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A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

Sorrow and illness had so completely changed Lady Hutton that her foster-sister hardly knew her again. There was but little greeting between them until Lady Hutton's eyes fell on the child; then her pale face grew whiter and her hands trembled.

she would do with her life. It came, 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.

woods and cannot find the path to the high-road. Will you have the kindness to point it out to me?" "The one to the right," replied Hilda, raising her eyes to the handmaiden and modest face she had never seen.

ham with a sigh—"a myth, a fairy, a nameless, beautiful vision." "But that is nonsense," said his practical friend. "Visions are all very well—I like something more substantial. Where did it appear to you?"

"I never fully established until he is married. I 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."

gullion resentment, no moody silence and bitter dislike ever followed her rejection of an engagement to Lord Bynnam; she made her engagement to Lord Bynnam as public as possible.

No question ever came to Hilda as to what she would do with her life. It came, simple pleasures sufficed; she never looked beyond them; but Lady Hutton was ambitious for her.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 11, 1888.

MR. GAUTHIER'S majority in L'Assomption is 112, not 96 as at first reported. In Missisquoi Mr. Meigs correct majority is 217.

In southern fruit be more cheap and plentiful this year than for nine years past, not thanks to the taxations 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 ruling 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 so-called 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. 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 wonder if there be a socialistic outbreak some day."

LONG accustomed to hearing from certain quarters in the West sneers at the people of this province for being non-progressive, we are gratified to see the Liberal press of Ontario pointing to the elections in Missisquoi and L'Assomption, as convincing proof that Quebecers are to be fore as upholders 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-men, for which he is unwilling to pay, can reasonably object to an all-round reciprocity 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 Unrestricted Reciprocity resolution was one of the best ever heard in the Canadian Commons. Since his assumption of the leadership of the Opposition, Mr. Laurier has demonstrated high capabilities of statesmanship. His invariable courtesy, self-command, wide knowledge of affairs, 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 describe Goldwin Smith as a Liberal in union with the Canadian Opposition. It forgets that the Professor was one of the most active and pronounced advocates of the protective tariff, 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 of the party led by Mr. Blake and Mr. Laurier. Only on the question of Unrestricted Reciprocity does Mr. Smith hold views somewhat analogous 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 Olive, the C. P. R. Company seem to be astonished at their own moderation in accepting a Government guarantee for the interest on fifteen million dollars when they might demand cash on the nail. In the history of railways there is nothing to equal the advantages granted this company. Undoubtedly it 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 construct a line from this city to Dundee via Beauharnois and Valleyfield, should not be countenanced by Parliament. It is a business necessity for the Grand Trunk as well as a public requirement that the Dundee branch should be opened.

The opposition interposed by the C. P. R., is 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 a Liberal. 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 that in every ward but three they were utterly routed, and the Liberal party in Birmingham is now 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 notices 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 Dow is 84; Simon Cameron, who was in Lincoln's cabinet, is 88; David Dudley Field is 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 McCook, of Princeton, and President Noah Porter, of Yale, are 77; President Barnard, of Columbia College, is 78. Abroad there are Louis Kosuth, 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 Macdonald, 73.

In last week's issue of THE WITNESS we reproduced an account of the reinstatement of a tenant 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, observes:—

While Lansdowne moved about among the Canadians in the midst of silence and seeming gloom, the tenants whom he has evicted at the present time, and the warm sympathy and the support of their fellow-men. 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. The honest occupant of that house a few short months ago could never have anticipated would give distinction to his humble homestead. Cheers loud and deep rang to the skies as the fitting answer to Balfour'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 a larger scene, and that greater enthusiasm which will soon celebrate one of the most brilliant triumphs in the latter-day history of Ireland.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S match-making meddlings have raised a storm in Germany which has given a new and somewhat piquant turn 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 tally with sound British policy is a question, 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 Battenberg proteges 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 Unrestricted Reciprocity, advocated 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 infinitely 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, and the whole continent thrown open to free trade, not, as now in Canada, with the farming class enslaved to a combination of political boudlers 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 violently 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, it oozes its ears and wags its tail with a "catch-me-if-you-can" sort of expression extremely amusing. Keifer.

ring to the ignominious backdown the Government was forced to take on the "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 tactical move and not one rendered obligatory by the standing offer of our Tariff Act." This is about the most contemptible excuse ever invented. A tactical move! Tactical humbug. The matter was first brought to notice by Hon. Peter Mitchell on Wednesday of last week. Sir John lost his temper when questioned 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 tones 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 inveterate slyness for which it is notorious when obeying its master, gets up on its hind legs and solemnly assures us that the back down was only "a tactical move," made necessary in order "to disarm the fire-eaters and Anglo-phobists at Washington."

