c; wild ducks, pair, 75c. Hides, No. 1, 54c; No. 2, 44c; No. 3, 34c; Calfakins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16c to 18c, wool, 23c to 25; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1 50. Fish—White fish, per lb., \$c; sca salmon, 25c to 35c; fresh

back pork, per barrel, \$17.50 to \$18.50.

Fish — Herrings, fresh, per doz, 13; to 17c;

herrings, sait, per barrel, \$4.25 to \$4.50;

haddock, per lb, 3c to 6c; smelts, per lb, 7c

to 10c; brook trout, per lb, 10c to 15c; cod,

per lb, 4c to 6c; finnan haddies, 7c to quote first pots at \$4 per 100 pounds.

EGGS.—The receipts of eggs were light and the market was steady, there being a good 100; tommy code, per gal, 13c to 15c, enquiry, and all the offerings were taken at 70c to 800; turkeys, each, 75c to \$1 50; geese, 70c to 800; turkeys, each, 75c to \$1 50; geese, 70c to 800; turkeys, each, 75c to \$1 50; geese, 70c to 800; turkeys, each, 75c to 800; MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR —There was a each, 50c to 750; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; fair demand for maple syrup and the market patridge, per brace, 40c to 80c. DAIRY Prowas fairly active, with prices steady at 650 to 100ce—Butter, in pails, per 1b, 15c to 25c; 75c per tir. The arrivals of sugar have been fresh prints, 23c to 30c; cheese, 12c to 15c; skim cheese, 70 to 90; eggs, per dcz, 18; to 20j. Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bag, 90; to \$1.05; cabbage, per head, 9; to 10;; Figure, a Football for Boulanger, in the butter market. New, 23 to 24c; bests, per dozen bunches, 203 to 30c; onions, or construction of the butter market. New, 23 to 24c; bests, per dozen bunches, 203 to 30c; onions, or carroits, per bag, 45c; to 10c; carroits, per bag, 45c; to 45c; to 10c; t to 100; carrots, per bag, 450 to 500; turnips, per bag, 350 to 45c. HIDES — Hides, rough, per lb, 3½2 to 4½2; shearlings and lamb skins, per 16, 40c to 60c; sheepskins, each, 70c to \$1; tallow, per 1h., 3c to 4c. Coal—Stove, \$8; chestnut, \$8; Egg, \$7.75; Farnace, \$7.75; American soft, \$8 50; coke, \$4. No charge for weighing. WOOD—Tamprac per load, \$2.75 to \$3; ma-ple per cord, \$3.25 to 4.00; mixed hard-wood per cord, \$3.50 to \$4 Miscellane-ous—Hay, per ton, \$12.50 to \$14.50; Applies, per bbl, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

# TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle were in good demand and some high Cattle were in good demand and some right prices were paid. Among the sales were a lot of eight head, averaging over 1,000 lbs., sold at \$35.50 each; a lot of one dozen, averaging 1,000 lbs., sold at \$41 each; a lot of 10 head, averaging 975 lbs., sold at \$35.50 each; a lot of 20 head, averaging 1,050 lbs., sold at \$40 each; these were very good anisold at \$40 each; these were very good anisold at \$40 each; a lot of 20 head. mals; a lot of 12 head, averaging 1,025 lbs, sold at \$39 each, five dollars off the sum total; and a large number of small deals at various prices, but which were in no sense

oneep and lambs were in small supply, but there is no scarolty of any kind. We quote quite sufficient, as was shown by the prices good long maple at \$8, birch \$7.50, beech \$7, being decidedly weaker. Among the sales were one lot of 36 sheep, averaging 150 lbs., fold at \$6 cach; a mixed lot of nine sheep and lambs sold at \$4.25 each: a bunch of eloven lambs, of good quality, sold at \$3.75 each; a lot of 18 mixed sold at \$4.75 each; a lot of 10 sheep, averaging 140 lbr. each, sold at \$6 75 each; a lot of 15 at \$5 cach; 10 do. at \$4.50; and several minor lots.

Hogs.—About 150 received, which sold

readily with a tendency in prices to move upword; the price realized was from 50 to 510 as an average, but bigher figures were in a few instances quoted.

CALVES.—Not many ir, and steady at last

week's prices; most of to-day's sales ranged between \$3 and \$8. Good calves are wanted. MILCH Cows.—In small supply and not much asked for.

