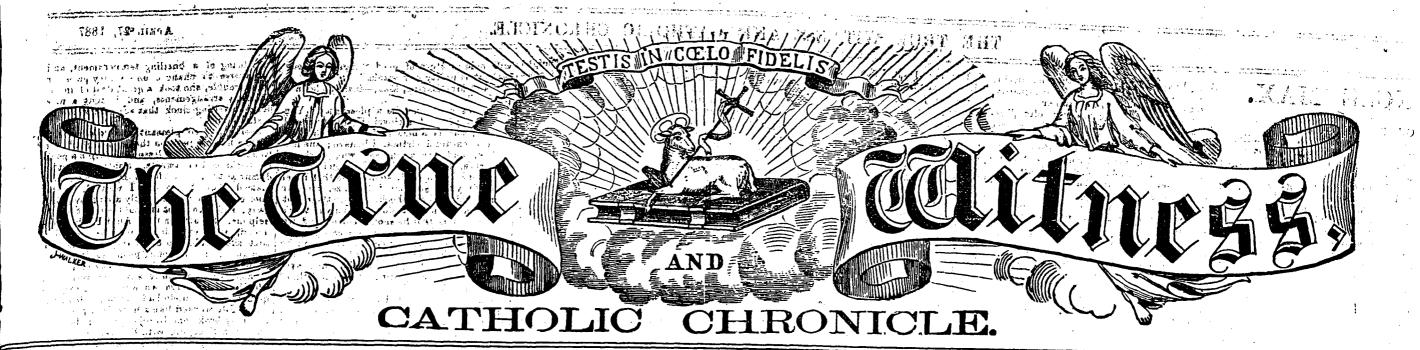
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 38.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. APRIL 27, 1887.

TRELAND'S AFFAIRS,

the Luggacurran Evictions Cortinued to the End.

O'Brien's Visit to Canada Postponed-Mr. Egan's Offer to Answer Saunderson's Charges in Ireland if Granted a Fair Trial-Chambertain and the Land Question.

DCBLIN, April 23.-The Marquis of Lanswhe has offered fresh terms to all the ten-sof his estates, the proffer being extended is of his estates, the profer being extended o those leasing under the judicial as well as nder the non judicial rates. The offer as been extended also to those tenants ho have been evicted this spring. The mants have taken the offer under con-deration. Mr. O'Brien has postponed his indian trip for a week, pending the nego-stions for settlement between Lord Laneho have ations for settlement between Lord Lans-way and his tenants. Three more evictions effected at Luggacurran to day, comleng the new life was no disorder. Aloge her forty tenants, representing 300 souls, are been evicted. The police and soldiers will ikidraw. Mr. Kilbride, the evicted tenant, ho was to sail with Mr. O'Brien, started for tenstown and was there met by a message Mr. O'Brien, stating that he had posted his visit.

THE TROUBLE SETTLED.

April 25.-The trouble between CBLIN. rd Lansdowne's tenants has been settled and illiam O'Brien's proposed visit to Canada has a abandoned.

PATRICK EGAN'S OFFER.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 23.—Patrick Egan has ansed to be conveyed to the Dublin Castle uthorities an intimation that if they have any riminal charge against him and will give an immal charge ugainst init and will give all interstanding not to change the venue, ad that they will not pack a jury, but ill give to him the number of challenges itercised by the prosecution, which is the last immer accorded anywhere in America, while veral of the States give to the accused double e number of challenges exercised by the state, will at once, and no matter what may be the will at once, and an interest of when no bold spense or inconvenience, go over to Dublin ad squarely meet any and every accusation of a minial nature they may dare to make against m. This is Mr. Egan's reply to the speeches Major Saunderson and the Marquis of Hart-

SOUTH LONDON PROTESTS.

April 23 .- A great meeting was LONDON, April 23.—A great meeting was eld on Blackheath common to-day to protest painst the Coercion bill. Fully 10,000 persons are present, including several members of arliament. Resolutions denouncing coercion are adopted by an almost unanimous vote. LONDON,

CHAMBERLAIN OR GLADSTONE. Ir. Chamberlain, speaking at Stornaway last ur. Chainderhall, speaking at boolhaway last ht, said the land was the gift of the nighty and ought to be treated as a trust, as an ab-olute possession of private owner-p. This trust was not fulfilled while the land

Culled from the Latest Irish Exchanges. On the Feast of St. Joseph, March 19th, Miss which Lord Lansdowne expended on his Lugga-curran estate, and of the ingratitude of the Hellena Carroll and Miss Margaret Carroll, daughters of Mr. Edmond Carroll, Clonnygara, tenants in seeking in the face of those improve-ments to be allowed to live on the land at a

IRISH NEWS.

Kilmalleck, made their vows at the Convent of the Faithful Companies of Jesus, St. Anne's D'Auroy, Morbitan, the Lord Bistop of the diocese officiating. fair rent, which will leave them a fair re-turn for their labor and outlay. It may be well to inquire into the nature of these im-provements. A peep at Mr. Townsend Trench's A man namod Burke has been avrested in connection with the murder of Cornelius Mur-phy near Killarney, and it is said that at a vivate magisterial investigation Miss Murphy lentified him as one of the men who attacked her father's house. The other members of the family were not, however, able to identify

Burke. Another policeman-Constable Sweeney-has resigned in connection with the arrest of Father Ryan. He was asked to escort Constable Dorney to Bruff as a prisoner. He refused and was dismissed. Constable Dorney repudiates the allegation of the Chief Secretary that he was nucler notice of dismissal as being a man of indifferent character.

Acting-Sergeant McKeague, who figured so prominently as a model police witness at the recent inquest on poor murdered Hanlon, has been rewarded for his obtaseness and forgetfulness by receiving the decoration of an extra stripe. The sergeant celebrated his promotion by treating his fellow-bayonetmen to extensive potations of brandy and some choice cigars.

potations of brandy and some choice cigars. It has been stated that Colonel O'Callaghan has postpoaed the next campaign eviction on his Bodyke estates, County Olare, till May, As an in instance of how the Labouchere Acts of the G adstone Government are administered,— I should say impeded—by Tory guardians, I may state that over £300 expenses have been incurred by the Londonderry Board of Guardians and not a scheme has yet been passed. The Local Government Board have been requested to inquire into the matter. The cost of repairing the damage done on the Limerick docks by the falling in ot the North wall will, I understand, amount to £14,000. amount to £14,000.

Some time since a man named Whelan in the employment of the land corporation, commonly known as an "emergency man" fired two shots at a respectable farmer, Mr. Michael Laffan. The offence was committed at Brittas on one of Lord Cloncarry's evicted holdings. District Inspector Dunne, Newpallas, County Limerick, spector Dunne, Newpinas, County Linerces, prosecuted at the petty sessions. Mr. Laffan's evidence was corroborated by an independent witness and also by the police. The magistrates sitting at petty sessions considered a *prima* facic case was established and sent it for trial to the assizes. Bills were sent before the grand to the assizes. Bills were sent before the grand jury, and, as was anticipated, were "thrown out." The people of the district allege that one of the grand jurors, a Mr. Barrington, being head gamekeeper, owned lands where the offense was committed, sympathized with his less for-tunate co-employé, and his influence with the grand jurors advocated the necessity of a trial of When here common jury of Whelan by a common jury.

Michael Davitt was recently invited by the Scatch Crofters to visit them and deliver addresses on landlordism. He made this charac

LANSDOWNE'S IMPROVEMENTS his tenants should be compelled to make good the sum he lost in his speculation, as the (Leinster Leader, April 9.)

the sum he lost in his speculation, as the tone of his mourning note implies, is a proposition utterly untenable. Lord Lansdowne simply allowed himself to be persuaded by his agent or engineer, or some other evil adviser to throw his eight thousand pounds into the sea. The tenauts are innocent of any blame in the tran-saction. The Land Commissioners took the proper view of the matter in their judgment. Mr. Kane, said :-

No credit for a landlord's improvements is entitle him to a higher rent than the full value of the land in its improved condition.

It would, of course, be a terrible injustice to expect men, who had nothing whatever to say to Lord Lansdowne's improvesupposed to be beneficied by the ontray, and of expect men, who and nothing whatever providing luxurious homes and luxrious living for those who do the landlord's work of over-riding the tenantry. Of the threw away on them. The tenants had £20,000 £10,125 was spent for the personal com- made very considerable improvements fort of the landlord's agent and his bailiffs. It i too-improvements, compared with which, con-includes an outlay of £7,605 on Mr. Trench's sidering their means and the value of the land rout office. The building itself cost £6 500. rent office. The building itself cost £2,500; to them, Lord Lansdowne's were as nothing. laying out and planting the lawn £795 (which Is there any talk of requiring these tenants for



The Debate Continued in Committee Yester terday - The Government Threaten Cloture Again if the Debate is Prolonged-W. H. Smith Cornered.

LONDON, April 26 .- When the motion was made in the House of Commons this evening to go into committee on the Coercion Bill, Mr. Reid (Liberal) moved the House to decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented in Parliament. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (Liberal) seconded Mr.

Reid's motion. Mr. Balfour said the Government must

oppose any amendment. The bill was meant to put down crime that no country in Eyrope would tolerate. The Government would not tolerate it two hours after the passage of the measure.

Mr. Gladstone asked whether Mr. Balfour would furnish a memo showing upon what principle the police classified orime in Ireland. Mr. Balfour said he would furnish a memo giving the desired information,

Viscount Walmer, in the course of a Unionist speech, referred to the charges against Mr. Parnell, and asked why a libel action had not been taken against the Times. He said Mr. Parnell, unless the charges were proved to be true, could not only get enormous damages from his calumaiators, but at the same time could aim a dea ily blow at the Unionist cause. If an action was not com-menced the people could not be blamed for drawing the worst conclusions against the Parnellitos.

Mr. Harrington deprecated the spirit that ad been imparted to the debate. He thought the word of a man who had been proved guilty of falsehood would not be taken any. where. If it suited the Conservatives to repeat their offensive insin actions and continue the same offensive methods, then their opponents could hardly be held answerable for their temper in meeting the charges, (Parnellite cheers.) Similar insults and alumnies had been met in former times in a different manner from that adopted now-adays. Mr. Harrington then proceed to criticize the bill.

Measrs. Mundella and Dillon criticised the Crimes and Land Bills. Mr. Dillon said that the Irish people were crowding emigrant ships as fast as they could be borne away. If, instead of giving a substantial relief, the Government persisted in offering the detestable and contemptible mockery found in the Land Bill, some people in despair would seek refuge in America, while others courageous enough to remain at home would seek refuge in some sort of combination, if not openly, then secretly. Of the 203 amendments to

THE CRIMES BU.

then, unless the whole people are armed, it is the duty of the wise Socialist to hold aloof from riots in special localities. The time is net yet ripe for success. We have counted our heads and we know it. To strike this year would be to uselessly slaughter our best people, and put back the cause a hundred years. No, at present we must be wise as serpents, but harmless as doves. We must take advantage of it for agitation and education. Only we must speak much and act not at all. When the working people age hungry their trains weaken. One year of panic means a trebling of our forces at the very least, and while with our present 100,000 socialists forcible action is impossible, with 400,000 (what the next panic will give us if we manage wisely),

- - FIVE CENTS

PRICE.

WE HOLD THE GAME IN OUR HANDS,

We have perhaps until 1889 time in which to perfect our plans. That year in Europe will surely bring brave results. In America if figures do not lie another panic, greater, deeper and more widespread than the preceding, will be upon us. Not until then we may risk a cast of the iron die. Then we may strike and strike to win. The article states that they expect to have in the United States in 1889 at least half a million earnest So-England factory states, 100,000; central coal and iron region, 100,000; Colorado and the Western states, 50,000; Pacific coast, 50,000; Atlantic and Southern cities, 100, 000 and scattered at various points in towns and villages, 50,000. Continuing, the year the panic comes the public are excited, the large centres revolt, the places where but a few Socialists exist are made points for the

RALLYING OF THE CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS. In these small places it should be made the duty of the socialists there residing secretly and with the ald of science and indestructive warfare to raise sufficient turmoil to keep the conservatives busy at nome. Meanwhile, in large centres bold measures should be taken. Our people should head, leat and control the popular revolt, should seize the place of power, should lay hands upon the machinery of the Government. Once installed in power, the revolutionary army committees should follow this course of action. The decrees should at once be promulgated and enforced.

THE BCCLESIASTICAL BILL.

PRINOR DISMARCK REPLYS TO A CHARGE OF AIDING CATHOLIOS AGAINST PROTESTANTS.

BEBLIN, April 23.—The debate in the Unter-haus on the ecclesiastical bill to-day brought out some of Prince Bismarck's strongest peculiarities. In defending the measure he had to attack the speeches of some members who are his own supporters, like the National-Liberals Eyner and Pfaff, the ultra-Conserva-tive Baron Hammerstein and other zealous defenders of the Protestant Church, who are convinced that the Chancellor has gone too far in his concessions to the Vatican and has vir-In his concersions to the Vatical and has vir-tually taken that journey to Canossa which he once declared he would never make. Among the most interesting episodes was Baron Ham-merstein's accusation that the Government was imperilling the Protestant church. In con-cluding his speech he said: "If the pro-phecy of Cardinal Manning that the fight between the Catholic and Protestant churches will be fought out on the sandy plains of Brandenburg is destined to be fulfilled, and if, therefore, the Protestant Church is to succumb in the fight, then the men who deemed an alliance with the Pope as necessary must be held responsible." The charge thus levelled directly at the Chancellor produced a profound sensation At the Chancehor produced a produced a sensition Prince Bismarek started up to respond. He was much agitated, and in a voice quivering with excitement, denied that the ascendancy of the Protestant church was endangered. He ridiculed the idea that the restoration of the former rights of Catholics would damage the Protestant es-tablishment, and advised the National Liberals and conservatives to join him in trying to attain the final accession of the Kulturkampt. The speech was effective in the sense that it showed that Prince Bismark was determined to carry the bil in the exact form in which it was pre-sented to the Unterhaus, and would tolerate no opposition from his own supporters. The bill must pass, but this week's discussion has left angry feelings and much discontent in the Na-tional Liberal and Conservative groups.



FATHER DANIEL KELLER.

represent as much as £1 per acre on the prop-erty. All we know of the expenditure on the

farins of the tenants is an outlay of £3,201 on

the holdings of twenty-six tenants deposed

no benefit whatever from this expecditure. They say themselves that the hand was m no

way improved, and that in some instances it became considerably worse after this money was

laid out on it. And turning to the judicial de-

stiff clay soil, very difficult, if not impossible to drain properly. Most of the earlier drainage is now useless, and whatever has been its state

before the last few very wet years, now by the combined effect of the character of the soil,

and the increased wet, and in some cases by the

faulty construction of the drains, the y have

nearly disappeared altogether, and in some cases are now now doing mischief instead of good.

other tenants on the estate. The expenditure

on these twenty six holdings represents half, probably more than half, that on the entire

property, and we have a judicial pronounce-

ment to the effect that it is useless, and in

Just now we hear a great deal of the £20,000

books shows that more than half the boasted #20,000 was spent in providing means for ex-tracting the rent from the tenants who are

supposed to be benefited by the ontlay, and of

FATHER MATTHEW RYAN.

WHEN Daniel Keller and Matthew Ryan met together as professor and student in the Irish College, Rome, we dare presume neither of them could have forecasted that in after years they would be so associated in honor as they are to-day. In just one week professor and student were conveyed to Kilmainham jail in the cause of conscience and country. When Father Keller was being conveyed to Dublin, one of the first men who met him at Limerick Junction was Father Ryan. "We'll be together next week," said Father Matt., and they were. The two priests differ essentially in character. Father Keller is a patriarch, one who would ever by universal consent occupy the position of a father and ruide, a man of moderation, who weighs every circumstance before taking action, but of anconquerable resolution once he makes up his mind. Father Matt. Ryan's character is well summed up in the title he has received from his flock. He is a "general," a fiery leader first in the van with a nosurrender valorous trait in him which makes him worshipped by the people of Limerick. Father Ryan is invincible when he takes the lead in any movement. His parishioners-the tenants of the O'Grady-were almost the first to adopt the "Plan." The famous sale at which Tom Moroney's cows were disposed of, and the "decks cleared," was held on the that Saxe Weimar's proclamation was issued. Father Ryan that day spoke like a prophet. "Let me tell the British Government and the landlords," he said, "that it is a sore day for them when they have brought the priests into this fight." Surely it is a sore day for them. Father Matt Ryan is a greater thorn in their side than the whole league put together. The portraits we publish are good ones. Father Ryan is one of those men to whom any portrait would not do justice. He has rather Anglo-Saxon features, is about 35 years of age. There are many homes in Herbertstown and Hospital and Kilteely, where his big hearted charity is missed : and we dare say that there are few homes in Ireland where he has not laid up a treasure of love and affection for himself for his manly action. Father Keller when in Dublin made his position very clear to Judge Boyd. Father Ryan did likewise, and made use of an epigramatic sentence which means much. "Of course," said he, "it is your lordship's duty to administer English law, but I prefer to stick to the moral law of God." This is the toxt of Irish dis affection. The Irish people cannot accept Dublin Castle as anything but law inspired by Beelzebub, and the whole Irish nation will follow Father Ryan to jail in contempt of it soon:r than abase themselves before the golden calf of British persecution and misrule.

not provide a subsistence for the greatest ible number of people. He saw a gleam elate. Although they had not been made to m Mr. Chamberlain rejoiced that they had made at all. He was content to follow in car of those who would again fight by Mr. dstone's side in the prosecution of the d programme, but only on condition that Mr. on or nicet the Unionist objections to his

THE HEDERTSTOWN ESTATE.

DUBLIN, April 24 .- Mr. O'Grady has inmuch the tenantry of the Herbertstown estate hat he is willing to concede the demanded ements in rent and to forego all costs of art except those conceded with the bankto carbo of farmer Moroney. Mr. Condon, a honalist M.P., appounces that the tenants not accept this offer unless Moroney be inptey case o ded in the arrangement.

BACKRENTERS BEWARE.

Circulars have been issued in County Clare mand ng that persons renting more than 100 cres shall provide holdings therefrom in order evidential provide international evidence emigrating. Persons not complying with this demand will neur the wrath of the authors of the circulars. ackreating house owners in town are warned reduce rents or boware of sharp shooters.

AD LANSDOWNE SETTLES WITH HIS TENANTS. DUELIN, April 24.-The trouble between ord Lansdowne and his tenants has been set-

A CLERICAL PROTEST. DUBLIN, April 23. - Rev. A. Brownrigg, D.D. C. Bishop of Ossory, and the priests of his ese have signed a protest against the passage the Coercion Bill.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT. MEN KILLED AND EIGHTEEN SERIOUSLY

INJURED.

SPORANE FALLS, W.T., April 24.—It has just en learned that on Thursday afternoon a suble accident occurred on the Cascade sion of the Northern Pacific Railway, four ules beyond Chelum. A west bound train, ushing a flat car loaded with laborers, was Mog round the curve leading to a trastle, it ran into an engine, which running east, backing up. The car passed half way through the er of the engine and the other end ded up against the pilot of the west-bound in, on which were two men who were crush ^{and}, on which were two men who were crush ^{all} to a pulp. The light engine was knocked ^{ghuy} feet. Five men were killed outright and ^{he has since died. The injured number eight-^{en.} All of the physicians of Ellepsburg were ^{almediately} sent to the scone by a special train, ^{alm} have been rendering all the service possi-^b. The provide the scone by a special train, ^{alm} bave been rendering all the service possi-^b.} The scene of the accident as describe d by present beggars description. Blood is attered in every direction, and the neighborgrocks bear the evidence of fearful carnage accident was the fault of one of the train's tew neglecting to flag as per order. The dead

ONDON, April 20.-Mr. Biggar will sue the and make that paper's articles on Anaellism and Crime," of the series of which 1 amell letter was the culminating part, the of the action. Within moundation bounder 1

251 · • • • •

hope from Mr. Gladstone's speech with pleasure your invitation to address a few with pleasure your invitation to address a few meetings in the Highlands. The people of Ireland are quite preyared to meet the infamous poils had been made to the Unionists to coteristic reply to their invitation i accar policy of landlord repression by the Tory Gov ernment, and are fully able to conquer it them selves, but we should obtain the co-operation of the democracy of Great Britain in the struggle we will bury iniquitous landlordism along with the eighty-seventh coercion act of the century so deep in the mire of defeat that no power of the laudlord classes will ever be able to resurrect again that system of legalized robbery and extermination.

The arrest and imprisonment of the Rev. Father Keller is anothe striking example of the incompetency of the British Government to manage Irish affairs. There can be no denying the fact that the more truly such outrages upon the liberty of the subject are committed the more numerous will be the recruits in the cause of Irish nationality, nevertheless it must be ob-served by every fair thinking person that proceedings similar to those surrounding Father Keller's case must have a very aggravatiog effect on the minds of the peasantry. The work of the government is to exasperate the Irish neople, but in this they will be disappointed. The doct me of the National League is one of lawful resistance-no outrages, nothing illegal, even in the most rigid interpretation of the law, so that the emergency agent-Judge Boyd-cau hold his peace, for the great ambition of his life. to see the peasantry and their leaders massacred, will never be realized.

AtCastl-townroche an exciting scene occurred at an eviction of a man named Blake. A force of twenty police, under District Inspector Wandesboro, escorted the bailiffs. A large crowd assembled armed with pitchforks and other weapons, and at one time it looked as it there would be a collision. The police were ordered to fix bayonets, but they did not procoed to extremes, although they prepared to do so. Mrs. Blake, the wife of the tenant, took up a position on the gate on the road leading to the farm. She refused to leave when ordered to do so by the police, and seized one of their rifles and sword-bayonets. This action succeeded in delaying the police for about twenty minutes. She was dragged off her perch at last. Blake himself was arrested and taken to Mit-chelstown to be charged before Mr. Eaton, R.M. with assaulting the police and bailiffs. He threa ened to stab the first policeman who would come in his way.

SCOTCH NEWS.

cision of the tribunal which fixed their rents, we UNSOUND MEAT IN EDINBURGH .- The quanfind that their statements receive authoritative confirmation. Mr. R. R. Kane, the legal Comtity of upsound meat seized in Edinburgh during last month, and destroyed as being unfit for inusioner, in the course of his judgment, said : human food, was 13,458 lbs., consisting of beef,

mutton, pork and veal. THE TAY BRIDGE.—Another of the large girders has been raised to its full height, and only three now remain to be so raised. The work in completion of the viaduct is being carried on rapidly.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BANK AGENT .- Mr. P. MoIntyre, agent in Loanhead for the Commer-cial Bank of Scotland; died rather suddenly. Mr. McIntyre came to Loanhead from Leven, Fife, but was a native of Comrie, Perthabite.

BEAM TRAWLING. -- The evil effects of beam trawling, stated to have such detrimental effects on the ordinary methods of fishing, the Ayrin order to obtain the intervention of Parliament.

"It is all very well to talk about economy, says Jack Hardup, but the diffior Ity is to get DUBLIN, April 20.—Three constables at Cast? says Jack furture, but our the little baby who hand and one at Groom have resigned; and a puts to see in his mouth is almost the only of the mouth is almost the only puts to see in the mouth is almost the only puts to see in the bard times; manages te Derson who, in these bard times; manages te make both ends meet." ÷ '

1 1

their outlay. The Commissioners balanced their ncludes the bridging of trees from Kenmare, 140 miles by rail, and 35 miles by road); water-works to supply the rent office cost £1,275 (which judgment fairly enough :---

No allowance for a tenant's improvement cau after being kept in repair four years at an addi-tional expenditure of £400 had finally to be entitle him to have the land for less than it would be worth if unimproved. abandoned); cuetikers' houses, out-offices, en-

-though the tenant might claim some consider closing lands, and evicting tenants for the puration for an outlay intended to improve Lord Then the other improvements which have Lausdowne's land, where Lord Lansdowne could make none for the failure of his expenditnre to enrich himself. The improvements were of no failed to awaken the gratitude of the tenants consist of the building of laborers' cottagesearthly value to the property. For all the good his for the estate buliffs !- at a cost of £455, and ess-than-a-pound an-acre did. Lord Lansdown the building and remodelling of a pub-lic house with offices £535, erecting ornamental houses and work premises for might as well have dropped the coin into one of the pools on Mr. Kilbride's snipe land mountain. But even with the improvements at their best the estate artisans, etc., footing up a total as for as the items before us show of £10,125. with the prospects at the time they were made Lord Lausdowny has little to make boast of The cost of the building, remodelling, and The Commissioners again say :slating of the bailiffs' offices we have not ascer-

As a matter of fact, mevery case we have ha nained, but judging from the other items, we before us on the estate the rent, at the time the are sure that it would reduce the share of contributions were made, was so high as to be a full rent for the land, with the landlord's contri £20,000 left available for improving the farms of the tenants to less than £8,000. More than this sum the items butions to the improvements. before us show that it cannot be; less, and considerably less, it may be. This does not

The Commissioners found the rents rack-rent The Commissioners found the rents rack-rents at the time of their enquiry, and accordingly they cut them down an average of 20 per cent. One of them, Mr. Pierce Mahony, says that they fixed the cen's on the basis of the prices for the previous, frieze years—a most prosperous time—and he declares them rack rents now. In fact, with all the improvements, and with judicial leases for fifteen years at reduced rents, no interest, was left in the holdinger to by the landlord before the Land Com-mission. The tenants appear to have had as the case of Thomas Evans shows. Evans died shortiy after his judicial rent was fixed at £64. His widow put the farm up for sale, and though a popular auctioneer and ex-suspect con ducted the sale, though the landlord and tenant puffed it, and though the people were anxious that the widow of the deceased Land Leaguer

I regret to say that the drainage upon which so nuch money has been spent, is in great part ineffectual. The soil of most of the estate is a lacts show that the talk about £20,000 till about \$20,000 expenditure on the estate is a dishonest pretence, that the little that was expended was of or no earthly value, and that after all that has been done the rents are such intclerable rack rents that under the most frvorable conditions

The case of these tenants is the case of all the

and the shot lights a cigar and blows a cloud of smoke over his coffee. The gentleman rises and says in the politest tone :- "Excuse me, sir, will it annoy you if I eat while you are smoking?"

some cases worse, than useless. No one will deny. Lord Lansdowne the right to pro-claim his loss, and to summon his friedds together to lament with him. But that he may have forgotten its cause --Beecher."

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already noticed, the Parnellites have contri

buted SS. Gladstonians 69. Conservatives 38 and the Unionists S. None have yet been made in the names of either the Gladstonian or the Parnellite leaders. Probably one hun-dred more amendments will be added before Thursday. The Unionists have still to meet to decide their course of action in the comnittee stage. Lord Hartington will consult Lord Salisbury with regard to the views of the Unionists. The Ulster Unionists are disentisfied with the distribution of benefits proposed by the land bill, which they regard as unfair, and they are agitating for a revision of the bill in that respect.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DEBATE.

The debate to night was languid. The speakers repeated the old arguments and the House was inattentive. An interesting incident occurred, however, resulting from a question put by James L. Carew, member for North Kildare, a Nationalist, who asked what W. H. Smith meant by associating the National League with "cowardly assassins who were tyrannizing over peaceful peas-Mr. Smith stated the phrase ocants. curred in a letter written by his secretary. He himself had not, seen it, but he accepted the responsibility for the language used. The question was then asked, "What did Mr. Smith mean by coupling the Gladstonians with avowed enemies of England." Mr. Smith again ad l he mitted the phrase had been used by his secretary in a letter which he himself had not seen. He declined to be explicit as to the meaning of the expression, but referred his question to the columns of United Ireland. Mr. Smith's remarks gave rise to considerable excitement and disorder and a serious row was imminent, but the Speaker interfering succeeded in restoring peace. The Liberals are dissatisfied, however, and will wait upon formal explanation from Mr. Smith. The Government has decided to apply cloture on Thursday if the opposition persists in prolonging the debate.

WHAT MR, GLADSTONE DID SAY.

LONDON, April 26.-Mr. Gladstone was incorrectly reported to have said in his speech against Mr. Goschen's Budget last evening, hat he believed the country was adding \$100,000,000 per annum to her wealth. What he said was, he believed the country was be coming richer than ever-that she had added \$100,000,000 to her wealth in recent years.

ANARCHIST RAVINGS.

MERICAN SOCIALISTS PREDICTING AN UPRIS ING IN 1889-PREPARING THE PRO-GRAMME.

CHICAGO, April 26-It is now authoritatively stated by the organ of the socialists that the leader of the "Reds" proposed that there shall be an uprising in 1889. What would occur were the uprising he counts on successful is thus out-lined :- The circumstances ning his. The snob lights a cigar and blows a which may permit decisive action will probably be these: In 1889 the present panic will approach a climax. It will be uproarlactories, starving workers, rioters, and the use of military force. It may be even complicated by a bitter class feeling

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CHANGES IN THE IRISH JUDICIARY BLOODY " BALFOUR MAKES COWARDLY IN-

SINUATIONS. LONDON, April 23 .- The Daily News says

Hugh Holmes, Attorney-General of Ireland, will soon be elevated to the Irish Bench, and that Solicitor-General Gibson will then pointed Attorney-General, and Mr. Madden,

Q.C., Solicitor-General. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Ipswhich, last night, said he was surprised at Gladstone's statement that he had never accused the Parnellites of participation in crime. He denied that the Government had any political motive for introducing the Crimes bill in Parliament. He would not state his views on the subject of The Times-Parnell letter, but would ask his hearers. to remember the antecedents of the Paceellites and reflect upon the status of the journal which published this letter, and the tremendous pun-ishment which it would be liable to if the letter were proved to be a forgery and then form their own judgment.

BIGOTED TORIES.

LONDON, April 19.-[Special]-The Tories profess to be by no means satisfied with Mr. Parnell's denial of the letters published as his in *The Times*, and insist that he should bring a criminal action of libel against, the editor of The Times as the only means by which he can The Times as the only means by which he can clear his character.

NOTICE.

We have to crave the indulgence of our readers for delay in this week's issue of THE TRUE WITNESS.

The rise of the River St. Lawrence flooded our, premises to such an extent that press work had to be suspended entirely, and it is only through outside assistance that we are enabled free speech, meeting and the press. Unti to print this issue. trusticity is analy trustice which will relied S. . .

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no one would accept the responsibility of taking one of the farms. In a Paris restaurant a gentleman and a snob

are seated at the same table. The snub is just finishing his dinner, the gentleman just begin-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER III.-Continued.

