Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

A CUSHLA GAL MACUREE. MICHAEL DORENY.

The following noble stanzas were written by the late Colonel Michael Doheny in the fall of 1848, while he was a fugitive from British rule, among the Comeragh mountains. Machree" or "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls":-

The long, long wished for hour had come, Yet come, Maetore, in vain, And left thee but the faded home Of serrow and of pain;
My light of life, my lonely love, Thy portion, sure, must be-Man's scorn below, God's wrath above, A Cushia Gal Machres!

Twas told of thee the world around, That hoped of thee by all, That with one gallant sunward bound Thoud'at break long ages' thrall; Thy faith was tried, alas! and those Who periled all for thee Were cursed and branded as thy foes, A Cashla Gal Machree!

What fate is thine, unhappy isle, That even the trusted few Should pay thee back with hate and guile When most they should be true! Twas not our strength or spirit failed-The men who'd strike for thee, And loved thee truly, never qualled, A Cushla Gal Machree!

I' ie given thee manhood's early prime, And manhood's waning years, I've blessed thee in my sunniest time And shed for thee my tears; And, mother, the' thou'st cast away The con who'd die for thee, My fondest wishes ever pray For Cushla Gal Machree!

I've tracked for thee the mountain sides And slept within the brake. More lonely than the swan that glides O'er Lua's fair lake; The rich have spurned me from their door Because I'd set thee free! Yet do I love thee more and more, A Cushla G d Macree!

I've run the outlaw's brief career, And borne his load of ill, His troubled rest, his waking fear. With proud sustaining will; And should his last dark chance befall, Even that will welcome be, a death I'll love thee more than all, A Cushla Gal Machree!*

* "Bright darling of my heart." Ireland allegorically addressed.

HOLY LAND. LEO XIII. -- FOR A PERPETUAL MEMORY OF THE ACT.

Vicar on earth, although unworthy, of our Lord and Seviour Jesus Christ, Who delivered Himself up for the redemption of the | the savings on expenditure, gave a total world by becoming obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross. We, in the midst of the grave and multiplied cares of the Supreme

Aposto'ate, which absorb us, still desire to apply our special vigilance and our pastoral solicitude to the preservation and safekeeping, with all possible care and ventration, of all the monuments which remain of so great and hely a mystery in the city of Jerusalem and the neighboring country, and also to watch that the orders and instructions wisely giver, on this matter by the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, shall be fully carried out.

Indeed, io a long time, and from the earl! eat days, the Sovereign Pontiffs, turning their eyes towards those places crimsoned with the Precious Blood of the God-Man, reged the Catholic nations to take possession of the Tomb of Christ; when these Holy I laces had again fallen under the control of the infidels, and the Friers Minor of the Order of St. Francis alone had permission to be their guardians, the Popes never ceased to look, as much as they possibly could, after their preservation, and to provide, according to circumstances, for the needs of those Religious, who could not be driven from their glorious work by persecutions, by vexations or by the most cruel tortures.

Repeatedly the Popes have urgently recommended, either by word of mouth or by Litters Apostolic, to the Patriarchs, Bishops and other Ordinaries of the entire world, to prevail on the faithful confided to their care to collect alms for the preservation of the Holy Places. On this very point they laid down special rules in several Apostolic Letters, sometimes under the form of Bulls, sometimes under the form of Briefs, and with unanimous accord they directed all the dicceases of the world, under precent of obedience, to set apart certain days every year for the collection, by the faithful, of alms for the

Holy Places.
Finally, Plus VI. of happy memory, our predecessor, in his Bull, Inter catera divin-orum judiciorum obdita arcana, of July 31, 1778, ordered all the Bishops to recommend four times a year to the charity of the faithful, the wants of the Holy Land.

In our days, our beloved son, Bernardin of Portogrunto, Minister General of the Order of Friars Minor of the Observance, has laid before us the facts that the necessities have increased of late years, and that the resources received recently from the faithful have not been sufficient to keep up the Holy Places, especially because, a hundred years having passed since the constitution of Pius I., a number of bishops let it go unheeded as if it had fallen into disuse, and no longer exhort the faithful, with the solicitude that is becoming, to contribute to the fund for the Holy Land. He has also addressed to us an humble and urgent entreaty that We, in the plenitude of Our Apostolic Authority, should make some new directions on this subject.

Therefore, desiring to grant this petition, and on account of the particular interest which We feel for the preservation of the proposal relating to the duty on wine 200 square miles.

and military expenses in Burmah.

Holy Places, in virtue of Our Apostolic Authority, We decree, by these presents and forever, that Our Venerable Brethree, the Patriarche, Archbishops, Bishops and other Ordinaries of the whole world shall be bound, under holy chedience, to see that in every parochial church in their respective diocese The balled can be sung to the air of "Gea the needs of the Holy Land be recommended to the charity of the faithful, at least once a year, that is, on the Friday of Holy Week, or on some other day every year, at the

choice of each Ordinary. By the same authority, We expressly prohibit and interdict any one from changing in any manner the destination of the alms collected for the Holy Land, to apply them to other purposes. Besides, We ordain that the proceeds of the collection, made as has been ordered, shall be sent by the Parish Priest to the Bishop, and by the Bishop to the nearest Superior of the Order of St. Francis, who is a Commissary of the Holy Land Finally, We desire that this Superior shall, according to custom, forward as soon as possible the Alms to Jorusalem to the Father Custodian of the

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, under the ring of the Fisherman, the 26th of December, 1887, in the tenth year of our Pontificate.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Mr. Goschen's Propositions-The Biggest Eusplus, Combined With the Greatest Reduction of the Public Debt.

LONDON, March 26 .- Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget in the House of Commons this evening. The House was crowded. Mr. Goschen said that the Local Government Bill gave a special interest to the present budget. Hitherto, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had had to consider chiefly the claims of tax-payers. On this occasion the claims of the rate-payer had to be considered. The total expenditure for the current year had been £87,427,000, showing a saving of 1123,000 on the budget estimate, and of £612,000 over the preceding year. The revenue also presents a satisfactory account. The total was £89,589,000, being £1,454,000 more than the estimate. (Cheere.) Coming to the details of the budget, the customs on tobacco showed a reduction in ravenue of 595,000 pounds, but the actual consumption had increased under the rearranged outy to the advantage of the ceneumer, who now consumed more to acco and less water than before. The decline in revenue from spirits and wine had stopped for the first time in many years.

THE TOTAL INCREASE IN REVENUE bad been £300,000 from spirits and £1.120,000 from stamps and succession duties over last year. This was the most promising field for BRIEF OF OUR HOLY FATHER LEO the exchequer resper. Tale showing was also proof of the general prosperity of the country, the increased revenue for stamps capecially indicating a revival of trade. Of the income tax he could not speak with satisfaction, as the yield had been less than that of any year since 1884. To sum up the excoss of revenue over the estimate, added to

> REALIZED SURPLUS OF £265,000. the greatest since 1874 (cheers). He had begun the year with a balance on hand of £5,950 000 and had ended it with & balance of £7,438,000. He had a special reason for desiring a handsome balance, his object being to provide for those etockholders who might prefer to be paid off under the Consols Conversion act thatead of taking new stock. These seven millions would meet any emergener. Coming to the national debt, they had

DECREASED THEIR LIABILITIES DURING THE

YEAR by £7,601,000, the largest sum paid off during any year since 1872. (Cheere.) Dealing next with the estimates for the coming year, he said it was calculated that the total expen diture would be £85,910,000, a decrease of £512,000 as compared with the present year. The revenue as estimated would be £89 287,000, giving a surplus of £2,377,000 over the expenditures. They proposed to devote from this amount to the local county authorities the sum of £1,125,000. This would leave a balance of £1,252,000. They desired to take a penny off the income tax, and as the balance was not sufficient they proposed to raise enough by various minor taxes, including a duty of one shilling per cent. on the transfer of certain fugitive stocks, a sixpenny stamp on contract notes, a duty of one pound upon every pleasure horse, and of five pounds upon race horses, a tax on the issue of new companies of one pound per £1,000

capital, and a duty of five shilllings per dozen

on bottled wines. By these means they

would obtain surplus enough to enable them TAKE A PENNY OFF THE INCOME TAX. (Cheers.) They had still a surplus of \$212,-000, which he surrendered to the local authorities budget, which would further get £84,000 from new licenses. Here he entered upon a complicated and detailed explanation as to how the Imperial taxation and loca taxation were separated. Referring to Imperial measures to fortify ports and coaling stations, he stated that it was the intention of the Government to utilize the revenue derived from the Suez caral shares amount ing to £570,000 yearly, raising on this sum a loan of £2,300,000 to meet the expenditures for fortifications. In this way they would avoid placing the slightest burden upon the taxpayers. (Cheers.) Mr. Goschen concluded his speech which lasted four hours and abounded in intricate details by thanking the House for the close attention with which

it had listened to him. Mr. Childers, who was himself formerly chancellor of the exchequer, complimented Mr. Goschen upon the lucidity of his statement considering the involved matters with which he had to deal.

ought to be passed without delay, but not the lucome tax proposal, which involved the subequent sanction of a number of other taxos. The debate was continued. Mr. Goschen's

proposals commanded the admiration of the lobbies. It is expected they will be recisted in some miner points, but in the main will be accepted. The Chancellor's statement has greatly enhanced his reputation.

Replying to Mr. Nolan, an Irish member, Mr. Goschen suid he most sincerely desired that Ireland should have a fair share of the reductions in taxation. He was quite ready to discuss the matter with Mr. Molan with the view of readjusting the tables, if a change was found necessary. Giving further details as to minor changes in the method of taxation. he announced that he hoped in the course of the session to introduce a bill providing for the collection of the income tax by inland revenue officers.

In reply to further criticisms, he admitted that the budget did not rival the great budgets of Mr. Gladstone, but said it was impossible to further simplify taxation or reduce the duties of imports, although some duties, especially that on tobacco, were still too bigb

The resolution increasing the duties on wine was adopted.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, asked the house to sanction a bill to expedite business in the Irish Land Courts by the appointment of assessors to assist the Judges.

SOUGHT A TERRIBLE DEATH.

AN INSANE WOMAN SOAKS HER CLOTHES IN COAL OIL AND SETS HERSELF ON FIRE.

PARKERSBUBG, W. Va., March 24 —Information reached here to-day of the terrible suicide of Mrs. Joseph Parker near Stewartstown. She was a young woman, with a husband and three children. For some time on account of prolonged physical infirmities, she had become very much depressed in mind, and at times required close watching to prevent her from doing violence to heraelf. Yesterday she took advantage of her husband's absence to kill herself in the following terrible manner :--

Leaving her infant with a servant, she repaired to a stable and saturated her clothing with coal oil. Then she lighted a match and set herself on fire. The pain apparently restored her to her gennes, A tew minutes afterward she came from the building, on fire from head to foot. The servant, who was still helling the child, rushed up to save her, but the woman beat her off with one hand and with the other made frontic efforts to clasp her infant to her arms. The serto class her infant to her arms. The ser-upon by all great church occasions to occupy vant threw down the child and endeavored the pulpit. While he was a young seminto smother the flames, when the woman ran arian in St. Louis he gained to great a away.

Two men came to the rescue, and she was sourced with nearly all her clothing burned off and her body horribly storched. Her hair was burned off and her face presented a terrible appearance, one eye being closed. When medical aid reached her she was more contrast to the small, attenuated Cardinal Car than ever, and resisted all efforts to case her hours. The men who pursued her were burned in their efforts to smother the flames. Her husband did not reach home. Her husband did not reach home till shortly before she died, and is overcome with grief

AN INSANE MOTHER AND HER BABES.

keeping them from her hysdand's friends NEW YORK, March 24 — The hodies of Anthony and Chas, Lebkuchner, children poisoned by their insane mother yeaterday in her desire to prevent them being taken from her, were viewed by thousands to-day, in undertaker Roth's rooms. Their faces did not bear taker Roth's rooms. Their faces did not bear taker Roth's rooms. NEW YORK, March 24 .- The bodies of Authe slighest trace of their death. In the afternoon the bodies were removed to the Lutheran cemetery, where the services were held and the interment made. The haby, Christopher, also poisened, is at the New York Hospital. It is thought he will recover. The mother is in the Tombs prison, and still

AN UNHAPPY FAMILY. THE FATHER FROZEN TO DEATH AND TWO CHIL-

service, at 10 o'clock, leaving in the house three children. children. When the people were returning from church they discovered that Bertin's house was nearly burned to the ground. The first man reaching the building found the eldest child, a girl of thirteen, burning to death, and, after several attempts, succeeded in extricating her by the hair. The legs were entirely burned. She lived only three hours in terrible pain. The remains of a younger sister were found burned to a crisp in the building. The other child of the family, a boy, had left the house early in the morning, and thus escaped. The father of these children was frozen to death in the words in January last.

THE EMPEROR'S WILL

BERLIN, March 26 .- The late Emperor's will shows that the total savings do not exceed \$12,500,000. The larger portion of the property is left to increase the Crown treasury, the general fund of the Crown established by his fether. The remainder is divided among Empress Augusta, Emperor Frederick and the Grand Duchess of Baden. The Babelsburg Castle and Coblentz Palace are bequeathed to Empress Augusta; there are numerous minor

THE FLOODS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 26 .- Low lying districts along the banks of the river Libs and Vistula are inundated. The village of Dormitz is isolated in the midst of a great lake, a number of sol-diers from the nearest garrison after arduous efforts succeeded in reaching there with a sup-ply of food for the inhabitants, but litteen of which he had to deal.

Mr. Goschen asked the Rouse to pass resolutions at once reducing the income tax and increasing the duty on wine.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said he thought the pass resolutions at once reducing the duty on wine.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said he thought the pass resolution are passed in the duty on wine.

200 agrave miles.

210 Vallages up to reach in the attempt to relieve numerous villages in a similar position are being made. The floods, it is estimated, cover the fall in the rate of exchange and military expenses in Rureah.

PETER'S CHAIR AND PATRICK'S SONS.

On Tara's hill the famous marble ball Is filled with kings and priests, and chiefs and noble bards,

Who all with one accord, their fixed regards,
Direct ou Patrick blessed. Each and all, With ear attentive, hearken to his voice.

A tiny shamrock from the grassy sod
Serves him for embiem of the Triune God.

He cear'd to speak, and Erin made her choice, To be of nations Catholic, the first,
To Peters chair and Patrick's words to

cling, Though sunk in wos, in anguish sorrow To keep her faith when hell had done its worst To love the type by her St. Patrick given, And hope to love its autitype in heaven.

WHO WILL BE CARDINALS?

AMERICA SAID TO BE SURE OF TWO MORE CAR DINALS.

The Catholic clergy are eagerly discussing the probable American nominations for cardinalates which the Pope is expected to make on the oc-casion of his golden jubiles. Many names of archbishops are mentioned. It is said that the United States will get two more cardinals when

the Papal Consistory meets in March to act upon the Pope's nominations.

The general opinion of the clergy is that one of those Cardinals will be Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, the "Bosuet of the Missonri" as he was called while Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis. Archishop Riordan of San Francisco is also mentioned for a Cardinalate and Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Archbishop Elder of Circinnati and Archbishop Williams of Boston are thought to have chances of securing the prize.

The United States has been so little honored by Rome so far because it is still classed among "missionary countries." It is confidently expected that this country will be removed from that classification after the jubilee, and that it will secure at least as many Princes of the Church as England, which has Cardinals Manning, Newman and Howard in the Sacred College.

The Catholic population of the United States is a great as that of Italy, which has some 25.

is as great as that of Italy, which has over 25 Cardinals. The predominance of the Italian element in the college is of course due to state reasons. Still it has long been a source of chagrin to the American Catholics that, in view of their number, they were represented by only two Cardinals—Gibbons, of Baltimere, and Tazchereau, of Quebec.

The prelates mentioned for the new Cardinal ates are exceptionally strong men. Archbishop Ryan is the greatest pulpit orator of the American Catholic Church. He preached the dedicatory sermon when the first services were held in the New York Cathedral, and is called

medical aid reached her she was more crazed | Baltimore. He is about 6 feet 2 inches in height, proportionately stout, and has a round rosy pulpit in this country.

Archbishop Ryan sailed for Europe recently

on the Servia. He may be a cardinal-elect be-fore he returns to New York.

Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, another probable Cardinal, is the youngest Archbishop in the American hierarchy. His ecclesiastical career has been a remarkable one. cathedral. He is considered the handsomest of the prelates and the best business man
among them, with the exception of Archbishop
Williams of Boston. Archbishop Riordan is
said to be a cousin to Father Riordan, of Castle Garden, (recently deceased.)

Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, is neither a

great pulpit orator nor a good business man, but he has gained the reputation of being the maintains that she is sane and that it was her ablest manager of clergy in his hierarchy. When he became Bishop of Chicago band's relatives obtaining possession of them.

These he has healed, and has in consequence gained the good opinion of his episcopal associates. The situation of his archdiocese is a point in his favor in the Cardinal-ate question. It is understood that the Pope in DREN CREMATED.

BATHURST, N. B., March 26.—News of a heartreading nature was received last night from
Elousie, ten miles from hera. Yesterday moraisologie, ten miles from hera. Yesterday moraisologie, at 10 o'clock lastics in the heartservice, at 10 o'clock lastics in the heartthe Western portion of the Republic

bbs Western portion of the Republic.

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is said to be a favorite at the Yatican. He is not much of a pulpit orator, but he is decidedly the best business man in the hierarchy. In business circles at the "Hub" he is well known. He has passed all his life in that vicinity, and he is thoroughly familiar with it, He is especially noted for his knowledge of real estate matters. It is said that he has made hundreds of thousands dollars for his diocese by investments in the suburbs of Boston. To-day his diocese is the richest in this country, although when he put b is hand to the helm it was largely in debt.
On account of the financial difficulties, of

On account of the manna timentar, or many dioceses in this country, financial a lility is regarded with great favor at Rome, and Archbishop Williams may have a better chance for a cardinalate than the prelates who shine in the pulpit.

Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati is, strong in

Archoshop ender of Cincinnati is, strong in the same way. He went from Nat chez, Miss, for the purpose of liquidating time enormous Purcell debt. He has not yet sur ceeded and he has been abused a great deal, but his success under the circumstances has been great and is fully appreciated at Rome.—A merican Call.

THE POPE DISS ATISFIED.

LONDON, March 26.-A. despatch from Rome to the Daily News says: -- The Pope is displeased because of the misre presentation of his views on the Irish question. The mis-statements that have been circul ated have greatly increased the difficulty of his vork of conciliating England and Ireland.

AN UNSATISFACTORY SHOWING.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

Berlin, March 24 -The Emperor's decree of March 21 authorizing Crown Prince Wilham to represent him in the transaction of state business is now recognized as tantamount to the creation of a co-regence. Beside the published decree another exists which gives Crown Prince William fuller powers in the event of the Emperor suddenly growing worse. Both were obtained by Prince Bismarck during his interviews with the Emperor at Charlottenburg. An incident of one of the interviews is told by Prince Bismarck himself, and is as follows: While talking to the Emperor the pain from the swollen vein in Prince Bismarck's legs was so severs that it made him cry out. The Emperor rose and lifted Bismarck's legs on the couch and wrapped them around. Regarding the real state of the Emperor's health it is difficult to obtain authentic information. The bulletins issued are utterly unreliable. Of his private life what is known is that he is able to take a little daily exercise in the orangery and heated conservatory at Charlottenburg, and that he receives family visits and listens to the reading of official reports. He does not move out of rooms that are beyond a certain temperature, and he cannot receive a public deputation, it being feared that any disturbance might precipitate a crisis. Dr. Mackenzie does not leave him more than talf an hour at a time. The feeling against Dr. Mackenzie is abating. In a letter writ-ten by him to a friend, a doctor in Stettin, he says: "It is impossible for me to rectify the numberless falsehoods concerning my course towards the Emperor." A medical consultation has been hold regarding the condition of Prince William, who is suffering from otitis media purulenta, a disorder not dangerous in itself, but a symptom of general ill health. He has been advised, if the work of the regency permits, to take a tour in the spring of Scotland or Norway. The Empress Victoria held a grand court reception to-day at which the princesses, ministers, diplomats, and all the members of the Bundesrath were

THE FISHERY TREATY. SECRETARY BAYARD'S OPINION OF THE NEW TREATY.

Boston, Mass., March 26.—Secretary Bayard was invited by many of the leading citizens of this city on March 8th to visit Boston and deliver an address on the fisheries treaty. The secretary declined in a letter, in which he says; The settlement, upon just and equitable terms, of the questions in dispute between Great Bri tain and the United States, concerning the rights of American fishermen in British North-American waters and poets, is a subject upon which I have bestowed assiduous care ever since I assumed the duties of my present office, and the result of the efforts to promote such a settle-ment is embodied in the treaty now in the its printing has been ordered by the Senate. The whole matter will thus be laid before the American people, and I trust will be fully and publicly debated by the Senate. I am convinced that the welfare and true interests of a country and a just and wise treatment of the British-American population on our Northern frontier alike council the adoption of the the treaty. In its initiation, negotiation and conclusion I can truly say for my associates and myself no views but those of single minded patriotic intent have been allowed place or expression. Nor can a trace or suggestion of partisanship be justly alleged. The sole and difficult question to which the treaty relates (the fishery rights of one nation in the jurisdiction waters of another) began with the first dawn of our recognized independent existence as a nation and ever since has consequently presented itself at intervals exciting bitter controversy and never had been satisfactorily or permanently disposed of. Meanwhile, the surounding circumstances have importantly changed and advanced with the rapid, vast growth. The treaty of 1816 is unaffered and remains unaffected in its terms by seventy years of such material progress and develop-ment in this continent as we, of to-day, are the witnesses. Unless the treaty of 1818 shall be wholly abregated and rucurrence necessarily lead to the dangerous status that John Quincy Adams so ably but unavailingly discussed with the early Bathurst in 1815, and which had resisted all efforts of negotiations at Ghent in the year previous, it is manifest that a joint and equitable construction in consonance with their existing relations and mutual needs must be agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States, and this, I affirm, is done by the present treaty. There is not a recorded cause of just and rear unable complaint by an American fisherman against Canadian administration since 1886 for which this treaty does not provide a repliedy and provide a safeguard in the future. A any Canadian contentions heretofore put forth with more or less insistance are withdrawn. Imaginary lines upon the sea drawn from one distant headland to another, neither being visible from the other, can no longer cause doubt and anxiety to the fisher men, for the demarkation of his fishing limits is made by objects plainly in view, and if he encroaches upon the waters renounced in 1818 he will do so wilfully; and from no bay where fish are found and purse seines can be profitably used are our fishermen excluded by the present used are our fishermen excluded by the present treaty; every privilege, shelter, repairs, wood, water, reserved to him under the treaty of 1818, and which in the past have been so hampered and restricted by Canadian conditions, can hereafter be freely enjoyed without cost or molestation. Hospitality and comity, as defined by civilized nations, are secured, and facilities for convenient and needful supplies for all presents and an endful supplies for some and resign treasured, and

(on all occasions), and relief against casualty, and in cases of distress are all amply provided for.