Such is the wretched, the contemptible position to which Macdonaldite 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 sportsman, intends to give up his deer forests in Ross-shire and Inverness shires, which extend over 260,000 acres. Half of Winans' game reserve is on the Chisholm estate, and Mrs. Chisholm, of Chisholm, is negotiating with her tenant in order to obtain a surrender of his lease. 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 Beaufort Castle for five years. Mr. Winans did not visit Scotland last year."

Over 260,000 acres in a small county controlled by one man for sporting purposes. Increase of population is to be stopped, cultivation of land is prohibited, farmers are deprived of homes to make a happy hunting ground 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 claim to standing room on the earth and liable to be put off it any moment by the 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 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 millionaire may hunt deer over them at his pleasure? Where will the men come from who once filled the ranks of the Scottish regiments, when Great Britain has to face, as it must some time, a foreign foe? Who will form the squares at future Waterloo, or stand up in "the Thin Red Line," at another Balaclava? Where will Winans be then? Where will Scotland be? England where? Let the echo of the huntsman'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 grappling with existing evils.

An idea of the wide range of subjects they thought fit to discuss may be obtained from the 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 possible 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 far as her nature will admit, to a position of equal citizenship with man. We do not see

her presence at the ballot box, for we believe she will be found on the side of reform, though there may be a lurking doubt as to the character of the influences that may be brought to bear on her.

A noted preacher disenting 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 to their instinct, the men "had indignation within themselves," and proceeded to define, 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 spherer 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 alone.

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 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 Brooklyn, 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 respectable 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 there by his noisome attacks on the nuns. Although deeply insulted, the Catholics of the city took no notice of the wretched slanderer. The nuns, however, did not lack a champion. A Protestant, Mr. W. T. R. Preston, general secretary of the Reform party, wrote a letter to the *Mail*, of which the following is a copy:—

Sir, Rev. J. D. Fulton, D.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y., comes here ostensibly 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 that people have ever been called on to witness. His main object here, as throughout the greater part of his life, is to attack the institutions of the Roman Catholic Church, sparing 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 depraved and lustful imagination had reached the point of self-sacrificing women with his accursed insinuations.

I may say, although I have no doubt the fact is well known, that I am a Protestant, and will yield to no man in my allegiance and veneration for the simple truths of the plan of salvation as understood in the Methodist denomination. But if my religion could find any strength or substance in such a filthy caricature as Dr. Fulton presents to his hearers, I would utterly despair of any sanctifying results following in the wake of the Gospel of Christ. A defence from my hands of any of the institutions of the Roman Catholic Church is unnecessary. The great mass of the Protestant public in this country have learned to respect them. Of the Sisters of Charity (whom Dr. Fulton refers to as the "sisters") I know as the Christian people of Canada know, that where poverty, misery, sickness and death most do congregate, there are to be found these noble women, ministering in kindness and love, without fee or reward, and putting to shame the philanthropic efforts of many Protestant communities. It is impossible to find in the hearts of such could exist the wickedness and sin charged by this itinerant vendor of infamous falsehoods. Protestants and Catholics in this country have long since learned to respect each other, and the Protestants owe it to themselves to mark with contempt the utterances of such a scoundrel as Dr. Fulton, the Christian minister of Brooklyn. To me seems to be the dumping ground for American swindlers, defaulters, thieves and blacklegs. Their company, in their seclusion, has a more elevating influence than reverend gentlemen of the character of the subject of this communication. The 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, entered into a contract to print a book for him without reading the manuscript. It was sent to the composing room. Early the following day the manager was informed that the type was utterly filthy and 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 for breach of contract, but when the publishers wisely refused. Since his arrival in Toronto the doctor has refused to put in print his filthy literature. It is high time the mask was drawn from off the face 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.

ULSTER PROTESTANTS AND THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Those who imagine that the Irish difficulty with landlords is confined to the Catholic part 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 echoing throughout the most Protestant parts of Ulster. A very remarkable incident is reported from Jerritzpass, 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 Lockhart, was made, but the affair proved a *faux pas*; 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 rent of £14 a year, and his landlord, 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 able 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 means 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. McGinnis, Poyntzpass, James Smith, Peter Byrne, Newry, and James Treanor. Each of the speakers advised the farmers to sell everything and put the pro-

Toronto, April 2.