# THE FLOUR TRADE.

The flour situation has recently been unusually dull even for this dull season of the year, and neither shippers nor dealers expect any material improvement until just prior to the opening of navigation. A few lots of flour, it is true, have been taken for shipment via Boston to Newfoundland, but the aggregated sales are known to be small. There are enquiries in the market for low grades for S:. John's, Niid., but the stocks of fine and superfine are comparatively light, and holders usk too much money to admit of any business being done worth speaking of. Occup freights are too high for any business on English account, ship agents asking 15s per ton by first boats. The trade is therefore a waiting one. A number of dealers are keeping down their stocks as much as possible, as they appear to have very little confidence in the ability of the present dyke to prevent a flood, and they maintain that in case of a recurrence of such a disaster their flour would sustain greater damage than ever. Until the opening of navigation, therefore, the chances favor a continuance of the present quiet state of the market .- Trade Bulletin.

# COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, at a recent meeting in Philadelphia, said that it was estimated that there are 300,000 convicts in the United States, and that the value of their labor is \$72,000,000 per year. injures free labor to the extent of \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Mr. Wanamaker quoted John Mundell as saying that the shoe in terest alone loses \$11,000,000 a year through

the competition of convict labor. The great strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy cost the company \$1,051,203 in the first twenty-four days of the trouble, and a loss of \$300,246 fell upon the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen in the same time. The number of men who retired from work was 1,063 engineers and the same number of firemen. Computing the fish, per lb., So; sea calmon, 25c to 35:; fresh average pay of the engineers at \$4 per day, haddock, 7c; flounders, 8c; fresh cod, 8c; and of the firemen at \$3.25 per day, the

of the heavy roads, and the market was stronger, with prices higher, but the de-TORONTO, April 10.—Business was slow stronger, with prices higher, but the debut quotations were unchanged as follows:
Wheat, fill, per bush, 803 to 81c;
Wheat, red, per oush. 800 to 81c;
Wheat, spring, per bush, 77c to 793; wheat, goose, per bush, 71c to 73c; barley, per bush, 303 to 81c;
The demand for pressed hay has been good, and some fair sized sales have been made at firm prices. We quote Nrc. 1 at \$12, No. 2 at \$11 and No. 3 at \$10 per ton in large quantities. There was a good enquiry for straw, 175c; butter, per b rolls, 20c to 263; eggs, now laid, per doz, 17c to 183; potstoes, per bay, \$1 00 to \$1.05; apples, per barrel, \$250 to \$100 to \$1.05; apples, per barrel, \$250 to \$250 to \$100 to \$1.05; apples, per barrel, \$250 to \$100 to feed, and the market has ruled fairly active at steady prices. We quote mouille at \$27 to \$29 per tor, bran at \$19 to \$20 per ton, and shorts of \$20 to \$21 per ton.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WERKLY REPORT.

MONTREAL, April 7.—The following is the market report of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles for the week ending April 7, 1888:—

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves. Receipts for the

210 210 Total for week 358 54 54 210 210

Sales for week.218 210 210 Exported by Wm. McLean, 53 cattle; do., Gould & Morgan, 18 cattle; on hand for sale, 69. The demand for both butchers' and export cattle during the week was very limited, owing to the large supplies at Easter market, and some sellers offered at ic lower than the week previous, with few buyers. We quote the

following as being fair values: Cents. 

supply being very light and sales were made at 5c per lb. live weight for sheep, and \$3.50 to \$5 for lamb, according to size and condition. Hogs were in good demand and sold readily at 6to to ble per lo. live weight. Good calves were not plentiful, and brought from \$5 to \$7 each, while "Bobs" were plentiful at from \$2 to \$3, according to standing qualities.

## HORSE MARKET.

The receipts at the Montreal horse exchange stables for the week ending April 7th were 162 horses, and the shipments 141, principally for the American market. The demand has been principally for blocks, but a better demand for drivers and heavy horses in affected this week. The sales were 40 genoral purpose and driving horses at from \$80 in \$140 each, 4 heavy draught teams, weigh-ing 2,400 to 2,700, at \$320 per pair. The sellers have realized no profits at these prices, and in many cases the horses cost more in the country. The arrivals up to the middle of the week were all sold out. Messrs Clime, Kidd and Hay, of Listowell; F. Restorick, of Watford; D. Fergusor, of Port Hope, and J. Heffermar, of Brussele, each have a load of fine general purpose and heavy draughts, including some nice teams for sale just arrived. One load of borses from J. Lowery of Listowell, also one from L. Lewis of London. Ontaric, are expected early in the week. As the roads improve a better demand is looked

Receipts f	or the	month	of Mar	ch.		ı
eck end'g					shp'd.	l
"		10, 301		217	11	Ŀ
16	44	17, 147	46	121	66	ľ
66	66	24, 288	61	214	"	l
		1100		848		l

CORDWOOD.