Conciliation and mutual neighborly concessions have together done their honorable and honest work in this treaty and paved the way for rela tions of amity and mutual advantage. All this is accomplished by no enforced changes in our tariff, nor the payment of a penny as the price of a concession, nor for the enjoyment of a a right; neither the conscience nor self-respect, nor the pocket of an American has been invaded by any provision of the pending treaty.

That the Canadians possess jurisdictional right
no fair man would wish to deny, and among
such rights as that to decide what may be lawfully bought or sold within their own limits. This home rule or local self government is theirs as much as we claim it for ourselves. I am anxious to have all the light possible thrown upon the treaty and its operative effects upon the well being and happiness of our country.

Complete Company of the Company of t

To this end I desire to give every information, respond to every inquiry and to remove every doubt.

A DISASTROUS TORNADO.

Kansas City, March 26 .- Word has just been received of the almost total destruction of the town of Ninnescah, Kingman County, Kansas, Saturday evening, at 7.30 by a tornade. It had been raining all day, and, as evening approached, the storm was seen approaching from the southwest. It struck the town and destroyed everything in its rath, leaving only three houses standing in the whole place. Two churches, five stores and fifteen dwellings were tern to pieces, and the flying timbers killed three persons and maimed seventeen others. The victims are:-Mrr. J. C. Williams, with her infant, killed; Geo. S. Hardisty, killed ; James Williams, both legs broken, several bruises, will probably die; Charles Gordon, fatally. The others only received minor burte.

FLOODS AND FAMINE

CAUSING TERRIBLE SUFFERING AND MORTALILY IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Brrin, March 26.—Low-lying districts along the banks of the river Elbe and Vistula are inundated. The village of Dernitz is isolated in the midst of a great lake. A number of soldiers from the nearest garrison, after arduous efforts, succeeded in reaching there with a supply of food for the inhabitants but fifteen of them food for the inhabitants, but fifteen of were drowned in the attempt to reach their destination. Further attempts to relieve num-erous villages in a similar position are being erons villages in a similar position are being made. The floods, it is estimated, cover 200 square miles. Further particulars have been received of the damage done by floods in the Vietula River and its branches. The dyke at Hurst, on the Negat, has overflowed, and the inhabitants of the place have fled to the town of Elbing. The suburbs of the latter place, which is on the river Elbing, are it oded. The population of Marienburg, on the Nogat, have escaped from the town with difficulty. The prisoners in the jail were rescued by the fire brigade. The town is inundated. Eight villages at the mouth of the Vistula are submerged. Houses are falling and cattle are being drowned. Hurst, on the Negat, has overflowed, and the

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. ANTICIPATIONS OF BRIGHTER TIMES WHEN WO MEN RUN TRE GLOBE.

WASHINGTON, Merch 26 .- The International WASHINGTON, MIFTON 20.—The International Council of women was formally opened to-day in Albaugh's Opera House. It was assembled by the National Woman Suffrage Association of the United States to celebrate the fortieth an inversary of the first Woman's Rights Convention. Notwithstanding a cold, drizzling rain, the Opera House was half filled with an audited the state of the council of the counc ence composed almost wholly of women At 10.30 o'clock Susan B. Authony, vice-president, called the Council to order. Upon the stage were eated a hundred or more delegates from ment is embodied in the treaty now in the Senate. But the treaty has been preceded by a voluminous correspondence, and the time for About thirty associations of this character are About thirty associations of this character are represented in the Council, which is probably the largest gathering of notable women in the history of this country. Among the ladies seated upon the stage were Elizabeth Cody Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Bessie Starr Keefer, Matilda Joslyn Gage, May Wright Sewell, Carrie B. Colby, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton, Harbert, Julia Ward Howe, Omra Datson, Frances E. Willard, and many others who were pioneers in the cause of woman suffrage. After "In the Promised Land," Lad been the hymn, "In the Promised Land," I ad been read by its author, Mrs. Harbert, and sung by a church choir, prayer was offered by Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Elizabeth Cody Stanton delivered the address of welcome and reviewed the history of the suffrage move-

> Mrs. Stanton said: - In welcoming represents. tives from other lands here to-day, we do not feel that you are strangers and foreigners, for the women of all nations in the artificial distinctions of sex have a universal sense of juius tice that forms a common bond of union between them. It is with great satisfaction we also wel come here to-day representatives of our own country women from thirty different associa-tions of moral and philanthropic reforms. I think most of us have come to feel that a voice in the law is indispensable to achieve success. That these great moral struggles for higher education, temperance, peace, the rights of labor, religious freedom, international arbitration are all questions to be finally adjusted by the action of the Government, and without a direct voice in legislation, woman's influence will be eventually lost. this Council we anticipated many desirable results. We hoped to secure through national and international organization in all those reforms in which we are mutually interested. the conclusion of Mrs. Stanton's address, which was often interrupted by applause, Miss Anthony introduced to the audience in the order named, delegates from Norway, Finland, France, India, Ireland, England and Canada. Each one was greeted with hearty applicate of welcome, to which brief responses were made. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, which will report later in the week.

In an Arkansaw town a mob, led by a desperate man, marched to a jail, dragged a murderer from a call and hurried with him to the outskirts of the town. Esch man word an expression of determination—features hardened by awful resolve. The prisoner attempted to speak, to beg for his life, but burly hands closed around ble throat and the prayer he would have uttered went out in an inarticulate gurgle. When the infurlated men reached a large oak, they halted. One of them threw a rope over a limb, "Gentlemen," said the prisoner, "please give me a chance to say a word." "Be quick about it," some one shouted, "Gentlemen, I admit that the ovidence is against me, but as truly as we stand here, I killed that man in self-defence. Killed what man?" was asked. "Bill Bottl ford." "Say, you sin't the man that kil'
Boottleford, are you?" "Yes unfortunat
I am the man." "Men," shouted the lyor
"we have come within one of making a trast
mistake." Then turning to the prisch by leader added . "We thought sir, tromi-were the man that stole Nat Boyd's lience, Hop down offen the box. You are the ad.

There were 99 interments in Cotks. The Cometery during the past weelt that the Mount Royal. There were Stutation of diphtheria, 2 from group, and conion was not

s interests of

THE WORKING GIRL. She is a working girl blithe and fair, With light blue eyes and flaxen hair, And a brave young heart that mowsmuch of care

Every morn, when the clock strikes eight, She cheerily enters the factory gate, And fai healty toils till the hour grows late.

Black to ugh her hands with clinking dust, And not ked with the stains of iron rust, They are white with the virtue of hope and trust.

Walled to toil, she does not complain
Of the wary hours and the constant strain,
And a feeling within which is sometimes pain.

An i often at morning her song is heard Assweet as the notes of a wild-wood bird, For her nature with hope is ever stirred.

And e'en at her task she sometimes sings; Then peace to her soul its comfort brings, And the hour goes by on fleeter wings.

Some day some responsive heart shall take This patient worker, for sweet love s sake, And of her a life companion make.

For while she toils, with her cares beset She unwittingly weaves love's wonderful net, In which she will catch a sweetheart yet.

VENDETTA;

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued. She broke off abruptly, her alarm increasing at my utter silence. She gazed up at me with wild wet eves.

"Ces re! Cesare! speak! What ails you? Why have you brought me here? Touch mekiss me! say something—anything—only speak!"

And her bosom heaved convulsively; she sobbed with terror.

1 put her from me with a firm hand. I spoke in measured accents, tinged with some

"Hush, I pray you! This is no place for an hysterical scena. Consider where you are! You have guessed aright—this is a vault,—your own mausoleum, fair lady! . . . if I misake not—the burial-place of the Romani amily." contempt.

At these words her sobs ceased, as though they had been frozen in her throat; she stared at me in speechless fear and wonder.
"Here," I went on with methodical delibera-

"here lie all the great ancestors of your husband's family, heroes and martyrs in their day. Here will your own fair flesh moulder. Here," and my voice grew deeper and more

resolute, "here, six months ago, your husband himself, Fabio Romani, was buried." She uttered no cound, but still gazed at me She attered no sound, but still gazed at me like some brautiful pagan goddess turned to stone by the Furiss. Having spoken thus far I was silent, watching the effect of what I had said, for I sought to torture the very nerves of her base soul. At last her dry lips parted, her voice was hoarse and indistinct.

"You must be mad!" she said with smothered anger and horror in her tone.

Then, seeing me still immovable, she advanced and caught my hand half commandingly,

half coaxingly. I did not resist her.
"Come," she implored, "come away at once!" and she glanced about her with a shudder. "Let us leave this horrible place; as for the jewels, if you keep them here, they may stay here; I would not wear them for the world! Come." would not wear them for the world: Come."

I interrupted her, holding her hand in a fierce grasp; I turned her abruptly towards a dark object lying on the ground near us—my own collin broken asunder. I draw her close to it "Look!" I said in a thrilling whisper, "what is this? Examine it well: it is a coffin of direct world a challer soffin. What says

of flimsiest wood, a cholera coffin. What says the painted inscription? Nay, do not start. It bears your husband's name; he was buried in it. Then how comes it to be open? Where is

I felt her sway under me; a new and over whelming terror had taken instant possession of her, her limbs refused to support her, she sank on her knees. Mechanically and feebly she repeated the words after me.
"Where is he? Where is he?"

"Aye!" and my voice rang out through the hollow vault, its passion restrained no more. "Where is he?—the poor fool, the miserable. credulous dupe, whose treatherous wife played the courtesan under his very roof, while he loved and blindly trusted her! Where is he! Here, here !" and I seized her hands and forced he up from her kneeling posture. "I promised you should see me as 1 am. I swore to grow young to-night for your sake. Now I keep my word. Look at me, Nina. Look at me, my twice-wedded wife. Look at me. Do you know your

And, throwing my dark habilaments from me, I stood before her, undisguised. As though some defacing disease had swept over her at my words and look, so her beauty suddenly van-ished. Her face became drawn and pinched and almost old; her lips turned blue, her eyes grew glazed, and strained themselves from their sockets to stare at me; her very their sockets to stare at me; her very hands looked thin and ghost-like as she raised them upwards with a frantic, speaking gesture; there was a sort of gasping rattle in her throat as she drew herself away from me

terrified eyes wandered to mine again with a reluctant and awful wonder. She attempted to rise from her crouching posi-tion; I approached, and assisted her to do so with ceremonious politeness. She trembled violently at my touch, and slowly staggering to her feet she pushed back her hair from her forehead and resarded me fixedly, with a searching, anguished look, first of doubt, then of dread, and lastly of convinced and hopeless certainty, for she suddenly covered her eyes with her hands as though to shut out some repulsive object, and broke into a low wailing sound like that of one in bitter physical pain. I laughed scornfully.
"Well, do you know me at last?" I cried

Tis true I have somewhat altered. This of mine was black, if you remember, it is whit e enough now, blanched by the horrors of a living death such as you cannot imagine, but which, "and I spoke more slowly and im-pressively, "'you may possibly experience ere long. Yet in prite of this change I think you know me! That is well. I am glad your memory serves you thus far."

A low sound that was half a sob and half a

A low sound that was half a sop and half a cry broke from her.

'Oh, no, no "she mubbered again incoherent-ly—"it cannot be! It must be false—it is some vile plot—it cannot be true! True! Oh, heaven! it would be too crue!, too horrible!"

I strode up to her. I drew her hands away from her eyes and grasped them bightly in my

own.

"Hear me I" I said, in clear decisive tones.
"I have kept silence, God knows, with a long stience, but now—now I can speak. Wes you thought me dead,—you had say reason to think so, you had every pooder the sen! What a relief it was to you! Wh Parisouried alive! She uttered a faint oterror, and looking wildly be to wrench her hands it held them more close. I held them more close think of it, wife of mine?—you to me has be second nature, think of ody strength have thought forever! I we deamt that life still lingered the nough to split as under the best me, and leave them shatten now."

and glanced with av rsion

towards the broken coffin, and again tried to loosen her hands from mine. She looked at me with burning anger in her face.

"Let me go!" she panted. "Madman liar!—let me go!" she panted. "Madman liar!—let me go!" the panted. "Yadman liar!—let me go!" the panted. "Yadman liar!—let me go!" the panted. "Yadman liar!—let me go!" the panted by a gaping wound!" the face wound restlessing striving to turn her face. with burning anger in her face.
"Let me go!" she panted. "Madman liar!—let me go!"

garding her fixedly.
"I am no madman," I said composedly;
"and you know as well as I do, that I speak
the truth. When I escaped from that coffin I
found myself a prisoner in this very vault—this this very vault—this house of my perished ancestry, where, if old legends could be believed, the very bones that are stored up here would start and recoil srom your presence as pollution to the dead, whose creed was honour."

The sound of her sobbing breath ceased sud-

denly; she fixed her eyes on mine; they glittered defiantly.

"For one long awful night," I resumed, "I suffered here. I might have starved,—or perished of thirst. I thought no agony could surpass what I endured! But I was mistaken: there was a sharper torment in store for me. I discovered a way to escape; with grateful tears I thanked God for my rescue, for liberty, for life! Oh, what a fool was I! How could I dream that my death was so desired !—how could I know that I had better far have died than have returned to such a home !"

Her lips moved, but she uttered no word; she shivered as though with intense cold. 1 drew nearer to her.

Perhaps you doubt my story? She made no auswer. A rapid impulse of fury possessed me.

"Speak!" I cried fiercely, "or by the God above us I will make you! Speak!" and I drew the dagger I carried from my vest "Speak the truth for once,—'twill be difficult to you who love lies, but this time I rough he appeared! Tell me do you time I must be answered! Tell me, do you know me? Do you or do you not believe that I am indeed your husband—your living husband,

Fabio Romant?"

She gasped for breath. The sight of my lufuriated figure, the glitter of the naked steel hefora her eyes, the suddenness of my action, the horror of her position, all terrified her into speech. She flung herself down before me in an attitude of abject entreaty. She found her oice at last.

death; I am too young to die! Yes, yes; I know you are Fabio-Fabio, my husband-Fabio, whom I thought dead-Fabio-Oh!" and she sobbed convulsively.

"You said you loved me to-day.
when you married me! Why did you marry me? I was your wife already—wby—wby?
Oh, horrible, horrible! I see,—I understand it all now! But do not, do not kill me, Fabiom afraid to die!

And she hid her face at my feet grovelled there. As quickly calmed as I had been suddenly furious, I put back the dagger. smothered my voice and spoke with mocking courtesv.

"Pray do not alarm yourself," I said coolly. "I have not the slightest intention of killing you. I am no vulgar murderer, yielding to mere brute instincts. You forget: a Neapolitan has hot passions, but he also has finesse, especially in matters of vengeance. I brought you here to tell you of my existence, and to confront you with the proofs of it. Rise, I beg of you, we have plenty of time to talk; with a little patience I shall make things clear to you,

She obeyed me, lifting herself up reluctantly with a long, shuddering sigh. As she stood up

ight I laughed contemptuously.
What! no love words for me;" I cried. "not one kiss, not one smile, not one word of welcome? You say you know me-well! are you not glad to see your husband?—you, who were such an inconsolable widow?"

A strange quiver passed over her face—she wrung her hands together hard, but she said no

Listen !" I said, there is more to tell. When I broke loose from the grasp, when I came home.

I broke loose from the grasp, when I came home.

I found my vacant post already occupied. I —I found my vacant post already occupied. I atrived in time to witness a very pretty pastoral play. The scene was the ilex avenue—the actors, you, my wife, and Guido, my friend?"

She raised her head and uttered a low exclamation of fear. I advanced a step or two and spoke more rapidly.

"You hear? There was moonlight, and the

song of nightingales, —yes; the stage effects were perfect! I watched the progress of the comedy,—with what emotions you may imagine. I learned much that was news to me. I became aware that for a lady of your large heart and sensitive feelings one husband cient,"-here I laid my hand on her shoulder and gazed into her face, while her eyes, dilated with terror, stared hopelessly up to mine,— "and that within three little months of your marriage to me you provided yourself with another. Nay, no denial can serve you. Guido Ferrari was husband to you in all things but the name. I mastered the situation,—I rose to the emergency. Trick for trick, comedy for "Fabio! Fabio! Table me out to the light—the air—let the light the comedy! You know the rest. As the Count Oliva you cannot deny that I acted well. For the second time I courted you, but not half so eagerly as you courted mc! For the second time I have married you! Who shall

second time I have married you! Who shall dony that you are most thoroughly mine—mine, body and soul, till death do us part!"

And I loosened my grasp of her; she writhed from me like some glittering wounded serpent. The tears had dried on her cheeks, her features were rigid and wax like as the features of a granter. corpse; only her dark eyes shone, and these seemed preternaturally large, and gleamed with an etil lustre. I moved a little away, and turning my own coffin on its side, I sat down upon it as indifferently as though it were an easy-chair in a drawing-room. Glancing at her then, I saw a wavering light upon her face. Some idea had entered into her mind. She moved gradually from the wall where she leaned, watching me fearfully as she did_so. I made no attempt to stir from the seat I occu-

Slowly, slowly, still keeping her eyes on me, she glided step by step onward and passed me;—then with a sudden rush she reached the stairway, and bounded up ic with the startled haste of a hunted deer. smiled to myself. I heard her shaking the I smiled to inyself. I neard ner shaking the iron gateway to and fro with all her feeble trength; she called aloud for help several times. Only the sullen schoes of the vault answered her, and the wild whistle of the wind as it surged through the trees in the cametery. At last she acreamed furiously, as a savage cat might acream,—the rustle of her silken robes came swiftly sweeping down the steps, and with a spring like that of a young tigress she confronted me, the blood now burning wrathfully in her face, and transforming it back to something of its old beauty.

"Unlock that door!" she cried, with a furious stamp of her foot. "Assazsin! traitor! I hate you! I always hated you! Unlock that door. I tell you! You dare not display me! silken robes came swiftly sweeping down the

door, I tell you! You dare not disobey me!
You have no right to murder me!"
I looked at her coldly; the torrent of her
words was suddenly checked, something in my expression daunted her; she trembled and

shrank back.
"No right!" I said mockingly. "I differ from you! A man once married has some right trom you! A man once married has some right over his wife, but a man twice married to the same woman has surely gained a double au-thority. And as for 'dare not!' there is noth-ing I dare not do to night."

And with that I rose and approached her. A torrent of passionate indignation boiled in my veins; I seized her two white arms and held

her fast.
"You talk of murder!" I muttered fiercely. You—you who have remorsely murdered two hen! Their blood be on your head! For though I live, I am but the moving corpse of the flyn I was—hope, faith, happiness, peace, the man live, lam out the moving corpse of all third good and great in me have been claim by you. Ind as tor Guido "".

She interrupted me with a wild sobbing the contract of the contract of

She inter upted me with a wild sobbing cry.

'He loved we! Guido loved me!"

'Aye, he lovel you, oh, devil in the shape of a woman! he wed you! Oome here, here!"

and in a fury! could not restrain! dragged her, almost lift, here along to one corner of the and in a rury could not restrain I dragged her, almost lift'd her along to one corner of the vault, where the light of the torches scarcely illumined the darkness, and there I pointed upyrids. "Above our very heads." to the left of where we stand, the brave strong body of your lover lies, festering slowly in the wes mould, thanks to you!

she mouned restlessly, striving to turn her face

away from me. I killed him? No, no, not I, but you. He died when he learned your treachery,—when he knew you were false to him for the sake of wedknew you were false to him for the sake of wedding a supposed wealthy stranger—my pistolshot but put him out of torment. You! you were glad of his death—as glad as when you thought of mine. You talk of murder! Oh, vilest among women! if I could murder you twenty times over, what then? Your sins outweigh all pusishment!"

weigh all punishment!"

And I flung her from me with a gesture of contempt and loathing. This time my words had struck home. She covered before me in horror,—her sables were lossened and scarcely protected her, the richness of her ball costume was fully displayed, and the diamonds on her bosom heaved restlessly up and down as she

panted with excitement, rage and fear.
"I do not see," she muttered sullenly, "why
you should blame mc! I am no worse than

other women ?" "No worse! no worse!" I cried. "Shame, shame upon you that thus outrage your sex! Learn for once what men think of unmindful wives—for may be, you are ignorant. The novels you have read in your luxurious, idle hours have perhaps told you that infidelity is no sin,—merely a little social error easily condoned, or set right by the Divorce Court. Yes! . . modern books and modern plays teach you so: in them the world swerves upside down, and vice looks like virtue. But I wil! tell you what will seem to you a strange and wonderful thing! There is no mean animal, no loathsome object, no horrible deformity of nature so utself. terly repulsive to a true man, as a faithless wife! The cowardly murderer who lies in wait for his vict m behind some dark door, and stabs him in the back as he passes by unarmed,—he, I say, is more to be pardoned than the woman who takes a husbard's name, honor, position, and a reputation among his fellows, and sheltering hersaif with these, passes her beauty promiscuously about like some charse article of commerce that voice at last.

"Mercy! mercy!" she cried. "Ob, God! about like same coarse article of confidence with the same coarse with the same coarse article of confidence with the same coarse with the same coarse with the same coarse article of confidence with the same coarse with the same coarse article of confidence with the same coarse with the same coarse article of confidence with the same coarse wit with the same coarse with the same coarse with the same coarse they will-iondelity is a crime, a low, brutal crime, as bad if not worse than murder, and deserves as stern a sentence."

A sudden spirit of defiant insolence possessed her. She drew hereelf erect, and her level

brows knitted in a dark frown.
"Sentence!" she exclaimed imperiously "How dare you judge me! What barm have I done? If I am beautiful, is that my fault! If men are fools, can I help it? You loved me—Guido loved me—could I prevent io? I cared

"I know it," I said bitterly. "Love was never part of your nature! Our lives were but cups of wine for your false lips to drain; once the flavor pleased you, but now-now, think you not the dregs taste somewhat cold She shrank at my glance,—her bead drooped,

and drawing near a projecting stone in the wall, she sat down upon it, pressing one hand to her heart,
"No heart, no conscience, no memory!" I cried. 'Great Heaven! that such a thing should live and call itself woman! The lowest cried.

beast of the field has more compassion for its kind! Listen: before Guido died he knew me, even as my child, neglected by you, in her last agony knew her father. She being innocent, passed in peace; but he!—imagine if you can, the wrenching torture in which he perished, knowing all! How his past spirit must curs you!"
She raised her hands to her head and pushe:

a sterving, hunted, almost furious look in her eyes, but she fixed them steadily on me. "See," I went on-"here are more proofs of the truth of my story. These things were huried with me," and I threw into her lap as

away the light curls from her brow. There was

she sat before me the locket and chain, the card-case and purse she herself had given me. "You will no doubt recognise them, This,"—and I showed her the monk's crucifx,—"this was laid on my breast in the coffin. It may be useful to you—you can pray to it presently!" She interrupted me with a gesture of her hand: she spoke as though in a dream.