I was rather puzzled at the sight of a little breast-knot of white obrysacthemums that lay on the table, until 1 remembered Uncle lay on the table, until 1 remembered Uncle Max; no one had ever brought me flowers since Charlie's death; he had gathered the last that I ever wore, some white violets that grow in a little hollow in the ground of Rutherford Lodge. I had tated painfully before 1 pinned the modest little bouquet in my black dress, but I feared Uncle Max would be hurt if I failed to annear in it. I wore mother's nearly failed to appear in it. I'wore mother's pearl neoklace as usual, and the little locket with her hair ; somehow I took more pleasure in dressing myself this evening, when I knew Unole Max's kind eyes would be on me. I had not hurried myself, and the second

gong sounded before I reached the rawing room, so I came face to face with had given up all that when-when-Usbia, who was coming out on Uncle Srian's arm. She kissed me in her quiet way, and, "How do you do, Ursula ?" just . though we had met yesterday, and passed

I thought she looked prettier than ever that evening,-like a anow princess, in her weits gown, with a little fleeoy shawl drawn round her shoulders, for she took cold easily. She had a soft creamy complexion and fair hair that she wore piled up in smooth plaits • her head ; she had plaintive blue eyes that could be brilliant at times, and a lovely mouth, and she was tall and graceful like Sara. They made splendid foils to each other;

bat in my o inion Sara carried the palm ; she was more p quant and animated ; her coloring was brighter, and she had more expression ; bu; Charlie's Lily, as he called her, was quite as much admired, and indeed they were both atr king looking girls.

I saw that Uncle Max took a great deal of not es of Lesbis, who sat next to him. I could not hear their conversation, but a pretty pink color tinged Lesbia's face, and her eyes grew dark and bright as she lis. the same old way. tened, and I saw her glance at her left hand where the half-hoop of dia-monds glistened that Charlie had placed there; she had not quite forgotten the dear boy then, for 1 am sure she sighed, but the next moment she had turned from Uncle Max, and was engaged in an eager discussion with Sara about some private theatricals in which Sara was to take a part.

When we went back to the drawing-room dress, trying to repair the damage that Scoty had wrought in her half-knitted atocking. and Jill, looking very bored and uncomfortable, turning over the photograph album in a so good and kind in this world again ? her Indian muslin gown : the flimsy staff did beads she wore round her neck. Her black looked bigger than ever when she stood up to

speak to Lesbia. "How that child is growing !" observed Auut Phillippa behind her fan to Fraulein, whose round face was beaming with smiles at the entrance of the ladies. "That gown at the entrance of the ladies. was make only a few weeks ago, and she is growing out of it already. Jooelyn, my love, why do you hunch your shoulders so when you tak to Leabia? I am always telling you of this awkward habit.'

Poor Jill frowned and reddened a little under this maternal admonition ; her eyes lorked black and fierce as she sat down again with her photographs. This four was always a penance to her; she could not speak or move casily, for fear of some remark from Aunt Phillippa. When her mother and big spangled fan, the poor child always Uncle Max was right. thought they were tasking about her.

Her bigness, her awkwardness, troubled Jui . xoessively. Her clumsy hands and feet seemed always in her way. "I know I am the ugly duckling," she

could say with tears in

She always would have it that her mother was hard on her, but she never complained of want of kindness from her father.

"Oolonel Ferguson comes very often," re-marked Leubla, a little peeviably, as she walked to the fireplace to warm herself : she was a chilly being, and loveth warmth. "His name is Donald, is it not? some one told me so : Donald Ferguson. Well, he is not bed; he may do for Sars. She has plenty of quicksilver to balance his gravity.'

Lyon rather surprised at this beginning; but, without watming for any moswer, she went on.

"What is this Mr. Conliffe tells me !" she asked, fixing her blue eyes on my face with marked interest. "You are going to carry out your old scheme, Ursula, about nursing poor people and singing 'to them. He tells me yeu have chosen Heathfield for your future home, and that he is to find you lodgings. Sit down, dear, and tell me all about, it," she went on eagerly. "I thought you but here she stopped, and her lips trembled ; of course she meant when Charlie died, but she rarely spoke his name. I would not let her see my astonishment, -the had never seemed. so sisterly before, -but I took the seat close to her and talked, to her as openly as though she were Jill or Uncle Max; now and then I paused, and we could hear Colonel Ferguson's deep voice : he was evidently turning over the pages of Sara's music. "Go on, Ursula; I like to hear it,"

Lesbia would may when I hesitated ; she was not looking at me, but at the fire, with her cheek supported against her hand.

"What do you think of it ?" I asked presently, when I had finished and we had both been silent a few minutes listening to one of Mendelssohu's Senga without Words that Sara was playing very nicely.

"What do I think of it ?" she replied, and her voice startled me, it was so full of "Ob, Ursula, I think you are to be pain. envied ! If I could only come with you and work too i-but there is mother, she could not do without me, and so we must go on in

I was shocked at the hopelessness of her tone, so taken aback at her words, inst I could not answer her for a moment : it seemed inconceivable to me that she could be saying such things. Poor pretty Lesbia, whom Charley had loved and whom I considered a mere fragile butterfly. Sne was quite pale now, and her eyes filled suddenly with tears. You do not believe me, Ursula; no, I

was right,-you never understood me. I we found Fraulein in her favorite red silk often told dear Charlie so. You think, because I laugh and dance and do as other girls do, that I have forgotten,-that I do not suffer. Do you think I shall ever find any one Oh. orner. She looked awkward and sallow in you are hard on me, and I am so miserable, her Indian muslin gown : the flimsy stuff did not suit her any more than the pi k coral like you : I cannot work myself into forgetfulness; I must stop with mother and do as locks bobbed uneasily over the book. She she bids me, and she says it is my duty to be gay."

I was so ashamed of myself, of my mean injustice, that I was very nea ly crying my self as I asked her pardon.

"Why do you say that ?" she returned. most pettishly, only she looked more miser able. "I have nothing to forgive. I only want you to be good to me and not think the worst, for I'm really fond of you, Ursula, only you are so reserved and cold with me." "My poor dear," I returned, taking the

pretty face between my hands and kissing it, 'I will never be unkind to you, again. Forgive me if I have misunderstood you ; for Charlie's sake I want to leve you.' An then she put her head down on my shoulder and oried a little, and bemoaned herself for being so unhappy ; and all the time I com. Fraulein interobanged confidences behind the forted her my guilty conscience owned that

CHAPTER IV.

WNOLD MAX BREAKS THE ICS.

Uncle Max was one of those men who like her eyes; "but [to take their own way about things; be hal taken my part behind my back, and he never hurried himself, or allowed other people's impatience to get the better of him ; "there is a time for everything, as Solomon says," was his favorite speech when any one reproached him with proorastination; "de pend upon it, the best work is done slowly. What is the use of so much harry? When death comes we shall be sure to leave something unfinished.'

"You and I are different people, Sara; we shall never think the same about anything." "Well, I don't know," she returned, half

weil, 1 con & Know, and returned, naif affconted: "when people try to be extra good I always find they encoued in making themselves extra disagreeable. It is far more religious, in my opinion, to be pleasant so every one, and make them believe that there mething cheerful in life, instead of pulling a long face and doing such dreadfully bad things." And after this little flag, in 18 80 which; she tried to be very severe, only as usual her dimples betrayed her, she begged me quite earnestly to smooth my hair, as though I were breaking one of the commandments by kceping it rough ; and, having obliged her in this particular, and allowed her to peep at her own presty face over my shoulder, we went down to the drawingroom as though we were the best of friends.

It was impossible to quarrel with Sara; she was as gay and irresponsible as a child one might as well have been angry with a butterfly for brushing his gold-powdered wings scrow your face; the gentle flappings of Sara's speeches never raised a momentary vexation in my mind. I was often weary of her, but then we do weary ot children's compary cometimes; in certain moods her bright, sparkling effervescence seemed to jar upon me: but I never liked to see her sad. Sadness did not become Sara; when she cried, which was as seldom as possible, and only when some one died, or she lost a pet canary, all her beauty dimmed, and she looked limp and forlorn, like a crushed butterfly or a draggled flower.

I do not think I was quite as, coo! and unconcerned as I wished to appear when I marched into the drawing-room, and, after greeting Mrs. Fullerton and Lesbia, asked Aunt Philipps for a cap of tea.

Quite a hubbub of voices had struck on my car as I opened the door, and yet complete silence met me. Lesbia, indeed, whispered "Poor Ursula" as 1 kissed her, but Mrs. Fallerton looked at me with grave disapproval. Aunt Philippa was sitting bolt upright behind the tea-tray, and handed me my oup, rather as Lady Macheth did the dagger. I received it, however, as though it were my due, and glanced at Uncle Max ; but he was too wise to look at me, so I said, as coolly as possible, "Why are you so silent, and yet you were talking londly enough before Sara and I came into the room?" For there is nothing like taking the bull of a dilemma by the horns; and I had plenty of, let us say, native impudence, only, persocally, I should have given it another name; and then, of course, I brought the storm upon me.

Sara was right. Aunt Philipps certainly talked the faster; Mrs. Fullerton tried her hest to edge in a word now and then,-a very soathing word, too .- but there was no eilencing that flow of rapid talk. I quite envied her pure diction and the ingenious turn of her sentences ; she made so much of her own admirable foresight and care of me, and so little of my merits.

"I always said something like this would happen, Ursula. I have told your uncle often-Brian, why don't you speak !--yes, indeed, I have told him often that I never met any one so strong-minded and selfwilled. You need not laugh, Sara,-unless you do it to provoke me, --but I have been like a mother to Ursula. Thank heaven, my daughters are not of this pattern! they do not mistake eccentricity for geolness, or flaunt ridiculous notions in the faces of their elders."

This was too had of Aant Philippa; only she had lost her temper, and was feeling atterly aggrieved, and Mrs. Fullerton, who was a meddlesome, good-humored woman, and who had nothing of which to complain in life except a little over-plampness and too much money, was agreeing with her like a good neighbor and friend.

Uncle Max was smiling, and pulling his beard behind his paper ; but he made no attempt to check the flow of feminine eloquence. He had said his say like a man, and knew women were like new wine,-very ior my age. cound and sweet, but they must find their vent. Aunt Philippa would be kinder ever after if we let her soold us properly, and took

cheered up, and made overtures that I might will hold a store of good things ; - you can come and kiss her too, which I did most willingly, and with a full heart, remembering she was my father's sister and had been good

to me according to her lights. When Uncle Max asw that reconciliation was imminent, and that by Lesbia's help I was likely to have the best of it, my own way, and a good deal of petting to fellow .for they would all make more of me during the short time I would be with them, -he threw down his paper in high good humor and joined us. " That is what I call sensible, Mrs. Gar-

ston," he said, paying her a compliment at once, as she sat flushed and fanning herself, "and Ursula ought to feel hereelf very grate ful to you for your forbearance and acquiesconce in her plan."

I do not believe he knew any more than myself where the forbearance had been, but he took it all for granted.

"Nothing put heart into a person more than feeling sure of one's friends' sympathy. Now, we all of us, even Garston, in spite of bis disapproval, wish Ursula good success in her acheme; some of us think better of it than others; for my own part, I am so convinced that she will have so many difficulties and disappointments to hamper her that I cannot bear to say a discouraging word. And yet he had said dozens, only I was mag nanimous and forgave him.

That settled the matter, for Aunt Philippa grew so sorry for me that she was almost out of breath again pitying me. "I do not be-lieve she can help it," she said, in rather an audible aside to Mrs. Fullerton; "ber mother had a sort of craze about shese things, and seemed to think it part of her religion to make herself uncomfortable ; and poor Herbert was quite as bad, only he was a clergy man, and it did not matter so much with him : so I suppose the poor child inherits it. This sort of thing runs in families," went on Aunt Philippa, in an awe-struck voice, as though it were a species of insanity. "I am only thankful that my own girls have not got

these notions." Mrs. Fallerton found out now that it was time to go home and dress for dinner, so Leshis came round to me and whispered that I must come and see her soon, for she wanted to talk to me, and not to Sara, who was al ways running in and out.

"I am very fond of Sara, and like to see her, she amuses me so; but when I want advice or sympathy I feel I must come to you now, Ursula." And though she had never said so much to me befere, I knew she meant it; that there were some change in her, some want of nature or heaven knows what feminine need, when she missed me, and wanted me, and found some comfort in the thought of me.

There was no time for more discussion, and indeed we were all a little weary of it; but after dinner Uncle Max, who seemed in exellent spirits, as though he had done some thing wonderful and was proud of his own achievements, beckoned me into the inner drawing room under pretence of showing me some engravings, and, when we found ovrselves alone, he said, pleasantly, though abruptly,---"Well, Ursula, I thought you would be

glad to have an opportunity of thanking me, or of course you feel very grateful to me for all the trouble I have taken.

"Oh, indeed !" I returned, scornfully, for it would never do to encourage this vainglorious spirit. "I should have felt more disposed to thank you if you had not kept me for two days in suspense !"

"That is the result of doing a woman a good turn," shaking his head mournfully. The moment she gets her own way, she turns upon you and rends you. Fie, fie on you, little she-bear !"

"Oh, Max, do be quiet a moment." "Max, indeed! Where are your manners, child ? What would Garaton say if he heard your flippancy ?" But by the way he stroked his beard and looked at me. I saw he was not displeased. No one would have taken him for my uncle who had seen us together, for he way a young-looking man, and I was old

mike it as pretty as possible." "And Mrs. Barton, Max, --- is she a pleasant person "

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"There could not be a pleasanter. You will find yourself in clover, Ursula, you will indeed; she is a nice little woman, and has all the cardinal virtues, I believe; she is a widow, and has a big son who works as Roberts's, the builder's. Nathaniel is very big, very big indeed, so much so that I feel it my duty to warn you of his size, for fear you should receive a shock. The cottage just holds him when he sits down, and his mother's one anxiety is that he sheuld not bring down the kitchen ceiling more than once a year, as it hurts his head and comes expensive ; he has a black collie they call Tinker, the cleverest dog in the place, so Nathaniel says; and these three constitute the household of the White Cottage,"

I was charmed with Uncle Max's account the cottage seamed coacy and homelike.] knew Is could trust his opinion ; he was a good judge of oparacter, and was seldom wrong in his estimate of a man, woman, or child, and he would be especially careful to intrust me to a thoroughly reliable person. I-begged him therefore to close with Mrs. Barton at once; she asked a very moderate price for her rooms, and I could have afforded higher terms. It would not take me long to pack my books and other treasuree : some of them I should be obliged to leave behind, but I must take all Charlie's books and my ewn, and my favorite pictures and bits of china, and a store of fine linen for my own use. was somewhat demoralized by the luxury at Hyde Perk Gate, and liked to make myself comfortable after my own way. Poor Charlie used to laugh at me and say I should be an old maid, and, as I considered this fact in-

evitable, 1 took his teasing in good part. I told Uncle Max that I thought I could be ready in another week, and that I saw no good in delay. He assented to this, and was kind enough to add that the sooner I came the better. I was a little dismayed to find that he had not considered himself bound to keep my counsel; he had talked about my plan to his curate, Mr. Tudor, and I gathered from his manner, for he refused to tell me any more, that he had discussed it with another person.

This was too had, but I would not let him see that this vexed me. I wanted to settle in and begin my work quietly before the naighborhood knew of my existence ; but if Uncle Max published my intended arrival in every house he visited, I felt I could not even worship in comfort, for fear the congregation should be eyeing me suspiciously.

I thought it better to change the subject: so I began to question him about Ms. Tudor and Mrs. Drabble, the latter being the ruling power at the vicarage; and he fell upon the bait and swallowed it eagerly, so my veration passed unnoticed.

Uncle Max did not live quite alone. His house was large, far too large for an unmarried man, and he was very sociable by nature, so he induced his curate to take up his abole with him; but the two men and Mrs. Drab ble, the housekeeper, and the maid under her, could not fill it. and several rooms were shut up. Lawrence Tudor had been a pupil of Uncle Max, and the two were very much attached to each other. Uncle Max had brought him up once or twice to Hyde Park Gate, and we had all been much pleased with him. He was not in the least good-looking, but I remember Sara said he was gentlemanly and pleasant and had a nice voice. I knew his frank manner and evident affection for U. o's Max prepossessed me in his favor : he had been very athletic in his coll-ge days, and was passionately fond of boating and cricket, and he was very musical and sang splendidly.

The little Unele Max had told me about him had strongly interested me. The Tudors had been wealthy people, and Uncle Max had spent more than one long vacation at their house, coaching Walter Tudor, who was going in for an army examination, and reading Greek with Lawrence (or Laurie, as they merally called him) and mother

APRIL 197, 1887

and, being of a bustling temperament, and not averas to changes unless they gave her much trouble, she took a great deal of interest is my arrangements, and bought a nice little travelling-clock that she said would be useful to me.

Seeing her so pleasant and reasonable, I made a humble petition that Jill might be set tres from some of her lessens to help me pack my books and ernaments. She made a little demur at this, and offered Draper's services instead ; but it was Jill I wanted, for the poor child was fretting sadly about my going way, and I thought it would comfort her to help me. So after a time Aunt Philippa re-iented, after extorting a promise from Jill that she would work all the harder after I bad gone ; and, as young people seldem think about the future except in the way of foolish dreams, Jill cheerfully gave her word. So for the last few days we were constantly to-gether, and Fraulein had an unexpected holiday Jill worked like a horse in my service, and only broke one Dresden group ; she came to me half orying with the fragment in her band,-the poor little shepherders had lost her head as well as her crook, and the pink coat of the shepherd had an unseemly rent in it, -but I only laughed at the disaster, and would not soold her for her awkwardness, China had a knack of slipping through Jill's fingers; she had a loose uncertain grasp of things that were brittle and delicate; sha had not learned to control her muscles or restrain her strength. She had a way of lifting me up when I teased her that turns me giddy to remember ; I was quite a child in her hands. She was always ashamed of herself when she had done it, and begged my pardon, and as long as she put me on my feet again I was ready to forgive anything. Jill felt a sort of forlorn consolation in using up her strength in my service: she would hardly let me do anything myself ; I might sit down and order her about from morning to night if chose.

I made her very happy by leaving some of my possessions under her care, -some books that I knew she would like to read, and other treasures that I had locked up in my wardrobe. Jill had the key and could rummage if she liked, but she told me quite seriously that it would comfort her to come and look at them sometimes. "It will feel as though you were coming back some day, Ursie," she said, affectionately.

Late one afternoon I left her busy in my room, and went to the Albert Hall Manelons to bid good-by to Leabia. I had called once er twice, but had always missed her. So I slipped across in the twilight, as I thought at that hour they would have returned from their drive.

The Albert Hall Mansions were only a stone's throw from Uncle Brian's house, so 1 considered myself safe from any remonstrance on Aunt Philippa's part. I liked to go there in the soft, early dusk ; the smooth noiseless ascent of the lift, and the lighted floors that we passed, gave one an odd, dreamy feeling. Mrs. Fullerton had a handsome suite of apartments on the third floor, and there was a beautiful view from her drawing room window of the Park and the Albert Memorial, It was a nice, cheerful situation, and Mrs. Fallerton, who liked geyety, preferred it to Rutherford Lodge, though Leebis had been born there and she passed her happiest days in it.

I found Mrs. Fullerson alone, but she seemed very friendly, and was evidently glad to see me. I suppose I was better company than her own thoughts. I liked Mrs. Fullerton, after a temperate

fashion. She was a nice little woman, and would have been nicer still if she had talked less and thought more. But when one's words lis at the tip of one's tongue there is little time for reflection, and there is sure to be tares among the wheat.

She was looking serious this evening, but that did not interfere with her comeliness or her pleasant manners. I found her warmth gratifying, and prepared to unbend more than usual.

"Sit down, my dear. No, not on that are looking rather fagged, Ursula. It seems to be the fashion with young people now : they get middle-aged before their time. Oh, yes, Lesbia is out. It is the Engleharts' 'At Home,' and she promised to go with Mrs. Pierrepoint. But she will be back soon. Now we are alone, I want to ask pou a question. I am rather anxious about Lesbia. Dr. Spratt says there is a want of tone about her. She is too thin, and her appetite is not good. The child gets prettier every day, but she looks far too delicate.' I could not deny this. Lesbia certainly looked far from strong, and then she took cold so easily. I hinted that perhaps late hours and so much visiting (for the Fallertons had an immense circle of acquaintacnes, with possibly half a dozen friends among them) might be had for her.

shall never turn into a swan like Sara and Leabla,-not that I want to be like them !"-with a little scorn in her voice. " Leabla is too tame, too namby-pamby, for my taste; and S ra is stupid. She laughs and talks, but she never says anything that people have not said a hundred times before. Oh, I am so tired of it all | I grow more cross and disagreeable every day," finished Jill, who was very frank on the subject of her

shortcoming. I would have stopped and talked to Jill, only Lesbia tapped me on the arm rather

said, in a low volce. "I want to speak to you,-Jill, why do you not practice your new dust with Sara ! She will play nothing but values all the evening, unless you prevent it.'

But Jill shook her head sulkily ; she felt safer in her corner. Sara was strumming on the grand plano-torte as we passed her ; her alim fingers were running lazily over the keys in the "Verliebt und Verleren" valse. Olarence was lighting the candle ; William was bringing in the coffee ; and Colonel Ferguson was following rather unceremoniously. People were always dropping in at Hyde Park Gate ; perhaps Sara's bright eyes magnetized them. We had colonels and majors and captains at our will, for there way a martial craze in the house ; to-night it was grave, handsome Colonel Ferguson.

He was rather a favorite with Uncle Brian and Aunt Philippa, perhaps because his troubles interested them : he had buried his young wife and child in an Indian grave, and some people said he had come to England to look out for a second wife.

He was a very handsome man, and still young enough to find favor in a girl's sight, and his wealth made him a grand parts in the parents' oyes. At present he had bestowed equal attention on Sara and Leabia, though lose observers might have no load that he lingered longest by Sara's side.

How do you do, Colonel Ferguson ?" said Sara, nodding to him in her bright, unconcerned way, as she finished her valse. "Mother is over there talking to Fraulein ; you will find your coffee ready for you." And her glossy little head bent over the keys again, while the lasy music trickled through her fingers. Though Colonel Ferguson did as he was told, I fanoied he would keep a close watch over the young performer.

The inner drawing room had heavy velvet hangings that closed over the archway; on cold evenings the curtains would be drawn rather closely; there would be a bright fire, and a single lamp ghted. Very often Uncle Brian would retire with his book or paper when Sara's valses wearied him or the room filled with young officers. Since Ralph's deata he had certainly become rather faciturn and ansociable. Aunt Philippa, who loved gayety, never accompanied him, but now and then Jill would creep from her corner, when her mother was not looking, and slip behind the ruby curtains. I have caught her there sometimes sitting on the rug, with her rough head against her father's knee ; they would both of them look a little shamefaced, as if

they were guilty of some fault. "Go to bed, Jill ; it is time for kitle girls to be aslesp," he would say, patting her cheek. Jill would nestle it on his coat sleeve for a moment, as she obsysd him, Her father had the select place in her hours

. . . ,

So for two whole days he just chatted commonplaces with Aunt Philippa, rallied Sara, who loved a joke, and talked politics with Uncle Brian, and never mentioned one word about my scheme; if I looked anxiously at

court my scheme ; if I looked anxiously at "Come into the back drawing-room," she i him he pretended to misunderstand my meaning, and, in fact, behaved from morning to night in a most provoking way.

At last I could bear it no longer, and one wet afternoon, when I knew he was in the drawing-room, making believe to write his letters, but in reality getting a deal of amuse ment out of Sara's sprightly conversation, for she was never silent for two minutes if she could help it, I shat myself up in my own room, and would not go near him. I knew he would ask where Ursula was every halfhour, and would soon guess that I was out of humour about something ; and possibly in an hour or two his conscience would prick him, and he would feel that I deserved reparation. This little piece of ill-tempered artifice bore excellent truit, for before I had nearly finished the piece of plain sewing I had set myself as a sort of penance, there was a tap at the door. and Sara came in, looking very excited, with her bright eyes full of wonder.

"Oh, Ursula, there is such a fuss down stairs! Uncle Max has been telling us all about your absuid scheme. Mother is as cross as possible; she is so angry, and yet half crying at the same time.'

"And Uncle Brian," I exclaimed, eagerly, -" what does he say ?"

"Ob, you know father's way. He just smiled as though the whole thing were beneath his notice, and went on realing his paper, and when mother appealed to him he said, coolly, that it was none of his business or hers either if Ursula chose to make a fool of berself; she had the right to do so,-something like that, you know."

"How very pleasant |" I remarked, satirically, for I hated the way Uncle Brian put down his foot on things that displeased him. I preferred Aunt Philippa's voluble arguments to that.

"To make things worse," went on Sara, cheerfully, "Mrs. Fullerton and Leebia have come is, and mother and Mrs. Fullerton are trying which can talk the faster. Lesbia asked for you, and then did not speak another word. What shall you do, Ursula, dear ?"

"I shall just go down and ask Aunt Philipps for a cup of tes," I returned, coolly, folding up my work. Sara looked half frightened at my boldness, and then she began to laugh.

"It is so absord, you know," she returned, lisking her arm in mine affectionately. "What ever put such nonsense in your head ? you are so comfortable here with us_ and you have your own way, and I never took Aunt Phikippa by storm. She might anxiously if there were room for my piano tease you now about going to balls. It is so have been offended by Leebia saying that I and my books. silly of you trying, to make yourself miserable, and living in poky lodgings. You might as well be a fakir, or a dervish, or a Pretestant dicted ; but when Lesbia kissed her, and not mind it being a little low : it is only a nun, or anything else that is unpleasant." "My desr, you do not know anything oried a little because Charlie was not there couch, I spotted that at once, and a capital of it: so she refrained harself prudently "Only Jil," I said, half laughing. "If answered, mather, angrity, to see how pretty she could look, and than "easy-chair, and some corner cupboards that when I spoke of my approaching departure; you would take a little more notice of her

our soolding with a good grace. Once or twice Uncle Brian let his eyeglasses dangle, and spoke a peavish word or

Wo. "Nonsense, my dear I have I not said over and over again that this is none of our business? Ursula is old enough to know her own mind ; if she chooses to be eccentric we cannot hinder her. All this talk goes for nothing.

"Ab, but, Mr. Gorston, young people want guidance," observed Mrs. Fullerton, impressively, for Aunt Philippa was beginning to sub, partly from the effects of wasted elo-quence, and perhaps with a little shortness of, breathing : anyway, her anger was working itself out. "If you were to advise Ursula as you would Sara, your influence might induce her to change her mind."

"I osnuot endorse your opinion, Mrs. Fallerton," returned Uncle Brian, dryly. "I am før too keen an observer of human nature to think we can talk sense to deaf ears with any benefit .-- Ursula, my child," turning to me with a smile that might have been kinder, but perhaps he meant it to be so, "there is not a grain of sense in your scheme : in spite of Cunliffe's eloquence, it will not hold water; in fact, in a little while you will be glad to come back to us again. When you do, I think I can promise that we will not laugh at you more than ence a day, and then moderately."

Now, this speech of Uncle Brian's made m very angry. No doubt he meant to be kind, and to show me that if my scheme failed I might come home to them again; but I was so much in earnest that his satire and his laughing at me hurt me more than all Aupt Philippa's hard speeches. So I flushed up. and for the first time tears came into my ever; for he had prophesied failure, and I could not bear that, and I might have said took it nobly, like a man who feels he has words in my sudden irritation for which I carned his reward. should have been sorry afterwards, only Lesbis, who had sat behind me all this time, as silent and soft-breathed as a mouse, got up quickly and took my hand and stood by

me. "I think you have all said plenty of hard things to Ursula, and no one has been kind to her. I think she deserves praise and not all this blame; if she cannot lead the comfortable life we do, thinking how we are to get the most pleasure and enjoy ourselves, it is because she is better than we are, and thinks more about her duty. Mrs. Garaton, -1 do not mean to be rude, I am far too fond of you all, because you have all been so good to me,"-and here Lesbia's white threat swelled, - "but I cannot bear to hear Ursula so blamed. Mr. Cunliffe, I know you agree mer; and there is a nice little parlor with a with me, you said so many nice things when bedroom over it. That will de capitally, I Uraula way out of the room."

This little burst of eloquence surprised us all, Uncle Max said afterwards that he was Barton." quite touched by it. Lesbia was generally so quiet and undemonstrative, that her words was better than the rest of them, -- a fact that "Oh, yes, it is quite a good-sized room; my conscience most emphatically contra- that is why I wanted it for Tudor. You will was better than the rest of them, -a fact that

"I do want you to be serious a moment," I went on plaintively. "I am really very orliged to you for having broken the ice: after all, I have not been badly submerged. I soon rose to the surface when Lesbia held out a helping hand."

"Well, now, Ursula, do you not agree with me ?---was not Lesbia a darling ?' "She was very nice and sisterly," I confessed. "She has more in her than I ever thought. Poor little thing ! I am afraid she is very unhappy, only she hides it so.'

"Just so. That shows her good sense: the world is very intolerant of a protracted grief; its victims must learn to dry their eyes quickly." Uacle Max was becoming philosophical

this would never do.

"Never mind about Lesbia," I observed impatiently ! "we can talk at out her in the next room ; what I want to know ie, how scon I may come to Heathfield." For I knew now dilatory men can be about other people's business, and I fully expected that Uncle Max would put me off to the summer.

"You may come as soon as you like," he returned, rather too carelessly. "Shall we say next week, or will that be too early ?" I suppressed my astonishment cleverly,

but was down on him in a moment. "I should like to have some place found for me first," I remarked, sententiously;

"you must take lodgings for me first, and then I can settle my plans." "Ob, that is done already," he observed, cheerfully. "I have spoken to Mrs. Barton about you, and she has very nice rooms vacant. I wanted them for Tudor, until I mooted the vicarage plan. It is a tidy little place, Ursula, and I think you will be very comfortable there."

I felt that Uncle Max deserved praise, and gave it to him without stint or limit; he "I fancy I have done a neat thing." he

said, modestly. "Directly I read your letter and saw that you were in earnest, I went down to Mrs. Barton and had a long talk with her. Do you remember the White Cottage, Ursula, that stands just where the road dips a little, after you have passed the vicarage? It is on the main road that leads to the common : there is a field, and one or two houses, and on the right the road branches off to Main street, where my poorer parishioners live. Oh, 1 see that you have forgotten. Well, there is a low white cot-tage, standing far back from the road, with rather a pretty garden, and a field at the back : people call it the White Oottage; though it is smothered in jasmine in the sum fancy. Only Mrs. Meredith lived there until

her death, and she left her furniture to Mrs. I expressed myself as being well pleased at this description, and then inquired a little

begged her to think better of things, she cottage, remember. There is a nice easy

Lawrence had meant to enter the army too Nelson, the eldest of all, was already in India, and had a captaincy. They were all fine, stalwart young men, fond of riding and hunting and any out-of-door pursuit. But there never would have been a parson among them but for the failure of the company in which Mr. Tudor's money was invested. He had been one of the directors, and from wealth

he was reduced to poverty. There was no money to buy Walter a com-mission, so he enlisted, bringing fresh trouble to his parents by doing so. Ben entered an but Lawrence was kept at Oxford by office, " an uncle's generosity, and under strong pressure consented to take orders.

The poor young fellow had no special vocetion, and he owned to Max afterwards that he feared that he had done the wrong thing. I am afraid Max thought so too, but he would not discourage kim by saying so; on the con-trary, he treated him in a bracing manner, telling him that he had put his band to the plough, and that there must be no looking backward, and bidding him pluck up heart and do his duty as well as he could; and then he smoothed his way by asking him to be his curate and live with him, so saving him from the loneliness and discomfort of some curates' existence, who are at the mercy of their landladies and laundresses.