This manly, chivalrous 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 shamed by all men for his offences against public morality and common decency.

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 Reciprocity would be obtained. That majority represents nothing but the Gerrymander, Bribery, the Revolving Barrister and the par-

political plot carried into effect by corruption.

The division on Saturday morning, however, marks a clearly defined line of cleavage between 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 reserve 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 should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (articles 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 States. In the amendment a lack of clear statement is significantly apparent. The introductory words are, however, in direct conflict with the concluding expression. What parity of reasoning is there in declaring that "Canada is desirous of cultivating 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 result 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 workmen, are calculating how much they are paying more than they ought to pay for the necessities of life. The result of their calculations is that a large portion of their legitimate profits is taken directly out of their pockets and put into the pockets of the combine. And as, in numerous instances, the amount thus siphoned 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.

An appeal to the country for a ratification of the vote of Saturday morning would, beyond doubt, result in an overwhelming majority in favor of Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution.

ULSTER PROTESTANTS AND THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Those who imagine that the Irish difficulty with landlords is confined to the Catholic part 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 echoing throughout the most Protestant parts of Ulster. A very remarkable incident is reported from Jerritzpass, 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 Lockhart, was made, but the affair proved a *faux pas*; 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 rent of £14 a year, and his landlord, 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 able 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 means 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. McGinnis, Poyntzpass, James Smith, Peter Byrne, Newry, and James Treanor. Each of the speakers advised the farmers to sell everything and put the pro-

Toronto, April 2.

This manly, chivalrous 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 shamed by all men for his offences against public morality and common decency.

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 Reciprocity would be obtained. That majority represents nothing but the Gerrymander, Bribery, the Revolving Barrister and the par-

ceeds in their pockets, as the sheriff is expected every day on the neighboring estates of A. O. Innis, Glenn, and Captain Brooks, Knocksnarney, 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 cracked and tuneless *Kazoot*, which on Monday last howled with rage at the idea of "the Canadian Government submitting to the dictation of Washington." It would never; no, never, allow "a few blatant demagogues and fire-eaters 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 Cambyes 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 forgotten, ignored, and it roars as loudly as a sucking dove and this is the tune now played by the *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 of the Canada of which have been placed by Congress on the American free list, the attention of the Government 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 customs duty when entering the United States, and the hope is expressed that Canada will reciprocate. The question has been fully considered by the Privy Council and although clause 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 humiliating humbug 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 tongue 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 abroad by sending their products to foreign markets wherewith to pay for what they buy. As the *Hamilton Times* puts it:—"The reduction of the price of farmers' products is an additional bonus to the men who make clothing, 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 columns. 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 Unrestricted 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 arguments 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:—

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

Shall we remain in commercial bondage to home-made monopolies? Already the great agricultural classes of Ontario have given their answer in the resolutions adopted by nearly every farmers' institute in the province in favor of Reciprocity. These resolutions are striking proofs of the extent and depth of the discontent prevailing throughout the country regarding the existing fiscal system.

farmers are the backbone of the nation. When they are prosperous all goes well with it. The harvest is the first thing taken into consideration by statesmen and economists, because they know that on the yield of the soil depends the welfare of the whole commonwealth. But when the farmers find their labor unproductive of efficiency, let alone the modest profit they have a right to expect, and when, on considering the reason is not because they discover that the reason is not because the soil is unfruitful or the harvest discouraged, but because of the imports imposed by Government, which at the same time restricts and isolates them, they quickly realize the injustice 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 inevitable result.

A country like England, possessing manufacturing and shipping supremacy, and to which all the nations are more or less indebted, can afford to let its farming interests suffer, whose only wealth is its territory cannot do so. Here the great bulk of the people must live by the soil. To make them tributary to a favored few is the most unjust and suicidal policy that could be adopted.