"You escaped from this vault?" she said is a low tone, looking from right to left with searching eagerness. "Tell me how-andwhere? I laughed cornfully, guessing her thoughts.
"It matters little," I replied. "The passage

I discovered is now closed and fast cemented. I have seen to that myself! No other living

me! Take me out to the light—the air—let me live! Drag me th-ough Naples,—let all the crowd see me dishonored, brand me with cast, only let me feel the warm life throbbing in my veins! I will do anything, say anything, be anything,—only let me live! I loathe the cold and darkness—the horrible, horrible ways of death!" She shuddered violently and clung to me afresh. "I am so young! and after all, am I so vile? There are women who count their lovers by the score, and yet they are not blamed; why should I suffer

more than they?" "Why! Why?" I echoed fiercely. "Because for once a busband takes the law into his own hands-for once a wronged man insists on jus-tice-for once he dares to punish the treachery that blackens his honour! Were there more like me there would be fewer like you! A score of lovers! "Tis not your fault that you had but one! I have something else to say which concerns you. Not content with fooling two men, you tried the same amusement! on a supposed third. Aye, you wince at that! While you thought me to be the Count Oliva, -while you were betrothed to me in that character, you wrote to Guido Ferrari in Rome. Very charming letters! here they are," and I flung them down to her. "I have no further flung them down to her. "I have use for them-I have read them all!"

She let them lie where they fell; she still crouched at my feet, and her restless move-ments loosened her cloak so far that it hung from her shoulders, showing the jewel that flashed on her white neck and arms like points of living light. I touched the circlet of diamonds in her hair—I snatched it from

her.
"These are mine!" I cried, "as much as this aignet I wear, which was your love gift to Gui-do Ferrari, and which you afterwards returned to me, its rightful owner. These are my mother's gems—how dared you wear them? The stones I gave you are only fitting for ornaments—they are stolen goods; filched by the blood-stained hands of the blackest brigand in Sicily! I promised you more like them; behold them!" hands -and I threw open the coffin-shaped chest containing the remainder of Carmelo Neri's spoils. It occupied a conspicuous position near where I stood, and I had myself arranged its interior so that the gold ornaments and precious stones should be the first things to meet her eyes. You see now," I went on, "where the wealth the supposed Count Oliva came from I found this treasure hidden here on the might of my burial;—little did I think then what dire need I should have for its usage! It has served me well; it is not yet exhausted; the remainder is at your service!

CHAPTER XXXVII.

At these words she rose from her knees and stood upright. Making an effort to fasten her cloak with her trembling hands, she moved hesitatingly towards the brigand's coffin and leaned over it, looking in with a faint light of hope as well as curiosity in her haggard face. It watched her in vague wonderment,—she had grown old so suddenly. The peach-like bloom and delicacy of her flesh had altogether disappaared, —h.r.skin appeared drawn and dry as though parched in tropical heat. Her hair was disordered, and fell about her in clustering the faling treeses of ner own hair she seemed to sepulche! Great Heaven how last the min' showers of gold—that, and her eyes, were the admire—its colour and texture, for she son stream of life trickled! staining the enowy

only signs of youth about her. A sudden wave stroked, it and restroked it and finally broke

only signs of youth about her. A sudden wave of compassion swept ever my sonl.

"O wife!" I exclaimed,—" wife that I so ardently loved,—wife that I would have died for indeed, had you bade me!—why did you betray me? I thought you truthitself—sye! and if you had but waited for one day after you thought me dead, and then chosen Guido for your lover. I tell you so large was not tenderyour lover, I tell you, so large was my tender-ness, I would have pardoned you! Though risen from the grave, I would have gone away risen from the grave, I would have gone away and made no sign—yes; it you had waited—if you had wept for me ever so little! But when your own lips confessed your crime, when I knew that within three months of our marriage-day you had fooled me,—when I learned that my you had fooled me,—when I learned that my love, my name my position, my honour, were used as mere screens to shelter your ratrigue with the man I called friend!—God! what creature of mortal flesh and blood could forgive such treachery? I am no more than others,but I loved you! . . . and in proportion to my love, so is the greatness of my wrong!" She listened—she advanced a little towards

me-a faint smile dawned on her palid lips-she whispered:
"Fabio!" I looked as her, -unconsciously my voice

dropped into a cadence of intense melancholy softened by tenderness.
"Aye, Fabia! What wouldst thou with the ghost of him? Does it not seem strange to thee—that bated name?—thou, Nina, whom I

loved as few men love women,—thou who gavest me no love at all,—thou, who hast broken my heart and made me what I am!" A hard, heavy sob rose in my throat and ch-ked my utterance. I was young; and the cruel waste and destruction of my life seemed at that moment more than I could bear. She heard heard man, and the smile brightened more warmly on her countenance. She came close to

me—half timidly yet coaxingly she threw one arm about my neck—her bosom heaved quickly.

"Fabio," she murmured—"Fabio, forgive me! I spoke in haste,—I do not hate thee! Come! I will make amends for all thy suffering—I will love thee—I will be true to thee, I will be all thine! See! thou knowest I have

not lost my beauty !" And she close to me with passion, raising her lips to mine, while with her large inquiring eyes she searched my face for the reply to her words. I gazed down upon her with sorrowful

"Beauty? Mere food for worms-I care not for it! Of what avail is a fair body tenanted by a fiendish soul? Forgiveness you ask too late! A wrong like mine can never be for-

Then ensued a silence. She still embraced me. but her eyes roved over me as though she searched for some lost thing. The wind tore searched for some lost thing. furiously among the branches of the cypresses outside, and screamed through the small holes and crannies of the stone work, rattling the iron gate at the summit of the starway with a clanking sound, as though the famous brigand chief had escaped with all his claims upon him, and were clamouring for admittance to recover his buried property. Suddenly her face lightened with an expression of cunning intensity, and before I could perceive her intent,—with swift agility "Too late!" she cried, with a wild laugh—
"No; not too late! Die—wretch!"

For one second the bright steel flashed in the

wavering light as she possed it in act to strike, the next, I had caught her murderous hand and forced it down, and was struggling with her for the mastery of the weapon. She held it with a desperate grip—she fought with me breathlessly, chinging to me with all her force,—she reminded me of that ravenous unclean bird with which I had had so fierce a combat on the night of my living burial. For some brief moments she was possessed of super natural strength—she sprang and tore at my clothes, keeping the poniard fast in her clutch. At last I thrust her down panting and exhausted, with fury flashing in her eyes; I wrenched the steel from her hand and brand-

ished it above her.
"Who talks of murder now?" I cried in hitter derision. "Oh, what a joy you have lost! What triumph for you, could you have stabbed me to the heart and left me here dead indeed! What a new career of lies would have been yours! How weetly you would have said your prayers with the strin of my blood upon your soul! Aye you would have fooled the world to the end, and died in the odor of sanctity! And you dared to ask my forviveness!....

I stopped short-a strange, bewildered expression passed over her face, she looked about her in a dazed vague way—then her gaze bene suddenly fixed, and she pointed towards

dark corner and shuddered.

"Huth—hush!" she said in a low terrified whiteper. "Look! how still he stands! how whisper. pale he seems! Do not speak-do not movehash! he must not hear your voice....I will go to him and tell him all—all...." She rose and stretched out her arms with a gesture of en-

treaty. "Guido! Guido!" With a sudden chilled awe at my heart I looked towards the spot that thus rivited her attention—all was shrouded in deep gloom.

She caught my arm.
"Kill him!" she whispered fiercely, "kill him, and then I will love you! Ah!" and with an exclamation of fear she began to retire swiftly backwards as though confronted by some threatening figure.

"He is coming nearer—nearer! No, no,
Guido! You shall not touch me—you d-re not
—Fabio is dead and I am free—free!" She paused, her wild eyes gazed upward, did she see some horror there? She put up both hards as though to shield herself from some impending blow, and uttering a loud cry she fell prone on the stone floor, insensible. Or dead? I on the stone floor, insensible. Or dead? I balanced this question indifferently, as I looked down upon her icanimate form. The flavor of vengeance was het in my mouth, and filled me with delirious satisfaction. True, I had been glad, when my bullet whizzing sharply through one air had carried death to Guido, but my graduess had been mingled with ruthfulness and regret. Now, not one throb of pity stirred me,

not the faintest emotion of tenderness.

Ferrari's sin was great, but she tempted him her crime outweighed his. And now there she lay white and silent, in a swoon that was like death—that might be death for aught I knew— or cared! Had her lover's ghost indeed appeared before the eyes of her guilty conscience? I did not doubt it—I should scarcely have been startled had I seen the poor pale shadow of him by my side, as I musingly gazed upon the fair body of the traitress who had wantonly wrecked both our lives.

"Aye, Guido, I muttered half aloud—"dost see the work? Thou art avenged, frail spirit—avenged as well as I,—part thou in peace from earth and its inhabitants !—haply thou shalt cleanse in pure fire the sins of thy lower nature, and win a final pardon; but for her—attracts the sine of the sine of the lower nature, and win a final pardon; but for her—attracts the sine of the si is hell itself black enough to match her soul?"
And I slowly moved towards the takeway; it was time, I thought, with a grim resolve,—
to leave her / Possibly she was dead; if not,
why then she soon would be! I paused
irresolute—the wild wind battered ceaselessly at the iron gateway, and wailed as though with a Lundred voices of erial creatures lament ing. The torones were burning low, the dark-ness of the vault deepened. Its gloom con-cerned me little; I had grown familiar with its unsightly things, its crawling spiders, its strange uncouth beetles, the clusters of blue fungion its walls. The scurrying noises made by bats and owls, who, scared by the lit cardles, were hiding themselves in holes and corners of refuge, startled me not at all; I was well accustomed to such sounds. In my then state of mind, an emperor's palace were less fair to me than this brave charnel house—this stonemonthed witness of my struggle back to life and all life's misery. The deep toned bell outside the cemetery struck One! We had been absent nearly two hours from the brilliant assem-blage left at the hotel, No doubt we were being searched for everywhere; it mattered not; they would not come to seek us here. I went on resolutely towards the stair—as I placed my foot on the first step of the ascent, my wife stirred from her recumbent roution—her swoon had passed. She did not perceive me where I stood,

stroked, it and re-stroked it and finally broke into a gay laugh, a laugh so out of all keeping, with her surroundings, that it startled me more than her attempt to murder me.

She presently stood up with her own lily like grace and fair majesty; and smiling at though a she were a pleased child she began to arrangs or her disordereed dress with elaborate care. I paused wonderingly, and watched her of the surrounding she went to the brigand's chest of treasure in the crucifix of the more strange revulsion. In a surpor of dult arony I sought and found the crucifix of the more Cipriano that had a small white hand that a small white hand to s she put on, one after the other, till her neck and arms were loaded, and literally blazed with the myriad scintillations of different colored gems. I marvelled at her strange conduct, but did not as yet guess its meaning. I moved away from the staircase and drew imperoptibly nearer to her. Hark! What was that? A strange, low rumbling, like a distant earthquake, followed by a snarp, cracking sund. I stopped to listen attentively. A furions gush of wind rushed round the nausoleum shricking wildly like some devil in anger, and the strong draught flying through the gateway extinguished two of the flaring candles. My wife entirely absorbed in counting over Carmel Neri's treasures, apparently saw and heard nothing. Suddenly she broke into another laugh—a chuckling mirthless laugh such as might come trom the lips of the aged and senile. The sound curdled the blood in my veins—it was the lugh of a madwoman! With an earnest, distinct voice I called to her-

"Nina! Nina!"

She turned towards me still smiling—her eyes were bright, her face had regained its habitual color, and as she stood in the dim light, with her rich treeses falling about her, and the clustering gems massed together in a glittering fire against her white skin, she looked unnaturally, withly beautiful. She nodded to me, half-graciously, half-haughtily, but gave me no answer. Moved with quick pity I called again—

She laughed again—the same terrible laugh. "Si Si 1 Son' bella, son' bellissima /" she murmured. "Etu, Guido? Tu m'ami?"

Then raising one hand as though commandng attention, she cried-Ascolts /" and began to sing clearly though feebly:

"Ti saluto, Resignuolo!" Nel tuo duolo....ti saluto! Sei l'amante della rosa Che merenao si fa sposa !

As the old familiar melody echoed through the dreary vault, my bitter wrath against her partially lessened; with the swiftness of my southern temperament a certain compassion stirred my soul. She was no longer quite the same woman who had wronged and betrayed me, -she had the helpleseness and fearful innocence of madness . . . in that condition I could not have hurt a hair of her head. I stepped hastily forward-1 resolved to take her out of the vault,-after all I

would not leave her thus, . . . but as I approached, she withdrew from me, and with an argry stamp of her foot metiored me back-ward, while a dark frown knitted her far brows, "Who are you?" she cried imperiously, "You are dead, quite dead! How dare you come out of your grave!"
And she stared at me deficatly,—then sud-

denly clapping her hands as though in ecstasy, and seeming to address some invisible being at her side, she said in low, delighted tones— "He is dead, Guido! Are you not glad? She paused, apparently expecting some reply, for she looked about her wonderingly, and cor tinued-"You did not answer me-are you tinued—"You did not answer me—are you afraid? Why are you so pale and stern? Have you just come back from Rome? What have you heard? That I am false?—oh no! I will love you still.... Ah! I forgot! you also are dead, Guido! I remember now—you cannot make you have any more—I am free and quite hurt me any more,-I am free and quite

Smiling, she continued her song-"Ti saluto, Sol di Maggio Col tuo raggio ti saluto ! Sei l'Apollo del passato Sei l'amore incoronato !"

Again,-sgain !-that hollow rumbling and cracking sound overhead. What could it be.
"L'amore incorona"o." hummad Nine hummed Nina fitfully, as she plunged her round, jewelled arm down again into the chest of treasure. "Si, si ! Che morendi si fa sposa-che morendi si fa

sposa-ah !" This last was an exclamation of pleasure: she had found some toy that charmed her,—it was the old mirror set in its frame of pearls. The possession of this object seemed to fill her with ex-traordinary joy, and she evidently retained no consciousness of where she war, for she sat down on the upturned coffin which had held down on the upturned come which and neur my living body, with absolute indiffer-ence. Still singing softly to herself, she gazed lovingly at her own reflection, and fingered the jewels she wore, arranging and rearranging them in various patterns with one hand, while in the other she raised the looking glass in the flare of the candles which lit up its quaint setting. A strange and awfu picture she made there, gazing with such linger ing tenderness on the portrait of her own beauty, while surrounded by the mouldering costing that silently announced how little such beauty was worth, playing with jewels, the foolish trinkets of life, in the abode of skeletons, where the password is "Death!" Thinking thus, I gazed at her, as one might gaze at a dead body not loathingly any more, but only mournfully. Myvengeance was satisfied. I could not wage war against this vacantly smiling mad creature, out of whom the spirit of a devilled intelligence and cunning had been torn, and who therefore was no longer the same woman. Her loss of with should compensate for my loss of love determined to try and attract her attention again . . . I opened my lips to speak,— but before the words could form themselves, but before the words could form themselves, that odd rumbling noise again broke on my ears,—this time with a loud reverberation that rolled overhead like the thunder of artillery. Before I could imagine the reason of it,—before I could advance one step towards my wife, who still sat on the upturned coffin smiling at herself in the mirror,—before I could utter a word or move an inch, a tremendous crash resounded through the mail fullowed by a stinging shower of the vault, followed by a stinging shower of stones, dust and pulverized mortar! I stepped backward amazed, bewildered—speechless,—instinctively shutting my eyes, When I opened them again all was darkness—all was silence? Only the wind howled outside more frantically than ever,—a sweeping gust whirled through the vault, blowing some dead leaves against my face, and I heard the boughs of trees creaking noisily in the fury of the storm.

Hush 1—was that a faint moan? Quivering in every limb, and sick with a nameless dread, I sought in my pooket for matches; I found them.

Then, with an effort, mastering the shuddering revulsion of my nerves, I struck a light. The

flame was so dim that for an instant I could see nothing. I called loudly :- if with a loud see "Nina!"

There was no answer. There was no answer.

One of the extinguished candles was near me;
I lit it with trembling hands and held it aloft;
then I uttered a wild shriek of horror. "O
God of inexorable justice, surely Thy vengeance was greater than mine." An enormous
block of stone, dislodged by the violence
of the storm, had fallen from the roof of the
vault; fallen sheer down over the vary place
where the had sat a minute cort two before fanwhere she had sat a minute or two before, fan-tastically smiling in Crushed under the huge mass,—crushed into the very splinters of my own empty coffin, she lay—and yet I could see nothing, save one white hand protruding,—the hand on which the marriage-ring glittered on which the marriage-ring glittered mockingly! Even as I looked, that hand quivered violently, beat the ground, and then was still! It was horrible. In dreams I see that quivering white hand now; the jewels on it spark ling with derisive lustre. "It appeals, it calls, it threatens, it prays! and when my time comes tion of her costly dress was visible, my eyes De ascent, my wite shirred ton of her costly dress was visible, my eyes for intended supported to the stone of the stone o from her recumbent rosition—her swoon had lighted on this and I have a slow stream of passed. She did not perceive me where I stood, blood cozing thickly from, beneath the stone ready to depart—she murmured something to the penderous stone that no man could have herself in a low voice, and, taking in her hand, moved an inch, the stone that scaled her swful

terrible calmness froze the excitement of my strained nerves.

"Tis all I can do for thee," I muttered in coherently. "May Christ forgive thee, bhough

coberently. "May Christ torgive thee, bhough I camet,"

And covering my eyes to shut out the sight before me I turned away. I hurried in a sort of frenzy towards the stairway,—on reaching the lowest step I extinguished the torch I carried. Some impulse made me glance back, and I saw what I see now, what I shall always see till I die. An aperture bad been made through the roof of the vault by the fall of the great stone, and through this the fitful moon poured down a long ghostly ray. The green glimmer, like a spectral lamp, deepened the aurrounding darkness, only showing up with fell distinctness one object—that slender protrucing wrist and hand, whiter than of the jewels down there hurt my eyes. . . the shine of the silver crucifix clasped in those little waxen fingers dazzled my brain! and with a frantic cry of unreasoning terror, I rushed up the steps with a maniac speed,—opened the iron gate through which she would pass no more, and stood at liberty in the free air, face to face with a wind as tempestuous as my own passions. With what furjous haste would pass no more, and stood at morety in the free air, face to face with a wind as tempestuous as may own passions. With what furious haste I shubthe entrance to that vault! with what fierce precaution I locked and double-locked it! Nay, so little did I realize that she was it! Nay, so little did I realize that she was actually dead, that I caught myself saying aloud: "Safe—safe at last! She cannot escape. I have closed the secret passage, no one will hear her cries; she will struggle a little, but it will soon be over. She will never lave have never kiss never lave never augh any more, never kiss, never love, never tell lies for the fooling of men. She is buried as I was—buried alive!"

Muttering thus to myself with a sort of sobbing incoherence, I turned to meet the snarl of he awage blast of the night, with my brain reeling, my limbs weak and trembling,—with the heavens and earth rocking before me like a wild sea,—with the flying mood staring aghast through the driving clouds,—with all the Universe, as it were, in a broken and shapeless chaos about me: even so I went forth to meet my fate and left her.

Unrecognized, untracked; I departed from Naples. Wrapped in my closk, and stretched in a sort of heavy stupor on the deck of the in a sort of neavy stupor on the deck of the "Rondinella," my appearance apparently excited no suspicion in the mind of the skipper, old Antonio Fardi, with whom my friend Andrea had made terms for my voyage, little aware of the real identity of the passenger he recommended.

To be continued.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

I have pleasure in saying that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cannot be excelled for curing Coughs, Colds and Loss of Voice. It cured my brother completely. So says Ira McNead, of Poplar Hill, Ont., regarding this popular emedy.

There is, perhaps, one excuse for telling our sorrows; it makes others better satisfied with their own.

CAN A MAN SWALLOW A CANNON BALL?

Well, "that depends." He can if his throng is large enough and the cannon ball not too large. The question really seems worthy of some consideration, in view of the size of some of the pills that are prescribed for suffering humanity. Why not throw them to "the dogs," and take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? Small, sugar-coated, purely vegetable, perfectly harm-less, in glass, and always fresh.

When you encounter things which give you trouble, remember that the saints cheerfully did greater and more troublesome tasks, and encourage yourself to their example.

IT SELDOM FAILS.

J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Ainslie, Cape Breton, had inflammatory rheumatism which Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured after all other treatments had failed. Hagyard's Yellow Uil is sold by all dealers in medicine.

The more a man realizes his vices the more

need he has to speak of virtue. In speaking

of virtue it comes more naturally to him, and its practice follows easily. FITS: Il Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerva Restorer. No Fits after first d.y's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St.. Phya. Pa. 25-G

He who patiently bears trials for God's sake will scon arrive at great perfection; he will be the master in this world, and will al-

ready have one foot in heaven. NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

"I had Scrofula on my neck very had for two years, had tried all remedies and doctors, but did not get any help until I got a bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters which cured me of it en-tirely." James Cochrane, Fox River Cumberland Co., N.S.

The average club man cares very little about music. If he can only atrike the key of the door with reasonable accuracy be is content.

Public speakers, Actors and Vocalists find and state that Dr Thomas' Kolcetric Oil releves boarseness and irritation in the throat better than remedies specially advertised to relieve that difficulty. This Oil has a wide scope, sirce it cures external hurss, corns, sores, frost-bite, piles, and a variety of other unhealthy condi-

The mashers are practising on their large canes until they get strong enough to lead a



For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged

URES Nervous Prostration Nervous Head-ache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Ridneys. AS A NERVE TONIC. It Strengthons

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the RidLOUISA MAY ALCOTT, AND HER WORKS.

The Author of "Little Women" Dead-Raid on a Little Book-shelf-The Old Home at Concord.

THE AUTHOR OF " LITTLE WOMEN." DEAD. A little more than a week ago the child-reading world was startled by the news flashed over the telegraph wires that Louise May Alcotte the author of "Little Women," had just died in Boston. Many a heart grie ed sorely over the intelligence, knowing that the familiar hand that had so long cheered and charmed an eager little circle of readers, would never hold the pen again for their instruction and delight. At first there was a gleam of hope in the thought that there had been a mistake in the announcement, as the death of her venerable father, Bronson Alcott, the well-known transcendentalist, had occurred, and appeared in the papers the day preceding that of his gifted daughter. But later accounts confirmed the sad news, and there was nothing to do but accept it, and turn for consolution again to the ever-new pages of the books that she has left behind, a precious legacy through years to come, and in which the best part of her still lives and breather.

A BAID ON A LITTLE BOOK-SHELF.

From sundry dusty, because seldom visited 'miud corners," the characters that live in her stories come trooping, for Miss Alcott has written long enough to have raised around her a ten long enough so have raised around her a generation of child-readers, and many who are now in middle aga can recall the anticipation with which a new book from her pen was welcomed, and with what zest perused and re-percomes, and wish what zers perused and re-per-used. For such readers the loss of this writer has an added pathos. A thousand half-forgot-ten drams of childhood, and romaneings of early routh, start to life at the well-known name. The treasured volumes are drawn again from where they had rested so long undisturbfrom where they had reated so long undisturb-ed, and once more we have the whole "March Family" before us, with their harmless gaieties and gentle oddities, dear, delightful Jo (Miss Josephine March to strangers) but Jo always to her own family, and those who love her, flies about in the fam ms blue pinafore. Polishing about, in the fam us blue pinafore, polishing away, burnishing the brasses, flicking a speck of dust out of some forgotten nook or corner, on hous nold tasks in tent, yet ever ready with her swn inimitable drollness to strike into whatever conversation may be going on. We all love Jo. and Miss Alcott's most devoted admirers never paid her a higher tribute than when they in-sisted on tracing her own likeness in this favorite beroins of hers. Strange to say their faith in this cardinal article of their belief did not diminish even when the author has safely estab-lished Jo in life, saugly settled down in Plumfield, Mother Bhaer for henceforth, with the field, Mother Bhaer for nencetorin, with the Professor and a growing family of little Bhaers upon her hands. Jo's love affairs, not too numerous nor too coquettishly conducted, are just full of the rarest kind of fun—some of it past ran or the rarest kind of fun—some of it spoken with wet eyes, yet none the less true and sparkling for that. For a specimen of laconic proposal and rejection take the following, where her true knight and faithful follower, Laurie (otherwise Teddy), pops the question:

"Oh, Jo, can't you?"