So the two lived merrily together, and Lawrence Tudor was all the better man and person for Uncle Max's genial help and sym-pathy; and though Mrs. Drabble grambled and did not take kindly to him at first, she made him thoroughly comfortable, and mended his socks and sewed on his buttons in motherly fashion. Mrs. Drabble was quite a character in her way; she was a fair, fussy little woman, who looked meek enough to warrant the best of tempers ; she had a soft voice and manner that deceived you, and a vague rambling sort of talk that lauded you nowhere; but if ever woman could be a mild virago Mrs. Drabble was that woman. She worshipped her master, and never allowed any one to find fault with him; but with Mr. Iudor, or the maid, or any one who interfered with her, she could be a flaxen-haired termagant; she could scold in a low voice for half an hour together without minding a single stop or pausing to take breath. Mr. Tudor used to laugh at her, or get out of her way, when he had had enough of it; she only tried it on her master ence, but Max stood and stared at her with such surprise and such puzzled good humor that she grew ashamed and stopped in the very m ddle of a sentence. But, with all her temper, neither of them could have spared Mrs. Drabble, she made them so comfortable.

CHAPTER V.

"WHEN THE CAT IS AWAY."

Aunt Philippa had one very good point in her character : she way not of a nagging dis-position. When she solded she did it. horoughly, and was perhaps a long time doing it, but she never carried it into the next day.

Jill always said her mother was too indolent for a prolonged effort; but then poor Jiff often said naughty things. But we all of us knew that Aunt Philippa's wrath soon evaporated ; it made her hot and uncomfortable, of it: so she refrained harself nrudently . "If and, balf laughing. "If

Mrs. Fallerton looked rather mouraful at this.

"I hope you have not put that in her head," she returned, uneasily. "All yesterday she was begging me to give up the place and go back to Rutherford Lodge. Major Parkhurat is going to India in Fibruary, and so the house will be on our hands."

"I think the change will be good for Lesbia. It is such a pretty place, and she was always so fond of it."

"Oh, it is pretty enough," with a discon-tented sir; "but life in a village is a very tame affair. There are not more than tour families in the windle place whom we can visit, and when we want a little gayety we have to drive into Pinkerton."

"I think it would be good for Lesbia's health, Mrs. Fullerton."

"Well, well," a little peevishly, "we must balk to Dr. Pratt abont it. But how is Lesbia to settle well if I bury her in that poky little village? Perhaps I ought not to say so to you, Uraula; but poor dear Charlie has been dead these two years, so there can be no barm in speaking of such things now. But Sir Henry Sinclair is here a great deal, as 4 there is no mistaking his intentions, our Lesbia keeps him at such a distance.'

I thought it very bad taste of Mrs. Fulleron always to talk to me about Lesbia's suitors. Lesbia never mentioned each things herself. As far as I could judge, she was very shy with them all. I could not believe that the placid young baronet had any chance with her. She might possibly marry, but poor Charlie's successor would hardly be a thick-set, clumsy young man, with few original ideas of his own. Colonel Fergason would have been far better; but he evidently preferred Sara.

I was spared any Sep', for Lesbia entered the room at that pom at. Sh: looked more delicately fair than usual, perhaps because of the contrast with heavy surs. Her hair shone like gold under her little velvet bonnet, but, though she was so warmiy dressed, she shivered and crept as close as possible to the

fire. Mrs. Fullerton had some notes to write, so she went into the dining-room to write them, and very good-naturedly left us by ennelves

Leabla leoked at me rather wistfully. "I have missed you twice, Ursula: I am so sorry; and now you go the day after to-morrow. I wish I could do something for you. Is there nothing you could leave in my

THE TRU WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

after I have gone, I seculd be so thankful to

APRIL 27, 1887

T thought Leabla seemed somewhat amused

at the request. "Poor old Jill ! I will do my best ; but she never will talk to me. I think I should she never will talk so me. I sumk I should like her better than Sara if she would only open her lips to me. Well, Ursula, west have you and mother been talking about ?" "About Rutherford Lodge," I resurned,

quickly. "Do you really want to go back

there I " Did mother talk about that ?" looking "Did mother talk about that ?" looking excessively pleased. " Oh, yes, I am long-ing to go back. I don't want to frighten ing to gy Dava. I don't want to rrighten you, Ursie, dear, and, indeed, there is no need, but this life is balf killing me. I am too close to Hyde Park Gate; one never gets too close to hyde rars take; one never gets a chance of forgetting old troubles; and then mother is always saying gayety is good for me, and she will accept every invitation that domes; and I get so herribly tired; and then one cannot fight so well against depres-

I took her hand ailently, but made no sion. answer ; but I suppose she felt my sympathy.

"You must not think I am wicked and rebellious," she went on, with a sigh. "I promised dear Charlie to be brave, and not let she trouble spoil my life; he would have it that I was so young that happiness must return after a time, and so I mean to do my best to be happy, for mother's sake, as well as my own; and I know Charlie would not like me to go on grieving," with a sad little smile.

"No, darling, and I quite understand you." And she cheered up at that.

"I knew you would, and that is why I want to tell you things. I have tried to do as mother wished, but I do not think her plan answers ; excitement carries one away, and one can be as merry as other girls for a time, but it all comes back worse than ever." "Mere gayety never satisfied an aching

heart yet. "No; I told mother so, and I begged her there will be plenty of riding and tennis. I am very fond of our vicar's wife, Mrs. Trevor, and I rather enjoy helping her in the Sundayschool and at the mothers' meeting ; not that I do much, for I am not like you, Ursula, but I like to pretend to be useful semetimes."

"I see what you mean, Lesbia ; your life will be more natural and less strained than it is here.'

"Yes, and time will bang less heavily on my bands. I do love gardening, Uraula. I know I shall forget my troubles when I find myself with dear old Patrick again, grumbling because I will plok the roase. Oh, mother l' as Mrs. Fullerton entered at the moment with a half-finished note in her hand, "I am telling Ursula how home-sick I am, and how I long for the dear old Lodge. Do let us go back, mother darling ; I want to hunt for violets again in the little shady hollow beyond the lime-tree walk." my hands. I do love gardening, Uraula. I the lime-tree walk."

ine lime-tree walk." "Yes, dearest, we will go if you really wish it so much," returned Mrs. Fullerton, with a sigh. "Why, my pot, did you think I should refuse ?" as Lesbia put her arms round her neck and thanked her. "When a mother has only got one child she is not likely to deny her much ; is she, U-sula !"

"Oh, mother, how good you are too me!" "eturned Lesbia, and her blue eyes were shining with joy. When Mrs. Fullerson had laft the room again she told me that she had often sried herself to sleep with the longing to he in her old home again; she loved every fower in the garden, every animal about the place, and she grow quite bright and cheer-ful as she planned out her days. No, there-was nothing morbid about Leabia's nature; who was an honest, well-meaning girl, who had a great disappointment in her life; she meant to out-live it if she could, to be as happy as possible. In ner me; sub means to out live it if she could, to be as happy as possible. A wise instinct told her that her best chance of healing lay in country sights and sounds; be fresh gallop over the downs, the pleasant sembled at the Cedar Vale school house to

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

As extremely useful coment for exper mental use is made from equal quantities of guitapercha and white pure pitch melted together. The compound should be without lumps. "Is itsproves by remelting, and softens at about the temperature of boiling water.

That German who has invented a simple method of deadening the sound of the piano deserves a monumeut of solid gold. The con-trivance consists morely of the application of fine fixen i to the frame between the strings and hammers of an upright plano. The sound can be graduated at will without injuring the quality of the tone.

Blankets manufactured by the Navajo Indian women of Arizina are sought as curlistics by tourists. The squaws card the wool, spin the yarn and weave the blankets with the aid of sharp pointed sticks. It requires, according to the size of the blanket, from thirty days to four months' time to make one. Hence, they are very valuable. So skillfully and firmly are the blankets made that they will shed water for twenty-four hours before they will leak.

Gold is shipped across the ocean in "specie kegs," made of extra hard wood with an extra iron ho.p, each bag containing \$5,000. In the interests of security, each keg is treated to what is technically known among the shippers as the "red taging" process. At each end of the keg, in the projecting rim of the staves above the head, are bored four holes, at equidistant io-terrals. A piece of red type is run through these holes, crossing on the head of the keg, and the ends finally meeting in the centre. At the point of meeting the tape is sealed to the key's head by war bearing the stamp of the shipper. A Florids company, engaged in the manufac-

A Florida company, engaged in the manufacture ture of perfumery, has built a factory at Jack-sonville, and next spring will start a two hun-dred acre flower plantation. They now have one plantation at San Ma teo, and are putting base planters at Jacksonville in flowers. They have five million flowering tuberese bulbs, and a good many hundred the usand resegraniums. in addition to which they buy all the rowes, yellow jesmines, orange blossoms, etc., that "No; I told mother so, and I begged her they can secure. This is an industry that to go back to Rutherford because it is so quiet ought to prove profitable. It is another illustraand peaceful there and I shall be happier. I tion of the diversification of the industrial shall have my garden and conservatory, and interests of the South, and of the many openings for the manufacture of small things the South offers. Two Kentuckians recently called at the Navy Two Keetuckians recently called at the Navy Department, and said that they had discovered a process of treating steel, which, if their claims are born out by the facts, will practically revo-lutionize the art of steel tool-making. They did not divulge the nature of the invention further than to intimate that it related to the chemical than to intimate that it related to the chemical bath in which the tool is immersed in the tam-p-ring process. The callers asserted that by their method of treatment, the common-est grades of metal, such as shear or cast ateel, could be so tempered in the matter of hardness and toughness as to fully equal the best grades of tool steel. An ordinary pair of observe the lei second be trutted with to the blads. Moreover, the results of the treatment are asserted to be so under control that it is possible to temper steel to any degree of hardness or toughness that may be required by the use for which it is intended. The Secretay has decided to permit the process to be testol at the Washington Navy Yard, and the experiments have already begun. ▲ GOOD LIFE PRESERVER. T. Milburn & Co. March 10th, 1886. I was completely relieved from that dreadful disease, dyspepsia, with only four bottles of that hife preserver—B.B.B., and cheerfully re-commend it to any one subject to such disease.

P. Devanny, Morrisburgh, Ont. -

THE IRISHMEN OF BIDDULPH SPHAK OUT MANFULLY AGAINST CORBCION.

28078 denounce the strocious Coercion Act now before the British House of Commons. The following are the resolutions as well as a very brief, and indeed, we fear, a very imperfect synopsis of the remarks made on them by their different proposers and seconders, we are not surprised at the patiotism of the good Lishmen of St. Pat-rick's, Biddulph, for if we remear her well they and their respected P. P. Rev. Father Connoland their respected F. F. Rev. Father Control ly were the first in all Ontario to subscribe to the Parliamentary Fund; aye, long before Mr. Gladstone brought forward his Home Rule Bill for Ireland. We deem it a duty incumbent on all lovers of freedom, but more especially of on all lovers of freedom, du more especially of all Irishmen in this presperous Home Rule Dominion of ours, to protest with no uncertain sound against the present Sali-bury Govern-ment and their infamous Coercion Acts by which they into d to enslave a galant nation. Proposed by Jas. Harrigan and seconded by Mr. E McLaughlin that Father Councily take the oba'r. Carried. Proposed by Mr. Patrick MoGee, and seconded by Mr. James Henn, "that Mr. Stephen Patton be secretery." Carried. Mr. Wm. Toohey, in moving his resolution, said he would r mind Lord Salisbury and his government that the day may not be far distant when he should have to repent for having passed when he should have to repent for having passed such laws and be forced to exclaim, as His Majesty King George did, after the battle of Fontenoy: "Cursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects." He would a k the Imperial Government to reflect and punder over the words of the great Henry Grattan, which here here remind to the versiont day. "The prohave been verified to the present day, " int no power on earth can make laws to bind Ireland

the oruel evictions now being carried out under Balfour, King Harman and Co. He hoped that ere long the whole Dublin Castle would be rooted out, when old Ire and would have her own parliament in Cellege Green. (Cheers.) The meeting then adjourned.

THE COLONIZATION LOTTERY. LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS AT THE DRAWING ON

WEDNESDAY. The following is a complete list of the winaers of prizes in Father Labelle's Colonization Lottery at the drawing on Wednesday after-



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Flood.

The residents of Montreal were confident, owing to the encouraging assortions of those who were acquainted with the features of the river, were acquainted with the features of the river, that the city would be free from an inunstain this spring. Nevertheless, the majority of those residing in the low-lying districts who hat sur-fered on previous occasions, although under the belief that the water would not rise, were still prepared for any emergency. The general b-lief on Thursday was that the ice would move away quistly without doing any damage. Shortly before 5 o'clock Friday morning these who might have been watesing the river would who might have been watching the river would have noticed as far as the eye could see a trace of ice coming down toward the Victoria bridge as rapid rate. This was the lake ne coming down, and on it reaching the ico at Victoria bridge a set of the second second second second bridge and second second second second second second bridge and second secon bridge a loud crushing sound announced that a jam had occurred at the bridge. The next moment the water rose with greater rapidity than ever before. The Nun's ista d was completely submerged and the first flats of the buildings were covered with water in a short space of time. The rise was so sud-oen that the stablemen and the other employees of the nuns, and even the religieuses themselves, were taken wholly by surprise, and, not being prepared sufficient y to prevent loss, great damage was done to the furniture. The cattle were found floundering in the water, and many snimals were lost, there being no place of

safety to which they could be conducted. On thus side the ancient stone house of the nuns was flowded, and all communication cut off. The surrow ding fields are one sheet of water, while she St Cunegonde and St. Henri water works are invaded, and the WATER SUPPLY HAS BREN CUT OFF.

to the machinery. The Gian! Trunk Bo ting club house is surrounded by over ten net of water, and during the day numerous skiffs and boass of all descriptions were sailing about in this part of the P. int. The fields near the Montreal Water Works are flooded and the water in the tail race is within one and a half fet of the new embankment and is rising fet t of the new embankment and is rising steadily. The embankment is seeminally very firm, and if it bears the pressure, the parts of the Point which were flooded last year by its giving way will be free from water. The employees of the Grand Truck shops had not arrived at work when the water commenced to rise, but on resching the shops at 7 o'clock they found the southern parts all flooded, which necessitated the suspension shops at 7 o'clock they found the southern parts all flooded, which necessitated the suspension of work. The jam is directly at the Victoria Bridge, the ice bring piled up around the piers, almost reaching the body of the bridge. Mag-da en, Congregatioe, Sebastopol and other streets are flooded at the southern end, but the water from the river has not reached Wellingon street west yet. There is no wat r on the Grand Trunk tracks at the Point, nor in the G.T.R. yards, except near the bridge. The sewer water reached Welling on street in some places and flooded it, has not sufficiently so prevent pedestrianism. There is a little water on Seigneurs and some of the other by-streen, but of no consequence. On St. James street West the water is rising very rapidly and many of the houses are being invaded. Along the Grand T. unk track the water is rushing along at great speed and all the houses bordering on the track between the Detot and St. Martin strot are flooded. The Grand Trank yards at the depet are being submerged and Albert street is one clear sties, of water which is about three or four feet deep. Kennedy's field and Guy street in the violaty of the track, as well as Lu-ignap, Acquetuc, M untain, Versailles, Richmond. St. Martin and other intersecting stre ts are all covered and rafting and boating are b ing in uged in freely. There is no wate in St. Canegonde or St. Henri at present.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

McGill stre-t, in the vicinity of the Albi n Hotel, was jammed from +ar y morning with 16052 carts, carr.ages, express wa gons, boats, etc., and an every varying stream of curiosity 2192

Inspector stort to Chabcillez square, and before many minutes this part was obview with from three to four feet. When the water first made its appearance merchants on the Square and the other streets busied themselves to moving all periamble grads to a place of asfetr. The seman part of moving the themselves in moving all perianble groups to a place of safety. The scenes shadted were pitiable in seme instances and comical in others. The streets were crowded with carters and others who owned horses and cost, and during the fore-noon all these animals were conveyed to places where the mater had not raiched. On Ottawa where the water had not resched. On Oftawa street the water, about 10 o'clock; was only at the east e d, but later on it gradually worked its way toward the western cod of the street. The same occurred on Wellington street on the contern side of the bridge to McGill

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on the consern size of the bridge to McGell street, and al the intersecting streets from Wellington to William or College and Notre Dame street were flooded. The wa er is at present not quite deep enough in these parts to permit the of use of b ats, consequently but little help can be rendered these why are in need. During the morning all the residents in the lower flats of houses in the low lying districts, even be ore the water made its appearance near their premises, h.d moved furniture and household effects to the upper storey of the bouses. In Griffintown, where cattle is plactifull es. In Grimntown, where cattle is platti-full, the loss is great, as many animals have perished. Owners of horses had great trouble in saving their animals, acd many pi table recence were witnessed during the rise of the

CHABOILLEE SQUARE.

When the water appeared on the streets com-immicating with Chabullez aquare, the pro-prietors of stores and tenants imm distely set about to clear the lower parts of the premises as fast as possible. The sidewalks were secured in order that they might not drift off, and every throw was ar anged so that the loss might be as atight as possible. The fire station is flood d and a 1 the surrounding stoles. The water is tising very rapidly in this part, and at present sil the intersecting streets leading to St. James and the latter street are submerged to such an extent that traffic is impossible. The water in all tarts is rising rapidly and the flood promises to equal that of last year.

WHAT THE OITY SURVEYOR SAYS. No man appeared to be more surprised to day than the City Surveyor. When met padding around the flowted district he said that he had been down to Longue Pointe yesterday after-uoon between four and tive o'cl ck, and that at that here the channel was over to within a mile

that hour the channel was open to within a mile of the town. "At ten o'clock last night," he continued, "the river swept over the rifle ranges at Point St. Charles, while at the rame time it having ne down in the city proter by about a foot and a balf. It rose avaid, however, to 37 feet, and thear cordet to should 33 feet. Between ther, and the rescue to some so less, between six and seven o'clock this morning a showe oc-curred and the water rise as high as forty feet, and is now rising still." Questioned further, he so d that he hid heard this morning from the as d that he hid h-ard this movining from the M-in real Warehousing Company that the water was within e ghoen income of being as high as it was last Spring. When asked how it happened that at ten o'olock sertain streats in Griffintown were still above water while McGill street was where sill above water while McGill street was away under, he explained that the pumping at the Point was not stopped till eight o clock this morning, and that the closing of the sluces gates forced the water back through the sewors, causing only a slow ruse, while in the centre of the city the water swept across the severment walk.

PHRSONAL.

George Legault, of Tayside, Out., says he can heartily recommend Yellow Oil as the bat reliever of rheumatic pain, his father and mother having suffered for years with rhoumatism, and all remedies failed except Yellow Oil. ..

THE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS. ----

Wm. O'Brien, M.P., Leaves Quoenstown nozi Manday for Canada.

The following cable despatch has been re-ocived by Mr. H. J. Cloran, President of the May treal Branch of the Irick 1 and League of Amorica :—

DUBLIN, April 20th, 1887. I will leave Queenstown on Sunday with Mr. Kilbride, the evic of tenant. Could you underMore Facts.

.

STRELING, ILL., August 22, 1885. We feel we must write something of the sue oces of Hop Bitters. Their sal- is thribble that of any other article of medicine. Hence we feel it but justice to you and your Bisters to say that it is a medicine of real merit and virtus, and doing much good and effecting great cures Yours, J. F. & H. B. UTLEY.

commend them to my patients, and get the best of results from their use.

C. B MERCHR. M.B.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 15, 1885. We take pleasure in giving you a notice and a nice, stro g one, as it (Hop Bitters) deserves it. We use it, and we know it deserves it. - The Register.

GREENWICH, Fob. 11, 1988. Hor BITTERS Co. :

S. rs-I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They are having a large sale here.

LEROY BRINES.

GREENWICH, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1885. Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I over know, I should not have any mother new but for them.

HENRY KNAPP.

LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1896. I have been using Hop Bitters, and have se-ceived great benefits from them for liver some plaint and unalarial fover, They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1886. Hor BITTERS MEG. Co. :

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation h mostly. All who us them confer upon them the highest encontinues and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. making curves—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first and maintained it, and are more called for them all others combined. So I are as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never done before with any pater modicine.

> J. J. BABCOCK. Physician and Druggiese

KAHOKA, MO., Feb. 9, 1880. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bittens of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and an well pleased with the Bitters. They did has more good than all the medicine she has taken for alx years,

WM. T. McGLURE

The above is from a very reliable farmen, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until the used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in this country. We have here will be and they are making remarkable curve.

W. H. BISHOP & CO

A PATRIOTIC PRHLATE.

The following is the text of Archbinhap Lynch's letter read at the anti-coorsion meeting in Toronto on Monday night :---

A higher order of spiritual duties prevents my attending your meeting to protest against the iniquity of the proposed Coercion Bill, in-troduced into Parliament by the polery of the present unfortunate English Government, but I am heart and soul with the object of your present meeting. I have said a higher order of spiritual duty, for I deem it a spiritual duty be protest against injustice and the oppression of eonsid-me the poor. I beg to plead a merciful tion at your meeting for the representative in this country of Her Maj sty the Quees of Rapland, wol-ly on account of the sovereign authority which he represents.

the fresh galiop over the downs, the pleasant saunter through the sweet Sussex lanes, the sweet breath of her roses and carnations, would all woo her back to health and cheerfalgess. When the pretty color came back into Lesbia's face her mother would not regret her sacrifice; and then I remember that Charlie's friend Harcourt Manners lived about half a dozen miles from Rutherford, and always attended the Pinkerton dances, and he was a nice intelligent fellow. But I scolded back the fooliah thoughts and felt ashamed of myself for enertaining them.

I parted from Lesbia very affectionately, for she seemed very loath to say good-by, but I knew poor Jill would be grumbling at my absence; the others were dining out, and I had promised to join the school-room tea, which was to be balt an hour later on my account, out it was nearly six before I made my appearance, very penitent at my delay, and fully expecting a scolding. I found Jill, however, kneeling on the rug,

making toast with Scoty in her arms ; she had blacked her face in her efforts, but looked in high good humor.

Fraulein has gone out for the whole evening; that freekled Fraulein Misschenstock has been here, and has invited her to tes and supper. Mamma said she could go, as you would remain with me, so we shall be alone and cosey for the whole evening. Now, you may pour out tea, if you like, for I have all this buttered toast on my mind. I am as hungry as a hunter, but there is a whole seed oake, I am glad to see. Now, darling, be quick, for you have kept me so long waiting." And Jill brushed vigorously at her blackened cheek, and beamed at me. But, alas ! we had reckoned without our

host, and a grand disappointment was in store for us, though, as it turned out, things were not as had as they appeared to he at first.

I was praising Jill's buttered toast, for 1 knew she prided herself on this delicacy, and she had just cut herself a thick wedge of the seed-cake, which she was discussing with a school-girl's appetite, when I heard Uncle Brian's voice calling for Ursuls rather loudly: so I ran to the head of the staircase, and, to my surprise, saw him coming up in his slow, dignified manner.

Look here, Ursula, I shall be late at the Pollocks', and your aunt and Sara have gone on, and there is Tudor in the drawing-room, just arrived with a message from Cunliffe!" Of course we must put him up; but the trouble is there is so dinner, and of course he is famished : young men always are." My heart sank as I thought of Jill, but

there was no help for it. Max's friends were sacred. Mr. Tudor must be made as comfostable as possible.

"It cannot be helped, Uncle Brian," I retarned, trying to keep the vexation I felt out of my voice. "Supposing you send Mr. Tador up to the school-room, and we will give him some tea. Jill has made some excellent buttered toast, and Clayton can get some supper for him by and by in the diningroom ; there is sure to be a cold joint, --or perhaps Mrs. Martin will have something

except the king, lords and commons of Ireland, WHEREAS, the Imperial Government has in progress a rode of unjust and arbitrary coercion

laws, calculated to enslave and degrade Her Majesty's subjects of Ireland; be it Resolved, That we, a portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, living in Canada under the beloyal subjects, living in Can da under the be-niga blessings of home rule, do emphatically protest and condemn the measures now before the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Jos. Keefe said he had much pleasure in

seconding Mr. Toohey's resolution, and con-olud d by a few well-timed remarks.

Mr. M. Crunican proposed the following reso lution :---

Resolved, That as we ourselves are partakers of the national benefits which flow from the right posses ed and exercised by Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, of governing their country in accordance with the wishes of its own people, we earnestly desire this inestimable right con-ferred on Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. That we therefore hearbily a prove of the just and enlightened policy of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his colleagues, which policy has been loyally and unequivocally accepted by Mr. Parnell and the other leaders of Irish na-

tional opinion. Mr. James Kinsella seconded the motion in a

few appropriate words. Mr. Patrick Breen, in moving the following resolution made a few remarks in which he spoke in condemnatory terms of Lord Salisbury and his government, in seeking to pass an Act of Coercion again-t the Irish people, more espe-cially in the year of Her Majesty's jubilee which ought to be a year of grace to Her Majesty's

subjects: Resolved,-That Lord Sali-bury and the go vernment take into their con-ideration, and re-flect that this is the year of Her Majesty's jubilee, and that they will not impose upon her the disagreenble duty of signing coercion acts, and thus enslave a spirited and noble people, and thus enclave a spirited and noble people, and will rather grant her the satifaction of put-ting her name to a bill granting. Home Rule to Ireland. Mr. S. Patton seconded the resolution by

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OVERWOKED.

"My husband strained bimself with over-work, causing a large swelling in the groin. He suffered great agony, which doctors failed to re-lieve; he could not eat nor sleep. B. B. B quickly cured him. He says he never had such quick relief in his life." Extract from a letter from Mrs. George Bosk, Cooksville, Unt.

SEVENTEEN HEALTH HINTS.-1. Be regular in your habits. 2. If possible, go to bed at the same hour

every night.

Rise in the morning soon after you are awake.

awake. 4. A sponge bath of cold water should be followed by friction with towel or hand. 5. Eat plain food. 6. Begin your morning meal with fruit.

Don't go to work immediately after eating. 8. Be moderate in the use of liquids at all eessons,

9. It is safer to filter and boil drinking water. 10. Exercise in the open air whenever the weather permits

11. In malarious districts do your walking in the middle of the day. 11. Keep the feet comfortable and well pro-

13. Wear woollen clothing the year round. 14. See that your sleeping rooms and living rooms are well ventilated, and that sewer gas

does not enter them. 15. Brush your teeth at least twice a day,

night and morning. 16. Dan't worry. It interferes with the hewlthful action of the stomach. 17. You must have interesting occupation

in vigorous old age. Continue to keep the brain active. Rest means rust.—Herald of Health.

Consumption Surely Cured.

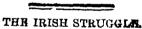
To THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a posi rive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have then permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of

send two cottles of my felledy FALL to say of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, BBANCH OFFICH: 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

32---L

ake to manage meetings in Mon.real, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto? My stay in Canada is restricted to ten days. Preceeds to be devoted to Evicted Tenants' Fund. setker, m reharts or en ployse, whose ploce of business were shut up by the muddy waters. A Post remeasure ive was early on the scene and hailing a boatman managed, at an ourage us price, to secure a trip through a lage potion of the floaded district. It was a few WM. O'BRIEN.

A reply has been cubled to Mr. O'Brien to minutes after nice when h started and by care come on. The meetings will be arranged, and a rousing reception is assured for both gentlemen.



CHAMBERLAIN IN SOOTLAND-MR. MBALI'S BB TURN TO THE HOUSH-THE GOVERNOR OF DHLAWARN ADVOCATINE & BHROCHD TO ABMS.

LONBON, April 19 .- Mr. Healy sat in the strangers gallery during last night's proceed-i ge in the House of Commons. He will go to i gs in the House of Commons. He will go to Ireland to day and will be qualified to return to

Parliament on Monday in time for the com-mittee stage of the Crinces Bill. Joseph T. Chamberl-in, in his epoches in Dingwall, mainly referred to the crefters. With recard to Irclard he said if the land question were satiled there would be no other question which need give them a moment's nut by. His speches were frequeatly inter-rupter with mingled hisses and due rs. Wilmington, De., April 19 - A large meet

ing was held here to denounce the Irish Coercion Bill. The governor advocated a re-sort to arms if the Government of Great go to Queen street A return was then made to Grey Nun street, down which the Doat glided c refully, occasionally ground ng as the water at that sime was not sufficiently deep to allow of rapid travel. Down Grey Nun street the light crafe whiled, evaling narrowly several large cakes of floating ice, to Wellington street, into which it turned At the corner of Queen speet same same passed the coercion measure. This sometiment was cheered to the cobo.



The following letter from Ms. Gladstone's secretary was this morning received by Mr. Edward Murphy, president of the recent auti-sociation meeting of citizens.

House of Commons, London, April 8th, 1887.

SIE, -- I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to act knowledge with his cordial thanks the receipt of the resolution which you have done him the honor to tratamit to him on behalt of a mass meeting of citizens of Montreal.

I am, sir, Your obodient servant, G. W. SPENCER LYTTLETON. EDWARD MUBPHY, President.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have received from Mr. Joreph Schsefer, the publisher, of New York, a number of little pamphlets containing directions for devotons to be practised during the month of Mary. Among them are a number of hymns and prayers to which indulgeness are attached, and two little pamphlets conta ning exercises for every

Average the month. We have received from the Buffalo Catholic Publication Co. a lit le work styled "Ingersidu-ism in its, True Colors," by Rev. M. Rubi, C.M. It is written in the dialogue style, and represents a convertation between a young graduate and his aged uncle upon the questions raised by Ingercoll legarding the Bib'e, God and religion. It shows the dan gerous tenden-cies of the teachings of Ingercoll, and their pernicious effects upon society.

> THE FRANCO-GERMAN QUARREL. LONDON, April 19. - The North German Gazette, commenting u on the resignation of M. Deroulede, from the French patrintic league,

Our Lord has said upon the chair of Mana of the Soribes and Pharisees ; "Do as they are used to be and they are the they are the

the Soribes and Pharisses: "Do as they any our do not as they do." The appointment of this stateman was very aright to exteel a representative where char-acter and where a cosery would not bring dis-grace upon her. The book of Sir Charles R m-radil, ex-Attorney-G-nersi, who aromined the rolations between landlord and tenant as the fact showne estates, has been published to the world and reveals an appelling state of injus-tios and tyranny for generations. You are al-soures at liberty to exp so the abomination of agents, and your charity will, I fear, be strained to its unment limits in an effort to disassociate tools of the form those of their employers. Remember, too, that there is a multitude of such culprise in Iz-land and the most estimated of them is the Government which open-eroli-als and abets the injustice tow-rds the two antry which its own set of Parliament induct on any body to find our excellent Logistics.

I am gLad to find our excellent Legislature of Ontario entering also their protest in advance of yours. Nearly every legislature of the United States has also presented. All linglish spont-ing people should disown such tyrangy and save them where firm any imputation of memiranee, lest their silonos might be interpreted inter-countenaming, in the slightest degree, tyraner and oppression, which degrives people of their just rights. It is the duty of humanity of a higher moral

to is the daty of manuarry of a signer more order b) protest against the actions of the lewest grades, for there is a solidarity in human mo-ture which preves the good to protest, if they over do nothing else, against wrongdoing when one do nothing else. squinst wrongdoing when ever or by whomeoever perpeters ed. All the millices of Irisk exiles aprend throughout the world are raising their velces against this per petual coercion, and against all the past exime of the Huglish Government. It is true that there are some Irishmen who, from ever associations, are alm at anti-Irish. There, of course, have little weight and denore buils little honor. This universal ary of regenerated humanity rescands against prood Hugland, now-low enough in the estimation of the sixing world.