But protection is the grandest system that ever was invented for purposes of political corruption. By its vast sums are surreptitiously taken from the people without their knowing how, while the astute taxonomists 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 means that the masses have in their individual capacity been robbed each of a portion of the proceeds of their labor, which, in the aggregate, is represented in factory profit, bank surplus, and great public works. But if this huge governmental fraud did not exist, there would be many more factories scattered throughout the country; not so large, perhaps, but doing more work and better work under healthier conditions. There would be more capital in the banks, because there would be less wasted, and many thousands would own that capital, where now it is held by the few. Wealth would be more equally divided, for none would be taxed for the benefit of others. There would be no useless extravagance in public works; constituencies could not then be bought up wholesale with railway subsidies, nor would the inhabitants of every town be allowed upon to admire a magnificent customs house and post office in its midst—monuments to their own gullibility, and which ought to all them, if they were not fool, how gloriously they have been humbugged, how magnificent they have been robbed.

Yet slowly but surely the people are wakening to a sense of the gigantic fraud upon them by a clique of designing politicians. The debate in the Commons is clearing the decks for action. The battle will have to be fought at the polls.

There is one way, however, by which the conflict will be spared and the same result achieved. Should the United States make anything like an approach to a revenue tariff, the Canadian protectionist will be so quick that nobody will know that he has become it. There will, nevertheless, be a monumental debt to remind future generations of Canadians what egregious fools their fathers were and what a splendid time John Macdonald and his gang had in picking them.

seated 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 council (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 elected by men and women ratepayers. 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 council. (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 go ultimately into the pockets of the big brewers and distillers. (3) The sum proposed for the "relief of local taxation"—a mere bribe to landlords. (4) The police arrangements, which constitute the chief blot on the bill. After Trafalgar square London Radicals (and not a few Conservatives) 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 a measure which is otherwise a democratic bill, based on the principle that the old order of 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 bill.

EXIT LANSOWNE.

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 knowledge that his presence in this country has long been a menace to the public peace and a constant cause of uneasiness 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 country where one-half the people regard such a character with detestation amounting to loathing.

To the small class of tuft-hunters and still smaller class of Hibernophobists, his nominal rank may be all sufficient, 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 occasions concerning his predecessors with kindly expressions of esteem and generous words of good will for his future. Gladly, indeed, would we let him depart in silence, only that our silence would surely be misconstrued. As it is, we can at least refrain from exonerating the aversion by-product 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 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 agony perishing on the bleak hillside, of the dying mother and her famishing baby, of the reef laid for the expiration of the crimes of frenzy, of the fever ship and the truck beneath the waters from Ireland to Groase Isle, white with the bones of the victims of exterminators among whose names that of Lansdowne stands out blackest of all for relentless atrocity.

But let the Evictor of Luggscurran go in peace.

On the eve of his departure bitter memories of a cruel past are revived he himself is alone to blame, for he strove as far as he was able to recreate the scenes of heart-breaking dissolution, misery and death which have loaded the name he bears with an unforgettable curse.

The day he sails from Quebec will be the national anniversary. Let every Irishman, every Canadian on that day shout for joy, for the cloud that surrounds the Disturber and spreads a portentous menace wherever he goes will pass from Canadian skies; William O'Brien will be justified, and we will gladly welcome in 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.

Let him go, and may God be more merciful to him than he has been to the poor.

THE ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Local Government Bill, now before the British Parliament, is really a measure for the establishment of municipal institutions under popular control, in place of the system which vested the management of country affairs in the hands of the squirearchy and the clergy of the established church. It is like all democratic measures introduced by Tories, it contains enough of the old system of privilege to make it obnoxious to true reformers.

The chief features of the bill are these: county and district councils elected by household suffrage, both men and women voting as they do for municipal councils; the county council to levy rates, maintain roads, bridges, asylums, etc., to control reformatory and industrial schools, enforce the rivers pollution act and to regulate matters connected with registration, weights and measures and adulteration of food and drugs. These councils could also take over many of the powers now vested in the local government board, such as gas and water, electric lighting, artisans' dwellings, etc. This new council will also be able to borrow money for county purposes, its budget, however, being audited and controlled by the local government board. The police will be managed by a joint committee of the county council and quarter sessions' magistrates. With the magistrates the county council will also share the control of licensing drink-shops, the county being divided into districts, each with a licensing committee. Against any decision of this committee appeal lies to the county council. The district councils will take the place of the local boards, which now hold sway in urban and rural sanitary districts, and will have miscellaneous powers extending from the protection of infant life to the licensing of swindlers and the storage of petroleum.