"Teddy dass I wish I could!"

"Teddy, dear, I wish I could !" But the books themselves must tell the story in their own way. So, to aid a traitorous memory, recourse must be had to a certain little bookshelf, in a child's library, where these old favorites stand back to back holding their places in spite of newcomers. "Little Women," the first of the series, with its sequel, "Good Wing," and "Little Man," with corresponding Wives," and "Little Men," with corresponding sequel, "Jo's Boys," round up the history of the March family—a history in which the author says herselt on the closing page she has "endeavored to suit every one by many wed-dings, few deaths, and as much prosperity as the eternal fitness of things will permit." Mega housekeeping troubles are full of interest and instruction to all young housekeepers, and the jelly that "wouldn't jell," and the episode of how John "asked a man" to come for lunch, enous repast to which and his friend treated themselves, while Mer, flinging off her blue-checked apron, fled upstars in anguish of spirit. Daisy and Demi, the twins, wander through the books like the tricksey elves they were. Ot this young man called John, after his father, and Demijohn for short (one of Laurie's jokes), some idea may be gained from the following excerpt:—
"What have you been at to-day, Bübchen?"

asked Mr. Bhaer, picking up the gymnast."
"Me went to see little Mary." " And what did you there:

"I kissed her," began Demi with artless frankness.

"Prut! thou beginest early. What did the little Mary say to that?" asked Mr. Bhaer, continuing to confess the young sinner, whe stood upon his knee, exploring the waistcoat pocket.

"Oh, she liked it, and she kissed me, and I liked it. Don't little boys like little girls?" added Demi, with his mouth full, and an air of bland satisfaction.

'You precious chick, who put that into your

head?" said Jo, enjoying the innocent revela-tions as much as the Professor.

"Tient in my head; it's in my mouf," answered litteral Demi, putting out his tongue, with a chocolate drop on it, thinking she alluded

to confectionery, not ideas.

"Thou shouldst save rome for the little friend; sweets to the sweet, Man ling," and Mr. Bhaer offered Jo some with a look that made her wonder if chocolate was not the nectar drunk by the gods. Demi also saw the smile, was impressed by it. and artlessly in-

Do great boys like great girls too, Tes-Like young Washington, Mr. Bhaer "could not tell a lie;" so he gave him the somewhat vague reply that he believed they did, sometines, in a tone that made Mr. March put down his clothes brush, glance at Jo's retiring face, and then sink into his chair, looking as if

the "precious chick" had put an idea into his head that was both sweet and sour.

Why Dodo, when she caught him in the china-closet half an hour afterward, nearly squeezed the breath out of his little body, with a tender embrace, instead of shaking him for being there, and why she followed up this novel performance by the unexpected gift of a big slice of bread and jelly, remained one of the problems over which Demi puzzled his small

head, and was forced to leave unsolved for Of her first meeting with the Professor we are told in Joe's journal:—

"As I went down stairs soon after, I saw something I liked. The flights are very long in this tall house, and as I stood waiting at the head of the third one for a little servant girl to lumber up, I saw a queer looking man come along behind her, take the heavy hod of coal out of her hand, carry it all the way up, put it down at a door near by, and walk sway, saying, with a kind of nod and a foreign

accent,—
"'It goes better so. The little back is too
young to haf such heaveness.'"

To show that Jo, though impulsive and warm hearted, was not too good to have a pretty high appreciation of herself, another leaf from the "Louwnel" in since

marks of the elegant beings who chattered away, smoking like bad chimneys."

Meantime the Bhaer episode is progressing.

This elderly German gentleman, who she tells us looks to be forty, has not the appearance of a young girl's ideal, nor does he seem the one likely to capture our Jo, but he does it. "Stout,"
"tumbled brown hair," "bushy beard," "drol" nose," "the kindest eyes I ever saw," splendid big voice that does one's ears good, after our sharp and slip-shod American gabble." There is his nicture painted by a friendly hand the hand of Jo, of ceurse.

Woman-like, her curies ty once aroused con-cerning her fellow-ledger, fresh discoveries were sure to follow. For instance—
"When I got back to the numery, there was

such an uproar in the parlor that I looked in, and there was Mr. Bhaer down on his bands and kness, with Tina on his back, Kitty leading him with a jump-rope, and Minuic feeding two small boys with seed cakes as they roared and romped in cages built of chairs.

"We are playing nargerie, explained Kitty.
"Dis is mine eff-lant, added Lin, holding on by the Professor's hair.
""Mamma always allows us to do what we like Saturday afternoon, when Frany and Emil come, don't she, Mr. Bhaer?' said Min-

nie.
'The 'effalunt' sat up, looking as much in earnest as any of them, and said, soverly, to

"'I gif you my wort it is so. If we make too large a noise, you shall say 'hush' so us, and

we go more softly. Strange to say "stocking darning" plays a very important part in this strange intimacy,

and it happened in this wise:—
"To-lay, as I passed his door on my way out,
I knocked again to it with my umbrella. It flew
open and there he stood in his dressing gown,
with a highlue sock on one hand and a darning needle in the other; he didn't seem at all ashamed of it, for when I explained and hurried on, he waved his hand, sock and all, saying in his loud, cheerful way.

Bon voyage, mudemorselle.'
I laughed all the way downstairs; but it was a little pathetic also, to think of the poor man having to mend his own clothes. The German gentlemen embroider I know, but darning hose is another thing and not so pretty.

From pity to love is a facilis decensus the whole way, and so our clever Jo was cought; but it was a good thing for the Professor, who sadly needed some one to look after him, if the fol-lowing account of the "bacheldore" house-keeping be correct: "Books and papers everywhere; a broken meerschaum, and an old flute over the mantlepiece, as if done with; a ragged hird, without any tail, chirped on one window seat, and a case of white mice adorned the other." Amidst all this confusion three socks were found,—one over the bird cage, one covered with ink, and one burnt brown, having

been used for a holder,"

The laughing landlady tells Jo, "I agreed to The laughing landlady tells Jo, "I agreed to do his washing and mending, but he forgets to give out his things, and I forget to look them over, so he comes to a sad pass sometimes." To which Jo replies, "Let me mend them. I don't mind it, and he needn't know. I'd like to; he's so kind to me about bringing my letters, and lending books." And then she adds, "So I have got his things in order, and knit heels into two pairs of the socks, for they were boggled ont of shape with his queer darns

But she is soon discovered by the wearer of the socks and made to a cept lessons in German in return for her kind offices in keeping his wardrobe in order. And everything is told in the book in such a simple and natural way that one does not wonder at it nor ask questions of prim p opriety, nor feel at all scandalized at Jo's ready "Oh yes!" when the professor, after a court-hip so perfectly natural and hearty as

a court-hip so perfectly natural and hearty as to sound almost absurdly funny, musters up to unage to ask her to take charge of him and of his socks for all time—to be his wife—his professorin, as he loves to call her.

"Beth," the sister, who dies young, and "Amy," are sketched with a light and delicate touch, so also are "Meg" and "Marmee," the mother; but from first to last Jo is the centre figure in the home circle. At Plumfield Father and Mother Bhaer take in some poor forsaken little children to share with their own the comlittle ch ldren to share with their own the com-forts of that hospitable home, and when at last the curtain goes down, as it does with a rush in "Jo's Bays," it is on a happy and united home

THE OLD HOME AT CONCORD.

ing place for a writer. Although a cottage, it has a spacious air, as if those had lived there who level free air and had liberal thoughts. One of the rooms beheld the pages of "Little Women" and others of Miss Alcott's earlier books written there, but in later years, she liked better to go to Boston, when meditating authorship, hire a room there and remain away until ship, fire a room energe and tennion was finished. Some of her ester Mary's pictures, the "Amy" of her books, are still on the walls. The house, under spreading trees and with thick grass all around it, has an nir of drowsy quiet that must have been very restful to its inhabitants, two of the most famous of whom are now gone, and one of whom will be long a loving memory in the bearts of children all over the world.

THE AMBITIOUS WOMAN.

In continuation of a theme treated of in a former paper it is to be hoped a few hints sucgested by some observation and a little ex perience may be found pertinent and practi-

Overwork, as affecting women, generally arises from one of two causes. Either from ambition or from over-coascientiousness in the discharge of duty. In either case the result is the same, nervous exhaustion and early breakdown. It is evident therefore, that in either case, palliative measures alone are likely to be efficacious. Yet dispositions and circumstances differ as widely in individuals that it is often difficult to determine what form they should

take. With those who are ruled merely by ambition it is often found nearly impossible to sympathize. If the ambitious woman ruined only her own health and spirits there would not be so much to complain of, but the truth is she makes the way not only hard for herself, but doubly so for her weaker sister. Viewed merely in her cwn cutty, we cannot refrain from according her the homage the world always pays to strong natures, for ambit.on i seldom a vice of the weak. It is only by study ing its reflex action on less decidedly market personalities that we can judge of its evil effects. The strong should be merciful, and chary in the exercise of power, and one of the most profound thinkers of the day, whilst engaged in the coustruction of a most utilitarian and practical philosophy, has thought it worth his while to pause and call upon the strong not to put forth all the fullness of their strength against their

weaker brethren.
Strength, working in a wrong direction, is werse than no strength at all. So the ambitious woman is essentially narrow minded. She can only appreciate effort in the one small field to which her own exertions are confined and can-

not understand other and wider aspirations.

A MODEL HOUSEKEEPER. For a specimen of the cloth out of which censorious critics are cut, commend us to the model housekeeper. Such a one have I known. Her house was a miracle of painful neatness, the floors so spotless white that her own children feared to walk over them, her windows so bright and speckless that when the sun shone on them they seemed to strike on the eyes the passers by in a blinding and hurtful way, the bigh appreciation of herself, another leaf from the "Journal" is given:

"As I went upstairs after dinner, two of the young men were settling their beavers before the hall mirror, and I heard one say low to the other, 'Who's the new party?'

"Governess, or something of that,'

"Friend of the old lady's.'

"Handsome head, but no style,'

"Not a bit of it; give us a light and come on.'

"I felt anary at first, and then I didn't care, for a governess' is 'as good as a clerk, and I've got sense if I'haven't style, which is 'nore aged a large house and had the charge of a large than some peopler have, judging from the 're aged a large house and had the charge of a large

family, no caller had ever found in her deshace que. At the first summons of the door-bell the large kitchen apron and calico working dress were shed with a celerity only accomplished by long practice, and the mistress of the house appeared already robed in a neatly-fitting house dress, white collar and cuffs, and a pocket mir-ror and pocket comb settled in a trice the questionof conflure. Scrubbing, which she justly regarded as particularly slavish work, was done in the early hours of the morning, when all the other members of the household were abed, and no mortification was so severe as to be seen, even by the milkman, engaged in that employment. Yet, much as she toiled for them, her children did not love her, the house she expended berself upon was not a home, and her husband, if compelled to absent himself through business from the family dinner table, was pretty sure of receiving so peremptory a summons by tele-phone as made him feel for hours afterwards as

if he had been rapped across the knuckles.

It was perhaps only to be expected that one gifted with so much administrative ability should find the methods of others very imperfect and disorderly. "I saw dust on the picture-frames" was her comment on the housekeeping of a young friend, who had just been married, and was as happy and contented in her sunny little home as a bird in its nest, and who certainly did not allow dust to settly on the mirror of the same way. did not allow dust to settle on the wirgs of her spirit, if it did on her picture frames,

Yet another instance of the intolerance dis-played by another pattern of house-wifely ex-Two ladies were enlarging on that apparently exhaustless subject, the impossibility of securing efficient domestic help. The elder lady, drawing from her own experience, happened to remark in quite an unpersonal way that, in case of no such help being forth-coming, the house-mistress should attend first to food, second to clothing, third to the house, eedle in the other: he didn't seem at all shamed of it, for when I erplained and hurseled on, he waved his hand, sock and all, saying his loud, cheerful way.—

"'You haf a fine day to make your walk. lon voyage, mudemonselle.'

"Tood, second to clothing, third to the house, and if anything had to be neglected from want to time, to see to it that it should be according to that order. This was extremely displeasing to her auditor, who, being of the rigid school, remarked in an acid tone: "Nothing should be neglected."

An offship of a more virulent kind against good taste was shown in the information voluntered by a lady guest at the tea-table of a friend, who, when the host was guilty of the unpardonuble indelicacy of criticizing the appointments and material of the meal, thus reflecting on his wife's capability as a manager, demurely observed: "I'am not literary; I have not artistic tastes; but I do pride myself upon being a good housekeeper."

RIVALRY AMONG SERVANTS.

Women, being very impressionable and extremely sensitive to praise or blame, are easily roused to emulation. Time and labor are apt to be accounted as nothing if only the desired and be attained. It is a reproach none the less powerful because it is tacit, to a high-spirited woman, that the surroundings of another woman's home should be more attractive than hers, that her children should be handsomer, her table better supplied and served. It is no matter to her that the other is very wealthy, and therefore able to command better service than she can, that the other has beauty and the children inherit the same, that the other is healthier by reason of freedom from guinding ease and restrictions on liberty. Unequal comparisons and strenuous efforts are made, doomed to end in disappointment.

This feeling runs through all classesvants as well as mistresses, are subjected by it. And housekeeping is the department in which it flourishes most rampantly.

A young girl employed in a house where the eve of the mistress was kind as well as watchful. on being gently questioned as to the weakened condition of her health evinced in the extreme pallor of her face, the listlessness of her step, and the quick catching of ner breath when any thing startled her, replied:—"Indeed. ma'am, I can only think of one thing that has made me so. When I was little I went to live at my aunt's. She was a preat worker herself, and couldn't bear to see any one round her idle. Next door to my aunt's a family lived that had a big strong girl to do their work. Well, would you believe, night and day, my aunt was telling all this girl could do, till I got roused up to that degree that I felt that I could do anything to show that I could do as good work as The old home in which Louisa Alcott was a fit dwell
The old home in which Louisa Alcott was rought up at Concord looks to be a fit dwell
pieces put out to dry on her line, and if she had more out than I had, or if they were of a bette color I felt terribly bad over it. I flaw along at the work, scarcely slopping to eat, trying to show how much I could do in a day. I believe if uncle hadn't given me a beating for being "so slow" about my work he said, and if I hadn't run away, and gone out to service among s'rangers, I should either have died or gone CTBZV.

TOO CONSCIENTIOUS BY FAB.

More difficult to remonstrate with because she believes so firmly that she is in the night is the conscientious overworker. Yet she is been fitted to do her duty in the home who first of all considers her health. But it is a hard thing indeed when the young and helpless ones of the family suffer from want of proper care it mother" should happen to absent herself for a short time to get a few moments sleep after a rakeful night, or to get a breath of fresh air one day in the seven.

It is too bad that such should be the case,

but so it is, and many have been the prescriptions given for its cure.

"When you feel tired, take a walk," says one,—as if the physical exercise of walking were alone needed to overcome the lassitude already produced by over-much muscular exertion. Basides, suppose one does go out to shake off a headache for instance, where is the gain to nerves already tortured not by the suspicion alone, but by the certainty that all is not right at home. There are bouses where the exit of the mistress is the signal for instant stoppage of all work the cook at once throws her apronover her head and is off for a chat with her cronies, and the housemaid, with a bored air, flings herself upon the lounge with the latest novel in her hand. The nurse is too busy telegraphing flirtatious signals to be mindful of her intant charge—soon as "mother's" back is turned, house and chil-

dren are left to themselves.

A wise little woman in her generation once said to me: "When I come in from a walk I take good care never to go into the kitchen, as I am sure to see something there to upset me." Sometimes for mental worry one is recom-mended to take up an entertaining book. A

ady acquaintance did so one day, and was deep in "Fors Clavigera," when a pieircing shriek from the dining room made her hasten thither to find that her boy, five years old, in climing to the mantle-peice had struck his eye on a nail projecting from the wall, an injury that result-

projecting from the war, ed in strabismus.

"Take a sleep," says another well-intentioned adviser, "and be sure that you don't take your worries to bed with you." Easier said than done. What should we think of a physician who should say: "You are ill of such or such a who should say: "Try to believe disease. But don't think of it. Try to believe that you haven't it, and it will go away.

Others will say "Go into society, what you want is gay and lively company." Yes, but if one accepts hospitality one must also entertain, and that cannot be done in a satisfactory manner unless petty cares be removed.

Going to theatres, concerts and other places

of amusement when brain and body are over-wrought only substitutes one cause of ex-haustion for another, and thus defeats its end.

HOPE IN THE FUTURE.

The enumeration of the devices on which we rely to cheat care and coax time into moving more quickly might be carried on indefinitely. But there is no help nor hope in it. It is time to abandon the old formulas when they fail to effect a cure. The future holds much of promise in it, and aid has already come in a way once unthought of. What that way is much be left over for consideration till a future time, as the limits of the present article have already been exceeded MARYANA.

and the contract of the second

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

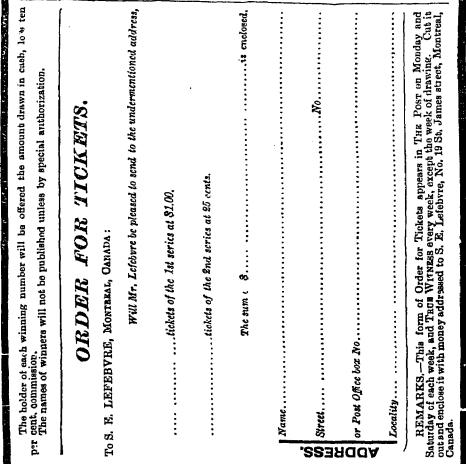
Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

CLASS D.

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

1st SERIES VALUE OF PRIZES. \$56,000 5,000 \$1.00 PER TICKET.

25 cents PER TICKET.



CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation is now carried out in many different ways and generally to the great adventage of those concerned. The great danger is from dishonest officials and from imperfect checks and inspection, but even for these some efficient remedy may be devised. The last form of this co-operative work is that of a society in London called the "Tenants' Co-peration Limited." This society proposes either to buy or erect blocks or cottage dwellings in London and the supply and the them to remeate the second seco the suburbs, and to let them to members of the society. Fair rents, according to the cur-rent rates of the locality, shall be charged to the tenants; and after making proper provision for expenses, deprecation and interest on loan stock and other loans, a dividend of 4 per cent. shall be paid on the share capital, and the rema nder of the profits shall be divided among the tenants in proportion to the rents paid by them, and when so divided shall be carried to the credit of each tenant's account until each has as much capital in the society as is equivalent to the value of the dwelling inhabited to show that I could do as good work as the other girl. She was twice as big as me, and twice as old, but that made no difference. I couldn't sleep a wink at night if I thought her door steps were whiter than mine. There are no nout to washing you may be sure, and the course of their dwellings without incurring the course of their dwellings without incurring the owners of their dwellings without incurring the liabilities attaching to the purchase of a house through a building society, or the difficulties of letting or selling their houses should they have to remove from the locality, as is so frequently the case with London workmen. This plan, if fairly and honestly managed, would seem to promise great advantages, and might be tried with advantage on this side of the Atlantic as

THE TIME TO ACT.

If you are threatened with Headache, Con stipation, Biliousness or weakness, procure at once a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and use it according to instructions. Prompt action is ecessary in order that your trouble may be cured before it becomes chronic.

Holloway's Pills .- Changes of temperature and weather frequently up et persons who are most careful of their health and particular in their diet. There corrective, purifying and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs. They augment the appetite, strongthen the stomach, correct billiousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are pe culiarly adapted for the young, delicate an aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

Conservatism is a kind of a half-way house between right and wrong, where people meet and talk and settle nothing.

A Dinner Pill .- Many persons suffer excru ciating agony after pariaking of a hearty din-ner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment is becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelez's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take it troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

It is hard to personate and act a part long. Therefore, if a man thinks it convenient to seem good let him be so indeed.

Much distress and sickness in children i caused by worms. Mother Grave's Worm Ex-terminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced. Very great talkers must lie more or less, for

isn't truth enough in existence to keep their tongues wanging. Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then, would endure them with such a cheap and effec

tual remedy within reach. He who elevates his profession is the beat mechanic, whether he preaches the gospel or pleads law for a living.

A lady in Syracuse writes : "For about reven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted; but now, I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience. For female complaints it has ne equal."

The essiest things to do are often the last things attempted.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes :-- ' I have been selling Dr. Thomas Eslectric Ou for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any it is recommended to oure." The first of the first of the control of the control of the same of the control o

GO HOME CHEERFUL.

Complain not of your wife, my friend, If you can't quite agree; Perhaps you'll find that in the end You're more to blame than she; And never since those sunny days, When Eve plucked fruit and flowers, Have her fair daughters' thoughts and ways Chimed fully in with ours.

Oh, woman's life when moved aright, Has cares we never know: Small things, it may be, to our eight, And light to undergo; But yet so heavy and so hard To conquer or defer ! That all our love should haste to guard

And bless and comfort her! You have your trials every day; But leave them in the mart. The counting house or by the way, And take a cheerful heart To her who waits at home and sighs, And thinks it, oh how long, Till you shall lighten up her eyes,

And fill her soul with song!

To woman love and sympathy Are sweet as dew to flowers. While sho's the dearest joy that we Find in this life of ours : And where her heart is pure and true, Whatever be its care, These virtues we should keep in view, And all its trials share.

'I am weary of living," moaned poor Mrs. Black, 'For I'm fairly worn out with the ache in my

My nerves are a chain Of weakness and pain, And my poor head is aching, as if it would

crack. "Now, don't be discouraged," cried good Mrs. White, "It is never so dark but there's promise of light;

I can tell you, in brief, What will give you relief-Pierce's Favorite Prescription will soon set you right."

It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments. Sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufaccase, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles (100 doses), \$1. Six for \$5.

MISS BOGART'S UNCONSCIOUS WALK, A YOUNG LADY'S STRANGE JOURNEY IN NIGHT ATTIRE TO JERSEY CITY.

New York, March 24.-It is hard to beieve that a young lady 22 years old, attired in a costume consisting of a night dress, over which was thrown a rubber cloak, her head covered with a knitted cap and her feet encased in a pair of rubber shoes, could travel from her home, at No. 316 West Nineteenth street, at an early hour yesterday morning, to Jersey City in a state of somnambulism.

And yet this is what the relatives and

friends of Miss Nellie Bogart assert!
Alonzo Mandigo, who resides at No. 73 Bright street, Jersey City, was aroused from his slumbers at two o'clock in the morning hy a loud ringing at his bell. He opened his door and was horrified to find a young lady in the scanty dress described. Bafere he could ask any questions he was further alarmed by his early visitor falling into his arms in a swoon. Mrs. Mandigo here came and exclaimed, "My goodness, that's Neilie Bogart!" The unfortunate girl was carried, shivering with cold into a warm room and was put to bed between heavy blankets.