Haglish rule in Iroland sommemored in abat. Haglish rule in Ireland commenced in char-ting and upholding the orime of adultery. They rest of the history might be summed up in penal laws against the rights of human sectory, the language and religion. The ruise of momentaries, odlages, churches and hospitals all ever the land are the allent witnesses of their erimes. Irish industry and trade were put under a her in favor of England. Our constry to day stands the image of ruin and develation. Is is the most unfortunate country in Haupon, though renowned for its fartility and other natural ad-renowned for its fartility and other natural ad-vantages. The sighs and greases of militers at vantages. The sighs and greans of millions of the Irish and of her children have assended by heaven for over soven ensuring and a just re-tribution will follow, and Mingland may be brought down yet to the condition of Ireland.

The breath which leaves the lungs has been The breath which leaves use lungs are pouse as perfectly divested of its life-giving properties, that to re-incesthe it upmixed with other sin-the moment it escapes from the mostle, would cause immediate death, by suffection, while, it it hovered about us, more or less destructive, infibence over health and life would be oppa-sioned. But it is made of a nature so much Derculede, from the French patriotic league, says: "We may expect increased activity on the part of his companion Boularger." Thomas Bailey Aldrich had an attack of stage fright last week at the reaking in Boston for the Longfellow memorial fund. roing.

learned that it would only take a rise of about three test more to prevent the dynamos being used to-night. The company will likely experi-ence considerable damage to their machinery. ence considerable damage to their machinery. Continuing along Wellington street, Prince street was finally reached, and the small depth of the water prevented travel westward impos-sible. Looking down Princestr, et the windows on both sides of the street could be seen til ed with auxious transits, who saked about the condition of the ice bridge and the likelihood of a rise. The sidewalks on the sat side of the street ware affect and wrea being credually

street were afloat and were being gradually utilized by the inhabitants for rafts. A look westward along Wellington street disclosed the unfortunate fact that owing to the deep snow in the centre of the road, the boat would be unable to proceed further except close to the houses, and this portion was being utilized with the raits of the tenants. Thinking that Griffintown proper might be reached by a *detour*, instrucions were given the boatman to veer around tions were given the boatman to veer around and go down to Common street, but, as was shortly proved, this movement was fruites, as Common street was found packed with la ge cakes of ice, and it was even impossible to get trip was made estwards along Connis ioners

street to the pumps and St. Francois Xavier street but everywher- the story seemed to be that the proprietors had anticipated the rise, and guard-ed against it by removing their stock to safer

quarters. A return was then made to the starting point, the boatman paid off and the reporter started on foot up McGill street and then westerly toward the Point.

IN ST. ANN'S WARD.

(To be continued.) The primal duties shine aloft like stars; the sharing is few scatting remarks on the administration of Ireland. Station of Ireland, the imprisonment of priests confided to them by their people, and ways with you, whatever price you water then worked its way down will ask."

ful maneuvring a move was made straight down McGill sizet. All the stores on both sides of the street were badly floled, but it was learned that the m jority of the merchaits h d taken time by theforelock, and paying little regard to "old flo d prophets," had managed to have their cells s all cleared of valuable stock have their certa s an cleared of valuable score in anticipation of the rise St. Ann's Market, the Western House, Albion Hotel and the different stores and dwellings along the street as for as William wire partially sub-merged and the impri-osted tona de, ford refor employes gazed blandly at the differ at skiffs ad horses and c.r.s, which managed to make their way through the water. Turning into William street almost the same state of affairs

was discovered and it was only in a few of the wholevale or storehouses that proprietors or clarks were noticed saving books or stationary. At the corner of William and King street a regular minia: ure waterfall was encountered and it was impossible to proceed further along William street. The rising water rushed rapidly into William street West and it was bke shooting the Lachine rapids to attempt to

it turned. At the corner of Queen street seve al employes of the Royal Electric Light Company

were ba ancing themselves on an impromptu raft, and from one of these our representative

THE PRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

APRIL 27-1887 THE TH YTPHA-

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ATNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAB SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PEB ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, spring for breaking up the ice. DR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 27, 1887

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found an article from The Leinster Leader which disposes of the claim set up by Lord Lansdowne of having expended £20,000 for the benefit of the Luggacurran tenants.

THE POPE, in acknowledging the congratula. tions of the American Cardinals on the organition of the Catholic Hierarchy in British India, expressed the desire to do everything possible to establish diplomatic relations be tween England and the Vatican, and stated that his views in this matter had the support of some high personages.

ANNEXATION to the United States has been proposed in the Nova Scotia legislature as the best cure for the political and commercial evils under which the province labors. Seeing that the majority of native Nova Scotians go to the States and settle permanently there, it would seem like a saving of money and material were they to take their province along with them.

HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. has issued to Bishep Ireland, of St. Paul, a brief on the tem-- perance question. The Pope blesses and highly praises the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, comments on the deplorable nature of the evils caused by intemperance, and urges all pastors to increase their efforts great plague of drunkenness.

were besides -2.802 skilled artisans. 37,285 females, 22,073 ware entered as servants and 4,851 as housekeepers. The balance is chiefly made up of the wives and children of male emigrants.

Mr. CURBAN made a judicious speech in moving his Home Rule resolution in the Commons yesterday. His brother Tories, McNeil and O'Brien, with whom he found it prident to vote last session, opposed him, as they then opposed Mr. Blake. The Government has made it an open question, and have thereby discovered the reason why they resisted the resolution offered by Mr. Blake. The elections are over and the Tory Home Rulers may cavort themselves with perfect freedom, as there is no longer any fear of injuring party prospects. Whilst we are willing to give Mr. Curran full credit for his action, we cannot forbear the reflection that he is a year behind time.

Of all sed words of tongue or pen, The saddest are it might have been."

Ir flooods are to be of annual occurrence at Montreal the low-lying portions of the city must be abandoned for a portion of the year at least. But since these visitations have not been regular in the past, the fact points to the probability of a local cause, the removal whereof will prevent the recurrence of these disasters. Any one who takes a comprehensive view of the harbor will see that the Long Wharf is one cf. the main, if not the principal cause of the floods. In fact it has been admirably constructed as if with a view to creating an ice dam and backing the water upon the city. So long as it remains there will be floods, and the city will be subject to annual misery and loss from inundation. We do hope that the experience of these two years will impress upon the Harbor Commissioners the necessity of doing something more practical than the feeble at tempts in the way of experiments made this

THE London Times is both vicious and stupid. It demands that Mr. Parnell shall prove the negative, a thing unknown to law or reason. Both the alleged writer and alleged receiver deny explicitly that the letter is authentic. To refer them to a court of law is not right or honest. This is the case between Messre, Parnell and Egan on one side and the London Times on the other side. Their denial puts that paper on the defensive. But instead of defending steelf it commits another offence when it merely refers Mr. Parnell to the courts For it well knows that a civil suit for damages is not a proceeding adequate to afford redress for the grievance, in either its public or its private aspects; and that he cannot prudently make a criminal complaint, inasmuch as it. would become necessary to press it through a Government prosecutor, whereas it is the Government itself which has instigated the false publication and probably has supplied the

material for it. THE works of the foremost writers on the British Constitution teem with denunciations of just such arbitrary suspensions of constituf tional rights as are contemplated by the Crimes Bill. What, for instance, could be stronger than the language of Locke on this subject? "Governments," he says, "are dissolved when

either the legislature or the prince act contrary to their trust. The legislature act contrary to the trust reposed in them when they endeavor to invade the property of the subject and to make themselves or any part of the com munity masters or arbitrary disposers of the lives, liberties, or fortunes of the people. Whenever the Legislature endeavor to take away and destroy the property of the people or to reduce them to slavery under arbitrary power, they put themselves into a state of war with the people, who are, thereupon, absolved from any other obedience, and are left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men against force and violence."

certain classes of crime punishable by a limited Of the term of imprisonment. In other words, two bipendiary magistrates are the have summary jurisdiction, and may impose santences not ex-beding six months hard labor for any of the following offences :---Oriminal conspiracy, boy cotting, rioting, offences under the Whiteboy Acts : assaulting offences of the law taking force Acts ; assaulting officers of the law. taking for ble por session, for inciting to any of the fore

going offences. 9. In jury trials the venue may be changed on the certificate of the Attorney-General that a fairer trial can be had in some other place in Ireland. A prisoner, however, is to have a right to appeal against any proposed change of venue. 4. In jury trials either the Attorney-General or the prisoner may demand a special jury. 5. In cases of murder, attempt to murder, ag-

gravated crimes of violence, aron, or breaking, for firing into dwellings the Attorney Generals or England and Ireland together may certify that a fair rial can be had in England, the State to pay expenses of carrying prisoner, his witnesses, solicitor and counsel to England. 6.—These enactments are only to apply to such districts of Ireland as may be proclaimed by the

Lord Lieutecant. 7. The Lord Lieutenant in Council will have

power to declare it an offence against the act to have anything to do with an association formed for the purpose of commission of crimes, or of inciting or enabling persons to commit crime, or of inciting to intimidation, or of interfering with the administration of the law or the maintenance of order.

8. The act is to be permanent.

A CONTRAST ;

Montreal may well be proud of such citizens as Sir Donald Smith and Sir George Stephen. Their manificent gift of a million dollars to es tablish an hospital that shall be free to the poor of all creeds, is one of the noblest uses to which they could devote their wealth. It is an acknowledgment to the Almighty of the blessings they enjoy and which they are willing to share with their less fortunate fellow creatures. In their own life time they will have the satisfaction of seeing the good they can do, and of knowing that all men appreciate their goodness. It is action like this that draws the hearts of men closer together and builds up that public spirit

which gives life and continuity to a nation.

How different is their conduct to that of Lord Lansdowne! What a luminous contrast their princely donation to the poor of Montreal presents to the bayonets and bludgeons sent to day by our Governor-General to the poor of Luggacurran ! Think of it, you who have defended the Marquis of Lansdowne. " In bitterly cold 'and stormy weather," we quote the good priest, Father Mahar, "feeble old people of both sexes, as well as children of tender years. were ruthlessly turned out under the "elements. These atrocious proceedings "aroused the indignation and pity of the people. The more comfortable farmers took off their great coats and wrapped them "around the shivering victims of landlord " malice."

And Lord Lansdowne is more wealthy than either of the Montreal gentlemen who have given a million to shelter such unhappy people as he is flinging, while we write, on the bleak mountain side to perish miserably if there were not kind hearts and helping hands to save them.

Never in the history of any time has such a contrast been witnessed. Here we see the noble generosity of men who admit, without any prompting and without a selfish motive, the claims of humanity, and divest themselves of a fortune for the benefit of the poor. There we see the over-gorged satrap of a most detestable tyranny wringing the last penny from the pover ty of the poor creatures who are endeavoring to win a precarious living from bog and mountain. Living in luxurious idleness in his palace at Ottawa on the taxes of the people of Canada, this man, to describe whose character and conduct there are no terms sufficiently expressive in loathing and execration, outrages every sen timent of humanity and proceeds with fiendish, cold-blooded, malignity to destroy the homes and the lives of the peasants of Luggacurran. If Sir George and Sir Donald are worthy of our praise and gratitude, with what feelings shall we regard their antithesis Lord Lansdowne? It was just such conduct by heartless aristocrats that brought a deluge of blood upon France, and while they exist how can any one say that the employment of the resources of civilization sgainst them is without justificacrime and preserve the rights of the people. Such it has proved to be, and such is the charac ter given i y the Catholic prelates of Ireland than whom no men are better able to give an opinion, than whom , no men are more, devoted to the welfare of the nation and the preservation of their flocks from evil of all kinds.

Yet Lord Salisbury ignores this obvious view of the situation, and since the hierarchy of Ireland and all that is best in the Christianity of both hemispheres, have declared in favor of Mr. Parnell and the cause he champions, the Premier of England, with amazing stupidity. brands all alike by implication as tolerant of murder. Never was there a more pitiable exhibition of political claptrap.

IN THE LAST DITCH.

"Tis done ! The Crimes Bill has passed the second reading by a majority of 101. Belts are drawn tighter to-day than they were yesterday. Now for the inevitable and final conflict. The other day The Pall Mall Gazette said :-

"If the Irish rose in revolt against such a system they would have a right to our hearty sympathy and to our energetic support. If they did not wish to rise in revolt against such a system they would desirve our infinite con-tempt. With such a despotism as that which Balfour proposes to make permanent in Ireland no man fit to be free can hold any parley. It is accursed, root and branch. With it he and his children after him must remain for-ever at war. He would be a slave at heart who, confronted by this devilish enginery of injustice, had any other thought but one-"How best can I destroy this tyranny and over-"turn the despotian of the alien oppressor. "THIS BILL IS A DECLARATION OF "WAR AGAINST THE IRISH RACE, and "as a declaration of war it will be received."

the diabolical Bill is now the political faith of Irishmen the world over. With profound regret, but, with unflinching determination, the issue is accepted.

To paralyze the Tory Government of England, which has thus declared uncompromising, permanent hatred, with the object of extermination, against the Irish people on Irish soil. every engine known to men who are fighting for their lives will be used with the justification of the first law of nature-self-preservation.

But let there be no mistake. This is not a war against England, nor against the English people ; for we have on our side the best of Englishmen and the great Democracy of England, whose liberal instincts and generous manhood recoils with horror from this last act of a desperate and despairing despotism.

Heretofore the constitutional leaders of the Irish movement, with the assistance of the clergy who hold in supreme trust the conscience of the nation, have been able to repress the extreme wing of the Nationalists. But will these be able to control the wild spirits of Ireland at home and abroad who are driven to desperation by this maddening act? We trust they may. And we would implore all lovers of the good cause to continue their trust in leaders, calm and wise, who know the path to ultimate victory, and will lead their people safe through

all perils, if they will only be patient and bide their time. This last and foulest attempt to exterminate the Irish people must fail. It is too late in the nineteenth century for England to become a tyranny. But she has a governing class at present who would make her something at which all men would point the finger of scorp. They should pause before they make her what they are endeavoring to make Ireland---the Niobe of nations.

In the name of law they are desiroying all law. Are they aware that their act is a chalenge to that spirit of British liberty which took

which were inclined at first to exquee the joy is a present your word the is Excellency's, harshness towards his tennities compelled to defind, him of against a charge of undue leftency to the his own word, which were inclined at fret to excuse His joy is express are now editorially silent, is in itself enough "on my arrival in Treiand I but a stop to the to show the drift of Canadian opinion. Good but ining of houses and the murdet of the inhabi-tants by the yearsen arrival to restant the restance of the inhabiare now editorially sheet, is in itself chough to show the drift of Canadian opinion. Goo-sidering all the brownstances, is would be better to hearken to the advice of such friends as we have mentioned than run the risk of stirring up that latent feeling which cortainly exists, but which is content, for reasing purely local to Canada, to remain quick. Meantime, Mr. O'Brien and the Libersis and Nationalists of the old country may reat assured that their friends on this side of the watar will not fail to exert thet moral influ-

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A book has lately been published in England by Kegan Paul, French & Co., which we commend to all searchers after plain unvarnished truth concerning the much discussed question of how the union between England and Ireland was brought about. The author is J. G. Swift MacNeil, M.P. It may be described as a judi-cial, impartial summing up of evidence of mort competent witnesses and bears the title sflixed to this article. In its pages we find ircesisti-ble proof of how "Pitt did it," as Mr Gladstone in a pithy ejaculation fixed the authorship of the rebellion of '93, and the to the source and outcome by which it was succeeded. was brought about. The author is J. G. Swift authorship of the rebellion of 95, and the in themselves give a fair lues now public money tortures and outrages by which it was succeeded. It has been well observed that this charge, aud destruction, *crimine ab uno disce omnes*. For

Just as at a recent period we have seen outrages fomented at Belfast, evictions, imprisonment of priests, persecutions of all kinds practised with the same object. Thus history repeats itself and the words of Grattan on the opening of the Irish parliament might be repeated to-day with but slight variation. The great orator thus described the proceedings in the North of Ireland :- " He had received, he said, " the most dreadful accounts that their object was the extermination of Catholics in that country. It was a persecution conceived in the bitterness of bigotry, carried on with the most ferocious barbarity by a banditti, who, being of the religion of the state, committed with the greatest audacity and confidence the most horrid murders, and proceeded from rob bery and massacre to extermination."

Lord Moira, who was afterwards elevated to the peerage as the Marquis of Hastings, and became Governor-General of India, speaking in the English House of Lords, Nov. 22nd, 1797, solemnly declared:-"Before God and my country, I speak of what I have seen myself. What I have to speak of are not solitary and isolated measures, not partial abuses, but what is adopted as the system of government. I do not talk of a casual system, but of one deliberately de exmined upon and regularly persevered in. My lords, I have seen in Ireland the most disgusting tyranny any nation ever groaned under." Later on he describes the tortures to which the Nationalists of these days were subjected. "I know of menin Ireland being picketed until they fainted; when they recovered, picketed been charged. Good God ! what must be the general feeling in a nation where such measures are adopted ? My lords, I could go much further, but I chose to veil some of the most atrocious parts." The conclusion of Lord Moira's speech, delivered just a hundred years ago, might also be the peroration of Mr. Gladstone in our time delivered in opposition to the latest Coercion Act which the Government is forging. "We have tried," exclaims Lord Moirs, "this system of coercion long enough. I entreat your lordships and His Majesty's Ministers to inform themselves of the effect that has resulted from it. I am willing to give all the merit due to the novelty of the measures that have been adopted. The inventive faculties of the authors of them have been extraordinary. indeed. They found a throbbing sore, and to allay the pain and irritation they applied a blister to it. That is a true descrip tion of the system that has been pursued in regard to Ireland. You say the Irish are insen sible of the benefits of the British Constitution. and you withhold all these benefits from you, and you goad them with barsh and cruel punishments generally inflicted." To prove the perpetration of these atrocities a dozen .witnesses equally competent with Lord Moirs equally unimpeachable, are called by Professor MacNeil. United Ircland, to whose admirable review of Prof. More Mill's book we are indebted for the ly given to understand that ap-stacy from foregoing extracts, condenses this history of a stupendous national crime'as follows :---"At length, as Lord Castlerengh declared in "At length, as Lord Castlerengn declared in his examination of Dr. M'Nevin, 'the means taken to make the rebellion explode were suc-cessful.' This was no mere chance phrase; it was the sudden revelation of a hideous policy-the policy of the 'Unionists' then the policy of the 'Unionists' them and to-day. Our author accumulates' proof upon proof that the Govern-ment held the germ of the rebellion in their hands, and could have crushed it at any moment. hable, and could have crushed it with care, watered Butthey planted it, tended it with care, watered it with blood, and so ripened it for the destruc-tion of a nation The Government spise kept them acquainted with every detail of the con-spiracy. At any moment they could have crush-ed it like an egg-shell, but they whited deliber-etail the convision had grown into a whell ed to like an egg-sneu, out tay wated deliber-ately till the conspiracy had grown into a rebel-ion that the horros of its suppression might breed a panio favorable to the establishment of the Union. Lord Carhampton, commander of the troops in Ireland, attempted to check the growth of disaffection ; he was checked, thwarted, countermanded, and compelled to resign. He publicly declared that 'some deep and insidious scheme of the minister was in agitation, for instead of suppressing the Irish Government was obviously disposed to excite an insurrection," After this insurrection had been thus fraudulently fostared and relentlessly crushed by the Government, the country was delivered over to a reign of terror without parallel in history. The dominant classes literally revelled in blood and torture. The Viceroy, Lird Cornwallis, complained that do What he would to prevent it, "the conversation of the principal persons of the country, even at my own table, always turns bait wherewith to catch flightand votis.

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assured that their friends on this side of the water will not fail to exert that moral influ-ence, which is really the strongest, sait is the most effective, means they possess for alding the cause of Ireland in the present struggle. *HOW THE UNION WAS CARRIED." been already said, cananet from every post that was in the gift or within the influence of the Government. The Place Bill, which was passed Government. The Place Bill, which was passed ostensibly to prevent corruption, was wrested from its purpose and employed to pock a Parlia-ment with the creatures of the Ministers. The nomination boroughs were lought from their patrons as openly as goods are bought over the counter. Of the three hundred members of the Irish Parliament orie hundred and seventy-two were either the nominees of the Government or of private individuals for the most part uncon-It has been well observed that this charge, made by a man who was, when he made it, Premier of England, against a man who had been Brime Minister of England, was the most terrible ever brought against any man and of appalling significance. Mr. MacNeil shows that in the period Mr. MacNeil shows that in the period Mr. MacNeil shows that in the period immediately preceding the rebellion discontent was fostered by persecution. A rebellion was posed to the Union." Surely the emphatic upthets of Mr. Gladstone, "the interess and optimized in blood. posed to the Union." Surely the emphatic upithets of Mr. Gladstone, "baseness and blackguardism." are not too strong for the in-famous system here revealed. The spirited denunciation of Judge O'Hagan in the days of his fiery and generous youth in no way out-

" How did they pass the Union ? By perjury and fraud, By slaves who sold their land for gold, As Judas sold his God ; By all the savage acts that yet Have followed England's track,

Have followed England's track, The pitchcap and the bayonet, The gibbet aud the rack. And thus was passed the Union, By Pitt and Castlerengh. Could Satan send for such an end More worthy tools then they in

More worthy tools than they ?"

The last chapter of this admirable little treatise is devoted to a cogent proof that the corrupted Irish Parliament outstepped their powers and Irish Parliament outstepped their powers and betrayed their trust when they sold the country they were elected to rerve, and Lord Grey's cele-brated dictum is quoted with effect: "Though you should be able to carry the measure, the people of Ireland will await the oppor-tunity of recovering their rights which were wrested from them by force. And the still more famous and emphatic declaration of Lord Chancellor Plunkett in the House of Common Chancellor Plunkett in the House of Common -"Sir, I in the most express terms deny the competency of Parliament to do this act. I warn you do not lay your hands on the Con-stitution. I tell you that if, circumstanced as you are, you pass this Act, it will be a mere nullity, and no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it." Here is Irish disobedience to Englishmade laws preached as a duty and a virtue by the highest judicial authority in the land.

the highest judicial authority in the land. No apology is needed for recalling the foul history of the horrible injustice which it is pro-posed at long last to redress. The words of the Bishop of Chester are appropriately quoted :-"The roots of the present lie deep in the past" But, for another and still more cogent reason, until they fainted; when they recovered, picketed those horrible disclosures come most opportune again until they fainted; recovered again, and again picketted until they fainted a third to be suspected that the brutal tactics and again picketted until they fainted a third to be suspected that the brutal tactics time. I can go further; men have been half employed to pass the Union are being hanged and then trought to life in order by the fear of having the punishment repeated to induce them to confess the crime with which they have the attempt is made to provoke to violence them to confess the crime with which they have the attempt is constant blood. The laws are openly and flagrantly violated by the adminiopenly and nagrantly violated by the adminis-trators of the laws. Coercion acts are being forged to goad a crimeless people to des-peration. The Prime Minister public'y taunts the Irish Nationalists with the bloodless character of their revolution. bloodless character of their revolution. Our old friend, the *Times*, envering scans the Irisk horizon for a rising which Mr. Balfour may em-ploy the armed forces of the Crown to suppress. The Conservative Construction to suppress. The Conservative Government, and with the accursed bandcuff Union, might yet be saved if the most natural discontent and indig-nation of the Irish people could be once again nursed and trained "to explode" in armed insurrection But the Irish people have grown wise by experience, and Profes or MrcNeils book comes most opportunely to recall one vital lesson of the past. They can possess their souls in patience, for they know the end is near."

This expression of English indignation against

AMERICAN papers reviewing the financial condition of Canada, as stated in the public account laid before Parliament, say it is no wonder Canadians emigrate to the United States by thousands. A population less than that of the State of New York with a debt of three hundred millions shows why Oanada is a good country to emigrate from. Thus our credit is ried down through the corruption and exravagance of our Government.

THE London Catholic Times administers a evere rebuke to The Tablet and those English Datholics who favor the atrocious coercion policy the Tories. It concludes an able article in these stinging words :- "In a spirit of patient endurance the Catholics of Ireland outlive injustice. Let us hope they will in years to come forget that some of their English co-religionists have been amongst the warmest supporters of the last and worst of the Coercion Acts,"

THE annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, published in yesterday's Post, shows the road to be in a very prosperous condition. The favorable showing is doubtless owing to wise and careful management of the vast business of the line. Considering that the competition to which the line is exposed both Canada and the United States is very keen. report is highly satisfactory, both as regards company and country, whose prosperity nd a pretty sure index in the success of its ailw**sys**. '

WE learn from Ottawa that the Marquis of Liansdowne has presented P. Baskerville, ex-M.P.P., with a potato, suitably engraved, not on account of its intrinsic value, but as a slight | cause and an upholder of the moderate, contoken of His Excellency's gratitude for the gentleman promoted "pace, harmony and equanamaty," and abused the editor of THE Post at the late anti-coercion meeting at the capital. We also learn that the gift was accom. panied with an invitation to Mr. Baskerville to visit Luggacurran and receive the thanks of the tenants for his noble, justification of their eviction.

. It is estimated that 75,000 people of Ireland who spent the Easter of '86 at home, celebrated the great festival this year exiles from their native land. These are the younger class, the and sinew of the land. What a terrible this must be on a country the size of reland. What a sad commentary upon Eng. misrule and injustice. A further analysis the emigration statistics for 1886, shows that number of emigrants between the ages of 15 25 was 36,682, and 12,871 were between 25 Tories have their own way, is as follows : md. 35. Again, the working class, the oreators of wealth, contributed the great majority of the refugees. Of the 82,181 males who went abroad TO BEFERRAL THE TOP I AS

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The character of the London Times as a per sistent slanderer is well shown up by the New York Independent. Referring to the accusation tion. that the Parnellites had a guilty cognizance of Irish outrages and murders, that paper observes :---

"The London Times of May 8th, 1882, said that Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., in a speech the day before had, it is true, condemned the mur-der of Lord Frederick Cavendish, but that it was 'a point of high significance' that he had made no reference to the murder at the same time of Mr. Burke. Mr. Redmond wrote at once to the Times that when he spoke there had only come a rumor of Lord Cavendish's murder. and that he had not heard that Mr. Burke was also killed. This letter the Times refused to publish. Then Mr. Redmond, in a speech in Parliament, mentioned that the *Times* had refused to correct its insinuation. That passage the Times omitted in its report of his speech.

The recent forged letter is perfectly in keeping with the antecedents of the Times as a journalistic falsifier of the first magnitude.

LAST week a clipping from the Irish World ap peared in this paper which reflected somewhat unjustly on Dr. Hingston's speech at the Queen's Hall anti-coercion meeting. Parts of what he said, removed from the context, were made to bear a wrong construction. As everyone in Montreal knows Dr. Hingston has always been an earnest, consistent advocats of the Irish stitutional course pursued by Mr. Parnell in the manner in which that learned and eloquent struggle for the recovery of Irish liberties. In this view he is at one with THE POST, and we should deeply regret were anything to appear inadvertently in these columns that could be construed otherwise. Irish people in Canada realize the blessings of Home Rule so thoroughly that they desire to see them extended to their fellow-countrymen at home, but while ardently inclined that way, they are convinced that only by constitutional means can the object be obtained. Dr. Hingston's speech was a prudent reminder of this view, and as such it was understood by all who heard him speak.

_____ THE CRIMES BILL.

We have been asked to give the text of the Orimes Bill, so that the public may know exactly what it contains. The ferocious code by which Ireland is hereafter to be governed, if the 1. Magistrates may examine witnesses on oath, even in cases where no person is charged before them with the committal of the crime

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SALISBURY'S CLAP-TRAP.

Lord Salisbury's abuse of Mr. Gladstone, the Liberals and the Nationalists in the speech reported by cable, is both fantastic and feeble. It is, to use the polite parlance of London, "Somethink bloomin' bloody hawful." He harped upon the theme of murder with dramatic vehemence and strove to familiarize his hearers with the idea that Mr. Parnell and the Irish members of Parliament have for their most trusted friends a sort of dark-lantern brigade, armed with daggers, piatols and dynamite, who are ready to cut any number of innocent throats. No doubt he understood his audience and talked down to the intelligence of the Primroses who gathered to hear him. But to people in America, who are thoroughly posted in bloody shirt politics and know how to dissect speechs by the light of patent facts, the British Premier's gasconading will only raise a smile. His lordship confessed that his Government was paralyzed in Ireland, forgetting that such confession was the strongest proof of the folly and injustice of coercive legislation, which has been a demonstrated failure for eighty-seven years. Suppose England had been deaf to the recommendations of Lord Durham and persisted in governing Canada through an irresponsible governor and family compact, is there a man living who imagines it would have been possible to retain the allegiance of Canadians for the last fifty years? Were such a policy pursued our people would long ago have asserted their independence and the right to govern themselves in their own way, and British power on this continent would be a thing of the post. This is undeniable ; yet, with so plain a lesson before them, British statesmen persist in applying to Ireland a form of government which is incompatible with British institutions, and which has only suc ceeded at last in paralyzing all government As a matter of fact, Ireland has set up her own government-the best she could construct under the circumstances. The National League is the legitimate government of Ireland, because

it has the hearty good will and almost unani mous support of the Irish people. Lord Salisbury calls it a "vast machine producing terrorism and crime." This everybody knows to be false. The Lieague is the most

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away the head of one king and drove another into exile? Have they considered how the challenge will be accepted, and in what field and under what conditions the battle shall be fought ? Plain to the commonest observer is the fact that it is the Tory Dragonade that has to be met and overcome in this struggle. The Government of England cannot succed in

this policy till it overthrows constitutional liberty on English soil. It must trample free dom in the dust and extinguish the last spark of liberty in the hearts of Englishmen before it can make this law operative in Ireland, We must bear in mind, when preparing for the issue now forced upon us, that it is not England against Ireland, nor Protestant against Catho lic; but that it is the Demos of the age against a blood-bloated faction in temporary possession of misdirected power. To dislodge these persons before they wreck the Empire is the duty of all men who regard England as the bulwork of freedom in Europe. Frequently in the past the democracy have had to administer terrible lessons to these perverters of the functions of Government, but it seems that like the Bourbons they will learn nothing. And so they must be taught another lesson, We may now stand aside, and, if we may neither condemn nor applaud, we can how our heads in submission to Divine Providence with a bishmilla.

MR. WM. O'BRIEN'S VISIT TO CANADA.

The proposed visit of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Kilbride to Canada has, as our readers are aware, been postponed, owing to Lord Lansdowne having made an offer to his tenants of a reduction of rents, which they are considering. Doubtless his Lordship has been reduced to a more reasonable state of mind by the presence of Canadian opinion, and we need not say now gratifying it would be to THE Post to learn that an understanding had been arrived at between him and his tenants. We must suspend our judgment, however, till we know how the matter stands. The late eviction of some three hundred persons at Luggaourran, making in all about 423 according to the reports, show that the Marquis has exercised his landlord rights to an extent that forbids us to hope much from his reposted change of temper.