On great towns to be made counties in themselves, viz.: Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Bradford, Sheffield, Nottingham, Newcastle and Hull. Other boroughs of over 10,000 population will lose control of their police and will have their functions transferred to the county councils. The smaller boroughs will

Study the Land and Labor Question," by Rev. John Talbot Smith; "Motherhood," by George Rothby; "The Star of Bethlehem," by Rev. George A. Searle; "The Italians in New York," by Bernard J. Lynch; "The Music of Ireland," by John J. Kelly; "Eccles Homo," by Henry C. Walsh; "John Van Alstyne's Factory," by Lewis R. Dorsay; "An Open Letter to a Nun," by Rev. Alfred Young; "The Things that Make for Unity," by Veiy Rev. T. P. Hecker; "Is Russia Nearer the Church than It Used to Be?" by Arthur P. Mackenzie; "A Talk About New Books," by Rev. T. P. Hecker. Useful notes and reviews close a most interesting number. New York office of *The Catholic World*. Montreal: D. & J. Sadler, Notre Dame street.

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 Aristotle, from the picture by Titian in the National Gallery; "The Meditation of Ralph Herdall," is continued. Sonnet, "Lithe," by Morley Roberts; Spanish Armada, by W. R. K. Wright; Illustrations, "Cochin," "The Coaching Way," by W. Anstruther; "Glimpses of Old English Homes," by Elizabeth Saleh; "Amaryllis," by Charles Sayle; "De Cetera," by H. D. Traill. All these articles are profusely 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.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity Reopened—Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Question.

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Mr. Prefontaine drew attention to the fact that the translations of the debates in the House were in arrears, and asked who was responsible.

The Speaker said the Chairman of the Debates Committee would answer the question.

Replying to Mr. Macdonald's question, Mr. Laurier said that the present conditions were unable to perform.

Mr. Cameron (Inverness) spoke briefly against the resolution, followed by Dr. Fiset, who had 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 set into office had proved such an utter failure that it was being abandoned wholesale.

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 them.

Mr. Mulhall delivered a good speech and showed that the trade of Canada with the States was five times the value of all other countries of the world, showing that trade the nearest market. He pointed out the progress made by the Southern American States and argued that 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.

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Mr. Mulcock while deriding the taunt of the Conservatives that they were dilatory in seeking to improve their country, asked if Mr. Goldwin Smith, who had tangible evidence before him of his loyalty was considered a traitor.

Mr. Curran retorted in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Mulcock rounded upon him by observing that Mr. Smith was a better friend to Britain than Mr. Curran to Ireland, considering he allowed three of his compatriots to be sent out of office because they would not vote for him.

Mr. Curran said this statement made in the newspaper had been retracted, and asked Mr. Mulcock to withdraw.

Mr. Mulcock refused to comply with the request.

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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, 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.

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The following is the division list:—
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Nays—Aubert, Bain (Saguenay), Baker, H. Bergeron, Bower, Boyle, Brown, Carron, Cameron, Carroll, Carling, Carpena, Carron (St. Armand), Cawley, Chabholm, Clonon, Cochrane, Cookburn, O'Leary, Corby, Costigan,

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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 Richard Cartwright, as he believed the latter would be detrimental to the interests of the country.

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 and 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 was a wide difference of opinion. He contended that our experience in the past showed it was time to turn to 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 position taken by the Government was that we might send a horse free into the States, but if we 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, and then we would have 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, and then we would have the harness free of duty it would pull down the political fabric of the country.

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Mr. Prefontaine drew attention to the fact that the translations of the debates in the House were in arrears, and asked who was responsible.

The Speaker said the Chairman of the Debates Committee would answer the question.

Replying to Mr. Macdonald's question, Mr. Laurier said that the present conditions were unable to perform.

Mr. Cameron (Inverness) spoke briefly against the resolution, followed by Dr. Fiset, who had 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 set into office had proved such an utter failure that it was being abandoned wholesale.

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 them.

Mr. Mulhall delivered a good speech and showed that the trade of Canada with the States was five times the value of all other countries of the world, showing that trade the nearest market. He pointed out the progress made by the Southern American States and argued that 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.

GETTING PERSONAL.

Mr. Mulcock while deriding the taunt of the Conservatives that they were dilatory in seeking to improve their country, asked if Mr. Goldwin Smith, who had tangible evidence before him of his loyalty was considered a traitor.

Mr. Curran retorted in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Mulcock rounded upon him by observing that Mr. Smith was a better friend to Britain than Mr. Curran to Ireland, considering he allowed three of his compatriots to be sent out of office because they would not vote for him.