The police were notified, and they communicated with Superintendent Murray, of this city. No money was found upon the girl, and it was a matter of great surprise, supposing she had money at the outset, how a young lady could pay her fares by elevated road and ferry while in a somnambulistic con-

dition. At noon a coach was procured, and as soon as her condition would permit she was taken to her home in this city. Her mother was married a second time, and is now the wife of a lawyer named Henry W. Leonard.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only parent medicine that cures more than respect. One trial will prove their superiority, and wa

HYMN TO ST. PATRICK.

We honor, to-day, the saint of our sireland, Who born to our fathers the faith sent from

Who lanted the cross on the fair hills of I eland. And Christians and saints in his footsteps so. n

trod. On, glorious St. Patrick ! obtain for thy children

In cling to the ross Cand its lessons divine,
In prize it beyond the world's highest bonors,-Ly's wealth of rure jewels, its gold from to

mine. CHORUS. Dear Saint of the Green Isle, that smiles in the ocean,

In beauty rejoicing, God made it so fair, Obtain we may one day, before our Redeem: Rejoicing in Heaven, Thy blest lot to share. All over the world, from the north to the south land.

Are rising, St. Patrick, glad anthems to then And far distant nations rejoice thou hast taught them The faith of the true Cross, the " One God in

Three, Oh glorious St. Patrick, thy children revere thee. As one sent from God to show us the way,

As such now we hall thee, Apeatle of Frin, With hearts glad, rejoicing, on this thine own day. Chouns.

Dear saint of the Green Isle that smiles on the ocean, In beauty rejoicing, God made it so fair, Obtain we may one day, before our Redeemer, Rejoicing in Heaven, Thy blest lot to share.

AGNES BURT. Montreal, 17th March, 1888.

HYMN FOR LENT.

Watch, for you know the tempter tries, By every art your soul to snare; Look up to God, and ask His grace, Your surest he'p is constant prayer.

Pray when the first temptation comes, Twill save you many and many a sin!
For they who pray, and they who watch,
Are sure at last the prize to win.

But if you listen if you pause, The wily tempter gains the day, And leads you on to deeper guilt,

And then in triumph comes away. He is God's for he must be yours, Be brave and you will win the fight; "Tis harder far to yield to sin

Than 'tis to bathle for the right.

EASTER BONNETS worry many poor women who cannot get the needed ten or twenty dollars to buy one. Diamond Dyes will color the feathers, volvets, and ribbons, to any fashionable shade. By their aid any woman can get up a stylish bonnet

We have no account of anything older than the vices, and we have no account that a single one of them has ever been lost or mislead.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION. A POSIMASTERS OF INVENTED AT THE PROPERTY OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The telephone, it is said, is not making much progress in Russia. And no wonder. a man going to the 'phone and yelling "Hel lo 1 Is that you. Dvisostkivchsmartvoi czski?" "No It's Zollenemschouskafilrnce kenstiff-gowoff. Who's speaking?" "Sezimo-chocwiertrjuaksmzyskiechokemoff. I want to know if Xliferomanskelliskillmsjnwchzyastowikaweibierski is still stopping with Dvisost-kivchsmartvoicczki." Such nomenclature over the telephone would tie the wire full of knots and twist the enunciator all out of shape. Until the kinks are ironed out of the Russian names the telephone will not be an

overwhelming success in the land of the Czar.

MOST USEFUL. L A. Hansen, of Bowmanville, Ont., says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine for Liver Complaint, Dizzines, Headache and Dimness of Vision, B.B.B. improves the appetite, aids digestion and gives renewed strength to the worn out system.

He who says that there is no such thing as an ionest man you may be sure is himself

kaave.

A TERRIBLE WIND. Not the March wind but the wind or gas of a sour stomech. It is a sure sign of dyspopsia or indigestion. A few doses of Taine's Celery Compound restores the stomach to a healthy state. It is a boon to dyspeptics.

Imitation is all that moderns can do, but it is possible for an imitation to surpass an original.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitisand all affections of the throat, lungs and chean.

When held up to a strong light, a fresh eng is very clear and the air cell at the large end is very small. The smaller the air cell the fresher the egg, as the cell expands as the egg becomes stale. A frosh egg has a some-what rough shell, while that of a stale one is very smooth.

Alma Tadema's picture, "The Fenst of Heliogabalus," is completed. He required a multitude of fresh roses for this work, as every one in the picture is painted from the life. He has been receiving them daily for the last four months from the Riviera.

THE USUAL TREATMENT of cotarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. On this point a trustworthy medical witer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary beneft. A cure certainly cannot be expected from anuffs, pow-ders, douches and washes." Ely's Cream Balm s a remedy which combines the important requisites of action, specific curative power with

The Czarina of Russia makes nearly all the olothing of her youngest children, and also takes tehir hats to pleces and trims them over. She also makes beautiful embroidery.

perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

COMMERCIAL UNION IN CLEVELAND LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL ENDORSEMENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.-The Mayor presided at a Commercial Union meeting last night, and was supported on the platform by four ex-mayors and a large number of prominent citizens. There was a good audience, who listened with close attention to the address delivered by Erastus Wiman, Mr. Wiman was tendered a vote of thanks. mover of the resolution pointed out that the meeting was in itself sufficient refutation of the statement that Commercial Union was not. favorably viewed by the business interests of

and policy of the Cleveland, we are

Compressing Commence of Re-

THE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY the Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 "RAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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

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

WEDNESDAY......MARCH 28, 1888.

MR. SKINNER, M.P. for St. John, N.B turned his cost before. He has only turned it again. As Byron sald of Southey :-" He turned his coat and would have turned his skin.

He's a Skinner.

A LONDON despatch in a morning contemporary says Lord Stanley, of Preston, out new Governor-General, is "an active member of the Imperial Federation League." We would give him a word of advice which, if he hearkens to it, may save him a heap of trouble. Drop that fad! Have nothing to do with it or any political or party question while holding the position of Governor-

HERE is a choice morceau from United Ireland of March 3rd: "Lord Ripon, when he was addressing the Junior Reform Club in Liverpool, taunted Mr. Balfour with failing to come to close quarters with Mr. O'Brien's acts. 'It was one of the most powerful assaults ever made upon a British Minister,' said Lord Ripon. Mr. Balfour shirked the challenge. He skulked behind a harangue made up of paltry jibes and insipid frivolities about Mr. O'Brion's weight. He found it easier to prattle about the weight of his prisoner's body than to tackle the weight of his arguments."

Manitona has compelled Sir John to surrender his position on the veto and the sailway monopoly. The cost to the Dominion In order to compensate the C. P. R. Company is said to be "a matter of eighteen or nine teen millions." That is a pretty good haul for the rallway. People who think may calculate from this what the monopolists value their exclusive rights at. But when all comes to be settled the actual amount of the compensation will be found to be much larger than the sum mentioned. Still it is better than spending the money in suppressing a retellion which, perhaps, could not be emppressed.

THE nomination is gazetted of Prince Victor Albert Dhuleep Singh to a commission as lieutenant in the Royal Draggons, the Prince having commendably finished his studies as a callet in the Royal Military College, Sand hurst. What would have been thought of the man, who, 40 years ago, had predicted that one day the grandson of the Lion of the Punjaub, England's most formidable enemy on the Indian continent, would one day become a loyal subject of the Queen-Empress; receive an English education; become the godson of his govereign: take up his stand by the throne. as a right, at the Jubileo reception, and finally would receive an honorable commission in the army of his grandfather's enemies. whilst his father is still in voluntary exile at the court of Russia.

THE studies relating to the transformation of the largest vessels of the "General Navigation Company" into warships have commenced at Genoa and Naples. The steamers in question are ammunitioned with Longridge shot and cannon, and a few with lance torpedo tubes. In cases of necessity, this auxiliary fleet, added to the men-of-war, may be of great service, either for the transport of troops, the protection of the coasts, the defence of the entrance to the gulfs, or even for fighting. The auxiliary fleet will not num. ber less than 100 ships.

What a sum of money can be made out of water, especially when mixed with a little milk. Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, the London. England, city analyst, has made a rather interesting report on the question of the adulteration of food. The articles most likely to be adulterated are milk, coffee, and alcoholic beverages. It is estimated by the Local Government Board that Londoners are now paying from sixty to seventy thousand pounds a year "for water sold under the name of milk." In one district men receive between £7,000 and £8,000 for the dairymen amounted to no more than £100. According to the "Organ der Militar

2,219,000; Warsaw, 973,000; Kiew. 1,557, 000: Odessa, 1,481,000; Moscow, 3,995,000; Kasan, 5,771,000.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

A Constantinople correspondent says that the condition of the Turkish soldiers is getting worse and worse. The soldiers have not received their pay for several months and their worn-out uniforms have not been replaced. The infantry have only old shoes and some even have none at all. Dangerous diseases flourish, and our correspondent says that in case of war half of the soldiers would be useless.

THE WAR ESTIMATES IN FRANCE. A general examination of the War Estimates just presented to the French Chamber, and their comparison with previous Budgets, brings out two interesting facts: latly-The total expenditure of the War Department, which had followed an increasing progression up to 1884, has been steadily on the decrease since that period. Whereas in 1884 it had risen to 596,318,580 francs, the following takes place in one decade would feed the year it had fallen to 582,636,984 francs; in 1886 to 574,758,438 fr.; in 1887 to 555,934,-529 fr.; and finally, the Estimates for 1888 only reach 536,899,730 fr.; say a decrease of expenditure from 1887 to 1888 of 19,034,799 fr., and for the four years of 59,418,850 fr., say 60,000,000 in round numbers. 2adiy-The amount of actual expenditure, which prior to 1884 exceeded the Budget Estimates every year, has since then been much below the latter. The closing audit for 1884 shows the actual expenditure to have been 591,731,-960 fr. 47c., or 4,586,649 fr. 53c. below the estimate for that year mentioned above. The provisional balance sheet drawn up for the financial year 1886, at the request of the Committee, gives the expenditure as 11,715,-340 fr. 77c. below the estimate. Thus, admitting the figures for 1886 to be correct, inasmuch as they can scarcely vary from those to be established at the final audit, the expenditure, which in 1884 had amounted to \$151,880,736, while assets have expanded 591,731,960 fr. 47c., had dropped in 1886 to by \$133,387, being \$231,448,089 against 563,044,097 fr. 232., showing a saving of 28 \$231,314,702. The excess of assets over liatities is now, therefore, \$79,615,404. Cir. millions to have been effected between 1884 culation shows a contraction of \$588,732, and 1886.

HELP FOR IRELAND.

How much money do the Irish people of Canada subscribe for one political campaign in this country, and how much do they subscribe for the Irish National cause? We ack-How much? In the one case two political parties fight for the ascendency ; in the other a nation, and that nation our own, is fighting existence, autonomy, national life from agencies or other banks in foreign and liberty. The one is a small, countries show an increase of \$1,448,639 a very small, thing, in comparison with the other, and yet we would bet a sunbeam to a snowflake that, year in and year out, the land the balances due from other banks Irish people of Canada give more for political contests in this country than they give to the contests in this country than they give to the Eastern Townships Bank having obtained Irish national cause. And it is not because that amount of additional subscribed capital. they think more, or as much, or half as much, of the one as they do of the other, but this contribution being from Eastern Town because in Canadian politics subscriptions are collected with a vim, while in Irish national made up as follows:-Bank of B. N. affairs we are disposed to ease up a little now A. \$72,935, Banque du Peuple \$60,000 and again. But this should not be so, and Bank of British Columbia \$19,466. The t may tax our faith to keep at the good work year after year, decade after decade, aye, century after century, but we are winning all \$8,228 601 for January. Taking the state the time and the great issue involved is ment as a whole, we think it indicates a the time and the great issue involved is worth, and more than worth, the labor. " Keep hammering away "-that is the motto that wins, for the night is long that never finds the day.

HYPNOTISM AND MEDICINE.

On the 30th of August last, Doctor Luys made a communication to the Academy of Medicine, respecting the action of certain substances efficacious at a distance upon persons in a state of mesmerism. The Academy by Doctor Luys, who is also one of its mem. Libovski, and would shut up in Warsaw all bers; and, contrary to custom, nominated a vesterday to the Academy. After giving cirfacts advanced by M. Luys, at the sitting of all northern Poland and crossing the now conformity with the nature of the substances experimented, consequently neither therapeutics nor forencic medicine need attach any importance to the effects produced.

A RIDDLE IN STATESMANSHIP. Manitoba wips hand over hand. The Home Rule against the grasping policy of the paign. First, the freedom of railway move-Dominion and the friends of Provincial it is "a glorious victory." It tells the men who would rob us of the constitutional rights we all enjoy to beware. It indicates as plain as ABC that in those days the now be doubled by the lines Sapeople will stand no fooling when their binka-Briansk and Kovno-Wilna-Minsk. iberties are at stake. Monopoly has to go: Manitoba is not to be "checked" as Sir John A. Macdonald himself once said. She is to be allowed to build railways where she alone Dr. Saunders calculates that the milk. pleases. The monopoly clause is to be wiped out and so it ought to be. So far water they had mingled with the commodity we have reason to rejoice for the on the objective Kursk-Moscow line can be they supplied to their customers. Yet in the the sake of the people of the other provinces, same district he says the fines imposed on who have to fight against the centralizing be provided for, but whether on the other policy of the Dominion, as well as for the It is not to be wondered at that adulteration | people of Manitobathemselves | But we must | gle campaign is doubtful. It would require of milk continues when the profit is so large | not forget that we are to pay more millions for the victory which the people of Manitoba Wissenschaftlichen Terein," Russia will not thus win. The building of railroads lack horses whenever a mobilization takes to the houndary will tap the trade of the know what would be the final place. The latest returns show that in North-West to the injury of all the other aim of these operations, whether St. Peters-Russia in Europe, including Finland, there provinces. But it is right that the people of burg or Moscow, it should be certainly are actually 20,000,000 horses, distributed as | Manitoba should build railroads where they | decided on in favor of the latter. Mr. Sarm.

strange part of this "statesmanship" is that being done us! So the Tories govern, and by their deeds they should be judged and-per-

BARONS AND "HINDS."

Thousands of people in Russia are crying for "bread" and yet the Czir's stables cost \$1,300,000 annually. Tens of thousands of paupers are fed and clothed and housed in England every year and yet the hereditary pension list, with so much of the bar sinister on its pages, rolls up to an enormous sum per annum. The ancients dissolved diamonds and precious stones and swallowed them at their festivals and then complained of the hungry plebians in the market place; the moderns spend millions in waste and riotous luxury and growl because God's children, in marshalled lines, cry that there should be no hunger on footstool. The waste, wanton and placid, that hungry and clothe the naked for a century. We can all see this as we look around us. Gamblers grow rich in five minutes by tossing a copper in a stock exchange, while honest worth plods its way in obccurity to the grave. We are not Communists nor Socialists, as these words are popularly understood, but there is enough of human nature in our mankind to make us believe that there is something wrong when the few get the big loaf while millious are fighting for the crumbs.

THE DANK STATEMENT.

We are indebted to The Shureholder of this city for the following careful roview of the

last Canada Gazette bank statement : -

"The bank statement for the month of February has been issued as a supplement to the Canada Gazette. Compared with January, liabilities have been reduced by \$48,051, being now \$151,832,685 against which is principally due to the winding up of the Federal. Specie shows an expansion of \$4,085, and Dominion notes one of \$127,098 Dominion Government deposits have increased by \$253,010, and other deposits by Loans to the Dominion Gov. **\$709,385.** ernment have been reduced by \$337,507, and other loans by \$354,480. Overdue notes and bills and other debts not specially scured, which are also included under other loans, show an expansion of \$87,966, and overdue debts secured also show an expansion amounting to \$37,633. Balances due and reach \$14,000,000. Balances due by banks and agencies in the United King dom have been reduced to \$4,683,037. in Canada amount to \$3,878,824. Capital subscribed has been increased by \$1,350, the In paid up capital there is an addition of \$45. ships Bank also. In the reserve fund there was an expansion of \$152.401. total amount of the reserve fund is \$17,951,-215. Directors' plums are still shewing an increase and now amount to \$8,311,492 against healthy ficancial condition generally and a sound one for the banks.

GERMANY V. RUSSIA. A German correspondent at St. Petersburg gives his opinion thus on the probable movements of Prince Moltke against the Russian army, in case of a continental war : The chief of the Prussian staff would seize Russian Poland according to the following tactics. Threatening Wilna on his extreme left and Kiew on his right; at an unforecen moment was much struck by the experiments related he would force the attack upon Brest the Russian forces in Poland. Meanwhile commission, charged with the control of ex- | the Austro-Hungarian army, already concenperiments. The commission have ended their trated in Galicia and Buckowina, having task. M. Dujardin-Beaumetz read his report entered Lemberg, would advance by the River Bug to attack Brest Libovski on cumstantial details of the experiments made the south. Simultaneously, and still in the presence of the committee, he con- more rapidly, would be advanced the cluded that the commission named by the torrents of German troops from Academy, for the purpose of examining the Konigsberg, Danzig and Thom covering the 30th August, 1887, is of the opinion that | useless barriers of the Vistula and Bug. Thus none of the facts verified by them have any the Russian army corps would be completely surrounded in less than two weeks and driven towards Germany, where they would meet fresh German troops, and finally, far from their country and the base of their stores. would find themselves either forced to surrer. der, or be crushed and destroyed in detail at Ivangorod-Modlin. Another German, Mr. Prairie Province triumphs in its struggle for | Sarmelicus, thus proposes the plan of camment would be secured by seizing the forliberties rejoice all over the country. And tresses on the Vistula and Niemen. Three railways, Lemberg-Radizilor, Kief-Warsaw, Brest-Smolensk, would serve as store lines to as many armies, and would These storelines would ensure the complete viotualling of the operating armies. Their comprised of the interests of the North-flank would be secured by the occupation of West, which we desire to make as attractthe Dwina line on the north and by massing ivo as possible to settlers, and of the interforces on the line of Galicia on the south. The final march towards the centre of Russia executed under present conditions. It would hand this position could be attained in a sinmore time, especially if the distance and the resistance of the Russians are taken into account. As to the question, to

view, concludes thus: "Russia no longer while we, in these provinces, are injured by | holds an exceptional position from her dimenlosing the trade of the North-West, we must sions and geographical position. If our pay more millions for the right that is being generation is obliged to settle the questiondone to Manitoba, but for the wrong that is the conflict between Slave and Germans-by war, then Germany will carry it on with success. To this end it is only necessary to apply the lessons of modern warfare to the territories of Lithuania and Poland. and to make the German soldiers understand that they have to defend their hearths, their Germanio civilization, and their existence in the woods and marshes of the east, against the enterprize and covetousness of Panslavism.

MR CURRAN ON RECIPROCITY.

of this Dominion. The fact is true, but money.
We maintain, therefore, that Eastern Canthe inference is not justified. There is ada will lose nothing by the construction of the no parallel between the two cases. Geographical positions and the difficulties of commutational positions and the difficulties of commutations of the national interest for it to get. It will lose only that the inference is not justified. There is nication, which were then much greater than now, were, and are, not the same. The Legislative Union deprived Ireland of all power to make its own laws while Unrestricted Reciprocity would neither destroy the Dominion Parliament nor the Provincial Legislatures. It was Free Trade in Ireland -from 1782 to 1800-that rebuilt the frish manufactories and made them the most prosperous in Europe, all things considered. And, if we take the Irish case as an index, we can say that what Free Trade | banish the one man power and with it tyrandid for that country during the brilliant period of Grattan's Parliament, then the same Free Trade may do for the people of Cana la in their commercial relations with the 60,000. 000 to the South of them. True Unrestricted Reciprocity would deprive us of the power of making our own commercial laws as we make them now, but cannot the same thing be said of California and New York, Michigan and Kansas, and who will say that these states have not prospered under the system which places in Washington the power to make all laws affecting the tariff ? Would any of those states build a commercial well around them and shout "stand off" to the rest of the country if they could enjoy the free trade they do to-day, and which we would enjoy with Unrostricted Reciprocity?

THE ROBBER RAT.

Manitoba's case may be stated in a few words. It is the case of every land which has been overrun by the Norman and the Norway rat. The Norman and his rat are blood relations. They come from the same unfortupate source of thieves. They have been plundering, murdering, stealing, knawing with their incisors the door of every honest man's house. They come up from the sewers. They attack the infant asleep. They ruin everything that thrift and industry bring

Lieten!

Get hold of a country. Confiscate the land. Give it to a favored class of easy virtue. Easlave the people. Build up walls of languages, tariffs, religions between them and the neighboring peoples. Put your natruments on the bench. Get hold the taxes. If you run taxes. That patient beast, the man who works, may be permitted to live and reprodace more workers. A few generations of your family will have a glorious time. Marry heiresses. Increase the quarterings on your escutcheon.

In a little while your Babylon will be howling wilderness, and the wild ass will graze where you built your baths and palaces, and made your mortgages. When Tennyson stole from Skelton the famous lines-

" I know not, but it seems to me 'Tis something noble to be good. True hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood." he revamped a great truth, building better than he thought.

MANITOBA'S CLAIMS.

Manitoba's just plea to enjoy provincial rights on an equal basis with the other provinces of the Union, like Home Rule, is slowly but surely receiving strength, and will in a short time become victorious. The Ottawa Journal, a Tory organ, but a newspaper that has the courage to express an independent opinion editorially in its issue of yesterday, says:--

The Citizen continues to harp on the greed of Manitoba, which is crying "give, give. humbly reiterate our statement that in the Red

River railway question Manitoba is not asking for what she shouldn't get.

The question seems to us to turn on the following points. 1. The Canadian Pacific rail way has no legal right to a monopoly in old Manitoba. 2. The moral right which alone it can claim is subject to moral considerations. 3. In this respect, we hold that the builders of the C. P. R. have already got so much out of Camada that their claims for more are preposterous, and that all Canada has to consider in this question is her own na tional interest. The builders of the C.P.R have been given one hundred million dollars and the railway by Canada, together with a legal monopoly of the through traffic of the North-West Territories for twenty years. That ests of the Eastern provinces, which paid for the Canadian Pacific road and have a right to claim that it should be kept as valu able a feeder to them as possible. 5. The interests of the North-West will unquestionably be furthered by a road from Winnipeg to the American boundary not under the control of the C.P.R. 6. The problem then is narrowed

the C.P.R. 6. The problem then is narrowed down to calculation of the effect upon eastern interests of the North-West traffic being "tapped"—as C.P.R. men are fond of saying—at Winnipeg.