Concerning Mr. O'Brien's contemplated visit to Canada, we are inclined to believe with Archbishop Lynch, Mr. Blake and others of the leading Home Rulers of Cavada, that it would be better to leave the direction of sentiment here in its present channels. The general feeling in this country is favorable to the Irish cause, and it would probably do more to strengthen the minority opposed to Home Rule than weaken it, were powerful engine that could be contrived under Mr. O'Brien to come to Canada

DEMOCRATIC CELTIC UNION.

As the French and Irish people in Canada have been brought into harmony by the natural gravitation of a common instinct in the pressure of a common danger and in pursuit ot an identical purpose, so are the Irish and Scotch in the three kingdoms. This has been well shown by the incidents of Mr. Chamberlain's tour in the Highlands. There was a time when the panedo Radical member for Eirmingham was warmly welcomed by the Liberals of the North, but when it came to'a question of joining him in his revolt against Mr. Gladstone and his alliance with the Tory persecuting landlords he was quickprinciple has no charms for the sturdy Highlanders. At a meeting of the Rosshire branch of the Land Law Reform association, during Mr. Chamberlain's northern tour, the following resolution was adopted :---

"That this meeting: deeply regrets Mr. "Chamberlain's attitude hitherto on the Irish question, but halls with satisfaction his in-tended visit to the Highlands to enquire into the condition of the crofters, and hopes that on completing that, inquiry he will see his on completing that, inquiry he will see his way to assist both' the Highland people and their brother Cells in Iraland to obtain re-dress of their grievances, which can only be speedily and effectually accomplished through national parliaments to deal with matters ex-clusively Scotch and Irish, such as the Land and the Church questions and other action and the Church questions, and other national nstitutions."

Replying to this, Mr. Chamberlain was so unwice "as to intimate that the Highlanders cannot understand his views on the Irish question, and that they have neither the time nor inclination to study the difference be. tween himself and Mr. Gladstone, This eminently priggish answer had its offect, for we learn that the Glasgow Mail, the Oroiters' organ, says in effect that the Rosshire resolation has made it quite plain to, Mr. Ohamberla'n that he has been "seen through," and that his speeches and promises make but poor A foil were returned as "laborer," and there before them with the committal of the contrived under Mr. Unren to come to Canada on hanging, shooting and burning, to, and bat wherewith to eatch flightand vots. A foil were returned as "laborer," and there is abelieved together for the infamous rule of Dublin Castle to prevent The fact that the leading newspapers, if a priest has been put to death the greatest We note this resolution. The wever, who sil 5, 1919 -

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THE TRU WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

APRIL 27 1887

sentiment and the establishment of a bond of mion between the two great branches of tha race, which bodes good for the luture. The Irish cause is recognized in the Highlands as the cause of the people, as opposed to a class who have too long "held control of parliament and wielded political power for its own selfish purposes. The Demooracy, in fact, is taking the place of the pld sections and obliterating old prejudices and jealonsies. This is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and, though the struggle may be severe and protracted, there can be no doubt whatever of the ultimate triumph of the popular cause.

THE EVICTOR LANSDOWNE.

The esteemed Kazoot again quotes from THE Post what it is pleased to style "Further specimens of the -iolent attacks to which the Governor-General is subjected." The fact that Lord Lansdowne is Governor-General of Canada is no reason why his crimes against humanity should be treated with silence. Un the contrary, the position he holds in this country as the representative of Her Majesty illuminates in lurid colors his cruelty and avarice. The Posr has given ample proof, from the testimony of gentlemen whose veracity cannot be questioned, of the charges it has brought against him. Neither His Excellency nor the toady press has made a satisfactory defence. One paper has produced something that was said in favor of him in 1876. But for the Luggacusran evictions no excuse has been offered, for none can be made. On the other hand we have the historical evidence of the barbarities practised by the Lansdownes and their agents, the Trenches, for generations. It is a history of extermination, confiscation, plunder and rapacity. In gloom and horror the Lansdowne infamies may be paralleled, but they are not exceeded in recent Irish annals. And we men? of Irish blood, whose memories are a few facts at Orangemen and Tories who to thronged with the spectres of the victims of Lamentably forget their antecedents and dis Lansdowne rapacity, must speak with bated tort history." breath and whispered humbleness, because the cold-blooded tyrant who is carrying out the hereditary policy of extermination happens to polute the free air of Canada as the pampered menial of the British Government !

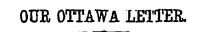
Judged by the standard which the good and the wise of all ages have applied to the conduct of men who have inflicted sorrow, misery, famine and death upon their fellow-beings, Lord Lansduwne stands before us without a claim to forgiveness or toleration. Nothing, it seems, will soften the black and bitter heart within him. He has needlessly and with malice prapense entered into a war of extermination against the Irish people occupying the land which his thievish ancestor usurped through fraud and confistation. Mr. Gladstone has termed evictions "sentences of death," and will any reasonable man assert that when a landlord unjustly inflicts these dreadful sentences upon hundreds of men, women and children. as Lord Lansdowne's father did, and he himself is now doing, that it is improper to de nounce kim?

Were we not to denounce him we would be come sharers in his crimes and would merit the infamy which he knows in his heart clings like the curse of Cain to the name of Lansdowne. with the added stench of Trench.

great satisfaction, spart from its mere politi-bound as Orangemen to maintain that union. Daris of the House, and was surrounded by a liftle party of friends, who congratulated him oal significance. It shows the unity of Celtic the Rev. J. Flanagan, who once expressed a wish."to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne," moved a resolution of gratification at the election of O'Donovan Rossa to Parliament from Tipperary, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. In May, 1870, the Orangemen passed the following resolution : "That all statements in the objects, rules and formularies of the Orange institution imposing (any obligation upon its members to maintain the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland be expunged therefrom."

They then invited the leaders of the Irish Nationalists (of whom the late Isaac Butt, M. P., was the chief) to a conference in Dutlin, which was held on the 20th of the same month. There was a large gathering of representativo Orangemen and Nationalists, and among the leaders of the former was Colonel King-Harman. After long and earnest discussion the conference, upon motion of Mr. Butt, unanimously adopted the following resolution : "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the true remedy for the evils of Ireland is the establishment of an Irish Parliament with full control over its

own domestic affairs." A committee of thirty-five Orangemen and Catholics was appointed to promote the objects of the new institution, and among the leading Orange names was found that of Colonel King-Harman, while a foremost National member was Patrick Egan, late president of the Irish National League of America. "In this way," says the Independent," " the Irish home rule movement was launched upon the world. It was founded by the Orangemen and adopted by the Nationalists, and yet Colonel King-Harman can be so cruel to his own bantling as to disown and denounce it. It is well at times to poke



(Special from our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 21. The session this afternoon afforded member of the Commons a sort of field day in the dis cussion of Mr. Curran's Irish Home Rule reso lutions. The galleries were crowded to over flowing both before and after the dinner hour. Among those present were several hundred ladies, of which Lady Lansdowne, who occupied a centre front seat in the Speaker's Gallery, was the centre of attraction. During the dis-cussion she seemed to take particular interest in the remarks of those members who favored the bill. When any particularly strong remark was used she would lean forward, and, after seemingly catching every word, would turn to Capt. Streatfield, who accompanied her as an eccort, and discuss the language used. As might have After the preliminary work before the House was over, the first order of the day was called, and Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, rose in his seat and addressed the Speaker. He was greeted

WITH BOUNDS OF APPLAUSE

from both sides of the House. He spoke earnestly and seemed to weigh the effect of every sentence. He denounced the Coercion bill in the strongest terms, and appealed to the House to carry the resolution which he was about to If the reports of what he is causing to be done offer. It would, he felt, have its effect even in Ire'and were not true, all we might say would pass as the idle wind. But the facts the warmly eulopized the position taken upon the question by Mr. Gladstone. Ir-land had cannot be denied. Therefore, whatever face never stood better than it does at present, and the apologists of a brutal landlord may try to the English Government must treat Ireland as soon as Mr. Curran had closed. He is a weak looking man from a standard of intelligence, woman. He attacked the resolution in the bitterest terms. Home Rule he said would endanger

es he sat down. The general opinion (among, the outsiders was that O Brien opened his mouth and put his foot in it. foot in it. Mr. Casey, of West Elgin, next took the floor

and defended the resolution. He took "up the argument of the lest speaker and showed how, fallacions it was and how radically wrong. He held him up to ridicale and dared him or any one else, to lay a finger on Mr. O'Brien when he arrived here: It was such ranting, he said, as that of the last speaker which would carry the coercion bill.

The debata was continued by Messrs. Burny Bergin, Jones and Welsh in support of the resolution, and by Mr. Wallace (York) against it. The debate was then adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Jonas on Monday next will ask an order of the House for a detailed statement of the sums charged to capital expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway each year from 1879 to

Owing to the big kick made from all quarter the Government have given up the regulations in whole relating to the examination of the bagg-ge of passengers coming into Canada. A motion is before the House to come up of

Monday, introduced by Mr. Thompson, to pension Godefoi Laviolette, former warden of St. Vinceut de Paul Penitentiary for the re-mainder of his natural life at the rate of \$2,600 per annum, with \$1,0:0 extra toward his ex-

penses in moving. Mr. Beausoleil will, at an early day, bring up the question of where the reports of the commissioners who were appointed to enquire into the matter of the periodical floods in and about Montreal are.

Mr. Prefontaine wants the Government to say that they have put into the estimates a suf-"cient sum to cover the building of the new wharves at Longueuil, in Chambly County.

The Senate to-day took up two divorce cases first, that of Noel vs. Noel, and then Ash vs Ash. But little evidence was taken, and the members adjourned at an early hour.

OTTAWA, April 23 .- There was youth and old age, beauty and ugliness, fashion and peasantry, in the gall-ries yesterday afternoon on the open ing of the House. The reason for all the crowd being ithe further discussion of the Home Rule resolutions.

' How is the vote going to stand on McNeil's amendment," I asked hist evening, before the opaning of the House, of Sir John. "Oh," he replied, its going to be beaten by a big vote; but you know as much as I about just how the vote will stand," and the result justified his expectation. I asked Blake the same question and he guessed about 100 against the amend

ment and from 50 to 70 for. When Mr. Laurier, who opened the debate this alternoon, rose he was greeted with loud and continuous cheers. He is one of the most eloquent men in the House, one of commanding presence and who clinches every point he makes and gets in his full share of them with the rest. The way in which he was received and the ap plause not only from the body of the house, from the ladies in the galleries, which in-terspersed his remarks, told plainer than words just how much in sym-pathy with his remarks were his hearers. After expressing the sympathy which be and his French compations generally had for the people of Ireland in their deep distress, which he attributted entirely to English mismanagement and corrupt rule, he drew a com-parison between Ireland to day and Lower. Canada before the rebeilion. Coercion, he said, could never bring contentment to the Irish people. The government of any country must have for its subjects happines and contentment, which would bring allegiance to administration and a respect for inw and order. It was liberty in its widest and fullest sense which; would bring this. Ireland has been suffering for generations, but with the enlightenment of the English people in a short time he believed the majority of the people of England would be in favor of Home Rule as favored by Mr. Gladstone.

He was followed by Doctor Landerkin East Grey. He favored the motion of Mr. Curran and attacked in vigorous terms the amendment of Mr. McNeil, which he said was conceived in iniquity and born in sin. In eloquent language he painted the wrongs of the Irish people under Tory miscule. There was nothing, he claimed, to be gained by coercion; it would fail as other bills had. Its effect would be to take from the Irish people the right of a trial by jury and the right to be tried by a jury of their peers. The bill was repugnant to every sense of fair play and common honesty and justice. He next turned his attention to O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka, who, under the terrible tongue lashing of the turned eloquent member from East Gray, got even madder than he was during his speech of restorday and plainly showed his feelings as he moved time and again unessily in his seat. Dr. Landerkin was loudly applauded as he resumed his chair. Mr. Blake rose hesitatingly in his place amid Mr. Blake rose hesitatingly in his place and a storm of applause. He commenced to speak in favor of the motion slowly but emphatically, but with evident feeling. He pointed out in what respects he thought the bill might be im-proved. Regarding this, he simply offered a suggestion across the floor of the House. He would not make any amendment. which do most deeply affect us all, as I point d out the other day, in our material condition, According to his motion, the kind of Home Rule should not be fixed which England should grant. He contended that it was not only right that the House should express itself upon the matter-which was one in which all bumanity should be interested, but it was the duty of enouid be interested, but it was the duty of overy loyal subject of Her Majesty to record a protest against such an extreme and inquitous measure as the Cosmics Pitt every loyal subject of her indicate to record a protest against such an extreme and iniquitous measure as the Coercion Bill clearly was. The bill, called by whatever name it might be, was not required. It was occasioned by no temoorary exizency. He defended the National League, and cited Sir Edward Bulwer as an authority for his defence. The exorbitant rates charged by Tory landlords, coupled with ill treatment in every way, was the occasion for the rackling and bitterness which existed in the Irish heart against the English. He said there was no question but what The Times' Parnell letter was a clumsy forgery which was unworthy of that paper. After hauling the member for Muskoka over the coals for his utterances yesterday, he said that while he personally regretted that Editor O'Brien was coming to Canada, yet that Editor O'Brien was coming to Canada, yet that when he was here he must be allowed the fullest freedom of speech. There would be no occasion for police protection. He had every confidence in the ability of the Irish people to govern Ireland honestly and fairly, giving to majority and mino ity their just and equal rights. Separation on account of Home Rule was not to refeared, but rather separation on account of Coercion. The Irish people could stand much, but there was a limit even to their endurance. He closed by predicting the return to power of that greatest of English statesmen, and the early adoption of a complete measure of Home Rule. Hon. Mr. Costigan then took the floor to prove that he was a Home Ruler, but it re-quires something besides his effort last night to establish the fact that he is not a politician first and an Irishman afterward. His whole tone and manner indicated that his party were hope-lessly divided upon the question and that his heart was not wholly in his work. He advised Mr. Curran not to accept the suggestion of Mr. Blake unless ho was sure he was going to gain votes by so doing. The other speakers in favor of Mr. Curran's resolution were McMullen and Coursel. After a long speech Mr. McCarthy moved in amend-ment to Mr. McNeil's amendment as follows :--That this house while justly jealous of any in-terference in the local affairs of Canada within the jurisdiction of this Parliament or of the Legislative Assemblies of the several Provinces tion of the constitution, and that if the Queen signed it "she would violate her coronation oath." At a meeting of the grand lodge the same day the deputy grand secretary, Brother Num, gave notice that if the bill ever became alk he would move that the words "the legislative and by a 'dlass of men who knew is of the institution, be expanged there-legislative and by a 'dlass of men who knew he shat the words "the legislative and by a 'dlass of men who knew he shat the words "the legislative and by a 'dlass of men who knew he shat the words "the legislative and by a 'dlass of men who knew he shat the words "the legislative and by a 'dlass of men who knew he shat the institution, be expanged there-he and by a 'dlass of men who knew he law within the bounda of Great Britain' and

and unwise for this House to express an opinion, or in anywise interfere with the Imperial Parhament as to the course to be adopted by it re-specting the bill now before the House of Comnons, for the amendment of the criminal law and procedure in Ireland.

journed, Mr. Davin baving the floor.

Ms. Curran will be resumed on Monday. Ms. Curran will likely accept the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition, to somewhat modify the wording of his resolution. He says he will do so on the prin-ciple he acted upon last year in supporting the Costigan amendment—accept the strongest ex-pression of opinion favorable to Ireland that will secure the largest vote in the Heuse. As might have been expected Sir John new kicks in giving up his sit to Sir Charles and

resigning the leadership, consequently it may be expected that "Old To-Morrow" will retain the head of the party and that Sir Charles will return to England after the session to bask once more in the light of royalty at the expense of the Canadian t xpayers. The correspondence on the fishery question

was not laid on the table to-day as promised by the Government. They will not be able now to get round until Monday, and, as usual, in the meantime the Government papers are inspecting their contents. The Senate to day after fooling away two or three hours adjourned until May 11th without doing anything. Many of them will return home during this vacation.

Mr. Gordon on Monday next will ask the Minister of Interior whether the Government intend to despatch an exploring expedition up the Youcan river this season for the purpose of testing the gold mines and auriferous deposits in that region. I learn that such an expedition vill be sent out early in May.

Mr. Jonas on "the same day will ask for a re-turn of seizures of vessels or property in Nova Scotia during 1885-6-7, giving dates and names. The estimates for the uest fiscal year will be brought down on Wednesday, and will show a large reduction as compared with last year's figures. Amorg the chief items cut down will be those from the Department of Public Works and the amounts usually granted for a sisting emigration.

The total estimated revenue of the current Dominion year, ending June 30th, is \$34,500,000, and the expenditure \$34,212,600. If the items proper were charged to capital account there

would be a deficit in place of a surplus. Mr. Fisher will move early next week, so he tells me, to abolish the office of position of Deputy Speaker. Before this is done you can depend on Peter White getting a soft snap in House that direction. The prohibition element are in a fix as to what course to pursue. On general principles they are favorable, but when considering the

matter they want to know how to procure a revenue if the manufacture of liquor be prohibited. (From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., April 25 .- "Did you hear Blake's great speech on Friday?" is the one great question which the human kind of the mitical world here are now asking of one another. If the answer be "yes" the two gene-Belly go in costacies over the arguments adduced by the great liberal leader, and if "no," a fit of commiseration is the proper thing, and it is true Mr. Blake, always deep in argument keen in repartee, and eloquent in language fairly out did his best previous effort. As he stood like a giant in his place in the House appealing for justice for the sorrowing of Ireland, e became more and more earnest and eloquent. He not only laid down a rule to be observed, but having laid it down he fairly nailed it to the floor and

CLINCHED THE NAILS

on the other side. This is how he closed his remarks:

"I do not speak of the Irish ceople in the sease of the Irish Roman Cateolics-I say the whole Irish people. I regard them as people after all, and I have no doubt, for one for my part, that an example of tolerance, of gener-osity, of magnanimity will be set by the numerical majority, and that their natural measure of ascendancy due, not to their possessions, but to their intelligence, their education and their power, will be awarded with a liberal hand to the minority when the measure of Home Rule takes place. These prophets of civil war said Something of the same kind when the Church Disestablishment question was in vogue. We were told that the waters of the Boyne were to be

REDDENED WITH BLOOD,

but the Church was disestablished and there was not a shot fired : all was 411111 and I believe the cause of Protestantism and the cause of religion benefited greatly. They say that separation is the goal. You may make separaseparation is the goal. You may make separa-tion the goal if you persist. It may be that the Irish people may at last despair, as many of them have despaired in the past, and that despair may produce the feeling to which hom. gentlemen referred when they spoke of that feeling of hositility. But I say that seconding to move the goal of the mass of the transferred when the product and the mass of the Irish people. They are simply making a demand for those rights which are their du- and for a fait share of self-government and a toler able condition of existence upon the soil upon which they were born and on which they desire to live. So I say that these considerations

Halifax fisheries award, are now willing to revert for the coming season, and in necessary for a further term, to the condition of things exist, ing, under the treaty of Washington without any suggestion of pecuniary indennity. This is a proposal which I trust will commend itself to your Government as being based on that' spirit of generosity and good will which should animate two great and kindred nations, whose

common origin, language and institutions con-stitute so many bonds of amity and concord." A FRADAS PUBE,

You may look out for a large and liberal storm when these papers are placed upon the table. Hon. Peter Mitchell and Hon. A. G. Jones are both loaded for bear in the shape of the Minicier of Fisheries.

· NOTES.

Mr. Paterson, Brant, will enquire to-day there has been any dispute between the Depart-ment of Customs and the Manager of the Montreal Cotton Co, with regard to duties.

Mr. Amyot will ask this morning for informa tion regarding the sale of the North Shore to the Grand Trunk, and of its subsequent purchase by the Canadian Pacfic.

Mr. Holton will ask on Tuesday whether the Government has renewed its contract withithe British American Bank Note Co., of Montreal, and if so, what are the terms of contract?

OTTAWA, April 26.-Judging from the way in which business has commenced in the House, there is every prospect of a six month's session. There was absolutely nothing done yesterday in the way of getting through, unless meeting, listening to an hour's speech from Nicholas Flood Davin and then adjourning, may be so consid-ered. After the formal opening of the House and the usual business had been disposed of,

preparatory to taking up the questions to be jut by members, this order was reached, and in the course of the lot Mr. Beausoleil asked : "Whether the Government has received one of the reports of the Commission of Eugineers appointed to enquire into the periodical floods at Montreal and its vicinity ? Were the Com missioners instructed to extend their enquiries to other localities which suffer in like manne from such floods, such as the town and parish of Berthier, St. Bartholemy, Laprairie St. Lam-hert, Longucuil, Boucherville, &c.? If the Government has received the said report, when will the same be laid before this House? If not as yet received, is it the intention of the Goverament to order a report to be made of operations up to date, and te submit the same to this

Replying Sir Hector Langevin said that

IN JULY LAST a report had been sent by the commissioners in which they recommended the construction of a dyke for the protection of the Montreal district from the Lachine caual south at an estimated cost of \$120,000. On October 28, the commis-

sioners reported on the experiment of keeping the river open from Sorel to Three Rivers by the use of the tugs specially prepared for that purpose, but as the season was too far advanced the experiments were not made. He said the commissioners were not limited as to the

ecope of their investigations. In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, the Minister of Railways said that the sum charged to capital account of the Intercolonial Bailway

up to April 20, 1887, was \$44,197,851. The other questions answered were unim-portant, the only thing affecting Montreal being the question as to whether there had been any dispute between the Department of Cus-toms and the Manager of the Montreal Cotton Company. The Hon. Mr. Bowell said there had

BEEN NO DISPUTE.

but the Customs officers had been informed of certain pregularities in regard to the duties on goods imported. This the directors had pronised to set right.

The order of the day being called, Nicholas Flood Davin took the floor in support of the Curran motion favoring Home Rule for Ireland. He is not a pleasing speaker, and made the House tired. First he would seem to favor Home Rule, and in perhaps five minutes after, he would be speaking against it. He spoke of annexation and of cradles of Lord Salisbury Charles Stewart Parnell, of Gladstone and and Sir John, of Beaconsfield and Milton. Mi Davia is said to be elequent, but the boys in the press gallery hav'nt been able to find it out. Upon

TAKING THE FLOOR

he said he didn't want to speak any way, but his constituents would certainly expect to read his views on the question, so he had decided to He went into a history of sacrifice himself. government from the time of the Norman conquest until the French revolution and the Com-mune, Then he gave the House a dissertation on phreuology to show that the Saxons and ny of Celts became so mixed that there were no longer that any Irishmen and in the next breath he proclaimed himself an Irishman. He then went or to say that Canadians had no right to discuss the Hone Rule question, and wound up with the statement that he culd see no reason why the House should not say their say, as Cana were emancipated from the prejudices of the old world by living in a new country.

move that at some future day the following resolution be considered : "That the salary of the Minister of Trade and Commerce be \$7,000 per annum," and you can depend on it that Hon. J. A. Chapleau is going to draw the first year a

salary. Mr. Inurier will on the same day enquire whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session a measure to amend the laws respecting the inspection of flour, in accordance with the recommendation of

the Montreal Board of Trade. Young Mr. Tupper is on deck asking for a return showing the date on which the returns were made in each electoral division in 1874, and the tune on which each return was gazetted and all correspondence between the Olerk of the Orown in Chancery and the different returning officers in relation to the returns. The general opinion is that if young Tapper

were the son of his father he would'nt have asked for the returns he now wants. A surprise party awaits him.

Query-What effect will the big dinners now going on about the Government House have on the Home Kule vote ?

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

The Founder of the Lansdowne House - Th "Kazoot" and "The Post"-Things not Generally Known.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS :

SIR,-The ground you have taken on the Lansdowne evictions must meet with the appro-bation of the lovers of justice and equity throughout the Dominion. Your language is manly, frank and rightcous; not one epithet you have hurled as the head of the implacable tyrant is misplaced or undeserved-all are true to the mark. Since Lansdowne succeeded to the titles and estates in Ireland, his has been a reign a terror and accurate cruelty to his tenantry. In fact, he has out-Heroded even the worst of the Herods, bearing the suphonious name of "Petty." A companion with Scully, of Tipperary, that "ill-omened bird with cadavarous beak," whose rapacity and remorseless cruelty called down the vengeance of Heaven on his head, and the merciless exterminator of the poor but and the merchess exterminator of the poor bu-contented peasantry of Gweedore, would be too mild to set before your readers. And because you have the maniness to confront the tyrant in his palace and hold up his acts to the exerci-tion have the maniness to confront the tyrant tion of a free and self-governed people, the Kazoot, as you must appropriately dub the Boodle apologist of this city, has the imper-tinence to dictate to you the line of conduct you should pursue when writing or speaking of the ignoble descendant of the ignoble William Petty, the Crumwellian exterminator of the Irish people. Does the Kazoot know whom he is defending, and his line of defence? I venture to think not. Still he may scent Boodle in the distance, and that would be a bast too tempting to loss without a vigorous struggle. But for his information I will refer him to Mauuder's Biographical Treasury Art, Sir William Petty, where he will find the following notice of the founder of the House of Landowne : "In 1652, he (Sir William Petty) was ap

pointed physician to the army in Ireland and secretary to Henry Cromwell, by whom he was employed in surveying the forfeitod lands: for which charges were alleged against him to the House of Commons and he was dismissed from his places.'

No doubt the Kazoot will be gratified to learn (expect for the contretemps dismissal) that Boodleism was then extensively practised in in Ireland, and that Sir William Petty. in Ireland, and that Sir William Petty, although it cost him his place, was considered the pink of *Boodlers*. Such, then, *Mr. Kazad*, was the founder of the House of Lans-downe, a scoundrel of the first water, a public robber, a professional blackley and Boodler; and one of the worst of the many Cromwellian cut-throats, whose accursed pre-sence cast a blight and postilence on the sacred soil of Ireland, from which she will never be freed till that hydra-headed monster. Landler 1ism, is exterminated forever. The picture of the founder of the illustrious (?) houss of Lana-downs is not overdrawn, neither shall these of his worthy scions (which, with your (en tission, Mr. Editor, I shall give from time to time), from his immediate successor down to constitutional Governor General of Canada-

the Nerv of Laggacurran, Treland.

put upon those facts, the Irish people all over kindly and honestly, and earnestly strive to remove the bitterness of heart which years of the world understand them only in their the world understand them only in their oppression had left there. His presentation true light and meaning—a declaration of war to of the case was a strong one and when he had the knife by Lord Lansdowne against his un-closed he was warmly applauded. Mr. McNeil of North Bruce was upon his feet happy tenants. As such it will be accepted. And he must have known, from the temper of the people he persecutes, before he entered upon) parts his hair in the middle and talks like an old this war of extermination, that his cruelty would be resented, his power resisted, and himself punished to that extent which forbearance, not justice, may consider adequate to the circum- The men who supported, favored and enconrstance and the enormity of his offences.

Here in Canada we are content to see hun surrounded with the fiery circle of Irish hatred, the only man in the broad Dominion who dare not walk abroad in the free air and sunlight without a gang of detectives to protect him ! Not that he is in the slightest bodily danger, but because his guilty conscience fills him with terror.

In this isolated hell, which he has created for himself out of his own malignancy and sordid ness, we are satisfied he should abide till he rids the country of his pestilential presence.

ORANGEMEN AND HOME RULE.

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Orangemen are a very peculiar class of so much, is a very unstable element in their notony of their devotion to the Crown of Crimes law in reference to Ireland, now before cused if they regard the professions of these upon which it is based." gentlemen with misgiving. In Canada the appointed coercionist Under-Secretary for Ireland, was himself one of the leaders in the Mr. Flynn, of Richmond, next made an elothom, and consequently, that the members of English, and were prepared to do everything the law the institution should not thenceforth be was cheered by a few supporters in different Resolv The second se

THE INTEGRITY OF THE EMPIRE.

aged Home Rule for Ireland almost without exception were traitors to the Queen and enemies of all that was British. He pointed out that among the most eminent statesmen of Great among the most enhanced states of offsat Britain, such men as Lord Salisbury, Sir Henry James, John Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, were opposed to the measure as introduced by Mr. Gladstine. He said the resolution was a direct insult to the En which Commence English Government. Men who will fight for their lives, their property and religion to th last gasp are in the minority in Ireland and if the resolution passes, evil would be the certain and sure result. He was frequently cheered from the Government side of the House. In closing he moved, seconded by Mr. Sproule,

"That this House desires to repeat its deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and hap-piness of the people of Ireland and its adhesion to the sentument on the subject of Home Rule enunciated by the joint address to Her Majesty from bith Houses of the Canadian people. Their "loyalty," of which we hear Pariament passed in 1852 and the resolu-to much is a very unstable element in their tion adopted by this House in 1886. This House constitution, and their leaders vary the mor England so often that outsiders will be ex- the Imperial Parliament, in the absence of the measure itself and the documents and evidence

Mr. Kenny, the new member from Halifax. annexation movement was led by Orange. men, and we all know how the same class conspired to deprive our present Qucen of her right to the succession. It is, therefore, not stonishing, remembering these historical in-oldents, to find that some of the most vehement opponents of Home Rule at present were at one time its warmest advocates. An English paper, the Sheffield Independent, recalls the pople of Ireland were given Home Rule it

Home Rule movement as long as June, Home Rule movement as long as June, 1859. When Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church Was under debate, a monster meet ing, convened by the Orange Grand Home Rule and the House in favor of the resolution, and was followed by a firebrand in the person of Mr. O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka. He spoke very rapidly, and at times his utterance was so imperfect as to render his remarks un-heard. He attacked the National League in the discould be the orange of the spoke the discould be the spoke of the spoke of the spoke of the spoke was so imperfect as to render his remarks un-heard. He attacked the National League in Lolge of Ireland, was held in Dablin, at unmeasured terms as composed of murderers, which resolutions were adopted declaring M.P. in the English House, and Mr. Kilbride that the passing of the bill would be a violation of the constitution, and that if the Queen ligned it "she would violate her coronation osth." At a meeting of the grand lodge the basis of the institution, be expunged there-from America, and by a class of men who knew which none can be more absolutely of local con-basis of the institution, be expunged there-from, and consequently that the members of the institution should not theneforth be was cheered by a few supporters in different Resolved therefore that it is inexpedient at bying called upon to my £1,100 tunder the and the second second

THE POWER ADJOINING

which affect our own relations to

us, the maintenance of amity and cordiality which ought to be one of the highest objects, a partners in its prosperity and sharers in it shame, those considerations do justify, nay, will add that they demand, our action now i such sort as may further the cause which stands in a critical position to-day. I believe that, if this ill-omened measure which we repro-bate should become the law of the land, a period of difficulty and distress for Ireland and for all of us hardly exampled before will supervene. Let us then do our feeble best to avert it. I believe that the postponement for any long period of a measure of Home Rule will make that measure much less valuable for the great and chief purpose for which we hope to see accomplished, for the restoration of the bonds of affection and concord and anity and friendship between the two islands ; and, therefore, let us

do what we can to avert the ill, lot us do what in us lies to procure the good. THE TEST COMING.