There has been more enquiry for cordwood, and the market has ruled fairly active, but the bulk of the orders were for small quantities and orly a fair husiness has been done

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic sgents in every county in the United States and Canada to se: I a patent article of great merit, IN 178 MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no com. petition, and on which the agent is protected in the cxclusive sale by deed given for each and every county he pretty, mischievous maldens witcessed the may secure from us. With all these advantages to our proceeding from an adjacent window and agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold wickedly resolved to have fun. They tripped to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make out a few minutes later and taking the red to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make "AN EXIRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the me'rits of our invention, but in it's salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our awents now at work are making from \$150 to \$500 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 is this time, anown at Excremess, can roturn all goods unsold to us and we we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this smount. Our large describing circulars expain our often fully, and those we will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and gy to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer.

Address, at once, National November 10.

# VETERINARY.

[The Vetrinary Department of The Thue Witness is in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The bene-dies of this column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In case private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.]

P. P.-I have a horse very lame with scratches; his legs are swollen very much ANS.—Fred on bran mashes on second morn ing, give 7 dre. aloes, 1 dr. ginger, lard to make a ball, clip the heir from the heels and apply lipseed meal poultices until the sores look healthy, when you may use the following : cxide of zinc; 4 drr.; lard 2 ounces; mix and apply to the heels twice a day.

N.G.—My horse has a bad cough, will not eat, but will drink water when some of it will return by his nose. Ans.—Feed on solt food, steam his head with hot water. Apply the following to the throat—Equal parts of ammonia, turpentine and oil, mix and give camphor ½ dr., nitrate potash 2 dre., digitalis ½ dr., mix and give for six days, twice a day. L.S.—Have a horse 7 years old. Worked every day until three days ago, when the hind leg swelled up, he is very lame. Ans.—Foment the leg with warm water three leg swelled up, he is very lame. Ans. CONNORS.—In this city, on the 1st instant, at the Montreal Hospital, accidentally, times a day, one hour at a time; feed on bran Thomas Connors, aged 44 years, a native of Montreal England. mashes and give 7 drs. aloes, 1 dr. gioger, lard | Manchester, England. to make a ball. Also give 1 cunce nitrate LAVERY.—In this city, on the 7th instruction to make a ball. Also give 1 cunce nitrate LAVERY.—In this city, on the 7th instruction to make a ball. Also give 1 cunce nitrate Bridget Clinton, widow of the late Peter Laver hours for two days.

D.E.—Have a horse 6 years old, with sore eye, eye lid very much swoller, with tears from it. Ans.—Examine for the cause and remove, foment the eye and apply the following: Sulphate zinc, 5 gre.; tr. belladona, 1 dr.; water, lounce; mix.

Marine Roberts



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

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL STPE-RIOR COURT, Montreal, No. 637. Came Rosina Indomnia e, or Montreal, has the day instituted an action of the separation of the same place.

Montreal, 21st March, 15cm.
GIROUARD, LE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, 365

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, NO 550. Dame Elmire Lebenceau, of Montreal, has this day instituted an action "ea socration de biene" against her bushand, Simton Circer die Bt. Michael, of the Believ place Montreal, 24th February, 1858.

GIROUARD, DE LORISHER & DE LORISHER, 365

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 509. Dame Julie Rousquet, of the City
and District of Montreal, wive of thee of Judnis, of the
same place. Restaurant Keeper, duly authorized to
selve en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Hector Judols,
Defendant. An action for separati n as to property
has been instituted in this cause on the twenty-third
day of February, 1848.

Montreal, 5th April, 1888.

BUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCRAU,
365



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at armanists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY REOI HERS, 235 Greatwich as Now York

# PRANKISH GIRLS.

A prank was played upon one of the new members of Congress the other day by a couple of young ladies that "broke him all He has lodgings in one of the long row of fac-simile houses of East Capitol street, and fearing that he would forget his number he tied a piece of red tape on the gate as he wended his way to his \$5,000 seat. A pair of string with them tied it on a gate two or three numbers above and returned to their elegant erie. About five o'clock the member came sauntering down the aidewalk in search of his string Is caught his eye, and his expression trightened and his step grew elastic et the thought of his cony cham-ber. He walked to the front door, and finding it unlicked walked up stairs to his more, as he thought, and made himself at home. He pulled his shoes off and was warming his toes, when in walked a lady and seeing the shaggy stranger she demanded the whys and wherefores. The gallent member thought she was "guying" him and undertook to joke her. San would not have it, however, and had to threaten to call a 'cop' before she could speed the parting guest. The whole household had mathered in the meantime, and the member put on his number nines in confusion worse confounded, and "custed the day he was sent to Congress. He hires a boy to take him home now. Another case of red tape. - Washington (D C) Uritic.