Mr. Curran said this statement made in the newspaper had been retracted, and asked Mr. Mulcock to withdraw.

Mr. Mulcock refused to comply with the request.

THE DIVISION ON RECIPROCITY.

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 Mistiquoi and L'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, and 67 for it. That is, practically, the resolutions were defeated by 57. A number of the majority have, of course, sealed 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, 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 (Westworth), Barron, Bechard, Bernier, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Brien, Burdett, Cartwright (St. Hubert), Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Choinard, Davies, De St. Georges, Desautel, Doyon, Edgar, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Fiset, Fisher, Geoffroy, Gilmor, Godbout, Guay, Halo, Holton, Innes, Jones (Halifax), Kirk, Landerkin, Lang, Langelier (Montmorency), Langelier (Quebec), Laurier, Lister, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Baron), McIntyre, McMillan (Huron), Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Mulock, Patterson (Brant), Poiry, Platt, Prefontaine, Rinfret, Robertson, Rowand, Ste. Marie, Striver, Temple, Somerville, Sutherland, Drow, Tupper, Watson, Weldon (St. John), West, Wilson (Ed.), White, 67.
Nays—Aubert, Bain (Saguenay), Baker, H. Bergeron, Bower, Boyle, Brown, Carron, Cameron, Carroll, Carling, Carpena, Carron (St. Armand), Cawley, Chabholm, Clonon, Cochrane, Cookburn, O'Leary, Corby, Costigan,

Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daly, Daulton, Davis, DeLis, Dawson, Denison, Desautels, Desjardins, Dickinson, Dupont, Ferguson, (Leada and Grandville), Ferguson, (Lefevre), Ferguson, (Wendell), Foster, Freeman, Gaudet, Gignault, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Guillet, Hagar, Hall, Henderson, Hesson, Hickey, Hudspeth, Ives, Jamieson, Jones (Digby), Laballe, Labrosse, Landry, Larevigne (Sir Hector), Laurie, Macdonald (Sir John), Macdowall, McCarthy, McCuller, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Piton), McDougald (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McKay, McKeen, McLeelan, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McNeill, Madill, Mars, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), Moffat, Montagu, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Patterson (Essex), Perley (Assiniboia), Perley (Ottawa), Porter, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Riopel, Robillard, Room, Rost, Royal, Rykert, South, Shanly, Small, Smith (Ontario), Spronle, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson, Tiedale, Tupper (Piton), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward (Albert), White (Cardwell), White (Kennew), Wilmet, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brookville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright. Total, 124.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Alex. McNeil, M.P., who is described by the *Standard* as the great constitutional authority of Winton, and the other day defined Imperial Federation as "constitution, intercommunication, consolidation, and concerted action." This will prove reassuring to any who may have thought it was some new brand of chewing tobacco.—London Advertiser.

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 tariff alone—while the taxes on clothing and other necessities, 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 L'Epiphanie, on Monday, was a reduction of the Tory majority at that place 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 the story, fairly annihilated Mr. Laurier. He had only one address 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 contemporary, this morning, in the course of an article advocating judicious emigration to Canada, says: "If it is our business to see that those who leave our shores have no loss to their 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 Manchester. How much use will he be to us when the States have absorbed the Dominion, as they are bound to do some day?—London, (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 city would never get any biblical knowledge in any other way.—Burlington Free Press.

And my son-in-law Ives, the member for the Tory patriarchy, had the absurd impudence to rise in the House of Commons yesterday to lecture the Opposition about "loyalty." Mr. Ives' loyalty was well attested by a refusal to invest any of his surplus 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 the same thing will not be met with in Canada by the time he and his fellow ranchmen are through with it. About the time that Mr. Ives was on his legs prating about loyalty, the *Montreal Star*, a Tory organ, came out with a despatch that Mr. Sberbrooke stating that Mr. Ives was 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 popular interest and the newspapers have tried to invest the affair with the dignity of a sensation. Mr. McShane himself does not seem to be over 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 newspaper men who belong to the enemy's camp.—Waterloo Advertiser.

"THE MONTREAL GAZETTE" AND THE HON. JAS. MCSHANE.