How soon will division come and how is the vote going to stand is what everybody wants to know. It's all guess work. I believe a division will be reached to day and that Mr. Curran's resolution will be carried by from 25 to 40 majority. There are some who say there won't be 25 votes against it, but they are of the sanguine kind. There are others like McNeil and O'Brien, who seem to think Curran is going to be beater by one of the amendments submitted. Time will tell, but I think my figures will be about

right when the total is made up. THE FISHERY QUESTION. According to Sir John, the correspondence on the fishery question will be laid before the House this afternoon. I learn that, in relation

to this question, the last papers to make public, which Sir John only got permission to publish on Saturday, will contain a despatch from Lord Salisbury, in which he says :--

"Her Majesty's Government would have no objection to the appointment of a mixed commission, as r.roposed, to determine the limits of those territorial waters within which, subject to the «tipulations of the convention of 1818, the exclusive right of fishing belonged to Great But Her Majesty's Government are Britain.

DE. MACDONALD

next took the floor. He is a good speaker, and for the twenty minutes which he occupied the floor kept the attention of the House. He has a full beard, just tinged with groy, and a high forebead, and the way in which he waded into O'Brien, of Muskoka, for his recent utterauces against the motion, was a terror. He sympathized deeply with the people of Ire-land, and then plunged into a brief review of all coercive measures directed against that un-happy land from the time of the Union until the present day. He recited the figures, show-ing the crime in Ireland in 1882 and in 1885, which showed a great decrease, and then in eloquent words and telling manner dwelt upon the necessity for some measure of local self-gov-ernment for Ireland, which, he said, would bring peace, contentment and prosperity.

MR. FREEMAN

then took the floor and began to speak against the resolution, but was knocked out of time by Sir John, who said that several hon, gentlemen warred to attend to a little private business during the evening, and therefore he would move, seconded by Sir Fleeter, that the House adjourn, and it was accordingly done. The papers in the Queen's County election

case are here and were yesterday read before the House. A big fight is on hand over them, and all the big and little guns are loading for it. The whole matter will come up for discussion us coon as the Home Rule motion is disposed of.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

Mr. Sample, Tory member for York, was served with a protest this afternoon. Deputy Sheriff Sherwood is looking for one or two other candidates for a seat, but can't seem to find them.

THEY WANT \$10,000.

Mr. H. J. Hill, secretary of the Toronto Industrial Association, accompanied by Mr. Frederick Nicholls, of the Manufacturers Association, are in the city. They had an in-terview yesterday with Hon. John Carting, Minister of Amriculture, in respect to the Minister of Agriculture, in respect to the details affecting the Dominion grant of \$10,000 granted to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition

regreg the sad intelligence that received from able to utilize electricity so fully and satisfac-George G. M. ffa', a relative of deceased. Mr. torily as the Electric Pad MfgCo., of Brooklya, Moffat, left lest con Friday night with the in- N.Y. See their large advertisement in another tontion of visiting friends at Lucknow, and was part of the paper.

Montreal, April 22, 1887.

A \$15,000 PRIZE.

At the recent drawing of the Louisia a State Lottery, held March 15th, 1887, the of our citizens was made happy by the announcement of ticket No. 66,551 drawing the First Capital Prize of \$150,000. Thomas Falvey, of this place, was the lucky man who held a one-tent t cket of that number, the office I anne uncemen of which he received a few days after the drawing took place. His portion of the prize way \$15,000, which amount was promptly forwarde, to Mr. Falvey upon the receipt of his tecket Last Saturday the morey was paid to Mr. Inly through the First National Dank of Columbia. Mr. Falvey has been a boatman(of many years past, and has been untiring in his

Mr. F. is now nearly 70 years of age, and at thus stage of life the handsome gift ne has just received will no doubt place bun in comfortable circumstances. He received many congratula-tions from his numerous friends.—Wrightzeille (Pa.) Star, April 8.

The Lucky man's letter to the Editor of the Boston Pilot :

WEIGHTSVILLE, Pa., April 5.

Editor of the Pilot :- Thirty-five years ago the Pennsylvania canal boatmen would boat all Summer on the canals, and steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in the writer, 1 Pittsburgh and New Orlenns, that I would draw from the Louisiana State Lottery \$15,050. God is good. I thank Him for the great layer. I also thank the officers of the Louisians State Lottery for sending me the lucky ticket, No. 66,551. It only took five days from the day I sent my ticket until I got the money, and only cost me \$25 to collect. The drawing took place on March 15. Yours with very great respect.

THOMAS FALVEY.

-Boston (Mass.) Pilot, April 16.

Maud Miller, Joaquin Miller's daughter, who marred the actor McCormick, is acting at a dime museum in Washington.

FOR ANY CASE OF NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLYES-NESS, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Fills. Relief is sure, The only nerve medicine for the price in maret.

Maurice Bernhardt, who has been in disgrace with his mother for gambling, has been restored to maternal favor.

NINE YEARS EXPERIENCE

granted to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition for the present year. MR. MOFAT'S DEATH. The news of the sudden down of R. Moffatt, M. P., a. Teeswatr, Oat, thus morning, cast a appliances. They are capecially effectual in groom over the proceedings in and around the Malaria, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Com-House of Commens to day. The cespatch court plaints. There is no Company that has been

а 9. 2. е-	Chauncey M. Depew is frequently for Adam Forepaugh.	y misteken
ra t- n- ve id	Beef, Iron and V	Vine

was very popular with/his fellow members. 1. Still an with/his fellow members. Sir John: Macdonald: will on Wednesday next abord with for the street and of all ages. Deallitated parties and of all ages. the state of the second state of the second state of the state of the second state of

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE THE TRUE WITNESS

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Scheme Lucidly Explained by the Hant Premier of the Province in a Masteriy in 1843 05 -t baasse G - they

Seeing the importance of the Inter-provincial Congress scheme, and the information conveyed on the sniject in the speech of Mr. Mercier, we give telow some of its, most interesting features : I am quite astonished, to bear the honorable

member speak of my Conference scheme as a dangerous thing for the Province of Quebec. He has told us that we will be slaughtered by the Premiers of the other Provinces, if we have the misfortune to invite them to come and see us for the, purpose ' of discussing in a friendly way the interests of the Provinces and the best means to be adopted for their protection.

In his abourd timidity, he imagines that we are going to expose ourselves to every possible calamity if we have the audapity to demand. better conditions as regards our autonomy and financial relations.

To reassure my adversaries, it is only neces

sary to recall the facts :---In 1883, Hon. Mr. Wurtele said :--

" I think the Provinces can in all justice and according to the spirit of the covenant upon which Confederation is based, ask that their annual subsidy be increased.

" Before Confederation the Provinces had the right to levy the moneys required for the public service by imposing Customs and Excise duties and by all other modes or systems of taxation.

"By the resolutions adopted by the delegatas appointed to consider the scheme for uniting the Provinces under one Government and upon which the Union Act is founded, the power to levy Customs and Excise duties was taken from the local and conferred nnon the General Government.

" This mode of levying was almost exclusively used for providing for administrative requirements."

We say nothing more than this at present. Here is the language of the Speech from the Throne this year :--

of the Dominion to examine a question of vital importance, namely. that of their finan. | fication required in the financial relations becial and other relations with the Federal Government

"The obscurity in some respects, of the British North America Act 1867, and the interpretation given to some clauses of the act, under certain circumstances, have given rise to well founded fears for the maintenance of our local institution, and necessitate an understanding between the Provincial and Federal Governments, with a view to arrive at a state of things more satisfactory to all.

"The lapse of twenty years, since Confederation, has shown the insufficiency of the financial arrangements made at the outset.

"Upon entering into Confederation, the Province of Quebec, like the others, gave to the central power its portion of the Customs and Excise revenues, which have more than doubled since. It has received, in return, enly a yearly fixed and settled grant.

While the Provinces gave up in this way, the surest and most important of their revenues, they remained burdened with heavy expenses for the support of their local institutions, which expenses must, of necessity, increase with the growth of the population and the developement of the country.

" Under these circumstances, and for these reasons, my Government believes the time has come for the Provinces to consider the situation seriously, and to consult together upon the means to surmount the present difficulties, and prevent their recurrence." Now, what did the hon. member for Mont-

morency say of this project in 1883 ? Here are his own words as they are reported in the Hansard.

INTER PROVINCIAL CONGRESS Time has not arrived or sy least was very Cunate as well as for that of each of the served :

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"After frequently reflacting on all I have just said, I have come to the cooclusion that If the basis of the system of federal subsidies to the Provincial Government were enlarged Is would be productive of still more magnificent results and the provinces would be prosupplied with resources which they could devote to the development of their prosperity and, as a certain consequence, to the increase of the revenues of the Federal Government that would pay them those additional subsi-dies. The financial situation of the Federal Government is so fourishing that this question might be very advantageously settled without causing it the slightest embarrassment.

And further on still :---

" It would be only necessary to amend the constitutional charter so as to provide that the subsidy of 80 cents per head be based on the population of 1881 instead of on the consus of 1861. For our Province, this would be equivalent to an increase of \$197,968.80 on our subsidy."

Thus, the policy I now advocate is not a new one; neither is it revolutionary, as is pretended- It is, in fact; of essentially Con-

servative origin. What was true in 1883 is still more true in 1887. The Government has changed; but the cause and the interests are the same.

Only-and it is well to recall the factthose gentlemen did not succeed in 1883, because the province went alone to Ottawa. If it had gone as I want it to go this year, accompanied by the other provinces, it would have succeed and its rights would have been respected.

What I ask is that the Premiers of all the provinces should meet and calmly discuss the situation, expose their wants, agree upon a common basis of action, and then formulate their joint demand with all the authority possible.

To attain this end, it is not necessary to go "My Government Intends inviting the to England to obtain amendments to the con-Governments of the other Provinces and that stitution ; it will be sufficient to go to Ottawa and ask the Federal Parliament for the moditween the Provinces and the central power. We have only to repeat what was already done each time that the Provincial subsidies were changed in the case of other provinces than our own.

We have at the head of the Executive of this Province in the person of Hon. Mr Masson a real friend of our local institutions, an intelligent guardian of the rights and antonomy of the Provinces. In 1883, he was a member of the Senate where he did the same honor to his race that he had done them some years previously in the Privy Council.

What did he then say of the demands which the Province made for the purpose of getting a modification of the financial conditions settled by the Federal Act.

Hear and meditate his words, you who profess to be so afraid of my conference. He gives you a lesson of patriotism by which you

may profit. On the 7th May, 1883, he said : "The Province of Quebeo does not come here as a mendicant asking better terms in order to continue the administration of its own affairs, it comes here under the broad principle, and the broad basis which were recognized by the Conservatives at the time of the Confederation-principles which I advocate myself in the House of Commons. I say at that time that by the Confederation Act the revenueproducing power of the country was bad.y distributed. It was so distributed that everything inured to the prosperity and ad-vantage of the Federal Covernment and to the disadvantage of the Local Government Every settler brought into this country added two or three dollars to the revenue of the Federal Government ; the Local Government do not begrudge it, they are quite happy that it is so; but what is the consequence to them ? While every new settler adds to the revenue of the Dominion, he also adds to the Province is obliged to take care of the poor, it has to provide for education and for the when I stated in the House of Common fections on the present and future policy of (when New Brunswick came before us for better terms) that by the system now pre-That it was so I said at that time and I repeat

rights and that he has devoted his whole political career, a noit honor his carear. By the way, to the defence of those rights when aver they were menaced. He is one of the most remarkable men of America, and his presence at the projected coolerance will be a The. Legislature Condemns Balls guaranteesoi av eto projestraticonternada will yo w guaranteesoi av eto projestraticonternada will yo w his vest experience ion all such questions, gathered in struggles from which he daine out always victorious," and his great sense of justice, will be precious on the occasion

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I shall transmit in a few days the official invitation to the Promiers of the different Provinces. I hope that they will all accept it and the frank, and loyal hospitality that the Province of Quebec will extend to them in the old City of Champlain. We shall receive them as triends, together with the representative the Federal Government will send us to express the general views of the Dominion.

In concluding, Mr. Speaker, I wish it be thoroughly understood that this conference must not he regarded as an act of hostility towards the Federal Government. On the contrary, it is a friendly proceeding, aug-gested not by party spirit but by the general interest of Confederation, whose real object is to prevent conflicts in the future, to settle actual difficulties, financial and otherwise, to consolidate our young institutions, to ensure their sure and rapid development in union and harmony under the ægis of our constitu-

tion. THE ALLEGED PARNELL LETTER.

A Select Committee of Investigation Asked For.

Churchill Urges the Parnellites Not to Trust an English Jury of Tak-

livan and Egan.

LONDON, April 19.-Mr. Netherclift, an eminent chirographic expert, has compared the signature stached to he Times' Parnell letter

with two of Mr. Parnell's signa ures, but declin's the express an opinion in absence of further examples. He says thre are dispurities between the signature to the *Times*' letter and the two the signature to the Times its of an and who we others, and that there are also disparities be-tween the latter two. He thinks the fairest comparison would be with signatures of the same date as that of the Times, not with signatures recently written for a tract the come the signature for a He says the signature given by the test. Times, if false, is a very good initation, but that it would be unfair to give an opinion based upon two signatures written for purposes of

in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Caldwell, Liberal-Unionist, gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by the Times against Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders in connection with crime in

Irelaud. Commenting on the letter printed yesterday, he Times says: "It is remarkable that Mr. the Times says: "It is rema-kable that Mr. Parnell appeared doubtful on what grounds to impo ch the authenticity of the letter. The first seemed disposed to assume that it might be an autograph, which he admits he has sometimes given to equirers written on the top of a sheet of Lotepaper, or possibly a signature for the use of his private secre-tary, which fell into unsorupulous hands. Now, however, he asserts that the signature is how, however, he asserts that the signature is forged. Such discrepancies as he points out to prove this are extremely little. We possess several undoubted examples of his signature, and in our deliberate judgment there can be no

doubt that the letter is genuine. Lord Raudolph Churchil, speaking at Not-tingham this evening, said that if the Parnelltingness the evening, said that if the Farbell-ites chose to bring an action against the London *Times* they need not trust an English jury, be-cause they c n take proceedings against the paper in Ireland or Scotland. He would not make himself a party to the accusation, but it might be necessary for the House of Commons, independently of the Parnellites, to take action

ANTI-COERCION.

THE REPORT OF A

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burys Action - Eloquent Addresses by Public Men-Ireland's Cause that of the alter an answer World. at 1

QUEBRO, April 18th. The debate on the anti-coercion resolutions was commenced at 7.30 p.m., and lasted until midnight. The galleries were arowded and much onthusiasm manifested.

Mr. Owen Murphy moved the following reso lutions :-- "That this House desires to express feelings of the most profound regret that a measure of extreme co-raion has been introduce into the Imperial Parliament, a measure utterly at variance with the spiris of the age and entirely opposed to the rights and privi-leges of common humanity. This House de-sives to place on record its strenuous protest against the threatened encoachment the l berty of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland and hopes that the arbitrary and unjust meas-ure may be withdrawn. That it is the opinion of this House that it would be a gracious act on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in this year of the Queen's Jubilee, to grant Ire and a liberal measure of self government simi lar te that which obtains in all Her Majesty's self-governing possessions throught the world and it is expressions though this House that the principle of Home Rule may be conceded to Ireland at the present session of the Imperial Parliament,"

In rising sinid loud applause to speak to hi motion, he said that his first duty was to thank the members upon both sides of the House for the flattering reception accorded to him. He said he hardly knew in what terms to address the House in support of his resolutions concern-ing the present condition and aspirations of his unfortunate country. But with such a cause and with so ; ympathetic an audience he know that the need attach but little importance to what words he should say. He was addressing the r-presentatives of a people who had more than once manifested their sympathy with the Ir sh people. He pointed out that amongst the provisions of the Coercion Bill was one sus-pending altogether the provisions of trial by jury and substituting instead a trial before two stipendiary mrgistrates. The judiciary, he said, of Ireland was well known to be opposed to all the sentiments and sympathies of her people. More than this, in certain cases offenders against the law were to be taken from their own country and reople to be tried in an-other land across the Changel. Mr. Murphy showed that not only had the Irish representative themselves strenuously opposed the measure, but the greatest statesman of the age, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had risen in his place to combat it, and had shown that there was

to combas it, and not shown that there was even more crime in England, Wales and Scotland to-day than in Ireland. He denounced the bill as cruel and inhu-man, and expressed his surprise that so humane a Government as that of Great Brihave been so inhumane towards Ireland. He have been so inhumane bowards Ireland. He could only account for it on the ground that England did not know the people of Ireland sufficiently well. They had unfortunately regarded Ireland not as a sister, not as an equal, but as an inferior. Ireland had been persecuted for ages past, trial by jury and even the rights of habeas corpus had been suspended. The result has been a continued protest. The Irish people not only pretested, they had rebelled, and as long as the same they had rebelled, and as long as the same policy of oppression and coercion was persisted in, and as long as there was an Irishman left in Ireland, and as long as there was a vestige of the Irish race left in any part of the British dominions, or under any flag that owed no allegiance to the Queen, so long would they continue to protest and so long would they cuntinue to rebel. Referring to the question of Home Rule, and to the claim that it is essen-tially a Catholic movement and calculated to promote Catholic ascendancey, he referred to the fact that most of the modern leaders of

ootain it. the Irish people, including Lord Edward Fitz-gerald, Smith O'Brien, Robert Emmett, John Mitchell, Isaac Butt, were all Protestants, and Charles Stuart Parnell, the last leader of the movement, and who was destined to lead the people of Ireland to ultimate success, is also a Protestant. He said it was frequently urged that Home Rule for Ireland meant separation from England and the dismember ment of the Empire, but protested that such a sentiment found no place in the hearts of the great majority of the Irish people. He conclucied by saying :----'This is the Queen's Jubilee year. We marked the event at the sitting of this House on Friday last by voting loyal and patriotic address to Her Majesty and I had occasion from the place in which now stand, only a week ago, in seconding the resolutions in reply to the Sprech from the Throne at the opening of the present Parlia ment to refer to the event. In the reference I then made to Queen Victoria, as a ruler, wife and a mother, I was happy say that in all these particulars the In Irist race the wide world over attached no person-al responsibility to the Queen for the injuries done their afflicted country, but ware imbued with the kindliest feelings towards Her Majesty -her's has been a long reach, her's has been happy reign. Her relations with the state hav never been strained, she has been a constitutional ruler, her domestic life has been the au been strained, she has been a constitu miration of the world and her court a model intellectually and morally, —all of which has had its influencing effects on the general social tone of the British empire. There remains the op-portunity for the Queen in her Jubilee year to give additional and unexampled lustre to her Crown and her reign. This she can jo by im posing her personal influence, which is equal to the accomplishment of the work, and obtaining the passage of a measure in the Imperial Par liament granting Home Rule to Ireland. Her Majesty should be herself the bearer of the glad tidings. She should summon a royal squadron at Holyhead. She should, in company with her Prime Minister and the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, cross the Irish Channel, the fleet should sail into Kinstown harbor, the royal standard and the green flag of Ireland's national independence should float together in the breeze. The Queen of a regensted, a united and happy country should, on landing on Irish soil, be welcomed by the idol of the Irish people, Charles Stewart Parnell. Her Majesty, as she passed from Kingstown to Dublin, would have an opportunity of judging of what is meant by Irish love and loyalty. She has not been permitted to know much of either. Her Majesty should proceed to Collarge Green and in percent open the form either. Her Majesty should proceed to College Green and in person open the first session of 2 restored Irish Parliament, with Parnell as First Prime Minister. This would be the crowning event of Her Majesty's Jubile year. An event which would open up for Her Majesty the avenues to the hearts of the Irish race, not only in Ireland but the wide world over, their prayers would ascend to Heaven in one grand hallelujah for the temporal and spiritual happiness of the Queen, for the stability and permanence of the British Empire, of which old Ireland would shine out as the brightest jewel in the Imper al Crown. (Loud applause. Hon. W. W. Lynch, who rose amid loud Hon. W. W. Lynch, who rose amid loud applause from both sides of the House, spoke briefly but eloquently in support of the resobiling out such and y in authors of the reso-lutions, and said he thoroughly appreciated not orly the idea conveyed in them, but also the significance of the language in which they were clothed. To any one who had ever studied clothed. To any one who had ever studied Irish history they were full of significance, because the juvolved the question of liberty. Irish solution for ages past had been an appeal from the Irish people to the sympathy of the lovers of liberty the world over. He quoted from clauses of the Coercion. Bill and asked if the people of this Pro-vince would consent to such a measure. If ever the Minister of Justice should introduce a bill to take away the rights and liberties of the MY DEAR MR. PREMIER : bil to take away the rights and liberties of the people of this Province, he knew the French O madians well enough to say that they would not stand it for one moment. He referred to Nothing could have been kinder, or in better the measure of freedom enjoyed by this coun-

try under the agis of its free constitution, and expressed his draire to see the same enjoyed by the people of Ireland. Some minds might recoil from the idea of Home Rule, but in a Province like this, where we caloy the mea-sure of liberty which here prevails, we can sympathetically desire the same for the lirish. people. He referred to what Irishmen had done. for Bogland, mestioned a number of illustrious names in the roll of Irish history, referred to the fact that Englande greatest general of the present day (Wolseley) is an Irishman, and re-ferred fee ngly to the memory of Robert Em-mett. The honorable gentleman allded also to the visit here, of Justin , McCarthy and, of Michael Davits. When he had introduced the first mentioned of those distinguished men to the first mentioned of those distinguished men to the floor of the House,—the Levelature was not then in sitting, and he was not as now surrounded by a galaxy of talent and of beauty (applause),—Mr. McCarthy had said when told that it was here we met to legislate for the Province of Quebec, "Would to God that we had the same condition of affairs in Ireland." That, he took it, was just what was desired and what was asked for by the Irish people. A few months after Mr. McCarthy's visit, we had here Mr. Michael Davitt, and he frankly admitted that he had gone to hear him with something of that he had gone to hear him with something of the same feeling of apprehension with which he would approach dypamite. But he had been agreebly disappointed, and he was glad to be able to testify that notwithstanding his intense agitation for the rights of his country and his countrymen, Mr. Davitt was indeed a loyal man. The name of Papineau was very properly honored by the French Canadian people, be-cause he was identified with one of the greatest events in the national history; just so would the name of Charles Stewart Parnell be honored by the Irish people throughout all ages. Thank God, the old party lines in this Province which were drawn over the principle of personal liberty had now disappeared for over. He made an earn est and eloquent appeal for the right of self-gov-ernment for Ireland, and said that when it was once granted, the Irish would become a free, a happy and a posperous people. The question of Home Rule was now being discussed the world over, and he had no apprehension that this House would not unanimously set its stamp of approval upon the resolutions now in the hands of the Snesker, and urge the men who ruled the destinies of the British Empire not to

check the ambition and dampen the energies of the people of Ireland. And when that country shall be accorded that Home Rule government which our people now enjoy, he was convinced that is no part of Her Mojesty's possession would there arise a greater measure of rejoicing than from our own Province of Quebec. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Mercier followed amid applaus to heartily concur in the resolution submitted. He remarked that it was a strange sight to see that a deliberative assembly composed for three quarters of French-Canadians should busy itolf with the affairs of Ireland. There was in deed a strong link between the Irish and French-Ganadian peoples. Both had suffered injustice and both highly valued the boon of constitutional liberties. It was a noteworthy sight bo now see men pleading for the cause of Ireland in the language of France (applause). He was glad in the extreme to have an oppor-tunity of joining his voice with that of his col-leasues in asking for Home Rule for Ireland and condemning the coercion act which was now being introduced in the British Commons. Ireland, whose sons had shed lustre on the whole world, was well worthy of the position and standing of a free people. In the name of the people of the Province of Quebec he asked justice for Ireland (app'ause.) Hon. Mr. Taillon had the highest admiration

for brave little Ireland, which had so long opposed the encreachments made upon is liberties. Though he did not quite agree with the bext of the resolutions submitted he approved of the principle which they contained. He strongly hoped that Ireland would receive what

Mr. Hall was glad to speak on behalf of the Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants of his constituency and to approve of the resolutions which were now before the House. He had had occasion not long ago to take the same stand at a public meeting held in Montreal and bis course had been approved of. Ireland was entitled to justice and she should and must

Mr. Poupon was also heartily in favor of the resolutions. All British subjects no matter where they lived were entitled to the constituies of free men and บทาเบล

ims than the assistance I received at your hands-the words which fell from your lips when you took the flor were such as to give you an affectionate lasting place in the race to which] belong. Believe me, Mr. Premier,

APRIL 27, 1887

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T bes Sincerely and gratetally yours, in the Sincerely and gratetally yours, in the second to the second state of the second s Quebec Wess. and all and and **GLADSTONE** APPEALS

To the Dissident Liberal Unionists to Rally Against Coercion,

Salisbury's Policy - Lord Randy's Ranting-King-Harman Makes a Comparison.

LONDON, April 19.-Mr. Gladstone spoke at LONDON, April 19.—Mr. Gladstone spoke at the dinner given by the Righty club this even-ing. He said the time had arrived when it was necessary to measure his wn position and the position of the Unionist. He never enter-tained a suspicion that the Parnelittes asso-cisted themselves with crime and his official ciated themselves with crime, and his official knowledge was at least as good as that of Lord Hartington. The burgen of proof lay upon the accusers, not upon the accused. Unless the accusers showed a rational probability of the truth of their charges, they were worthless calumniators, and should be shunned as pests of society. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone sa d he hoped the Liberal-Unionists who had abatsined from voting on the second reading of the Crimes bill, would ultimately rally against coercion. Nothing has occurred to make the pros-pects of Home Rule more hopeless than it was twelve or even six months ago than Mr. Cham-berlain's statement that the round table con-f-rence had collapsed because he (M. Glad. stone) would not deviate from the provisions of the original bill. It was utterly untrue that he tried to induce the Unionists to work with the Home Rule Liberais for party purposed outside of the Irish question but had failed in his en-deavor. But bitterest of all was the sight of Liberals supporting the Coercion Bill. He had hoped that a considerable number of the Liberals who had voted in favor of the Coimes Bill would eventually refuse to accept the measure combined with it a bill for the velief of Ireland. For that reason he had asked in the House of Commons yesterday the question would the Government stand or fall by its relief bill as by its coercion bill? The evasive answer he received show d that the Government meant to force through the overcion bill and let the relief bill take its chances. He briefly crisicized the purp ses and alleged necessity of the bill, and said that the question should be referred to the judgment of the nation. He did not wish an early dissolution of Parliament, but they must arouse reflection on the part of the electors, and he believed a dissolution would produce that effect. Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour.

SALISBURY'S POLICY.

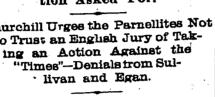
DUBLIN, April 19 .- At a Primrose meeting b-day a letter was read from L rd Salsbury, in which he said the Government's policy was pased to a great extent upon their sene of the primary duty of protecting from pillage and oppression a section of the people who are warmly attached to their British connection, and who have run great risk on account of that attachment.

THE DIFFERINCE.

LONDON, April 19.-Ool. King-Harman, in a speech at Ramsgate this evening, said it was true he was a Home Ruler in 1870, but he meaning of home rule then was absolute y different from its meaning now. Then the Loyalist party had been greatly outlaged by certain leg-islation introduced by Mr. Gladstone and many Loya'ists said that if Ireland was to be thus treated it was better to see what her own people could do, but they never hinted at separation.

CHURCHILL AS A PROPHET.

At Nottingham, this evening, in addition to is reference to the all-ged Parn Il letter, Lord Churchill said that for forty-five years Mr. Gladstone had not wavered in his resistance to the Irish revolutionary party. It would be difficult to calculate how many persons had been



important questions that has yet been sub-mitted to the consideration of this House-I refer to the question of 'Better Terms,' or rather to translate into French the idea expressed by these words, the increase of the annual subsidy which our Province receives obligations of the Local Government. The from the Federal Government. This is a most serious question, as it is both financial and political at one and the same time. I must administration of justice, and was I wrong say that for a good while past in my own rethe country, I have often thought of this question without deceiving myself as to its vailing in this country it would become ne-difficulties. I have gradually formed an cessary periodically to alter the relations be-opinien on the subject and, on this, the first tween the Federal and Local Governments ? favorable opportunity that has occurred to me to express it, I shall do so with all the frankness that I have given to a long study of our financial situation and that I always desire to bring to the discussion of the public interests. I have seen with pleasure that the Govern ment have made of this question of the increase of our annual subsidy an article of their programme and that they have declared to us through the medium of the Hon. Treasurer in his Budget Speech and that they will submit it for the favorable consideration of this House by proposing the adoption of an address to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council demanding this increase of the subsidy and specifying the reasons that justify it. In his speech on the Budget, the hon. leader of the Opposition also referred to this question ; but, in my opinion, he did so from an altogether unacceptable standpoint, sup-porting it with figures which I have no hesitation in pronouncing absolutely false. I may say right off that I should oppose every idea of an additional Federal subsidy, if it were proposed to solicit a special favor for our Province or, like the hon, leader of the Opposition, to put in a long plea to prove that we are treated unjustly in the distribution of the Dominion subsidies to the Pro-

vinces." Thus, he does not want the Province of Quebec to demand anything special or to appear as an applicant alone at Ottawa. Hear

"To support the reasons which I think should be given in favor of an increase of the Federal subsidies to all the Provinces, it is usetul to form a fair notion of the working of the financial system of the Canadian Confederation since 1867. I have watched with keen interest juring the last fifteen years the developments of the financial operations of Canada and of each of the Provinces of the Union."

And further on, the hon. member used the following language :

" In my serious meditations on this subject for some years back, I have constantly placed the question on an altogether different ground from that selected by the hon. leader of the Opposition. A moment's reflection convinced me that in the interest itself of our autonomy, of our nationality, of the maintenance of the Federal system, we could not and we should not desire a partial measure in our favor. I wished to rise to higher and more general considerations than those of a political idea limited to the exigencies of our Province and which, if attempted to be reduced to practice would assuredly prove difficulties that we have all the interest in the world to avoid. I

. . .

it to-day. "I contend that the means of the Local Legislatures of raising a revenue are entirely crippled while the Federal Government haan ever increasing source of revenue in the prosperity and increase of the population."

Such was the opinion expressed by a sincere friend of the Province on the subject now before us, and I invite my adversaries to consider it attentively before condemning my scheme of a conference.

These words contrast strangely with those of Hon, Mr. Chapleau the other evening at Montreal, when, under the pretext of taking me to task, he spoke of the projected conference in the most unfair terms and sought to convey the impression that it is a new machination against the minority in his Province, a revolutionary act altogether worthy of an annexationist.

It is evident that Mr. Chapleau was amus ing himself, and that he did not stint himself either.

I hope that he did not utter the words that the Tory papers of Montreal ascribe to him ; because if he did utter them he would be compelled to repudiate them before two months.