This "tapping" means that traffic, instead of coming direct into Eastern Canada by the C.P.R. is diverted at Winnipeg into the States. Diverted how? In three ways. In the first place, it may pass through the Vestern States in bond and re-enter Canada at Sault Ste, Marie. In this case, Eastern Canada will lose nothing. In this case, Eastern Canada will lose nothing follows: St. Petersburg, 773,000; Wilns, please, no matter who suffers. And yet the slious, always from a German point of into the States under ordinary export con. examining these statistics of the companies, it] twisted.

ditions. In this case, the freight pay from thirty to forty per cent duty to the States, and surely no one will contend that if the C.P.R. rates to Eastern Canada or the nature of the North-West business are such that North-West people can better afford to pay thirty or forty per cent. export duty than afford to send their business east, the railway should be sustained in forcing then to either send their business east or not do any Eastern Canada may have a moral right to tax North-West business for a while, but surely not to the extent of thirty or forty per cent. per annum. In the third place, the traffic may pass through the States in bond to New York or other American ocean ports, and he shipped thence to trans-atlantic destinations. In this case eastern atlantic destinations. In this case eastern Canada would lose the handling of the traffic but we venture to say that not one dollar worth of freight in a thousand will go that way now that the new "Soo" route is in full blast, All such freight would Mr. J. J. Curran says that as the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland destroyed the trade of the latter country, so would Unrestricted Reciprocity between the United States and Canada destroy the trade

part of the Northwest freight which will be ex part of the Northwest freight which will be exvhich can better afford to pay forty per cent. ex port duty to the States than go east in Canada, is freight to which eastern Canada has no moral claim. In this case the national interest of eastern Canada is of less moment than the national injustice to the west. We hold that the claim of Manitoba to the Red River road is just."

These are words and contentions well conceived and written. They are the sentiments of all loyal Canadians, of all lovers of liberty. With a few expressions of this kind we will ny from Canada. May the day soon come.

THE FOOL-KILLER.

The Quebec Chronicle, perhaps the most contemptible thing in the shape of a newspaper on the footstool, has the audacity .to attack THE Post. Among those who know Canadian journalism it is still, and always will be, regarded as the organ of mucilage. This newspaper thought fit to rebuke Max O'Rell for casting a sluron the Irish, and this is the way the uncircumcized Ishmaelite, whose editorials are Jalways headed "Things in General" undertakes to defend the de-

famer:

There was a time when Irishmen the world over had a reputation for wit and humor, which was the talk of the neighborhood. The best stor's i-instrative of the readiness of "Pat" to make jokes and to tell good tales, even when against himself, are to be found in the glorious pages or such artists in letters as Earned Lover. Charles Lever, Dion l'oucleault, Gorald Griffin and William Carleton,—to say nothing of lesser writers. To-day, the Irish have become the thinnest-skinned race in Christendom. The stage Yankee is laughed at the stage English lord, abelt a gress exaggeration. Is laughed at too But the stage Irishman, who twenty years and made the theatro ring with laughter, is openly hissed. Comic I-ish stories are even suppressed in some newspapers. The gorneous richness of Irish humor has disappeared with the passing away of the gensible soms of the Emerald Isie. In Iricland itself this is not so. They can still appreciate a joke over there. But in America and Canada, the sons and grandsons of Irish partners are writing themselves down too s every day in the week. Max O'Reil was here last week and to da litt a anecdote. It was an exaggeration of course, and the real Irishmen in the andlence thought it so good that they laughed the longest and loudest. M. Blouct delivered the same lecture and extern in Monreal, may this is what the remarkable never-laugh man of the Post finds to say about it:

"Max O'Reil was guilty of a grave offence

"Max O'Rell was guilty of a grave offence against the Irish people when he made the allusion he did at his lecture in this city last Friday evening. He said the reason why Americans were such strong advocates of Home Rule was that they believed if it were granted the Irish would all return to Ireland. So paltry, so the mobare a witticism is beneath contempt. But he must be made to feel that he cannot insult Irish people with impunity. Wheresoever he may go, let this not be forgotten. When he came to this city we gave him kindly notices in these columns; and civil service of the empire. in your extravagance lay on more he returned compliment with insult. Boycott is a spleudid scheme for the aristocracy

The Frol Killer, after this, should go to Mentreal. He would find scope for his peculiar talents. But could about dity go further? Fancy any one blessed with common sense asking his readers to boyectta man because he perpetrated a three line joke! Ireland must be in a had way if she cannot stend Max O'Rell. But the Irish do not talk that way. It is the initiation article which does the talking.

The fool-killer is right here.

Samuel Lover, Charles Lever, Dion Boucicault, Gerald Griffin and William Carlton were all, with the exception of Griffin, Irish Tories in the pay of the British Government. They represented the Irishman as a clown. They put him in novels on the stage, in news papers and everywhere else as a drunken, heedless fool. They were of that class of Irishmen who were paid by the pitch-cappera to turn the laugh against our carnest, Godfearing, much-suffering race. Irishmen and women became tired of the stage and novel Irishman. He was an insult to their intelligence and to their sense of right. They determined to have no more of him, and if the nincomposp of the Quebec Chroniele thinks that sort of thing is going to be permitted he makes a grievous mistake. Irish people know they are deserving of respect. They are tired of being hold up to ridicule by Charles Leave Her and the rest of the gang of Balfourians.

The fool is killed. Look for his remains in. Quebec.

ALCOHOLISM AND THE INSURANCE COMPANIES

English life insurance companies have been led to study very carefully the ravages caused on the human organism by drink. They have established two quite distinct tariffs for abstainers and non-abstainers. The Emperor Insurance Company makes an immediate advance payment of 8 per cent. of the sum payable at death to every one abstaining from alcoholic drinks. The application for life insurance made by drink retailers and other persons employed in the liquor trade are never accepted by the directors of the companies. One of the oldest and most important London companies, "The U. K. Temper ance and General Provident Institution,' founded in 1840, admits since 1847 both abstainers and non-abatainers. During the period of 1866 to 1881, according to calculations of probabilities, the temperance section, likely to die, numbered 2,418, whereas the real result was only 1,704 or about 70 per cent, and in the section of the non-abstainers, according to the probabilities, the number should have been 4,081, whereas the real number of death was 4,004, or about 99 per cent. The result for 1881-1885 was the same. The company had made great profits on these results. On boot, He had it across the other leg and

will Mr. Caine, M.P., remarked that those per sons abstaining entirely from slchoholic liquors, and drinking only water, tea or coffee, appeared to prolong their lives tir

> EMPLOYMENT OF SAVINGS BANK The well known financial writer, M.,

Raffalovich, has been treating lately of the subject of workmen's dwellings. This is a most vital subject, which forces itself more and more on the attention of government and peoples. The practical effect at last being given to the humans idea of improving work. men's dwellings is essentially due to the initiative of a group of philanthropists and already the first proofs are given of the bene. fits resulting therefrom. At Rouga Mesen Picard and Picot, with some friends of their. prompted by their interest for the public welfare, have built six houses, tocalled the "Alsace Lorraine Group," They are in the very heart of the city, contain 95 lodgings, 75 of which are co. cupied by workmen and their families, orby railway servants. The rent is about the same are infinitely superior as regards hygiene and cleanliness. They are all provided with water, wash-houses and water-closets, and have pleanty of air and light. The rents are paid monthly, and very regularly. They amount to an average of 100 frs. per room, and when the shops are let the share. holders recken on a dividend of 40 per cent. The same satisfactory results have been arrived at Lyons. Three fine. cier-philanthropists, MM. Agnard, Mangini and Gillet, have formed an "Economic Log. ings Society," and contributed 206,000 frame; they easily obtained 150,000 francs more from the Lyons Savings Bank, on mortgage. The founders are not to get more than 4 per cent. dividend; the surplus will form a reserve fund, or be employed in building new dwellings. Five houses are thus already built on the most hygienic principles; the average rent is 80 francs per room, which is about one-third less than the average rent in that part of the town. Applications without number have been made, and the houses in question were completely occupied the day after they were finished. Amongst other influences they have caused the fall of rents in the immediate neighborhood; therefore, from every point of view, they have produced excellent results. The movement has been set going, the impulse given; the example is about being followed in all the principal towns in France, and the savings banks consider they cannot do better than set aparts proportion of their funds for this noble and philanthropic purpose, which offers, at the same time, a very safe investment. Is so doing they are emulating the example d Italy and England.

NO!

Imperial Federation is a grand scheme out-door relief for the British aristocracy. On gives us Imperial Federation and all the Noodles, and Fiznoedles, of Britain wills "provided for" by colonial exchaquers. The younger sons, of the Lords and Commons only know who, will be sent to the "dependencia and given choice positions in the milita It "bates Bannaher" in the way of pro viding for the "poor." Let it once come and this country will be flooded with weak-backet and stiffnecked "haw-haws," and Canadian native and adopted, will have to stand aside It would revive the days of noblesse oblin when the "common people" dared not stand between the gentle zephers and the nobility But it will not come—if we understand the temper of the people of this Dominion Canadians do not want it. Once they fought for liberty and won, and they have no ide of ourrendering that liberty now. We at quite near enough to England as we are, W are not kicking at her-she must not kick st ue ; and if Imperial Federation implies as surrender of the rights and liberties we not enjoy, then, as sure as grass grows and water runs, the people of this country will answer

THE VIRGIL MARY.

The Witness is in labor. It thinks that: would bean "insult" to the citizens of Montre If the statue of the Mother of God was ered ed on Mount Boyal. But atterall let us lod at it. This town was once called Wille Mark It was, in the old days, placed under the special protection of the Virgin Mary and where is the "insult" in raising a statue to it protectress. We fail to see it even on the ground. And will the Witness tell us that God mother was not a greater woman than the Queen whose statue adorns the square know as " Victoria ?" Or will the Witness tell " that the Wirgin holds no higher place in the in the esteem of the Christian world that the memory of Nelson? If it does, then we be lieve that it does not understand the vot people it is supposed to quote. And it wrong, all wrong, if it thinks that Cath lics mean to "insult" their Protestal friends by erecting a statue to Virgin on Mount Royal. Not at Catholics who would do so would be unworth of the name of men. But if Christ was tra God, and sarely the Witness does not doub it, then we want to know where is the "insul in honoring His Mother; in placing the es blem of His suffering highest on the highest of our house tops, or of erecting anything the will draw men's minds nearer to Him and the Virgin who bore him? "Honor father and thy mother" is a good old pholi to which even the Witness will not say us and as He wished to hoper His Mother sure we cannot be much astray if we "go and" likewise.

A youth named Good, living in Mount Jo Pa., broke his leg while trying to pull off

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

TURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY RESOLUTIONS. OTTAWA, March 20 .- In the Houseof Com-

mons yesterday afternoon, Mr. E Corby, the newly-elected member for West Hastings, was introduced between the proposal for Reciprocity and he thought it took the oath and his seat.

Dr. Hickey introduced a bill, entitled an

Mr. Davies called attention to an article in duced, the Evening Telegram giving a version of his remarks in regard to Professor Goldwin Smith, and said he did not use the language inputed to him.

Mr. Mills called attention to the fact that no writ had been issued as yet for the Kent election, and nearly a fortnight had elapsed since the order was given for the printing of the evidence for the benefit of the Committee of Privileges and Elections. He asked for an explanation. There was a rumor that the government desired delay, and the evidence seemed to confirm that rumor.

Sir Hector Langevin said he did not know whether the evidence had been printed or not, and the chairman would be here on the morrow to answer for himself.

Mr. Rinfret then proceeded with the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. Speaking in French, he warmly supported the resolution biore the House, and expressed the opinion that French Canadians were not airaid, if carried, it would lead to annexation.

Mr. Gigault, in English, opposed the resolution. He was in favor of reciprocity in natural products, but not unrestricted reciprosity, because he believed it would lead Easter vacation. to the sacrifice of the manufacturing industries of the country.
Dr. MacDonald (Huron) said the eld re-

ciprocity treaty was largely in Canada's in-terest. He gave figures to show that the export trade of the various provinces had ircreased tremendously during the continuance of that treaty. He quoted a declaration of Sir John Macdonald, at Napanee, in 1877, when the leader of the Government declared he was a free trader, and on other occasions. He pointed out that the powers given to the Fishery Commissioners of both countries were the same, and if the American representatives had not nower to consider a trade proposal, Sir Charles Tupper had not power to make it. Possibly they would, later on, find Sir Charles Tupper claiming that he offered a proposal for better trade relations to the United States, but was refused. Unrestricted reciprocity would, he contended, develop the great resources of the country.

Whilst dwelling on the valuable possession: o' British Co unbia, and conten ling that the United States would be a better market I the fish of that province, an interruption came from Mr. Chisholm, who asserted that not a single case of fish was exported from Dr. Macdonald, quoting from the trade re-

turns, said the export of fish amounted to \$186,000. Mr. Chisholm attempted to speak again,

but was ruled out of order. After recess Dr. Macdonald continued his speech, and was followed by

Mr. Brown (Hamilton), who denied that fish to the extent indicated was exported to the United States from British Columbia.

Dr. Macdonald read the item on trade and navigation returns, but Mr. Brown said they were sent across the line for transmision to other countries.

The remainder of Mr. Brown's speech was devoted largely to praising Great Britain and the British flog.
Mr. Chequette then made a forcible ad-

dress, in which he quoted from an addeess delivered by Sir Gaorge Cartior shortly before | be lowered to meet their views, and should his death against high customs tariffs, and in | be modulated in other respects, as the fav. of reciprocity.

Mr. Wood, Westmoreland, spoke next.

Hector Langevin proceeded with his remarks. He claimed that the resolution before the House meant the greatest good to the greatest number.

Mr. Jamieson gives notice of his intention to move, on Thursday, a resolution declaring that it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intexicating liquors except for sacremental, medicinal and mechanical purposes.

J. J. Curran moved the adjournment of the

debate, and the House adjourned at 12 55.

Otrawa, March 21.—Upon the House assembling to-day the Speaker announced that he had received the certificates from the Registrar nad received the certificates from the Registrar of the judgments in the election appeals of Quebec County, Quebec West and Montmagny. Also the certificates of the Judge who heard the election petitions in the cases of Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford and the east riding of Elgin, in which the petitions were dismissed. Elgin, in which the petitions were dismissed, and the members declared duly elected. Also the certificate of the election of William Frederick Roome for the west riding of Mid-

Mr. Baker introduced a bill amending the Representation Act as affecting certain constituencies in British Columbia, explaining that it was the same bill introduced by him last session, and several times previous to last It was destined to remove ambiguity respecting the geographical situation of certain

Mr. Baker also introduced a bill amending the Dominion Elections Act regarding British Columbia, also an act further amending the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act, by which cases arising out of the county or supreme courts, in which the amount exceeded \$250, might have the right to appeal to the Supreme

Mr. Kirk introduced a bill to make further provisions respecting fishermen and fishing.

Mr. Girouard said the evidence on the
Kent election had been printed and a meeting
of the Election Committee would be called for

In reply to Mr. Mills, Hon. Mr. Thompson said the bills relating to elections would be in-

triduced early next week.

Mr. Watson presented a petition signe? by
Attorney General Martin asking for power to
construct swing bridges over the Assimboine

river at Winnipeg and Portage La Prairie. A petition was presented from the Montreal & Champlain Railway company protesting against a charter being granted to the South Western Railway company, on the ground that the proposed railway would run parallel and would be in direct competition with their junc-

tion to Beauharnois.

After recess, Mr. Cockburn spoke for an hour and a half, a strong anti-American feeling being manifest in his remarks throughout.

Mr. Ellis (St. John) followed with a capital speed, and claimed that people in his Province had not been able to make the same purchases

might have been carried eight years ago when our national debt was only eighteen millions. He contended that the so-called National Pol-Dr. Hickey introduced a bill, contended that the so-called National Formation Act to incorporate the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New York Railway and Bridge Company.

After some private bills had been intro-After some private bills had been intro-After world, but the Government's introduced on pastering them, exposed the propose of readjusting the tariff. He believed our manufacturers were able to compete with the world, but the Government's part with the world, but the Government's part and all proposed in part and all proposed that the so-called National Formation in the statement made by Sir John Macdonald himself, was inaugurated for part and the purpose of readjusting them. policy, instead of protecting them, exposed them to injury. He decided that the fact of there being large deposits in the P. E. Island's savings banks indicated great commercial prosperity and activity; on the contrary, it would be a good sign when the money was in circula-tion and bearing a fair rate of interest. The policy of the Government was destroying our shipping interests. Seven out of ten of our vessuls at present got employment in the United States. The Government's policy in regard to the Intercolonial Railway was calculated to destroy the shipping interests of the Sr. Lawrence and injure the laboring interests of Montreal and Quebec. If Unrestricted Reciprocity were adopted, he believed a new era would dawn for the country.

Mr. Cockburn (Toronto) rose to speak, but

had barely commenced when six o'clock was called. OTTAWA, March 22.-In the House of Com-

mons this afternoon Mr. Tupper introduced an Act conferring certain no wers on the Nova Scotia Telephone Company.

Mr. Chapleau introduced a bill to amend

the revised statutes in regard to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Sir Richard Cartwright enquired when the Government intended to adjourn for the

Sir John Mardonald said when the House adjourned on Wednesday night it was not intended to meet again until the following Tuesday at So'clock.

Mr. Baird resumed the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. Mr. Moncrieff followed Baird and expressed the opinion that Unrestricted Reciprocity would tend towards annexation with the United States.

Mr. Skinner spoke next. He dwelt on the embarrassment of his position, because in the election that returned him he informed his constituents he would not war with the United States, but asserted that whilst in his constituency he had been a supporter of the National Policy, it was on the understanding that it was only put forward to strengthen our position until we could compete with other nations. It we could get tree trade from the United States, he was in favor of it. He did not accede to the proposition that, if our relations with the States was going to be disagreeable to England, it would be so much the worse for the latter. He held that, if we were to have free trade with the States, it must be conducted by treaty and in the same manner as the fishery treaty, and shoulder to shoulder with the Mother Country. The National Policy was directed to building up of domestic trade, and this was done at the expense of foreign trade. He held we should pay more attention than we did to the latter. He thought we should meet the United States step by step as they held out their hand to us, but he was not in favor of cringing to them and decrying his own country. On the contrary, we should take our stand on the greatness of our coun-

The House adjourned for dinner.

After recess, Mr. Skinner referred to a request being made in the United States that the tariff on lime be increased from ten to twenty per cent., and pointing out that there was an important lime deposit near St. John, from which that article was exported to the United States, argued that our tariff should country's business required. He would Mr. Wood, Westmoreland, spoke next.

At 11 50 Mr. Barron moved the adjournment of the debate, but at the wish of Sir the Uaited States Government if they were willing to enter upon an arrangement for reciprocity, in regard to articles, the growth and produce of the two countries, and, if to, upon what terms. He would not support Mr. Foster's amendment, because it asserted we could never have resprecity if it in-

fringed on the National Policy.

Dr. Borden gave Mr. Mills (Annapoli) a
severe handling about his statements recpacting value of farm lands in Nova Scotia, and asserted that the value of such, which was very low at present, would rise 25 per cent, immediately, if Un estricted Reciprocity were adopted Baird talked a lot about loyalty, but if he turned his attention to other virtues it would not harm him. He quoted the statements of a writer in the "Westminster Review" to the effect that Commercial Union would not mean severance from England but closer connection.

Dr. Sproule followed. Mr. Sproule was followed by General Laurie, during whose remarks a constant murmur of conversation was kept up on the Conservative aide of the House.

Mr. Robertson (Prince Edward Island) took the floor at 12.10, and made a capital speech.

Mr. Kenny moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at twenty minutes

to one.

"BADLY INJURED."

Under the above heading, the Herald, of tie 23rd, editorially, says:-

"As it would be uncenerous to say that the genial Mr. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre, would deliberately misquote or distort facts of history, we must assume that his rep esentations in the House of Commons—that Irish manufacturing industries were destroyed by free trade were based on incorrect information, or lack of information, quite unpardonable in the case of a genuine Irishman occupying so important a position in the Parliament of Canada. In his speech in opposition to Sir Richard Cartwright's urrestricted reciprocity resolutions, the Enpire

represents Mr. Curran as saying:—
A leaf from the history of Ireland showed what the fate of Canada would be by unre-stricted reciprocity with a highly protected country like the United States. Nearly every industry in Ireland had been wiped out by a movement similar to that which it was urged Canada should begin. Mr. Curran read auther-

tic statements from history to make good his We do not think the facts of Irish history will bear out any such a contention. It was English protection that ruined Irish manufacturing industries, and that ruin was completed turing industries, and that ruin was completed long before the dawn of the free trade principle in England. Before William III. became King, Ireland had two considerable export industries—cattle and woellen manufactures. Protection was then the policy of monopolies, as it is still; and as soon as the English manufacturers found that Irish cattle, had not been able to make the same purchases in foreign markets of late years as during the first eleven years after Confederation. He pointed out that the shipping trade had also greatly decreased, and asked what was the use of keeping the country together if we could not retain our people within our borders.

Mr. Baird moved the adjournment of debate, and the house adjourned at 12.45.

Mr. Curran them resumed the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. He jeered at the pessimism of those who said that trade in Montreal was in a low condition, and said that trade in Montreal was in a low condition, and said that trade in Montreal was in a low condition, and said that trade in Montreal was in a low condition, and said that trade of Ireland into the woollen trade. Forthwith deposits in the savings' banks were a sufficient refutation. He made a statement that Sir Richard Cartwright, at Hastings, in January last, had declared that as a Privy Councillor he would advise ther Majesty to sanction Commercial Union as the best policy

that was afterward sent out. Even for raw wool export was permitted only to England, and, for customs convenience, entry was limited to a single port.

From these prohibitory laws Ireland continued to suffer until Legislative Union took place in the beginning of the present century. During eighteen years of comparative independence which it enjoyed prior to that union the Irish Parliament, acting, of course, on high protective principles, sought to coddle the van cowollen and other incustries by bountie. It success. was all in vain. The English producer was master of the Irish market, and has so remained. The land being the only money-maker in the country and the lanclord spracing his profits in other countries, the manufactures of Ireland have remained paralyzed.

These, we believe, are the facts of the care, as regards Irish manufacturing industries. It will be seen that they are entire y at variance with Mr. Curran's assumed or imaginary facts. It is a pity that party featty should compel bim to include in such statements and to bo. ster up a policy which so effectually descroyed Irish industries, and in this country is proving an engine of oppression on the working classes, especially in the cities and towns. Irishmen. of all others, should have no sympathy with vicious and discriminating class legislation under the guise of protection, and we would fain hope that in Mr. Curran's case second thoughts will be the best, and that he will see his way clear to abandon the protection heresy.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The day upon which the patron saint of Ireland is especially honored, his memory rever-enced and his glories sung, was celebrated with as much colat and magnificeuce as the generoity of our Irish hearts would permit. Under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society of the college, the day was honored in a manner peculiar to students, but most assuredly free and unrestrained. In the morning at the Low Mass, the members occupied the galleries, and during the Mass saug the glories of St. Patrick, together with many othe pleasing hynns, appropriately chosen for the occasion. They all kneft at the holy table and received Holy Communion from the hands of the Rev. L. Geoffrion, C.S.C., the president of the college. High Mass took place at 8.30, with the Rev. J. M. Clark, C.S.C., celebrant; Rev. E. Meehau, C.S.C., deacon, and Rev. W. J. Kelly, C.S.C., subdeacon. The panegavic was delivered by Rev. M. A. McGarry, C.S.C. Entering into the spirit of his subject, he described the joys and sorrows of St. Patrick, eloquence and lively discriptions aroused us forcibly to the idea that the lives of great men serve always to remind us that we can make our lives sublime." In the evening the doors of our hall were thrown open to all the students, the faculty of the codege, and many invited guests from Montreal and elsewhere. The serguests from Montreal and elsewhere. The services of the band had been engaged for the evening and the bass drum were a happy look in anticipation of being struck in honor of St. Patrick. Our assistant stage manager, Mr. Jas. F. Lennon, had decorated the stage in a fitting manner and the applause from the audience when the curtain arose was a sufficient guarantee of its beauty. The guests, amongst whom we noticed many former members of St. Overture—Itish Airs....... St. L. C. Band English Ocation—"Irish Valor"......