To the Editor of the Post and True Witness:

SIR,—Under the above heading in the TRUE WITNESS of March 21st you give a well-merited rebuke to the *Gazette*. I fear, however, that it will have but little effect on that paper's conduct towards any of our Irish people, particularly when they chance to be Catholics. The *Gazette* seems to take a sordid 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." The Hon. Mr. McShane can console himself with the fact that the Hon. Mr. McShane's career as an Irishman and a Catholic will in no way be tarnished 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 his 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 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.

Winnipeg, April, 1888.

WHAT THE WOMEN WANT.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION AND EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following official statement has been issued by the International 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 interest of humanity be as freely opened to 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 relative number of organized women in this Council will steadily demand that in all the conditions in which both men and women are engaged, equal wages shall be paid for equal work; and finally, as enlightened society

STABBED FOR KISSING.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Walter Palmer was arrested at a o'clock this morning on a charge of feloniously wounding his acquaintance, Thomas 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 night the injured man was feverish and restless, and there were serious symptoms, but he will, no doubt, recover. It appears that Palmer had been visiting at a 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 quarrel was renewed on the Water Street, in which Larmer was wounded. Palmer was arrested to jail to await the result of the injury inflicted.

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 grew gradually weaker during the evening and had several fits of coughing and convulsions. Shortly before one o'clock he had another and more serious attack. Dr. Loums was not there and little could be done for the dying man. He struggled hard, but his vitality could not endure the strain any longer, and at 9.20 he died.

THE VOICES OF WOMEN.

ACCLIMATIC DIFFERENCES IN TONE—YOUTHFUL TRAINING ESSENTIAL.

In speaking of what we lately said as to the voices of American women being high and harsh 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 applies."

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 distinguished themselves for the sweetness and melodiousness 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 speech, 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 voice of the women to make them softer, gentler, and lower than the feminine voice to the northward. There are also little peculiarities of speech, of modulation and intonation, which are very charming, and give the Southern women distinction among a multitude. It is possible, too, that negro nurses have had something to do in modifying the Southern voice, for the negro tongue is a musical instrument generally, in the hands of the languages promoting an agreeable speech.

But when you get to far north as Philadelphia, the voices of women become sharp and loud, so that the sound of many of them in a gathering, is really distressing to the ear. In Philadelphia all the defects of the Southern woman's speech seem to have been retained, and to them is added whatever is most distasteful 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 sounds.

There is also great neglect in 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 property of behavior is carefully looked after, but their voices were 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, our orators fall miserably in melody of speech, in agreeable

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

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

"THE POST'S" SPECIAL CABLE LETTER. France, a Football for Boulanger.

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

LONDON, April 10.—France is rapidly resolving 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 questions which at this moment constitute the politics of Europe.

THE LAND ACT. LONDON, April 10.—Timothy Healy, Mr. Biggar and other Fenian members, introduced in the House of Commons last night a bill providing that in applications made under the Land Act the Land Court shall consider...

TROOPS RETURNING HOME. MASSACHUSETTS, April 10.—The Italian troops which were returned to Europe will commence to embark on Friday.

BOULANGER'S INTRIGUE. PARIS, April 10.—The private despatches which passed between Count Dillon and Gen. Boulanger, and which 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, though he publicly repudiated all responsibility for the presentation of his name.

AND so you think you will get married when you grow up to be a young lady, Floesie?" said the caller. "Oh, I haven't a doubt of it," assented Floesie. "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 billiard 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.

PROVISIONS.—There was a better feeling in the local provision market, owing to the fact that there was more general enquiry, and the market was more active with a good business doing at firm prices.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.—There was a fair demand for maple syrup and the market was fairly active, with prices steady at 65 to 75 per cent.

RETAIL MARKET. The attendance this morning on the market was very large, that is regarding purchasers, and the supply equal to the demand.