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

# DLED.

DAVEY—Suddenly, at Point St. Charles, of heart syncope, on the 3rd inst., Ann Cregan, beloved wife of John Davey.

O'LEARY—In this city, on the 8th inst., Mary White, aged 90 years, widow of the late Cornelius O'Leary. MULLINS—In this city, on the 3rd inst., Michael Mullins, aged 68 year, father of Mrs. James Murney and Mrs. S. S. McKay.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria:

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Ad the coupulation The people of Montreal have come to the conclusion that they can buy their carpets cheaper at S. Carsley's then anywhere else and get better satisfaction.

If you wish to get a very servicable carret there is no necessity of going any further than S. Carsley's, where you can buy the finest quality of Tapestry Carpet for Soc.

It is an established fact that the Brussels carpets celling for 50c at S. Carsley's are the charpest, handsomest and best wearing carpets

"What everybody says must be true" and it is generally acknowledged that the tapestry carpets sold at S. Caraley's are the handsomest goods and best value in town.—Witness.

> MEN'S GLONES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES

Men's Good Walking Glover, 2 Buttons and Stitched Backs, 50c per pair.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLONES

Men's Elk Driving Gloves, 55c per pair. S. CARSLEY.

If you want to purchas a good servicable car pet which will not tost you much money see the line which is being sold for 15c, 18c and 20c at S. Carsley's.—Post.

> MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES

Men's Excellent Gloves in all new shades Buttons and Stiched Backs, 75c per pair.

S. CARSLEY

MENS GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES MEN'S GLOVES

Those two-Clasp Kid Gloves at \$1 are superior to anything in the trade for the same money. S. CARSLEY.

"You must push matters a little, James" said the druggest to the new boy. "By calling a customer's attention to this article or that article, you can often effect sales.'

"Yes, sir," responded the young boy, and then be hastened to wait upon an elderly femalle who wanted a stamp.

"Anything els; mum?" enquired the amilitious boy, politely; "hair dye, cosmetic, far powder, rheumatic drops, belladonna, mole dis troyer—"
The elderly femail licked the stamp viciously and left the dood open after as she went out.

> NEW JET GIMPS NEW JET GIMPS NEW JET GIMPS NEW JET GIMPS NEW JET INSERTIONS NEW JET INSERTIONS NEW JET INSERTIONS NEW JET INSERTIONS

NEW JET ORNAMENTS NEW JET ORNAMENTS NEW JET ORNAMENTS NEW JET ORNAMENTS The style and quality of these goods are

the most chaste. S. CARSLEY. The new Brussels carpets imported by S. Ca

aley for this spring's trade surpass in beaut anything yet offered. New patterns with beaut ful borders to match continually arriving-Copied. FANCY BRAIDS FANCY BRAIDS FANCY BRAIDS FANCY BRAIDS

FANCY LACE BRAIDS FANCY LACE BRAIDS FANCY LACE BRAIDS FANCY LACE BRAIDS FANCY BRAIDS FANCY BRAIDS FANCY BRAIDS LANCY BRAIDS

In all co'ors and newest styles, fancy Braid at 7c and 13c per yard, commands attention.

S. CARSLEY MOIRE SILK MOIRE SILK MOIRE SILK SILK RIBBONS SILK RIBBONS SILK RIBBONS MOIRE SILK RIBBONS MOIRE SASH RIBBONS MOIRE SASH RIBBONS MOIRE SASH RIBBONS MOIRE SASH RIBBONS NEW PLAID RIBBONS NEW PLAID RIBBONS NEW PLAID RIBBONS NEW PLAID RIBBONS

The display of Ribbons at this time is one the richest. S. CARSLEY.

> NEW JET BUTTONS NEW JET BUTTONS NEW JET BUTTONS NEW SET BUTTONS NEW IVORY BUTTONS NEW IVORY BUTTONS NEW IVORY BUTTONS NEW IVORY BUTTONS NEW METAL BUTTONS NEW METAL BUTTONS NEW METAL BUTTONS NEW METAL BUTTONS

The assortment of the above is newer, bet and cheaper than ever. At S. CARSLEYS appling work about the desired work to the desired work then upon airras Reive Reive alton the about the array that are array to the array

MONTREAL, April 11th, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.