..... Mr. E. Blondin DRAMA-"CLONTARE."

Dramatis Fersono : Brian Boru, King of Ireland, Mr.W. H. Eaton political refugees, but also to demand the

O'Kelly, Prince of Connaught. Mr. P. Hart MacMohir, Prince of Fermanagh. Mr. D. F. McGarry O'Carrol, Prince of Argiall. Scanlan, Prince of Loca Lene.

Bruard, Admiral of Danish Flort.

Mr. Too, F. H. Hernan
Bruard, Admiral of Danish Flort.

Mr. Jer. McCarthy
Dolut, A Danish General. Mr. Thos. McGrath

Entr'Actes :

Act III—Vocal solo, "Padov's Leather Breeches". Mr. W. H. Eaton Violin solo—"Marshalesha". Mr. Aug. Harwood Recitation—"Tullamore". Mr. W. H. E.ton Vocal solo—"Solomon Levi". M. F. S. A. Hart

FARCE. "THE GREAT ELIXIR."

Personages :

Waldimer Wiggins, seventh son of a seventh

Mr. McGee's speech was delivered with great effect and was received with thunders of applause. We cannot praise it too highly, but simply say, as one of the fathers of the college expressed it, "that it was equal if not superior to the productions of an older man than our worthy president." The vocal duetts and solos were very finely rendered, special praise being due to Mr. Eaton for the manner in which he sang "Leather Breeches." The French oration was also very fine, the subject being interesting to young Catholic Irishmen, and being delivered eloquently and forcibly. In the drama all sustained their parts admirably, especially the two gentlemen who admirably, especially the two gentlemen who net d the parts of Bruan Born and OKelly. The drama itself was a grand historical representation and it could not fail to he appreciated by any of Ireland's true-hearted sons. The cornet and the violin hearted sons. The cornet and the violin solos were grand, the strains emanating from the matruments being so descriptive of sadness and melancholy. Mr. Eaton did ful justice to the selection "Tullamore," and held the audicuce spell-bound by the solving of the riddle of Ireland's freedom. The farce met with universal satisfaction, and from the time it began until the curtain went down everybody was langhing. We must not forget Mossrs. Hughes and Hickey as deserving of special mention. After the band had played "St. Patrick's Day," Rev Father Clark, O. S. C., arose to respond. After congratulating the members on their successions are responsed. cess in making the evening's performance a pleasent one, he made a few remarks concerning the celebrated battlefield of Clontars, which contains his Alma Mater, fand meted out due praise to our honored and esteemed President, Mr. J. D. McGee. After the entertainment

for the country, but was corrected by Sir Richard Cartwright, who denied that he had said anything of the sort. Mr. Curran went on to say that the Canadians did not desire to destroy barriers at present existing between Canada and the United States, believing that their country had a destiny of her own.

Mr. Welch (P. E. Island) followed with a vigorous speech. He had always supported the proposal for Reciprocity and he thought it might have been carried eight veers ago when colleges, and enjoyed themtelves for one hour good time was indulged in by all. Owing to the number of the courses, it was very long, but was rendered thoroughly enjoyable by well-se scored jokes, Providence chestnuts and impremptu remarks by several of the members. Toasts were given and responded to, and at a late hour the society arose, too full for utterance. Thus ended our celebration, and may we all live to see another. We take this occasion ance. Thus ended our celebration, and may we all live to see another. We take this occasion of thanking Rev. J. M. Stein, C.S.C., for his assistance in furnishing suitable costumes, Rev. Win. J. Kelly, C.S.C., for assisting us in various ways, and all those who in any way continued anything to make our celebration a

OSCEOLA CELEBRATION.

MR. DEVLIN'S LECTURE, ETC. St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated Osceola on Saturday, the 17th inst. Early in the day contingents arrived from Eganville, Cobden, Pembroke and other towns, all eager to take part in the celebration. Mr. Chas. Devlin, jr., of Aylmer, arrived on Fiday even-ing. The old parish church was packed in the morning, and the devotion and piety manifested on all sides was indeed edifying. High Mass was sung by Father Devine, and an eloquent sermon given by Father Kernahar, of Mount St. Patrick. The singing was particularly good.

In the evening the long looked for entertainment took place. The Town Hall was never before so crowded, nor did it ever before contain a more enthusiastic audionce. The announce-ment that Mr. Devlin would again lecture this year was sufficient to draw an immense crowd. Before the lecture took place several pieces of vocal and instrumental music were rendered in a most charming manner by Mr. Martin Dows by, Miss Kenny, Misses Dowsley, Dowdall, McDenald and others. Miss Burns declaimed in such a manuer that she received an encore.

Miss Kenny's rich and well cultivated voice was also much admired.

Mr. C, P. Roney. Crown prosecutor of Ottage district ship fills the district of the control of the cont tawa district, ably filled the duties of chairman, and upon the platform we noticed Rev. Fathers Devine, of Osceola, Marion, of Douglass, Kor-nahan, of Mount of St. Patrick, Mr. Devlin and It is unnecessary to refer at length to Mr. Devlin. He is well known and justly considered one of our most effective speakers, but all admit that on Saturday night he surpassed himself. No wonder that the strongest enthuslasm prevailed. He presented in strong light the wrongs inflicted upon the tenantry of Ireland, and few were the dry eyes as he described some of the eviction scenes on Lord Ormthwaite's estate. Facts and figures were handled in a masterly manner, while his charming anecdotes created great laughter.

The "League of the Rose," recently formed

n Ottawa, came in for a sound castigation while the admirable arguments advanced to show that Home Rule neither meant Rome Rule nor dismemberment, were received with

great applause.

Mr Devlin dwelt at length upon the devotion of Irishmen to the cause of their nationality, and his magnificent peroration was a worthy termination of a splendid speech, which produced a deep impression, and in this part of Renfrow county made him deservedly popular. A vote of thanks was proposed in a neat and elequent speech by Father Marion, and spoonded in a most feeling manner by Father Kerna-Both gentlemen warmly complimented Patrick's Society, having been seated, the hard the lecturer of the evening. Father Devine also struck up "The Wearing of the Green," "Come added a few words, expressing the pleasure it back to Erin," and other Irish airs, and at 7.15 the curtain arose on the following programme: his success thanks for the beautiful and edifying manner in which the Irishmen of Osceola had celebrated their national heliday.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The following resolutions have been unanimeusly adopted by the Philadelphia munici-pal council, Irish National League, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1888 :

WHEREAS, The British Extradition Treaty would, if ratified, have enabled the British Government to not only secure the return of

WHEREAS, The aexicty of the British Government to procure the ratifictation of the said treaty is an evidence of its determination to refuse to concede the right of self-government to the Irish Nation.

Resolved, That this Council thank the U.S. Secate for its action in practically defeating

the said treaty.

Resolved, That this Council especially thank Sinator Riddleberger for the admirable manner in which he exposed the objectionable character of said treaty, and ensured its early and certain coeds unation by all liberty loving citizens.

Resolved. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the President of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. Harrison H. Riddleberger. U. S. Senator from Vir-

Hugh McCaffrey, President : Patrick Donlevy, Vice-President; Peter McCahey, M D. Treasurer; Minnie R Flynn, Financial Secretary; John O'Callahan, Recording Secretary; John O'Callahan, Recording Secretary; Michael J Ryan, State Delegate. Rev Thos J Barry, A J Malone, John J Thompson, John O'Donnell, John O'Dea, Hugh Donnelly, Hubert J Horan, Mrs L Fox, Eugene Murphy, Edw J Brophy executive committee.

FORTUNATE TICKET HOLDERS.

Some three or four months ago a party working in the lumber camp of Wm. Coach, on the Sturgeon river, clubbed together and ordered 31 tenth tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery. The money was sent by express and not with the order. When the order arrived at New Orleans, the money not being found, it was laid aside and afterwards lost. When the money arrived it was charged on the books, but the order having the forestten as the state of the order having been forgotten, no tickets were sent. Early in February Mr. Coach, while in New Orleans, took the opportunity to enquire after the missing money, and the matter was promptly explained by the company and the money offered him. This Mr. Conch declined to accept, but took tickets instead, among them being a tenth of ticket No. 71,575. As is now well known here, this ticket drew first capital prize of \$150,000 in the drawing of the 7th u.t., giving to the fortunate possessors the handsome sum of \$15,000 to be divided among them.
Mr. Coach, to whose foresight they are in-

debted for their good fortune, has taken charge of the matter, and it will be divided among them in proportion to the amount invested.

There were sixteen in the club, the tickets being sent to Geo. J. Johnson, of Baraga, one of the number. Three of the holders were of one family, being John Bodwein, his wife and child. Mr. Bodwein thus secures a good share of the prize. Mr. Coach negotiated the purchase of a prize. Mr. Coach negotiated the purchase of a house for him this week in Baraga, and he has commenced the erection of another house upon the lots. The money is going to do good in each case.—L'Anse (Mich) Sentinel, March 3.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN DEFIANT. Dublin, March 26.-Mr. O'Brien, addressing

meeting in the rear of Father Kellar's real a meeting in the rear of father Rethers residence yesterday, said they had won as great a victory for the cause of Irish freedom as had ever been inscribed upon their banners. Mr. Balfour's agents, he said, feared to arrest him; because they knew that they were in the wrong and that he was in the right.

PHILADRIPHIA, March 26 .- Archbishop Ryan the society sat down to a collation peculiar to arrived home from Rome last evening.

. (FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS) IN MEMORIAM.

John Ryan, who died in Ramsay, February 4, 1888, aged 70 years.

Why are the winds of the winter low wailing, Sighing in anguish around our dear home? Why, in our hearts is hopes sunshine now paling?
Oh! surely the spirit of sorrow has come.

Hush! the sweet palm of a good life is ending, Trembling the last notes of life's vesper Angels around him a halo are blending,

And earth's toil is over. What God wills is well. Peace! for the journey of life is now closing,
All its rough pathways were patiently trod,

Tired are the hands o'er the ca'm breast reposing-Long have they worked in the vineyard of God.

Long, long shall we miss thee, our lives are now lonely, We miss the dear music thy loved voice e'er

made: And of all the sweet past now to cheer us we've only The sacred remembrance which never shall fade.

Alone in thy cold grave, ob, how can we leave Thy life is held closer, more dear than our O Heaven forgive us thus wildly to grieve thee, But home is now dreary and, cheerless, and

lone.

Farewell then, God rest thee! though hearts are now breaking, We'll meet thee in Heaven, for Hope's angels

That Life is a dream and Death only the waking. Farewell then, our loved one! God bless thee

farewell. [FOR "THE POST" AND "TRUE WIFNESS."] IRELAND'S GLORIES.

I, an Irish exile's son, will speak to-day a pa

I, an Arish exhes son, will speak to-day a part;

May heaven inspire my words with zeal to gain your ear and touch your heart!

With deep affection in my breast, I think with joy of Erin's shore;

Her sunburst waves, her harp resounds, despite the clauks of Tullamore; Oh, glorious isle! thy freedom dawns; the sun

of justice soon will spine. victory's laurels yet shall crown lov'd Par nell, Davitt, and O'Brien; Dear Ireland's sons and daughters, fair from balmy Cork and Donegal. Be this to-day our heartfelt prayer, before the shrines of Montreal.

Oh! may the heritage she did yield to rude oppressors, vain and strong, Return again to brighten homes, so deep in gloom through years of wrong, And may her spirit nobly shine the beacon light

o'er ocean's crest, Swest isle of saints, and scholars too, once more the pride of Europe's West! No craven footprints stain that soil, on history's

page it is revealed; Her cumburst, high on Shannon's banks, was still supreme on Clontaif's field; May God restore her rights once more, by no cursed treaty let her fall, Be this this the prayer of Irish hearts on Patrick's

Day in Montreal. Oh! don't forget the shamrock shore, her banner free was once unfurled, And sparkling genius has she sent to radiate and

guide the world; Alas! her hopes were crushed to earth, her exiled sons were forced to roam, To flee the vengeance of a wrath that scourged

their own lov'd island home;
But few remained—our martyred dead—I need not tell you how they fell,
And shed their blood to keep the faith and free the land they loved so well;

Dear Emmet's spirit guards their graves, till freedom to his tomb will call
The genius of a sculptor hand, "God speed the day!" says Montreal.

vain, coercive, senseless might-Must yield to Glad-tone's noble aim in strugling now for Erin's right; The wreath for or will soon again upon her brow be nobly seen,
And Home Rule's banner spread its folds to

freedom's air in College Green; Her worth majestic then restored, may heaven guard through centuries all; St. Patrick, list thy children's prayer at Free-

dom's shrine in Montreal. They are going with a vengeance now," I fain would this forget to-day.
But Point St. Charles holds the dust that con-

secrates Canadian clay;
*(And from Grosse Isle to Erin's shore we mark the track of the emigrant sail,
By the whitened bones of the Irish dead), whose lonely dirge is the ocean's wail; Departed spirits, unite in our prayer for liberty's

Guard the efforte, guide the step, and cheer the hopes of the patriot band;

May liberty's torch light Albion's mind to dispel the cloud of her misery's pall, Saxon and Celt will bless the day, let this be our prayer in Montreal.

Now, Irish beauty, valor and love, and maiden Now, Irish beauty, valor and love; and maiden modesty world renowned.
Sons of sires of the Celtic race, let our thoughts go forth to the triple crowned;
Eternal Rome made our Patrick's Day, from pagan bondage our land to free;
The gold of our hearts great Leo should get in the joyous year of his jubilee;
Yet faith and fatherland he our theme. Godde

Let faith and fatherland be our theme, God's holy priesthood ever our guide,
And brighter days for Erin will come, though gloomy the clouds on every side; May the bright St. Lawrence peacefully flow, and happiness rest on our homesteads all, May the thistle and the rose and the maple leaf entwine with the shamrock in Montreal.

*Ideas taken from a discourse in Rev. Dr.

WESTERN SNOWSTORMS.

Sr. PAUL, March 25 .- Coming as it did, just when people were looking for signs of spring, the severe snow and wind storm which raged all day in Northern Wisconsin, Minneso:a and Dakota, seemed especially unpleasant. It approached from the southwest. being driven in at a 30 mile-an-hour gait. The snow, which is very heavy and packs closely, has fellen to a depth of from three to five inches. In St. Paul it began falling at ten o clock this morning and continued until dark. Street car travel was abandoned, and pedestrians experienced great difficulty in making their way about the streets. The temperature remained comparatively mild. Trains on most of the roads are one to seven hours late. On some branches travel has been wholly abandoned. ..

at St. Blank's but Mr. Doolittle stuck out for an old-fashioned closed-box lined with velvet. Mr. Doolittle is a great lover of the antique: He doesn't like anything new." Minister-"Mr. Doolittle always gives coppers."

GONE INTO TRADE.

HIGH-BORN BRITISH DAMES WHOM REDUCED RENTALS ARE ROUSING TO WORK.

When the great Napoleon dubbed English-

men a nation of shopkeepers John Bull grew very wroth, but the old gentleman has learned a good deal of common sonse since then. It is but a few years ago since society was startled, and, to tell the truth, rather shocked at the hearing that McCallum More had put his sons in business. The young men soon amounted to something in the city, and they cropped up in the best London drawing ro ms. By degrees they began to learn that after all a man might be in business and be a gentleman at the same time, and London society no longer troubled itself with what a man was doing so long as he could behave himself decently. It was rather a hitter pill for Longon cently. It was rather a bitter pill for London society to swallow when it first admitted wholesale traders within its sacred portals. How wonderfully its views have brondened is shown by the way in which men and women of the very best conety are now engaged in retail shopkeeping, and are not in the least ashamed to own up to it. Lady Granville Clorden set the tall rolling when her father, Mr. Henry Roe, the Dublin distiller, failed in business. Lady Gordon's success induced many society people of both sexes to follow her example. Customers discovered that what used to be called "quality" have some taste and are pleasant to deal with. The only trouble is that the market may be overstocked with milliners and drespreters who belong to the liners and dressmakers who belong to the "upper suckles," but who are unfortunately dependent for their income upon Irish tenants and Scotch crofters. The latest recruit to the band of high-born women who have gone into trade is Lada Maskewick of recruit to the band of high-born women who have gone into trade is Lady Mackenzie, of Scadweil, Ross-shire. Her ladyship has opened a shop in Sloade striet, where she deals in bounets, bats, etc., under the name of Madame de Courcey. "Madame de Courcey" is a till, handsome woman, with a bread open face and a very line pair of clear blue eyes. She is evidently a woman of business She is evidently a woman of business with a strong character: at the same time there is nothing of the strong sainded woman about her. Her manners have that charming ease about them which denote the true gen-tlewoman. The shop in Sloane street is handsomely yet quietly furnished. Madame de Courcey does not attend upon her customers, except they happen to be intimate friends, except they happen to be intimate friends, but looks after the business part of the establishment in a room upstairs. "Yee," said the lady, in answer to a query put by a New York Herald correspondent who called on her, "the crofters are at the bottom of it. We can't get anything like our original reuts from our tenants in Ross-shire. Matters are bad enough now, but they are going to be worse. Forosecing this, I determined to shut the stable door before the steed had left. My husband was very much opposed to my going into trade, but, you see, I got my my own way in the end."

"Well, people who own property in the Highlands are dependent to a large extent on their moor and deer forests. A greater part of the land is good for nothing else. The game laws must inevitably be repealed in England before long. Once repealed on this side of the border they must go on the other side. Then where is the Highland landowner to get his in-

come from? "I don't blame the crofters. Some of my husband's tenants are men whose families have occupied the land for generations back. They would do anything they could to meet their obligations, but it is impossible for them to do so. Their crops may be excellent, but what is the use of a good crop if there is no market for it? Foreign competition has killed their market. Yes, times are hard now, but nothing like so hard as they will be. It's no use trying to shut out the truth. Socialism is making enormous

strides, unpleasant though it may be to have to face it. Then Madame de Courcey, instead of sighing over the hard times, picked up a beautiful tea gown of salmon-colored satio, covered with

lace, saying:—

"You see, I don't confine myself to bonnets and hats. I also make tea gowns and tea jackets. The tea gown is a thoroughly lengthsh invention, but has been much taken up by French. women. They are no a being made in such mag-nificent brocades that ladies are westing them for informal dinner parties, and the original idea of a tea gown is comparatively lost right

" What was the original idea?"

God speed the day! Oh, yes; it comes; its "The tea gown was invented for country morning starlight gently gleams,
And noble-hearted English sons do herald forth its bright ning beams;

Vile Balfour's treachery—heartless, base and very those putting on the decollecte dress, and wear those gowns for 5 o'clock tea, where men would only have their shooting jackets on. It saved the trouble of another dressing. These tea jackets are a sort of feminine smoking jacket, and are

very much in vogue.
"Now, to tell you the truth, their greatest use seems to be to brighten up a shabby gown when you are dining with your husband alone."

"Do you design your bonnets, etc?"
"No; I have a very clever French millner who does that. Here is a new design of hers which we have called the Nautilus because it is so like the shell," and Mme. de Courcey picked up a dainty little bit of milliner's art, which was as light as a feather. "I shall start for Paris in a few days," she continued, " to get an inkling of spring fashions. But, you know the Paris bonnet has to be adapted to suit the English raste. Parisians don't walk as much as English women do, and what might

as much as English women do, and what might be all right for a lady driving in the Bois would be very outre for a woman walking in the Row. Then, I try not to imitate Paris fashions too servilely. All the London milliners go to Paris, and if we didn't use a little originality all our things would be exactly the same."

"Has your going into trade affected your social status in any way?"

"Not in the least," and Mme. de Courcay gave a sort of low chuckle. "The fact is it is rather the fashion to be in trade. All my old friends deal with me and prefer doing so to going to people they know nothing about. You would be astonished if you knew how many people there are who have a first rate many people there are who have a first rate position in society and are tradesmen. Naturally the old tradesmen don't like our com-

petition, but what are we to do? We must live.''
"Is your custom confined to your friends?'' "Oh. no. People come into my shop as they would into any ordinary milliner's. I have a good many American customers, too. Americans are patronizing English fashions much more than they used to "-- and then Mme. de Courcey was called upon to attend to business

matters, and the correspondent took his leave. THE FAHEY TRIAL.

The trial of Detective Fahey, accused of the robbery at the Bonaventure depot here en the 27th November, commenced last Wednesday and concluded Monday, 26th, resulting in a verdict of "guilty" by the jury against the prisoner. Eloquent addresses were made hy the counsel both for the defence and the Crown. The verdict was somewhat of a surprice, as it was expected that the jury would

A FIGHT WITH THE POLICE. MR. O'BRIEN, M.P., ADDRESSES A PROHIBITED

DUBLIN, March 25-Mr. William O'Brien addressed the Ponsonby tenants at Youghal at an early hour this morning, and afterward attempted to hold the meeting which had been proclaimed by the Government. He mounted a car with the intention of addressing the paople Minister—"How did the meeting result the ground. The police then charged the last night?" Church Warden—"We agreed on everything except a new oontribution box. I wanted a handsome silver plate like the one at St. Blank's but Mr. Doolittle stuck out for thrown down and beaten, and he received a cut on the head. Mr. O'Brien escaped to a priest's house, and subsequently harangued the growd in a stable. Police and soldiers are parading the streets of the town.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, March 7, 1888 -The gaze of the democracies of England, Scotland and Wales be attempted.
is often referred to in these times. That aforesaid gaze is now turned away from the tragedy taking place on Irish ground to the grand combination comedy company performing before an amused country in Westminster. There is no doubt a hill in hostilities at present, Balfour the brave having evidently given the wink to his satellites that it would be as well to allow the enemy a few moments breathing time. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, this heathen Chinee is peculiar." It was fully expected that a new reign of terror would be inaugurated immediately after the Donosster defeat, but up to the time of writing the powers that be are still in their couchant position described as "lying low." A great number of Crown prosecutions are being adjourned on frivolous grounds, and it is quite clear the word has gone round to let things drift a bit, the prosecution of ten respectable shopkeepers for cheering Mr. Blunt at Athenry station being a case in point. The trial was originally fixed for the 14th February, it was adjourned from that date till the 28th February, while on the 28th it was again postponed till the 20th March. By that time it will be seen how the feline is going to

The annual appeal for those poor fellows, the Arran Islanders, has again been made. Michael Davitt, who is surely their angel guardian, has written a graphic and soul moving account to the Freeman's Journal ex plaining the causes which have brought about the ministure famine. One has great diffi-culty in conveying by means of mere words an adequate idea of the lives led by these hardy islanders. The land—bless the name —is hard rock dusted over with a few inches of what is with fine sarcasm designated soil. It was nt always there, and guess how it came? I'll tell you. A donkey is a sine qua non. You take your ass, and having made him a bran new suit of harness from choice long straw—it is all the miniature famine. One has great diffiharness from choice long straw-it is all straw, every inch of it-you then cut your sallyrods and make a pan of creeks or baskets with hinged bottoms closed by a wooden pin. Lay the baskets across the patient creature's back, one on either side, and trudge him off to some sheltered corner where a few feet of soil was crushed in during the glacial period.