Table with columns for GRAIN, FLOUR, and other commodities, listing prices for various items like wheat, corn, and flour.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—To-day's quotations are as follows: GRAIN—Red Winter, \$1.30 to \$1.35; white, \$1.30 to \$1.35; spring, \$1.30 to \$1.35; corn, \$1.15 to \$1.20; rye, \$1.15 to \$1.20; barley, malt, \$1.25 to \$1.45; oat feed, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Oats, \$1.25 to \$1.30; peas, \$1.05 to \$1.15; beans, bushel, \$1.50 to \$2.25; buckwheat, central, 95c to \$1.15; VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, \$1.05 to \$1.15; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c; parsnips, per bag, \$1.20 to \$1.30; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; beets, per bag, 50c to 75c; onions, per bushel, \$1.50 to \$2.00; lettuce, per bushel, 50c to 75c; radishes, 2c to 3c; cucumbers, 5c; eggplants, 5c to 10c; squash, 5c to 10c; celery, per dozen, 60c to 80c; rhubarb, bunch, 10c; PRUNES—Eggs, fresh 14 to 16, eggs packed 10c; Butter, best roll, 23 to 25; butter, large rolls, 18 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 18; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed 10c to 11c; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, lb., 10 to 12; Tallow, clear, 34 to 40; Tallow, rough, 14 to 02; Lard, No. 1, lb., 11 to 12; 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; Hungarian grass, bu., 00 to 00; Millet, bu., 00 to 00; Flax seed, bu., 11 00 to 12 00; Apples, bu., \$2 to \$3; dried apples, lb., 6c to 8c; cranberries, qrs, 15c to 15c; Apples—Pork, \$1.25 to \$2.00; pork, by qr, 8c to 9c; MEAT—Pork, \$7 to \$7.25; mutton, by qr, 8c to 9c; mutton, by lb., 07c to 08c; Corned beef, 07c to 08c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. This medicine is the best for children's ailments, including colic, diarrhea, and constipation.

salmon trout, 8c; trout, 20c; herrings, doz., 25c; pike, 0c; mackerel, 1b., 10c; black bass, 8c; perch, doz., 25c; smelt, lb., 10c; POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, per 50 to 70c; ducks, per 75c to 80c; geese, per 1b., 8 to 7c; turkeys, lb., 11 to 12c; POULTRY (undressed)—Chickens, \$1.25 to 60c; ducks, 50c to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1.25 to 80c; Live Hogs, cwt., \$4.50 to \$6.00; pig, per \$3 to \$4; fat calves, \$3.50 to \$5.

OTTAWA, April 10.—Business is quiet. The following are to-day's quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 brand, per bu., \$4 to \$4.25; strong No. 2, \$4.25 to \$4.50; patent, \$4.50 to \$5.50; oatmeal, \$3.50 to \$5.70; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50; provender, \$1.15 to \$1.25; bran, \$1 to \$1.10; canaille, per cwt., \$1.10 to \$1.20.

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TORONTO LIVE STOCK. Cattle were in good demand and some high prices were paid. Among the sales were a lot of eight head averaging over 1,000 lbs., sold at \$38.50 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 animals; 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 representative sales.

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.

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.

VETERINARY. The Veterinary Department of the True Witness is in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The benefit of such a service to the country subscribers is beyond question, and no charge is made for their services, in case private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.

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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 of \$159,450. Each strikers is on the payroll of the brotherhood, the amount paid to each man out of the treasury being estimated at the rate of \$40 per month.

HAY, STRAW AND FRED. The receipts of hay were light, on account of the heavy roads, and the market was stronger, with prices higher, but the demand was slow.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. 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.

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.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER. TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT. We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell our article of Greatmop's Hair Restorer.

WOMAN OR CHILD SUFFERING FROM CATARRH. ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM IS WORTH \$1.00 TO ANY MAN.

PRANKISH GIRLS. A frank was played upon one of the new members of Congress the other day by a couple of young ladies that "broke him all up."

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. This medicine is the best for children's ailments, including colic, diarrhea, and constipation.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. 3000 more words and nearly 2000 more illustrations than any other American Dictionary.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 569. Dame Julie Rouquet, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of the late Monsieur Henri Rouquet, Plaintiff, vs. Monsieur Simon Girard dit St. Michel, of the same place, Defendant.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 569. Dame Julie Rouquet, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of the late Monsieur Henri Rouquet, Plaintiff, vs. Monsieur Simon Girard dit St. Michel, of the same place, Defendant.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM IS WORTH \$1.00 TO ANY MAN. Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH.

MOIRE SILK RIBBONS. MOIRE SILK RIBBONS. MOIRE SILK RIBBONS. MOIRE SILK RIBBONS.

MOIRE SASH RIBBONS. MOIRE SASH RIBBONS. MOIRE SASH RIBBONS. MOIRE SASH RIBBONS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. This medicine is the best for children's ailments, including colic, diarrhea, and constipation.

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

MEN'S GLOVES. MEN'S GLOVES. MEN'S GLOVES. MEN'S GLOVES. MEN'S GLOVES.

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