The hon, member for Montmorency has tried to make us believe that Hon. Mr. Mowat is opposed to the conference and that he is a foe to the Province of Quebec. An assertion of the sort is simply ridiculous. Here is the letter which Hon. Mr. Mowat did me the honor to send me. It speaks for itself :---

To Hon. H , Mercier, Premier, Quebcc :-

DEAR SIR,-I have your letter of the 8th and it has been considered by my colleagues and myself. I concur with what you say in reference to the Dominion and the Provinces, and the importance of resisting encroachments on Provincial rights. With regard to financial arrangements, this Province was satisfied (Mr. Mercier :- " Was, not is, Mr. Speaker), with the provisions of the B. N. A. Act and would still prefer them without any change if the principle on which they are based were faithfully carried out by the Dominion Parliament for the approval of all the Provinces. In view of the financial condition of some of the Provinces and of what has occurred since Contederation, this Government will be glad to consider and discuss any change which may be proposed by any of the Provinces. We approve of your proposal for a meeting of delegates representing, if possible, all the Local Governments of the Dominion with respect to both subjects. The place might be your own city of Quebec,

to clear itself as a bo made against a section of its members.

CONH TO DUBLIN.

LONDON, April 20 - Wr. Parnell has gone to Dublin to endeavor to sift the matter of the letter published by the Times.

THE " TIMES " STILL BOLD.

The Times this morning says: "We possess several specimens of Mr. Parnell's signature, witten about the date of the disputed document, from which we are able to paral el the pecu-itarities of the signature." Col. Kug-Harman has written the Times denying Mr. Sexton's assertion that he (the writer) had had dealings with Messra, Egan and Sheridan.

AN EXPLICIT DENIAL.

CRICAGO, April 19.—In speaking of the de-bate in the British Parliament last night, in which his name was mentioned, Alexander Sullivan said to-day: "While Major Saunder-son is a cowardly bully and a brutal calumpia-tor, who has been justly scored by the Parnell tor, who has been justly scored by the Parnell-Lord Harington has become a monemaniac, falsehood, however prepared to believe any falsehood, however prepared to believe any of the death of his brother, Lord Freder-ick Cavendish. I knew just as much and just as little about the Phonix Park affair as Lord Hartington himself, and in that respect am in precisely the same position as Mr. Par-Egan, Mr. Brennan and others of the National league whose names have been un-truthfully connected with it. So far as Lord Cavendish was concerned Mr. Paraell perfectly Cavendish was concerned Mr. Farnen perfectiv expressed my views and, I believe, those of Mr. Egan, Mr. Brennan and their associates, when he says that he would have s ood, if he could, between the unfortunate man and the knives of his assailants."

EGAN REITERATES.

LONDON, April 19 — Mr. Egan has sent a cablegram to Mr. Labouchere, in which he says: "Saunderson's statement that I presided at a supper to celebrate the Phoenix Park mur ders is a wilful slander. I have never even heard of such a celebration. Parnell never wrote me such a letter as that quoted in the Times. The whole thing is a fabrication."

Major Saunderson, speaking at Tunbridge this evening, reiterstes his charges against the Parnellites, and challenged them to adopt the means of vindication at their disposal.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE.

Many bad joints, by which people are crip-pled for life, are made by neglected or badly treated rheumatism. Ida Plank, of Strathroy, Ont., was afflicted with rheumatism in her fingers, so that she could not bead them. Yellow Oil cured her, and is a prompt ours for all painful complaints.

"Come in, my poor man," said a benevolent dy to a ragged tramp, "and I will get you lady to a ragged tramp, "and I will get you something to eat." "Thanky, mum; don't care if I do." "I suppose," continued the lady, setting a square meal before him, "your life has been full of trials?" "Yes, mum; an the wust of wuz, I allus got convicted."

A SEVERE ATTACK.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., St. Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B.B.B.

A lady once went a considerable distance to visit an intimate friend who had been taken seriously ill, but the alarming symptoms had said to myself that the measure should extend and the time when you are ready, to all the Provinces of the Confederation. I "Youra truly, asked myself if, after the experience acquired since 1867, of the feoundity and strength of the Confederation, to the Confederation, to the Confederation, to the champion par excellence of Provincial a this length to see yell.

and unfair to deprive Ireland of them. hoped the resolutions would be adopted without a dissentir g voice.

Mr. Owens had sympathy for Ireland and her strugple for constitutional liferties But he had to be consequent with himself and take the same stand he had already taken, and that was that it was unconstitutional for the Legislature to meddle in matters beyond its jurisdiction. Mr. Owens was several times interrupted by the crowded galleries and the Speaker several

times t reatened to have them cleare i. Mr. Robidoux fully sympathised with Ireland and hoped the resolutions would be adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Casgrain also took the same ground in an eloquent address, c ncluding by the exclamation of "God Save Ireland," amid the applause of the House. Mr. Lareau also delivered a net and practical

address in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Flynn, in an eloquent address, plainly

showed that there was no necessity whatever for the present very stringent measures which it

was proposed to adopt. The Hon, James McShane complimented the mover and seconder on herr elegant addresses, and said it was remarkable that one was a Catholio and the other a Protestant. (Ap planse.) The whole civilized world was now in favor of granting Home Rule to Ireland. Soctland and Wales had elected men to support Hadstone in his endeavore to give justice to Ireland. The measure would have been adopted but for the action of the renegade Chamberlain, Hartington and the Unionists. He was sorry to see that one man had been found to eppose the resolution, and he predicted that the mem ber for Argenteuil would not come back again to the House. He thanked all whe had taken a stand favorable to the resolutions.

r. Cameron was in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and thought that it was a disgrace for the British Government to introduce a coercion measure in this age. He had questioned the constitutionality of the Legislature adopting this resolution, but since the lawyers had sp.ken ' Mr. Sussi r concluded the debate with an

eloquent address in fav. r of the resolutions, and eulogizing the patiotic, love of liberty and courage of the Irish race.

The resolutions were then put and unani-

The House ordered that this should be cabled to Lord Salisbury, Gladstone and Parnell. They were also sent to the Upper House with a re quest that they be concurred in.

WENT BACK ON THEIR BECORD.

When the Hon, Mr. Garneau brought up a motion in the last Parliament to condemn the execution of Riel the Hon, Mr. Taillon and his supporters refused to accept it because they said they did not wish to interfere, claiming that the matter was beyond the jurisdiction of the House. They ran the elections on the non-intervention cry. Last evening they all ap-prover of Mr. Murphy's anti-coercion resolution -t, their honor let it be said-but the fact is there all the same that they did go by yond the juri-diction of the House. No doubt it was their conscience which guided them last evening, while on the Riel question they were entirely guided by party feelings.

THE PREMIER THANKED

The following letter explains itself :--LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Quebec, 19th April, 1887.

. I tried to catch your ear last night after the adjournment of the House, but I did not, succeed. I had some words of thanks to communicite, and I cannot satisfy my conscience or my inclinations without saying over my own signa-turo how deoply ratified I am for your entire action in regard to my Home. Rule resolutions.

executed or imprisoned during that time. He did not envy the fielings of Mr. Glad tone when the latter remembered the number of per-sons whose lives he had contributed to secrifice because they advocated the same principles he himself was now advocating. From the time the Crimes Bill became a law, crime would diminich, and outrage, terrorism and inimidation cease. Even now the introduction of the bill and its reception by Parliament had produced in Irrland a most beneficial effect. Irishmen would soon tire of paying double taxes to the National League a d to the Queer. The moment they saw the Government had the power and intenti n to suppress the League all Irichmen would acquiesce in its suppression. In concluding, he referre i to the L beral Unionits, concluding, he referred to the Laborat Onionite, denying that he had ever interded to speak lightly of them. He dwelt strong y upon the necessity of keeping them up to the scratch of combating their natural vacillating tendency,

FREE IRADE.

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The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Bosche's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty in cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing there remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspessis and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Course and Liver transles for Couch and Lung troubles have, perhaps, the largest sales of any medicine in the world The advantage of increased size of the bottle will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in the civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cans remain the same size.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPULLIC TO GLADSTONE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 22.—The following was sent last night to William Ewart Glad-stone, London: The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, representing filty thousand veteran soldier, at their annual encomposed vectors soldier, at their annual encomposed here, to-day, passed resolutions approving of your efforts on behalf of the brave people of Ireland and extend to you and these their warmest sympathies and best wishes an your or at structure for the soldier of the soldi

your great struggle for justice liberty. [Signed] W. A. MoHENRY, Department Commander.

A judge, delivering a charge to a jury, said "Gentlemen, you have heard the evidence. The indictment says the prisoner was arrested for stealing a pig. This offence seems to be be coming a common one. The time has come when it must be put a stop to; otherwise, gen tlemen, none of you will be safe."

SURE TO SATISFY.

There are many remedies for coughs and colds, but there are few that prove so satisfier tory as Hegyard's Pectoral Balsam, which is pleasant and reliable cure for all throat and hing troubles, including bronchitis, asther, croup, whooping cough and the pulmorary complaints of young or old. · . 💼

Under the heading "Shipping News," a content of the launch temt orary has the following :-- The launch the Clythia passed off successfully. The chit-tening was performed with the customary rise by Miss Isabella Campbell, Her wight if 1,200 tons, and she is made to carry six heavy gurs below deck."

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مر مرد المرد المراجع في تحديقاً في من المراجع في مرد المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع ا مراجع المراجع ال APBIL 27, 1887.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE REPRESSIVE POLICY. allsbury Indulges in a Feeble Attack upon Mr. Gladstone and his Followers.

Bepudiates the Word Ocercion-Fr. Gladstone's Attachment for American and Oolonial Sympathy with the Irish Cause - Morley Eulogises Gladstone-The Parnellites Indignant

LONDON, April 20.-Lord Salabury, in an LONDON, April 20. -Lord Salasbury, in an ddress before the Primrose League at Albert blace, last night, sait the h flow szitation arried on during the Eastern Holidays by the stried on during the Eastern Holidays by the sposition had failed, and the Government's purse was he country's. The Government surse was he country's. The Government hold in Irel and, facing a vast machine, pr-hold in Irel and, facing a vast machine, pr-hold in Irel and, facing a vast machine, pr-nord in Irel and, facing a vast machine, pr-hold in Irel and facing a vast machine, pr-hold the strongle with all the overament intended to strongle with all the overa Parlison of could grant. Mr. Glad. owers Parlixment could grant. Mr. Glad-one's imagination deceived him when he atone's imagination deceived him when he at-onpted to prove that his party's prospects were tybright The Irish rimes Bill could not com-tybright The Irish rimes Bill could not com-isse in a ringency with Mr. Gladstone's bill of lare in a ringency with Mr. Gladstone's bill of isse under the latter measure people were issed with at trial. This could not be income under the present bill. The suppression of some under the present bill. The suppression of ins in Ireland did not mean the suppression of liberty. The policimen in arresting Bill Sykes d d not interfere with liberty; yet Mr. Nadstone condemn d the Repression Bill, a langet of the present, day in catch words. Mr. anger of the present day in catch words. Mr. anger of the present day in catch words. Mr. ila stone, who have spent his ife in changing us opinions, m ntioned those who separated from him in the tone of a father lecturing his for him in the tune of a father feeding may solidien. He pre-chef at and alm st prayed for them; but it never occured to Mr. Gladstene ht perhaps they had some-diadstene ht perhaps they had some-ting t complian of They were unable to hing the completions in a night like he could. aliabur, prophesied that Mr. Glads onould find it difficult to g ther around him any Cord 🗄 ww recruit. Hestrate to grand atomic him any sew recruit. Hestratent adnerents had g ne too far to recede. What hud Mr. Gladstone minad? He waned the eighty six very devoted followers of Mr. Parnell, who had been charged with hav ng approved murder, and who had refused, or whose friends had refused for him, to enter the withers box and deny the charge, and this course Mr. Gladsione approved. Mr. Parnell had been as isted with funds subscribed Parnell had been as isted with it due subscribed by men who advicated murder. When a mail was accused in such a manaer is was not open to him to put the accusation aside, with the copious use of the e egant vocabaside, with the copious use of the e egant vocab-alary h s friends had introduc-d into the House of Commons. He was bound to enter the wit-ness b x and deny the charges against him mo-t solemnly. How could Mr. Gladstone g before the country so classed with men who refused to submit such a question to the judgment of an English jury. He (Salisbury) did not believe in the Gladstone hor scope. The vistory Mr. Glad-stone o sained in 1880 was won by a fund of misrepr sentation that could not be repeated. misrepr sectation that could not be repeated. The Conservatives were now an organized party, powerful to refute fal-shood and disseminate the truth. This condition of the party was largely due to the work of the Primruse League The present Government would, when it lefs office, hand down unimparted to the success. To the great trust of the empire to their success is the great trust of the empire committed o their care (cheers) We reputate the word "Coercinn" because by long usage the word "in the trust of political control, the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of t with w ich we have nothing to do. We stand in the processe in Ireland of a system of which is sapping most surely and fatally the happing sand freedom of the people. A vast organization is taking away human freedo.n and interfering with men in all statons, by the machinery of intimida-tion. Mr. Gladstone asserts that the Crimes Bill state to the 12 measure that the trans-Bill sives to the G vernment the power to deal about ploughing. with polt c las-o int on supporting crime, but this lower is confined to the House of Com-mons. The House of Commons alone can

allow such machinery to be sat in motion. Ail such opposition is based upon a false and an unsound foundation. The opponents of the Government end avor to appropriate for the garpose of a tacking the bill, a feeling which has always intelligibly existed against polithought that the Jenus make bries thrus that a point human medi nee when they require the human will to be expressed as if by corpler. But at least the J suits well understand that they have well fixed freedom in the ballef they are required to acc pt. Mr. Gladstone's votaries under pain border. devote themselves as corpses to Mr. Gladstone's devote themselves as corpers to air. Glassone & will, but are bund to turn from one opinion to another at a moment's notice. They are held up as traitors to evilization and Libera ism if they dare to adhere to the opinion he has always tanght them. (Cheers). Mr. Gladstone tel's us that for fitteen years he balieved in Home Rule, but he use heat his cheares of some Rule, that for filteen years he believed in from rule, but he has kept his change of convic ion to himself so cleverly that everybody believed he still objected. It seems hard that the Luberal Unionists should be punished with all this imprecation because they were not acute enough to disc rn how much Mr. Glad-stone was taking them in. (Cheers, and a voice, "he has taken himself in.") This treatment is "the bas taken himself in." This treatment is "the bas taken himself in." not calculated to gather around him a new staff and a new army. There are some desperato potitions who have gone so far that they can-net retreat and must follow Mr. Gladstone wherever he leads them. But where will he find new officers who will be willing to expose themselves to these sudden and violent changes ts this imperious insistence on absolute nu-miliation. Mr. Gladstone will find that on the Liberal side of the House the spirit of Englishman had not quite disappeared and that Engiseman used not quite disappeared and that a leader to be followed must be one who can be trusted to stand by his opinions. Mr. Glad-stone thinks Mr. Parcell's position is perfectly reasonable and henorable and that nobody ought to ask him to clear himself. If Mr. Par-pell and his ascents were man absolutate free nell and his as ociates were men absolutely free nell and his associates were men absolutely free from suspicion in this matter I would under-stand that reasoning. But they belong to a party of which a large wing hes worked by murder and has been largely supported by con-tributions of others who openly advocate poli-tical association. Mr. Parnell's trusted friends have mixed on terms of intimacy with friends have mixed on terms of intimacy with those whose advocacy of astassination is well known, and the language of Mr. Parnell and his friends in speaking of fearful crimes that have been committed is not above reproach, being marked by indifference to and even intolerence of murder. When such a grave case of presumption exists it is not open for him to take refuge in mere denial or to think that he can dispose of the assassisations by lilleval use of the wide and energetic vocabulary which his followers have used in the House of Commons. Commons. LONDON, April 21:-The Daily News says : It is deplorable that in the heat of political LIONDON, April 21. Into bothy reasons and in the second se so entirely shutting out the mean and ignoble considerations which is send to affect ignoble minds. The Crimes Bill continued the speaker, awak ned tens of thousands of Liberals to what they did when they rejected Mr. Gladstere's

policy. He repudiated the accusation that the Literals countenanced violence and obstruction in Parliament, and that they allied thimselves with men's whose hands were stained with outrage. He reminded, Mr. Chamberlain that he in the Foriesickity Review for February, 1886, advised that the Parisilite leaders be taken into the councils of the Queen, The Round Table Conference had been sus-pended because Mr. Chamberlain, though con-cliatory in conclave, continued in speech and tater publicly to revive the old bitterness. The letter publicly to revive the old bitterness. The for frings of every popular movement were some bud men, but it was mistake to call the the defeat of the party of violence. The in the defeat of the iner the scum of the state of provent the solution by the frings of every popular movement were some bud men, but it was a mistake to call the testimony even of prejudiced witnesses was that they had to deal not with ruffians, but with all that was best and most bongrable and most country-loving among the masses of respectable country-loving among the masses of respectable. He repudiated the accusation that country-loving among the masses of respectable men in America. (Cheers.)

GLADSTONE ON AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

LONDON, April 20.-Mr. Gladstone writes : LONDON, April 20.—Mr. Gladstone writes: "I attach very high value and importance to the manifestations now incessant of American as well as colonial sympathy with the Irish peple in the crisis created by the causeless, insulting and insidious bill at present befo e Pa liament. Apart from particular and more or less formal acknowledgments, I am not of the Output on thesis would be proner or expedient for opin on that it would be proper or expedient for me to take upon myself to address any general communication to Americans on this subject which, however, I have not oed and may notice again in Parliament. Sill I am very anxious that the people of this country should have the means of understanding how much Have the means of understanding how much eyond the range of any sectional impulses, and how truly national the movement in the United States has become; and in this view I would recommend that an end-avor should be made to present some estimate of the appregate numbers of p-rs ns by whon recent meetings in America have been attended, and likewise and especially an estimate of the numbers of governors, mayors, sens or, representatives, cleigy-men and other officials or highly responsible persons by whom such meetings have been countenanced or supported.

THE PARNELLITES INDIGNANT.

LONDOW, April 20.—The Parnellites are in-digment at Lord Salisbury's spech at Albert reace, and hate is some talk of bringing his remarks under the notice of the House of Commons. It is reported that, as a result of the reit-ration of its charges by the *Times*, an effort will be made to bring the editor and publisher before the House of Commons and make them prove, if they can, the truth of the allegations made by them.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GENÈRAL AGRICULTURA LNOTES. Plants do better when not watered often, but

copiously. S map suds is a splendid fertilizer for flowering pl nts.

With a good home-made hotbed, the construction of which any woman can as least superin-tend, and proper seeds, the battle for a floral display is half won.

Lucerne is a valuable leguminous p'ant that thrives in all g od soils of a free calcareous na tu e. On wet lan i it produces three or four abundant cuttings.

Branches that were broken during the winter should be cut near to the trunk, a smooth cut made, and covered with grafting wax or thick paint.

A Western inventor claims that prairie grass, ground into a pulp with corn stalks and pressed into blocks, makes an excellent substitut; for wood and coal.

The sulky or riding plouch, on which the ploughman is carried around the field while the work is done, revolutionizes all the old ideas

Eggs intended for hatshing should not be over two weeks old. If much older it takes longer to hatch them, and the chicks are, as a general thi ig, not to thei'ty.

Just here, we will say to those who complain of receiving no ergs, to change the food by giving a goolly supply of meat once a day. A point wil supply twelve fowls, and if they has always intelligibly existed against poli-tical repression. But the represers of erime do ust attack the liberty of the people; on the contrary, they araits groutest de enders. Mr. Ga stones id-a when, on a fine morning in 1835 he, which ad been all his life a vizore is epponent of Home Rule, awoke to advocate Home Rule, was thus it was his followers' duty to awake as Home Rulers too. (Cheers and laugh etc.) There is no limit to Mr. Glaist ne's belief in the objections obedienee of the fol-lowers of his standard. It has always been thought that the Jesuits make large claims upon human uped i nee when they require the human is and new to advocate and thought that the objections obedienee of the fol-lowers of his standard. It has always been thought that the objections obedienee of the fol-lowers of his standard. It has always been thought that the objections obedienee of the fol-lowers of his standard. It has always been thought that the subjection of human uped i nee when they require the human the subjection of human uped in the subjection of the subjection of human uped in the subjection of his standard. It has always been thought that the subjection of human uped in the subjection of human uped in the subjection of human uped in the subjection of human upped in the subjection of the Kentucky have provided for the inspection of fertilizers and regalated their sale. South C to-lina has passed a sovere special law punishing the straing of vegetables. Georgia will re-ward an who discover phosphates within her The soundness of a log of timber may be as-certained by plasing the ear cluse to one end of it, while another person delivers a succession of smart blows with a hammer or mallet upon the opposite end, when the continuance of the vi-bebions will indicate to an experienced ear even brations will indicate to an experienced ear even the degree of soun mess. If only a dull thud meets the listener it may be certain that un-

ing them perfectly air tight. -As soon as the eggs

2. Bees may always be made peaceable by in-ducing them to accept of liquid sweets. 3. Bees, when frightened by smoke or by drimming on their bives, fill themselves with honey and lose all disposition to sting, especially if the motion jars their combs. 4. In districts where forage is abundant only for a short periot, the largest yield of honey will be secured by a very moderate increase of

managing breed. 5. Queenless colonies, unless supplied with a queen, will inevitably dwindle away or be destrayed by the bee moth or by robber bees.

6. The formation of new colonies should ordi-6. The formation of new colonies should ordi-narily be confined to the season when bees are accumulating honey; and if this or any other operation must be performed when forage is stares the greatest precaution should be used to 7. The ensure of a'l profitable bee keeping is

contained in this golden rule, "Keep your stock strong." If you cannot succeed in doing this the more money you invest in bees the heavier will be your losses ; while if your stocks are strong you will show that you are a bee master as well as a bee keeper, and may safely calculate on gen rous returns frem your in-dustrious objects.

INSULTED BECAUSE HE IS IRISH. LONDON, April 19 .- The Pall Mall Gasette says: "Mr. Parnell is an Irishman; ther fore the Times is allowed to insult and libel him with impusity. We earnestly appeal to the mem-bers of the House of Commons on both sides to to Mr. Parnell justice and commit the editor of the Times to the clock tower for a breach of privilege.

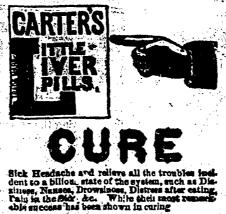


JURES ALL HUMORS

JUNCO ALL NUMIONO, om a common Bletch, or Eruption, the worst Serofula. Salt-rheum, Fever-sores," Scaly or Hough Skin, short, all diseases caused by bas blood are injuered by this powerful, purifying, and orgonating medicine. Great Eating Ul-ors rapidly heal under its benign influence. specially has it manifested its potency in ming Totter, Rose Hash, Boils, Car-ancies, Sore Eyes, Scrötulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Diseases, white Swellings, Goitre, or Thick cck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten ints astangs for a large tratise, with col-ed plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same onni for a tratise on Scrotulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFF." boroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce-o digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spir-re, vital strength, and soundness of onstitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION.

hich is Serefulous Disease of the ange, is promply and certainly arrested and the set of the set of the set of the set of the of the last starges of the d'ease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly at disease, when first effering this now cel-inated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE "sought seriously of calling it his "Con-comption Cure," but abandoned that mame is too limited for a medkine which, from its s teo limited for a medicine which, from its onderful combination of tonic, or strengthen-ig, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-billous, ectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, of only as a remedy for consumption of the ings, but for all





Readhiche, yet Carlor's Little Liver Phisare equally valuable in Constipation, enring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and complate the bowels. "Yen if they only cured



Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but form-nately cheir goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will. fud 'hese little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head



Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Cartor's Little Liver Pills are very small and very case to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please al who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five f \$1. Sold by druggists sterywhere, or stat by meil.

CABTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City,



HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for adverbised patent medicines at a follor a bottle, and

Irench your system with nauseons slops that poison the bleed, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitied

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Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invatuable prescriptions, embraoing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacoponia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientifie and Popular Medical Treatine, a Househeld Phydisian in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid. sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or out this out, for you may never see it scain. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinsh st., Borton, Mass.



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that the some are conducted with homesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fao-similes of our

We the undersigned Bants and Barrers will pay all Prizer draw in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our sounters.

W Notice.-Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1,

APPROXIMATION PRIERS.

2,179 Primes, amounting to \$535,000

\$150,000 \$150,000

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LIST OF PRISES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF SH

1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF

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100 Approximation Prizes of 100 """"""

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

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UNDER CONTEACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT O CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

7

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

I	be presented at our counters.		
I		Vessels. Tonnage.	
I	J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisle 1n Nat'l Bask.	Numidian 6,100	Building.
l	PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank.	Parisian	Oant Jamas Wells
1	A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orloans Nat'l Bank.	Sardinian4.650	Lt. W.H. Smith, RNR
	CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,	Polynesian4,100	Oapt. J. Ritchie.
	I INDOCOCOCUTED ATTRADUCAL	Sarmatian	" Hugh Wylie.
	INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I	Circassian 4,000	" W. Richardson
ĺ	U OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED	Peruvian	" John France.
	T Alter Oliver Taller O	Nova Scotian	" R. H. Hughes
	Louisiana State Lottery Company.	Caspian	Lt. R. Barret, K.N.P.
1	Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatur,	Garthaginian	Copp. A. Macnicel.
	for Educational and Charita purposed-wishs oap	S.berian	" R. P. Moore.
	tal of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of over	Norwegian 3,531	J. G. Stephen.
1	\$550,000 has since been added.	Hibernian 3,440	" John Brown.
ļ	By an overwhelming popular vote its ranchise was	Austrian	J. Ambury.
	made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879	Nestorian 2,700	W, Dalziel,
Ì	The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the	Prussian	Alex. McDouga
	people of any State.	Scandinavian 3,600	John Park
i	It never seales or postpones.	Buenos Ayrean 8,800	James Scott.
	Its Grand Single Number Drawings take	Corean 4,000	" J. C. Menzies.
	place Monthly, and the Semi-Annual Draw- ings regularly every six months (June and	Grecian	" C. E. LeGallaj,
	December).	Manitoban 3,150	" R. Carrutherr.
	A SPLENDIO OPPORTUNITY TO WEN A	Canadian	" John Kerr.
	FORTUNE, FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E.	Phoenician	D. McKillop.
	IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS,	Waldensian2,600	" D. J. James,
Ì	TUESDAY, May 10, 1887-#04th Monthly Drawing.	Lucerne	" W. S. Main.
	Capital Prize, \$150,000.	Newfoundland1,500	" C. J. Mylins,
		Acadian 1,350	" F. McGrath.

The Sloamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, DAYS, and from Halifax on ATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in-touded to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX : \$300.... \$30,000 200.... 20,000 100.... 10,000 FROM PORTLAND VIA LIVEEPOCL, TO HALIFAX:

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. the office of the Commany in New Orleans, Forfurther information write clearly, giving full ad-dress. PONTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, Lu.

Rates of passage from Montroal, via Portland :- Cabig. \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$5.50 (according to accommode-tion), intermediate, \$35.60, Steerage, \$20.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK New Gricans La The 59, NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifast and St. John's Nfid., an follows:

March 1st, March 15th, March 29th, April 12th.

REMERABER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absulute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prise. FROM \$1. JOHN'S. March 7th, March 21st, April 4th, April 18th. Rates of passage between Halifar and Bi. John's -Cabla \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, Bteerage \$5.00. GLASGOW LINE, draw a Prise. **EEVENCER** that the payment of all Prises is **CUARANTEED BY FOUR NAIGNAL BANKS** of New Geleans, and the Tickels are signed by the Pristdent of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, howare of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched regularly from Giasgow for Roston (via Halifax when cossion requires), and regularly from Roston to Giasgow direct, as follows, FROM BOSTON:--

.... THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

It soo degenerates into's kind of hair and som loses its value as wool. For this reason northern sheep growers will always have an advantage over those farther south.

As a rule, milk is richer in the fall and poorer in the spring. The quality of cows' milk is not only affected by the are of the animal, but by the distance from the time of calving. Climate excits considerable influence on the quality of milk. In moist and temperate seasons a larger quantity, in moist and temperate searches a larger quantity, though generally a poorer quality, of milk is obtained than in dry warm seasons. The race and breed, and size of animals of course, exercises a powerful influence on quality of milk.

It is a pleasure to some to train certain kinds of bushes into standards, so they may form minof bushes into standards, so they may form min-ature trees. The currant or gooseberry so trained or grafted is a curio-ity. In this case it is a very easy thing to graft both kinds of fruit on the same stock. The wistaria is a curiosity trained into a standard; so is the bitter-sweet. Fortune's Forsythia is naturally a shrub that suckers a great deal. It is, never-theloss, one of the few shrubs that is improved by being trained as a standard. by being trained as a standard.

by being trained as a standard. Variations in the composition of milk are de-pendent also upon age and bodily health. Pro-fessor Willard calls attention to the first that other things being equal, young cows yield a milk more rich in solids than do old cows, a view not adopted by all American dairymen, some of whom believe that an old cow's milk is as good if not better than a young one's. and generally observe the rule of turning off their mildhows at from seven to eight years of age.

Sow lawn grass seed as soon as possible. If ene has only small patches to cover, rake the soil to a perfect level and sow the seed as evenly as may be. They rake axain, sow again and erake again." The object is to secure a full even stand. We tograd blue grass and red top as the best varieties to sow. Many advise that a small proportion of timothy seed be added for the r-ason that it sprouts before the others and therefore covers the bare spots earlier. Three houses of seed to the acre of either blue grass or red ton are little enough. Sow lawn grass seed as soon as possible. If or red top are little enough.

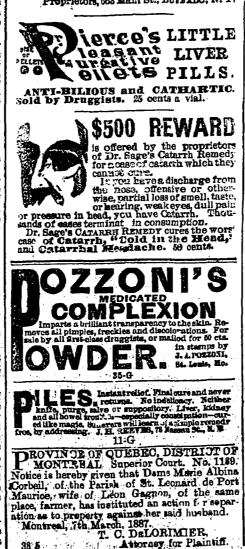
CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

of THE iver, Blood, and Lungs. If you feel dull drowsy, debilitated, have allow color of sich, or yellowish-brown spots in face or body, frequent headache or dizzi-tes, bad taste is mouth, internal heat or chills, iternating with hot flashes, low spirite and lonmy borebodings, irregular , ppetite, and lonmy borebodings, irregular , ppetite, and inted tongue, you are suffering from Indi-rett on Byspersis, and Torpid Liver, "Billousness." In many cases only ert of these symptoms are experienced. As remedy for all such cases, Dr. Piercesp odden Medical Discovery has no

Jud. Por Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Nortness of Breath, Bronchitis, overe Coughs, Consumption, and indred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book en Consumption. Sold by Draggists.

PRICE \$1,00, FOR \$ S.OO. World's Dispensary Hedical Association,

Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUTTALO, N. Y.



38 5 fel ... Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Rohools, Fire Alarms, Parms, etc. FULLS WARRANTED. Ostalogue sant Free. VANDUZEN & FIFT, Cinefanati. O. MEENEELY BELL GOMPANY The Finest Grade of Church Bell Greatest Experience. Larges Tr Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CON PAN THOY N.Y WEST BOY, N. Y., BELLS, For Church.c., Schools, etc., also Churce and Feats. For more than haff a scentary noted for superiority over all others. Ę McShane Liell Foundary. Fis-art Grade of Bell, thines and Peak for ORURCHAR Collary, Town Choice, etc. Filly warranted; satisfaction grad-mated, Send for price and costa longor, HY. Bod HANE & CO., SALVINGER, Md. C.E. Mention this paper. "25 Years # Poultry Yard" LU IGUI J the I UUIII J IUIU 23d Edition. 166 pages. How to provent HOG and POULTRY CHOLERA, CAPES and HOUPE. I wrote it as a system of practical HOG and POULTRY keeping. Symptoms and remedies for all diseases. How to feed for Eggs. 25c. in stamps. A copy of "The Core Bale Poultry Yard," containing illus. Catalogue and Price List of 30 varioties FREE. A. M. LANC, Box 846, Cincinnati. O. HACYARDS CURES RHEUMATISM FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults. PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING PUWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingradients, used for the purpose o RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for a ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on ackage,



RITTERS Unlocks all the clogged avanues of the

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Parts to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpoel and Ginsgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax,

and Gasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Weston Railways, (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Portland.

and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company,
via Parland.
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qusi d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Pariaç Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Riehard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schussetkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Maucolm, Bolfast; Jas. Scott & Oo., Queenstown; Allan Bros. & Co., 203 Leadenhall etreet, E. C., Loudon; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSsile street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Tronto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Browlway, New & Kork, or to G. W. Robinson, 136, St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 4 India atreet, Porbland. 30 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

Nov. 9th, 1886.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Eccsehold Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessar-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWMS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what 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 Healing Properties re Known Throughout the World.

Ba Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulgers !

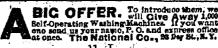
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rab bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Scre Throat, Bronshitis, Coughs, Colds, and ven Asthma. For Glandular Swallings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease it has

been kp *, n to fail Both r n and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 83s. each, and by all medi-aine vendors throughout the civilized world.

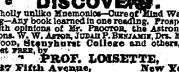
N:B .- Advice gratis, the shove addr daily between 2 4: or by

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555 in 5% a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines no under the horses' foet. Writy BREWSTER'S SAFETT REIN HOLDER Co. Holly Mich 42.G



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1. A. S. A. A. A. A.

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ROYAL FEWAR DIOLUTELY PI POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This howder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight sour or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Rotal Barras Powner Co., 106 Wall St., N.X.

SCHNAEBELES!

All Europe Greatly Excited.

LONDON, April 23.-The Schnaebeles affair exciting the whole of Europe and causing muc anxiety as to the consequences. The reports anxiety as to the consequences. The reports of the incident are still contradictory. The Frenci Government is proceeding with the utmost cir conspection. A full inquiry will be made int Scinaebeles' character and doings. He has held the appointment since the Franco-German war and a majority state that he has been in work of this of doar more failed to we take model official and has never failed to use tad

and judgment in any energency. LONDON, April 23.—The French Government has accertained that Sohnabeles was arreste on German soil. The reports of the Germa police are to the same effect. BERLIN, April 23.-Numerous extra dete

tives have been sent to Metz and Strasburg.

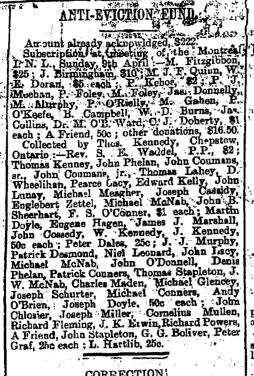
EISMARCK WANTS TO ORRATE WAR. PARS, April 23.—The German Charge d'Affars has informed M. Florens that Ger nany has not yet defined the ground of M Schnarbeles' arrest, except that it was effected by wruse of a judicial decree. He, howeve-reserves the right to examine the question in Schnarbeles' arrest, except float "Ther concert with the French Governmen'. Ther is trem. ndons latent excitement here over th Schna-beles affair. The general opinion is the Bismarck wants to create a situation which wi

render war inevitable. NANCEY, April 23.—The inquiry in the ms ter of the arrest of Schnabeles has not show whether he was arrested on French or Germa territory.

PARIS, April 23 - The Nancey Procurer's official report of the Schnaebeles outrage states that Schnaebeles advanced a few steps across the frontier and met an individual with whom he began to converse, when a policeman in disguise seized him. An assistant of the policeman then rushed out of ambush and a desperate struggle ensuel. Schnaebeles succeed in escaping from his captors and crossed to the French territory. But his assailants pursued him and dragged him back, despite his protests. They then bound him and forcibly led him to prison.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck, in the ourse of a speech yesterday, said that it was impossible to foresee whether the belicose French people, who used to make an onslaught on Germany three or four times every century, would keep or break the Frankfort treaty.

THE HOME RULE VICTORY. NOW THE HOUSE WAS DIVIDED.



CORRECTION

A few typographical errors crept into the com-parative statement of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. published in a recent number of the TRUE WITNESS. We herewith give the correct statement.

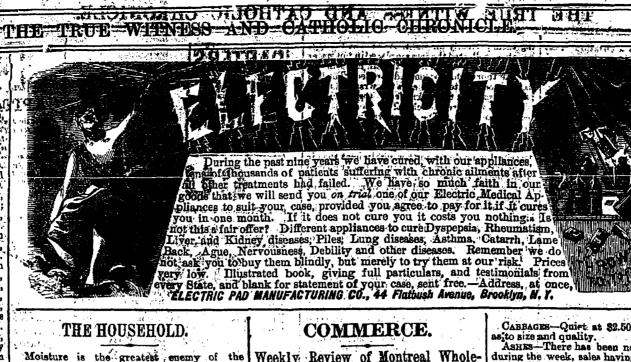
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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. HUNDREDS OF BOTTLES PRESCRIBED.

Hr. C. R. DAKE, Belleville, Ill, says: "I have prescribed hundreds of bottles of it. It is of great value in all forms of nervous discase which are accompanied by loss of power."

When a lady presents a sample of hair at a hair dresser's for the purpose of matching it, it is always the hair of a friend. Her own hair never seems to need matching.

H. Gladden. West Shefford, P.Q., writes: For a number of years I have been atflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not free for a day, until last spring, when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Eclec-tric Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thomkful which I am thanking.



Moisture is the greatest enemy of the piano, and it cannot be too carefully guarded against.

TOLING ON ON THE

Hard soap should be kept in a dry place several weeks before using. It will last much longer.

Never have dark furniture for the kitchen it shows dust much more than light and requires double the care.

Do not use cracked dishes : they absorb oils or fats from different kinds of food, which render them unwholesome.

Ingrain carpets need to be shaken oftener than Brussels, as from their more open weave the dust percolates through them.

To keep flannels as much as possible from shrinking and felting, the following is to be re-commended : Dissolve one ounce of potash in a bucket of water, and leave the faoric in it for twelve hours. Next warm the water, with the fabric in it, and wash without rubbing, also draw through repeatedly. Next immerse the flannel in another liquid containing one spoon-ful of wheat flour to one bucket of water, and wash in a similar manner. Thus treated the flannel becomes nice and nice, has barely shrunk and almost not at all felted.

OBANGE PIE .- Take the juice and pulp of two large sour oranges and the grated rind of one, a cup of sugar, one egg, a coffee cup of water and two spoonsful of rice flour: mix these ingre-dients and bake with two crusts, making the paste very rich.

LEMON PIR -- Express the juice from two lemons, then chop the peel and pulp fire, after removing the seeds; best and egg well, and two-thirds rf a cup of flour stirred into three cups of water, two and one-half cups of sugar; mix all together and fill three pies. Bake with two crusts.

A GOOD PUDDING .- Two eggs and their weight in butter, sugar and flour. Have the weight in outter, sugar and nour. Have the butter soft and mix it with the sugar. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately, and mix with the butter and and sugar; add the grated peel of half a lemon, then stir in the sifted flour. Pour into a buttered pan, filling it a little more than half full, and bake in a moderate over moderate oven.

FRESH MACKEREL-Clean the fish; then take a bunch of herbs and chop them fine, and put them with one ounce of butter, three tablespoonfuls of soup stock, into a stewpan. Lay in the mackerel and simmer genily for ten minutes. Lift them out upon a hot dish; dredge a little flour and add salt, cayenne, a ittle lemon juice, and finally two tablespoonfuls of cream; let these just boil, and pour over the fish.

PLAIN OMELET. - Beat six eggs very thorough PLAIN OMELET. — Beat six eggs very thorough ly, the yolks to a cream and the whites to a stiff froth; add to this one tablespoonful of flour or corn starch mixed smooth in one cup of aweet milk, salt and pepper and a piece of but-ter as large as an English walnut; now pour this on to the whith froth and without stirring it at all pour the whole into a hot, buttered omelet pan or ordinary deep frying-pan. Cook on top of stove over a brisk fire for about five minutes and it will "rise" beautifully; gently remove, it to the bat over and let it brown, and remove it to the hot oven and let it brown, and serve hot. This is always perfect if the cook can refrain from her desire to "stir" everything.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The flood has caused a general suspension of trade in the city, but travellers' reports received are satisfactory, and remittances are fair. Wholesals firms are, in the flooded districts,

losing heavily.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR-During the week there have been sales of Ontario patents at \$4.10 to \$4.15 for 90 per cents, and at \$4.50 to \$4.60 for 75 per cents. Two cars of superior were sold at \$3.90 to \$3.85, and several lots of extra at \$3.75 to cents. Two cars of superior were sold at \$3 90 1 to \$3.85, and several lots of extra at \$3 75 to \$3.80. There is a fair local enquiry for Mani-toba flour, sud sales of Strong have transpired at \$4.30 to \$4.35, mediums celling at \$4.05 to 1 to \$4.10. City bags have been moving fairly well during the past week at steady prices. We quote: Patent \$4.20 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Ameri can), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Ameri can), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Canada). \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Extra Superfue, \$3 70 to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Spring Extra, \$3.45 to \$3.50; Superfue, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Mid-dings, \$2.15 to \$2.30; Pollards, \$1.90 to \$2.00; Ontario bags (strong) b. i, \$1.75 to \$1.85; On-tario bags (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.70; Ontario bags (superfue), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.35 to \$4.35. OATMEAL, &C.—The market is quiet, and a moderate business only is reported at about former prices, car lots of or-dinary being quoted at \$3.85 to \$3.95, and we quote as follows:-Car lots \$3 82 to \$3.95 per bbl, and jobbing lots at \$4 00 to \$42.50 to \$2.10 for ordinary, \$210 to \$2.25 per bhl. BBAN, &C.—Receiver's asy that \$16.50 is the most they can get for Western bran in car lots

granulated. Commeal, \$2 30 to \$250 per bhl. BRAN, &c.--Receiver4 say that \$16.50 is the most they can get for Western bran in car lots on track, and we quote \$16.50 to \$17, with brok-n lots at \$17.50 Shorts \$17 to \$18 and middlings \$19.50 to \$20. WHEAT-Business for May has been very small during the week. No. 1 hard Dulnth wheat can be hid down here for 90c at open water. We quote prices as follows : Canada red winter at 80c to \$20. May red winter do.

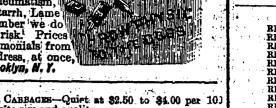
red winter at 80c to 89c. May red winter do. 85c to 89c, and spring do. at 88c to 89c. In the Stratford district prices are quoted at 79c to

CORN.-Two cargoes of corn have been sold luring the past week at 47½ to 48c in bond for livery at first open water. PEAS.-There has been very little doing in

this market, although several orders have teen received from London and Glasgow. Upper Canada peas are quoted at 67c to 68c per 66 lbs, May, and black eyes at 88c. OATS,—There is no change from the du'lness previously reported and we quot prices more or less nominal at 26c to 27c May, a sale being re-

port-d at the inside figure. BARLEY.—This cereal remains remarkably dull, a lot of 4,000 bushels being offered at 42c per 48 lbs for feeding purposes, and we quote

to to 55c for malting qualities. Rys.—Since the sale quoted by us last week of a large quantity at 52c, the sale of a car lot has been reported at 424c, and we quote 424c to has been reported 52c as to quality, Thereweikar, —We quote prices nominal (



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Ashts There has been no material change during the week, sales having occurred at \$4.40 per 100 lbs. for first pots.

FRUITS, &c.

LEMONS.—There has been an improved de-mand with sales all the way from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per box as to quality. Cases are still quoted at \$5 to \$5.50. ORANGES-The market is very firm with an

upward tendency in prices, which are quoted at \$6.00 to \$6.50 per case for Valencias, with higher prices looked for. The imports this

higher prices looked for. The imports this week are about 700 cases. APPLES.—The market continues very firm, with sales of fine to choice varieties in jubbing lots at \$4 to \$5. Ordinary to fair fruit selfs all the way from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl. EVAPORATED APPLES.—The demand is rather limited owing to high prices, which, however, are steady at 13c to 14c in 50 lb. boxes. Dried apples are steady at 55 to 6c per lb. Pine Apples.

apples are steady at 5: to 6c per lb. PINE APPLES.—Under increasing receipts prices are easy and lower, business having been. done at 20c to 40c each as to quality. COCOANUTS.—A good demand is experi-enced, and quite a number of orders have re-cently been received from the west, quotations ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per 100. BANNES — Supplies are not here and we be

BANANAS.—Supplies are not large, and under a fair enquiry prices are steady with sales at \$1.50 to \$2 for reds, and at \$2.00 to \$3.00 for Jamaica yellows. Aspinwalls are steady at \$4 to \$5.00.

DATES .- The market is unchanged, with a moderate trade passing at 42c to 6c as to quan-tity and quality.

GENERAL MARKETS.

FISH On.-The seal fishery at present promises to be only a little over a third of an aver-age ca'ch, and holders of steam refined seal are age ca² cl, and noncers of sceam refined 'scal are not pushing sales, but on the contrary are buy-ing all the cheap lots they can get hold of, sev-eral sales being reported at away below our quotations, which we quote:—Steam refined seal 47¹/₂ to 49c. Newfoundland cod at 38c. to 40c., and Halifax at 34c. to 36c. Cod liver oil 55c. to 75c. 65c. to 75c.

SALT FISH .- The principal fish now selling SALT FISH.—The principal fish now selling is dry cod which is quoted firm at \$2.90 to \$3.00 per quintal, We quote prices more or less nominal as follows:—Labra-dor herring \$4.00 to \$5.00; New-foundland and French shore herring, \$4.00 to \$4.25; salmon quiet at \$19.50 to \$20 for No. 1, and at \$17 for No. 2. In barrels, No. 1 is quoted at \$14 and No. 2 at \$13 to 13.50. HARD COAL.—A brisk demand continues, and prices are firm as follows: \$6.50 for stove.

HARD COAL.—A brisk demand continues, and prices are firm as follows: \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for che-tout, and \$6.00 for egg and fur-nace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered. SOFT COAL.—The market is firm, Cape Breton coal for future d-livery, being quoted at \$2.95 to \$3.15 per 2,2.0 lbs.

Holloway's Ointment.—Miners and Workers in the Goldfields.—This invaluable and re-nowned Ointment is extensively used and patronized by such people to their very great advantage, being easy of application and porta-tle in small compass. When used in conjunc-tion with Hull way's Pills in accordance with the clear and concise directions for use which accompany each put and box, there are but few of the diseases which afflict mankind which will not yield to the sanstive powers of the com-hined remedies. Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not deteriorate by keeping nor by change f climate, and as they contain no dele-terious mineral drug, they can be used with the terious mineral drug, they can be used with the most perfect safety under the most adverse climatic and sanitary conditions.

PARAGON CARPETS PARAGON CARPETS A full line of these fine Carpets on view, which for beauty of design and quality of goods, cannot be excelled. Sizes can be furnished to fit any room. S. CARSLEY. VELVET CADD

PABAGON

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APRIL 27, 1887

CARPETS

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CARPETS

CARPETS

	READ I MADE	VELVET	CARPETS		
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1	READY-MADE	VELVET	CARPETS		
	READY-MADE	VELVET	CARPETS		
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		VELVET	CARPETS	÷.,	
,	READY-MADE	VELVET	CARPETS	. '	

As a medium priced Carpet these have been quite a success, the designs are very fine, and colorings rich, for centre of room cannot be excelled.

s.	CARSLEY.
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NEW	DOLMAN	ULSTERS.	
NEW	DULMAN	ULSTERS.	
NEW	DOLMAN	ULSTERS.	
NEW	DOLMAN	ULSTIRS.	
NEW	DOLMAN	ULSTERS.	
NEW	DOLMAN	ULSTERS.	
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NEW	DOLMAN	ULSTERS,	
14 12 VI	DOPTERN	ULSTERS.	

Largest variety to select from, in all Colors, Tabao. Scal, Grey, Slate, Myrtle, Navy, Olive, Black, and all kinds of Fancy Colors, at lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

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NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW	WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS	
NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW	WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS WATERPROOFS	

Just put to stock, five cases of New Waterproof Circulars and Dolmans, in all sizes, at exceedingly low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

BUGGIES PHÆTONS.

> SURRYS, JUMP SEATS.

Village and Road Carts, **Express and Farm Waggons**

AND ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements, Cheaper than the Cheapest, Quality Considered. EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

Special from our own Correspondent. OTTAWA, April 27.-Mr. Ourran's motion was carried on the following division :--

YEAS.

TEAS. Messers, Amyot, Armstrong, Audet, Bain (Soulances), Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Bech-ard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Borden, Bour-assa. [Bowman, Brien, Bryson, Bur-dett, Burns, Cameron, Campbell (Digby), Campbell (Kent), Campbell (Renfrew), Caron, Cartweight, Casey, Casgrain, Chapleau, Charlton, Choquerte, Cimon, Cook, Costigan, Coughlie, Coulomb-, Coursol, Couture, Curran, Davin, De St. Georges, Desjardins, Dessent, Doyon, Ducheenay, Dupont, Edgar, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Ferguson (Welland), Fiset, Flynn, Freeman, Gaudet, Gauther, Geoffrion, Gigault, Gill-more, Gironard, Gadbout, Grandbois, Guay, Guildbault, Guillet, Hale, Holton, Innes, Iwes, Joncas: Jones, Kenny, Kirk, Labelle, Labrosse, Landerkin, Lang, Langavio, Lauvier, Lavergne, Lister, Livingston, Lovet, MscDonald (Huron), McCulha, McDonald (Victoris), McDougall Lister, Livingston, Lovett, MscDonald (Huron), McCalla McDonald (Victoria), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McIntyre, McKeen, McMillan (Huron), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMillen, Mad·ll, Mallory, Mills (An-mapolis), Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Mon-creiff, Montague, Montplaisir, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Perl-y (Otiawa), Perry, Platt, Potter, Purcell, -utram, Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson, (Hast-ngs), Robertson (Kings, P. E. I.), Robertson (Shelborne), Robillard, Roome, Royal, Ste. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Skinaer, Smith (Ontario), Somerville, Steven-son, Tempe, Therier, Thompson, Trow, Turcot, (Skinsti, Tempe, Therien, Thompson, Trow, Turcot, Vanussa, Waldie, Watson, Welsh, Wilmott, Wilson (Elgin), Wright, Yeo. Total, 135.

Total, 135. Messre, Baker, Bowell, Boyd, Brown, Car-gyle, Carling, Carpenter, Cockburn, Daly Davis, Dawaon, Denison, Foster, Hoggart, Hoessen, Hickey, Jamieson, Macdonald (Sir John), McCarthy, McDongall (Pictou) Mc-Kay, McLadan, McNeil, Mara, Marshall, Masson, O'Brieo, Reid, Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Shakespeare, Shaaly, Small, Sproule, Tisdale, Tupper (Pict a), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brock-ville), Wood (Westmoreland). Total, 47. Total, 47.

THE TIMES' OUTRAGE ON MR. PARNELL. The letter condoning the Phoenix park mur-ders, which the London Times attributes to Mr. Parnell, carries the following evidence that it is a forgery :--(1) The body of it is not written in Mr. Parnell's hand. What could be more strange than for so cautious a man to employ another to write such a document. (2) The signature, said to be in his handwriting, is at the top of another leaf. The *Times* sugat the top of another leaf. The *Tincs* suggests that it was so written in order that it might be torn away. But the very object for which the letter is said to have been written was that it might be shown secretly to sympathisers with the Invincibles. What would be the use of showing them a letter not in Mr. Parnell's writing, and without his signature? And if the intention was that the signature should be detached, how extremely improbable that instructions to that effect would not have accompanied the letter, and been obeved, if it that instructions to that enect would not have accompanied the letter, and been obeyed, if it reached its destination. If it did not reach its destination, but fell into the hands of a detective, where are the instructions, and where is the postmarked envelope" (3) How more than improbable that a highly edu-cated many as Mr. Parnell is, would write "he How more than improbable that a highly edu-cated man; as Mr. Parnell is, would write "he and you." for, "you and he;" in definance of a ule the observation of which must be as natural as breathing to the alleged author. The etter is a plain forgery, and its publication an jutrage which the *Zinacs* would probably not correctate against any man in the world cut-idation for How Erle group. *Theorem* side the Irish Home Rule group,-Toronto

31.44

At one o clock yesterday an inquest was he'd on the body of the young man, William King, who died from injuries received by falling off a car. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

A letter from P. O. Shardes, Druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Eclec-tric Oil, rays: One man was cured of sore throat of 8 years' standing with one bottle. We have of 8 years' standing with one buttle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

" Plase sur, what's the fare from Dublin to "Finse sur, what's the fare from Foldin to Glasgow?" inquired a son of the Emerald Isle one day of the cerk of a shipping office. "Eighteen shillings," replied the latter. "An' what d'ye charge for a pig or a cow?" "Oh, cighteenpence for a pig and three shillings for a cow," "Well," directed Pat, "book me as a view?" cow, pigu

Mr. R. A. Harrison, demist and Druggist, Dunnydle, Ont., writes: "I can with confi-dence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dys-pepsia. Impure Blood. Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

There are occasions when our strongest at-trelements are formed late in life, and some-times it happens that no previous friendships are comparable to those .- Gerald Griffin.

"For contemplation he, and valor formed, For softness she, and sweet retractive grace." John Milton, in his "Paradise Lost," thus distinguishes woman from man. Discuses fall to her lot that do not to mans. peculiar to her soft and more refined nature. A remedy adapted to the cure of her peculiar diseases is found in Dr. R. V. Pierces "Favorite Prescription" for women. Thousands who have used it attest its great worth.

They had been at the masquerade, where she had recognized him at once. "Was it the loud beating of my heart, my darling, that told you I was here ?" murnured he. "Ob, no," she re-plied, "I recognized your long logs."

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing proor extraordinary protecting that needs populations of the set of t ableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Have you tried Holloways Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it.

An old mullionnaire was once asked how he An old minionnaire was once asked now he had managed to acquire, and more especially to retain, so much wealth. "In a very simple manner," he replied, "namely, by pretending to be rich when I was poor and poor when I was rich.

Russell Sage has put up on the wall of his office in Wall street the sign, "No cigarette satisfied,-Cicero, smokers gauted here."

A DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

MANY PROPLE KILLED AND MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO PROFERTY. ST. LOUIS, April 24.-Special despatches

show that furious cyclones, tornadoes and hailstorms swept over a considerable part of eastern Kansus and Northern Arkansas on eastern Kansas and Northern Arkansas on Thursday evening, causing great loss of life and destruction of property, killing and maining a large number of people. At Clarkaville, Ark., six people, including four children, were killed. At Prescott, Kansas, seventeen people were killed outright and many seventeen people were kneet outright and many seriously injured, while the town was literally wiped out of existence Many were killed in Hume and Sprague, Mo., and Humble station on the Pacific Railway was destroyed. At the on the Pacific Railway was destroyed. At the Miller Farm, three miles west of Spragne, tho residence and buildings were destroyed and Mr. and Mrs. Miller and baby were drowned. Twelve farm houses were blown to pieces and the schools were wrecked. In the lower part of Lynn County, Kausas, every house in the path of the storm was destroyed. In an area of twenty two miles only one house is known to have withstood the every and the sknown to have withstood the

READY TO GIVE SATISFACTION. LORD DENMAN THROWS DOWN THE GAUNTLET IN

THE LORDS.

LONDON. April 23.-The second reading of the Lond Bill was agreed to without division. Lord Denman rose to speak as the question was being put, and was not noticed. When the House was adjourning Lord Denman, excitedly, said : "This is another case of cloture. I have been treated in a most ungentlemanly manner. If any gentleman doubts that, I am ready to give hum satisfaction.

HOW SOME MAINE FISHERMEN WERE PUNISHED.

The holding of one-tenth of ticket 73,987 in The hoating of one-tenth of these loss of the The Louisiann State Loftery, Marston, Jordan and others of this city, makes the second time that the capital prize (\$150,000) has came to Portland within the past year. The good luck of the first syndicate who drew \$15,000 induced Marston and his friends to form a combination and purchased ten one-dollar or one-tenth tickets. One of these tickets drew \$15,000. Six or seven of the Marston syndicate are In mid-Facine the dismal news came to the passengers on board a steamship that the vessel had broken her crank-pin. There was great grumbling and griering, in the midst of which a tiny little maid felt about her pinafore and said, "No matter, mother; I've got a pin Ill give the captain."

Talent, lying .n the understanding, is often inherited; genus, being the action of reason or imagination, rarely or never.—Coleridge.

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual wormkiller, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Revenge is a debt, in the paying of which the greatest knave is honest and sincere, and, so far as he is able, punctual.—Colton.

The thirst of desire is never filled nor fully

to 43c per 48 los. MAIT.—The market remains quiet, the only sales reported within the past week being at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montreal and at 70c to

S5c for Ontario grades.

Sec for Ontario grades. SERDS.—Timothy seed meets with a good en-quiry at steady prices, sales of Canadian being reported at \$2.75 per bushel, and of American at \$2.40. Farmers are still bringing in their timothy seed. Red clover is steady at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bushel, ; Alsike at \$5.75 to \$6.25; Flax

seed is steady at \$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel. PROVISIONS, &c.

PORE, LARD, &c.-A very fair volume of business has been done during the week in hog products. Mon'real short cut acd short cut clear pork have been placed at acd short cut clear pork have been placed at \$17.50 to \$18 per bbl. In lard there is somewhat of an easy feeling in sympathy with the decline in the West. Still latest sales were reported at 10c per lb. in pails for Chicago brands, Mont-real rendered lard selling at 95c. In smoked meats there has been an active demand for ham and we have sales to report of about 2 500 suggest

and we have sales to report of about 2,500 sugar cured at 12c per lb. Picnic hams have been sold at 9c in round lots. Breakfast bacon is being worked off pretty well, sales occurring at 10c to 11c. Tallow is still dull at 4jc to 42c per lb.

destroyed. In an arter to have withstood the only one house is known to have withstood the storm. Seventeen persons are known to have been killed in Lynn county, and in Bourbon county the death roll is even larger. Great loss is reported from Greenville, Miss., and Hannibal, Mo., as well as in Evansville, Ind., and Shell City, Mo. The loss all over will not be less than half a mil ion. NevADA, Mo., April 24.—Additional particen-lars from the storm-swept district show that over fifteen persons were killed in the Blue Mound and Osage townships, besides the lives lost in other townships in the path of the cyclone.

EGGS.—Under a good demand during the past few days, and somewhat limited receipts. Stocks appear to have been worked down to pretty small proportions, and prices have con-sequently partaken of more firmness, with sales at 13c to 13c per dozen. BEANS.—There is no perceptible change in this market, last sales being reported at \$1.20 to \$1.35; The latter price for hand picked. HONEY.—There has been further business in Californian and Canadian honey in comb, sales of 130 cases of 21b. boxes being mentioned at

Californian and Canadian honey in comb, sales of 130 cases of 21b, boxes being mentioned at 14c to 15c per 1b. In 60 b, boxes sales have transpired at 13c to 14c per 1b. Strained honey very slow of sale at 8c to 10c per 1b. MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP. — Prices at the pre-sent time range from 70 to 80c per tin for syrup, varying in weight from 1C to 12 lbs each, and in under the boxt 25c per immerial rallon. Sugar

wood at about 85c per imperial gallon. Sugar commands from 8 to 91c, according to quality,

POTATOES.—Market steady and prices are quoted at 85 to 95g per big as to quantity and quality. Quoted at 85 to 95g per big as to quantity and

lots, and at \$3.50 for small lots,

A.-Pray can you tell me what that picture represents? B.-That is the celebrated Queen Chopatra; have you never heard of her? A. -No; fact is, I hardly ever read the papers.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS,

purchase it for 25 cents and don't concede the fact that it is the best value in Canada, next Christmas when every person feels charitably disposed you will be presented with one free of charge, accompanied by a Chromo.

I FOUND IT A SURE CURF .-- I have been troubled with catarrhal deafness for seven or e ght years with a roaring noise in my head. I bought medicine in 13 states but nothing helped me till I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Bahn. In four days I could hear as well as ever. 1 and cured of the catarrh as well. I consider Ely's Cream Balm the best medicine ever made. GARRETT WIDRICK, Hastings, N.Y.

I HAVE USED Ely's Crean Balm for dry Catarth (to which every Eastern person is sub-ject who comes to live in a high altitude:) If has proved a cure in my case.-B. F. M. WEEKS, Denver, Col.

An austere-looking lady walked into a fur-rier's and said to the yellow-headed clerk :---" I voild lic. CHEESE.-This city is now pre'ty bare of last year's goods. In new cheese about 100 boxes have been received in this market, and sales have taken place at 13c to 13½c.

THE BEST WAY TO REPAIR STRENGTH and increase the bodily substance is to invigorate the stomach and improve the circulation with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Simultaneously with the dis-appearance of indigestion it relieves that morbid despondency and the nervousness which are as much the product of dyspensia as the weak-uess of the stomach and loss of vigor and flesh which proceed from it : as a blood purifier it has no equal.

RUPTURE Have you heard of the ascounding reduction for DR. J. A SHEHMAN'S Framous Home Treatment, the only known guarantee comfort and cure without operation or hindrance from labor! No steel or iron bunds. Per-fect retention might and duy, no chaing, suited to all sees. Now \$10 only. Send for circular of measure-ments, instructions and proads. Get cured at home and be happy, office 24 Broadway, New York.

CANADA-PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, OBT. No. 1818. Dame Virginie Thibanit, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptists Lavole, curpenter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en instice, Plaintiff, vs. Jean Baptists Lavole, curpenter, of the said city, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 22nd April, 1887. Montreal, 25th April, 1887. A ANCHAMBAULT. 38-5

92.McG(IL_St

Or, P. F. LEGARE. 401 St. Vallier Street, St. Sauveur, Quebec, Que.



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BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the parents addresses Also a handsome Dia-mond Dye Sample Card to the mother and inuch valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.





COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eccs.-Under a good demand during the past

size of cake, etc. Hors.—There is still a very dull market, brewers being pretty well supplied with foreign

ONIONS-Red onions \$3 per bbl, in round

alow of sale, and is quoted at 13c to 15c. We quote:--Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, 15c to 18c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, 13c to 15c; low grades,

10e to 12c. ROLL BUTTER.-New rolls are arriving