This is usually a few miles off. Fill your baskets with mother earth, walk your donkey home, pull out the pins, the load drops, and there you have a few pounds weight to begin farming on. By keeping this up forty or fifty years a trim coating of earth is gradually formed in which you can bye and bye plant potatoes. You think this a joke? Would to heaven it were. 'Tis God's own truth. I have known a man so poor he could not feed a donkey, and actually carried the earth two miles in a creel on his back. This was not in the islands, but in happy, prosperous, thriving Galway!! Don't forget, every man of them has a landlord who must get his rent. Brutus can't have been an Irish landlord wher he exclaimed:

"I can raise no moner by vile means.
By Heaven: I had rather coin my heart
And drop my blood for drachms
Than ring from the hard hands of peasants their vile
trash by an indirection."

Michael Davitt's appeal for these poor people will not be in vain, and long ere this reaches the shores of America the Arran Islands will have their seed potatoes, but then there is the long dreary wait until they come to maturity and develop into toothsome lumpers, so that if any of THE Post's readers wish to send a few dollars to the fund, the

cash will be in ample time to be of service. I wonder do my readers know of the reformation which has been wrought in the land laws by what the Irish party have termed the "Eviction made easy" clauses of the late act. In not very remote times, it will be remembered, some gentlemen made themselves famous—perhaps I should say infamous—by the gusto with which they carried out the duty of evicting those poor wretches who were unable to pay the fifty-per-cent-above-judicial rents. That is all changed now. We know a thing worth two of that.
You have only to instruct your solicitor, his clerk drops a registered letter into the nearest post office, and, hey, presto! the thing is done. Your tenant farmer of yesterday becomes the carctaker of to-day, and after the lapse of the legal period allowed for redemption, which I understand is three months, the farm and its belongings can be exposed for as the public excitement had grown public sale and knocked down to the to a dangerous pitch it was most highest bidder, which I need hardly remark en passant is always the land-lord or his representative. From that precise moment the erstwhile comfortable farmer becomes a trespasser, and can be lodged in the nearest jail and kept there till the "crack o' doom" for contempt of court. Isn't it charming in its Arcadian simplicity? Isn't its conception worthy of Old Lucifer himself? A sale will take place under these very circumstances in Galway town within the next few days. The case is worth detailng, as it is a typical one. The tenants on the estate of a kind-hearted lady—of this there can be no doubt; she is charitable, and in her private life dealings very just—Mrs. Bodkin, of Armagh, near Galway town. The history of Connaught teems with the atrocities of the "Bloody Bodkins," as they are termed. In this instance while times were good the tenants paid their blood-money faithfully and to the day. Prices came down, we all know the tale, rents could not be paid, but the "bhoys" and the "girls" in America sent nome a little of their hard-earned money and still the rent office got its due till at last the day came when some couldn't pay any longer and the poor fellows, hat in hand, approached the agent, a certain Mr. Browne, with a modest request that he would allow them some reduction. This individual, with that grand, off-hand good humor, so characteristic of the agent class, told them to go to hell. They didn't; they went home with the cash. About half of the tenants subsequently paid the half-year's rent in full, the habit and feeling of seridom was so strong, and they were the few who were still able to call a few shillings their own, or, more likely still, they had got a remittance from across the herring pond. The rest were, however, unable to pay in full and kept their money. By-and-by the agent thought better of it, gave those who held out 20 per cent. reduction; they paid up like men, and shook hands with themselves-figuratively. The following gale day came. Those who had paid the previous half-year expected, as a matter of course, to be allowed the reduction given their wiser fellow-tenants. Nothing of

the kind. The money was paid minus reduction, and minus reduction it would re-

main. This time there was no flinching; the whole of the tenants lodged their money in the war-chest and joined the undefeated plan. The

agent, contrary to the advice of his law agent, as I happen to know, refused all concession,

set the "eviction made easy" clause in force, and the boldings will be sold, as I have al-

ready stated, in a day or two. I hope this

quiet way, and it takes no prophet to predict trouble in the near future. It will begin when the police set about the arresting of these trespassers, for, as a matter of course, these men will not budge an inch from their holdings, and there will be some bloody work at the arresting of these men, if such should

SIR JOHN SURRENDERS.

The Manitoba Difficulty Discussed-Probability of its Settlement.

(From the Herald.)

OTTAWA, March 21 .- The chief subject of discussion in the lobbies of Parliament and in the rotunds of the Russell House, where ell public questions are freely discussed, is the Manitoba question. It will be remem-bered that Sir John, through a mutual friend, invited Mr. Greenway to visit him at Ottawa with a view of reconciling the differences b:tween that Province and the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Greenway, accompanied by his Attorney-General, Mr. Martin, attended here and after remaining ten days and having but two or three interviews, and nothing either definite or satisfactory resulting therefrom, ift for his home on Morday night last. Since Mr. Greenway's visit it appears that the Government have invited the Canadian Pacific people to Ottawa to discuss the situation with them and see if a solution is possible. Several meetings have been hold between the Government and these gentlemen, and rumor has it that the outcome of these interviews will result in an arrange ment that, it is hoped, will be satisfactory to Manitoba, and by which the C. P. R. will abandon their monopoly, not only in Manitoba, but over the whole Northwest Territory. Messrs, Pope and Tupper have been ill and confined to their rooms for several days past, but matters had become so urgent, owing to the departure of Mr. Greenway that a meeting was called of the principle mem-bers of the Council at the residence of Mr. Pope, where the matter was fully discussed, and report says settled on the bas. hereafter stated. It will be remembered that when the C. P. R. was originally proposed it was not contemplated to construct a line along the north shore of Lake Saperior owing to the costly and difficult character of the works, but an inducement was held out to Sir George and his associates that it was most important to the future of Oanada that the line should be a continuous one from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific, and if that section was built they should have the exclusive right for twenty years, and the Government agreed that during that period the Uttawa Government would sanction no bill which should permit the trade of the North-West or Manitoba to be drawn off to the American lines. On this condition the contract was signed and the line was built, and in addition to the large subsidies given by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of that road, a sum of about 150 millions of dollars of private capital has been put into the road, and the C. P. R. claim, and with a good show of reason, that it would be unfair to the contractors and a breach of faith to the investors to permit that trade to be tapped and the traffic drawn off to American lines. The C. P. R. also claim that the greater portion of west bound traffic

diverted from their line, and a gross act of injustice would thus be perpetrated upon them. The Manitobans claim that that Province was excepted from the operation of the monopoly clause. On this point the Government have recently got some new light, and they now hold that it was a mistake ever to have taken issue with Manitoba upon the point as a matter of public policy; but that, absolutely as a matter of right, the Dominion alone had the right to charter a line to the frontier. This is the position they hold to-day, and is the one held and contended for by the C.P.R. people. It seems to be pretty well understood that that was the conclusion at which the Council meetings at Mr. Pope's house arrived at yesterday, and admitting that basis, the C. P. R. were asked to make the proposition for the total abandonment of their monopoly clauses, not only over Manitoba, but over the whole North-West. It is clear that under this statement of facts the Government had got themselves in a corner, and that without the voluntary action of the C. P. R., and their assent to an abandonment of monopoly, they could not meet the Manitobans and concur in an independent line; and that urgent that some friendly arrangement should be arrived at between them. The C. P. R. claimed that their line between Port Arthur and Sudbury was built at an enormous expense, about thirty-five millions, mainly to accure a continuous through traffic in the interest of Canada, and on the faith of the monopoly clause, and that if that were done away with it would impair the traffic of the road and the security of the investors, and be a breach of public faith. They therefore claim that under these circumstances the company should be recouped the thirty-five millions which that unprofitable portion of the road had cost them. Upon this basis the negotiations have been and are being still proceeded with. So far as we can learn the parties, though the matter is not finally proceeded with. So far as we can learn the parties, though the matter is not finally closed, are pretty near an agreement, and it is believed that the company have agreed to take two-thirds of the cost of that portion of the road which will amount to eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars in value, either in lands or money or both, or in some way agreeable to both. It is said that Sir John has again invited Greenway to return and if he comes, which doubtless he will, the difficulties will probably be arranged. It is further said that the C P R, on the basis of this arrangement, have agreed to the frontier to the Manitobans, either on a perpetual lease or for 90 years, on terms to be agreed upon, should they so desire it. We

from the East to the North-West would be

LIVE PEOPLE

agreed upon, should they so desire it. We do not vouch for the absolute correctness of

the above facts, but we have every reason

to believe that they will be found to be near

the result when the affair is finally closed.

Get on in the world; they look out for the good chances; they go in and win. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me., need live people everywhere to work for them; \$1 per hour and upwards easily made; many make more than double that. Either sex, all ages. You can do the work and live at home. No special ability required; all can do it. Write and see. All will be put before you free; then, if you conclude not to go to work, all right. Capital not required. Stinson & Co. start you.

The name of Emerald Isle is generally supposed to have been derived from the evergreen appearance of its shores, but an antiquary asserts that it arose from the ring which was set with the words "Optimo Smaragdo," and which Pope Adrian sent to King Henry II., as the instrument of his investiture with the dominion of Ireland,

tale, of swrong, and sinjustice has not proved wowearlsome. It is only one case,—thousands The most appropriate wood for sewing are taking place over Treland in the same machines - Homlock.

双氯铁矿 化硫矿 化硫镍铁矿

CANADIAN HYMN.

F. D. DALY. From Pacific to broad Atlantic store,
It is our free and brave Canadian land;
Guard it we will, though foreign cannons roar Aggressive war on our small partiot band,
From East and West ye heroes come,
With life and musket, sword and drum,
And wake the rivers' solitude,

And wake the rivers solitude,
With sound smoke of fight,
And drive invaders bold and rude,
Afar in shameful flight.
Onward! onward! onward! hurrah!
For children and wife,
For country and life,
Onward! onward! hurrah for the strife!

For our Canadian land great heroes died-Montoalm and Wolfe, the soldiers of their time, Should we, their sons, united side by side, Give way to foes of any land or clime?
No! no! Arouse from East to West!

On brave men! on! no time for rest; But fight and win amid the strife, The smoke and flame of war.

Slay not the foe who asks for life,
He'll grace your triump's car.

Onward! onward! hurrah!

For God and for all, And, though we may fall, Onward! onward! 'tis Canada's call.

Who would not fight for such a clorious land? A coward slave, with heart like stricken deer. Who would refuse enrollment in the band, To free his country when the for it near?

Come on yo yeomen of the West; Your flags in front, now do your best, To make the warring formen quail,
With mighty light ning blow;
Men of Quebec, who never fail,
Support Ontario.
Onward! onward! hurrah!

For children and wife, For country and life.
Onward! onward! hurrah for the strife!

Oh, glorious land! Oh, Canada our home, Majestic in thy beauty and thy fame,
Thy gallant sons now die for thee alone,
Glad to be shrin'd among thy honor'd slain.
Sons of the Saxon and the Gael.

Of England, Scotland, Granuaile, And you brave sons of la belle France, Forward and strike the blow. Charge! charge! and send the piercing lance

Into the quiv'ring foe.
Onward! onward! hurrah! For children and wife,

For country and life.
Onward! onward! hurrah for the strife!

ARREARS OF IRISH RENTS.

MR. PARNELL MOVES THE SECOND READING. London, March 21.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Parnell moved the second reading of his arrears of rent bill and addressed the House in advocacy of it. He promised to consider any amendments offered that were consistent with the principle of the bill and declared that he would consent to limit its operation to two years. If the bill was rejected it would be the best proof of thd impossibility of legislating for Ireland from Westminster. It was said that the Irish question was a land question. it was so why did not the House take it in hand earnestly and deal with it. The truth was they were unable to settle it because they knew nothing about it. They went to Birmingham for guidance instead of Cork or Tyrone. If the bill did not en Janger the Union, why were they afraid of it! He said he could not promise that the schilement of the land question on the most just and generous principles would diminish the demand for a restoration of an Irish Parlia

This statement was greeted with cheers. Joseph Powell Williams (Liberal Unionist) moved his amendment to Parnell's metion for the second reading of the Arrears of Rent Bill. Viscount Errington (Liberal Unionist)

seconded Williams' motion.
T. W. Russell (Liberal Unionist, Tyrone) said that actuated by a strong sense of duty he intended to vote agains: the Government and against his own party. He declared that a Birds of the genus "Ra'lus." 10. Denial. 11. In "Nelsonian." the rejection of the bill would result in the of the Union. Mr. Chamberlair clared that the object of the bill was to illustrate the desirability of Home Rule rathe than to secure a material advantage to the people. In an interview to-day, Mr. Parnell said ho did not believe the Government would deal with the arrests question this session unless numerous barch evictions roused Bri tish opinion. Mr. Davitt believes that if the Government does anything it will ask a few millions to extend the purchase act, thereby relieving the landlords at the expense of the taxpayers.

The House refused to order the bill to a second reading by a vote of 328 to 243.

FATHER LABELLE'S LOTTERY. OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZE-WINNING NUMBERS.

The National Colonization Lottery of Ray, Father Labelle have just completed their draw ing for the month of March with the following result:—First series—One real estate valued at \$5,000, No. 98073; real estate, at \$2,000, 74056.

Building lots in Moutreal, valued at \$300—6764, 41470, 51058, 62714, 73779, 77225, 92950, 92195, 31232, 43175.

Bed-room or drawing-room suites at \$200—7911, 16931, 22020. 32066, 41282, 61475, 71,148, 90019, 12843, 21935, 31393, 38492, 46153, 68250,

Bed-room or drawing-room suits at \$100 -13693, 26717, 45125, 53211, 62564, 71391, 89705 96,853, 16946, 28676, 46,798, 55127, 66751, 82413, 91564, 98435, 23404, 31898, 58199,61582.

ets ending by 73 have drawn each a \$20 watch. Silver watches at \$10—Number 074,056 having drawn second capital prize \$2,000, all tickets ending by 56 have drawn each a \$10 watch.

SECOND SERIES. One real estate at \$1,000, 59892 Gold chains, at \$40.—2707, 4072, 7057, 9017, 9089, 9190, 9413, 11252, 11800, 11988, 12092, 13030, 13716, 14647, 15125, 15564, 18213, 21087, 21417, 22737, 23852, 25320, 25688, 26013, 26858, 21417, 22737, 23852, 25320, 25688, 26013, 26858, 29082, 29967, 30483, 30483, 30722, 32130, 33226, 33513, 32938, 34043, 34734, 35735, 36328, 37402, 38126, 38317, 38451, 38597, 40057, 40696, 42628, 43366, 43768, 46130, 46426, 47528, 48220, 48425, 50983, 53732, 54549, 54551, 54933, 54081, 56704, 56997, 57984, 59328, 69002, 61168, 62210, 62764, 63321, 64108, 65737, 60159, 67209, 68157, 68573, 96516, 70286, 73857, 73890, 74409, 74576, 77309, 77756, 75079, 75619, 81602, 83775, 84210, 87228, 87869, 88338, 88907, 91710, 92018, 98875, 94071, 95250, 95303, 96829, 97045, 20028.

P.S.—No. 059892 having drawn the capital prize of \$1,000, all tickets from No. 059392 up to No. 060892 inclusive, have drawn each a tollet set worth \$5.

toilet set worth \$5.

The next drawing takes place on the 18th of

HAVE NO EQUAL as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, billousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver trouble;

Committee to their s

SPHINX ECHOES.

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

124.—A HIGH LIVER. Poor old fellow, what a time Has he in his home subline !
How large and grand his place is,
But how full of fallacies,
For before a score of days Twill be so small it would amaze; And the poor habitant, With his visage all aslant, Creeps about his lessened room, Bright amid encircling gloom. Poor old man! he lives too high, Lives too long—he cannot die. Yet his face is always merry, And he seems contented, very.

125.—THREE ANOGRAMS. "I just rural fame abhor! In their strugg e to be free,

On a people waging war
Might my victims envy me.
Let Drawcausir of our day To his soul this unction lay. "Ia great will seldom want, When I'm called to take command."

"War the rascals'll repent,
If I'm forced to show my hand." Thus to-day might moralise Sage old chief and tribune wise. MOUNT ROYAL.

126 .- A CONCEALED MENAGERIE. [This letter hides an astonishing number o

To a drama ceader, Mine Herr: You being a bachelor of Oxford, I infer, retarded "E'er True," or attempted, on Keystones denouncement of it, to squelch or secrete a famous effort. but I, German that I am, can not be arbitrarily crushed by your bull-doze, but will seize bravel my opportunity and Abel Kassen and Co. will produce my musical farce, with scenic attractions, on the Buckinghem stage; all amateurs, able critics, here or o'er the sea, love to applaud my Indo-English artistic effects. My partner, Lovejoy—a kinso an of mine—emulating Nucland, has sold in the boxes his wines o! these many years, and each eve we, as elder brothers, share the spoils.

MEADOW LARK.

127,—A NUMERICAL.

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 ! We are nocturnal creatur s of lofty design; We mount the fair heaven, sublimely we star On glorious wings of 1, 2, 3, 4; We belong to summer, our 6, 7, 5, 8, Is the 6, 2, 1. 4 of an insect exalted and great We soar among trees, such as the 1, 2, 3, The oak, the poplar, and the many there be; Or o'er the moorland we 3. 2, 9, 4, Savannas are ours wherever we soar.

To 7, 3, 4 we are not given
As we are 3, 7.5, 8 with breath of heaven.
2, 5, you 3, 4, 6, 2, 8, 5, desire from this We will give it; so here it is. ARTIBUS LAURENTIUS.

128.—AN ENIGMA.

Tom Jones said to a fisherman, Whose seine was on the shore displayed, Pray tell me what you're going to do; "Total," was the reply he made.

John Smith said to his son one day, "What shall I buy for you, my boy?"
The lad for music had an ear;
"Total," he said and meant a toy.

The fisherman and John Smith's sor, As solvers will decry, In answering the question asked, Both made the same reply.

NELSONIAN.

129.-A DIAMOND.

1. In "Nelsonian." 2. A stripling. 3. Slower. 4. The ceiling or under surface of any part (Arch) 5. One of a group of air-breathing or scaly reptiles (Jool.) 6. Dissolute. 7. In a toothed manner. S. Ones who scoff. 9.

U. REKA.

130.—BEHEALMENT.

As a whole I am single, 'tis true : Behead me, I am single, too, Behead again, the same is true. Behead again, a direction get, Rehead again, a direction yet.

Away with this and nothing is met. ARTIBUS LAURENTIUS.

THE NEW PRIZE COMPETITION.

All puzzle lovers, authors and ingenious people generally are invited to participate in people generally are invited to participate in the important contest being inaugurated by the editor of "Sphinx Echoes." These liberal offers are made:—1. A cash prize of one hun-dred dol!ars (\$100), for the best lot of twenty original puzzles. 2. A cash prize of twenty original pazzles. 2. A cash prize of twenty dollars (\$20), for the second best lot of twenty original puzzles 3. A cash prize of ten dollars (\$10), for the third best lot of twenty original puzz'es. 4. A cash prize of five dollars (S5). for the fourth best lot of twenty original puzzles. 5. For such other lets as may be plected by the awarding committee one dollar (\$1) each will be paid.

These conditions should be carefully ob-Bervid:

Each lot must be accompanied by a signed atatement of originality and assignment of rights, substantially as indicated in the form

Each competitor should affix some motto to his puzzles, and should enclose his name and address, with the required statement and assignment, in a separate scaled envelope, hearing on the outside the motto given on the manuscript. These envelopes will be opened after the awards have been made. Obsolete and rare words, phrases and defini-

tions are to be avoided. It should be borne in mind that novelty and attractiveness to general readers are merits especially sought. No unavailable lot will be returned unless stamp (which may be Canadian) and addressed That circumstance, along with the scenes in which I was called to labor daily for years. envelope accompanies it, and the returned mat-

ter will be at the owner's risk. The right is reserved of making any award for a single puzzle, or for the entire twenty, the award in either case to be considered as full payment for the lot. All entries in competition must be submitted

to the editor of this department on or before May 25, 1888. FORM.

To E. R. CRADBOURN, Lewiston, Me. :

I solemnly affirm and declare that the accom panying twenty puzzle productions, bearing the motto affixed hereto, were criginated and first prepared by me, with the assistance only of personal friends, and that none of these productions have ever been published, and none of them were ever before offered for publication. And I bereby agree that, in case these productions, or any one of them, shall be awarded one of the prizes offered by you, all my right to and claim upon the said productions will there upon cease, and that, if no prize is awarded me all my right to and claim upon the said produc tions will terminate on the remittance to me of one dollar.

Motto,

Results of this competition will be given in due time. Look out for them. " ANSWERS.

"Of all sad words of tengue or pen, The saddestare these—"It might have been." 116.—Dumb-cake.

117.-*

4. Cleveland. 5. Edison. Franklin. 8. Wellington. 119.—Tip-top.

119.—11p-top. 120.—Coal. 121.—C O N T E S T E D H E A V I M R B L E N D E R E Y

122.-Mul(e)-lin(g)-gar(ter). 123.-Florascope.

THE HOUSE PROROGUED.

The Session of the Ontario Legislature Closed-Speech From the Throne.

TORONTO, Unt., March 23 .-- The Unba io Legislature was prorogued at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There was an entire absence of military display, except the guard of honor from the School of Infantry. Lieut. Governor Campbell delivered the following speech from the Throne:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties, I desire to express my appreciation of the diligence and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the business of the ression now about to be closed. I trust that experience will show the wisdom of the bill which you have passed for giving (with few exceptions) to every male citizen, who is twenty-one years of ago and a resident of the province for a specified time, a vote for the elec-tion of members of this Assembly.

I have noted with much satisfaction the bill which you have passed for the closing of shops and for the limitation of the hours of labor

therein by children and young persons.

I am sure that the powers conferred upon municipalities by this bill will, if carefully exercised, promote the physical health and the moral and mental improvement of many whose tasks unduly prolonged deprive them of need

ed rest and relaxation.
I am much gratified with the measures which you have adopted for the more convenient and efficient administration of justice in Manitoulin and adjacent islands, and in the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound ; as the settlements in the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound now cover nearly the whole area of these districts, their further development can be best promoted by means of the ordinary municipal machinery, which in the older portions of the province has been found successful for all classes of the community, and I shall be glad to learn before long that the inhabitants of these districts have availed themselves of the municipal power

which you have p'aced at their disposal.

The measures which you have passed relating to our educational institutions, to the municipal and assessment laws, to the transfer of parional property, to the administration of justice throughout the province to the executive authority in provincial affair, and to various other subjects, will, I have to doubt, subserve the public interest and facilitate the ends which these measures were designed to promote.

The large number of important private bill which you have passed, for purposes not provided for by the general laws, manifest the ever increasing needs of our active population.

I observe with interest that the resolutions adopted at the International Conference held in Quebec in October last have met with your approval. While it is not desirable that constiapproval. While to a desirable dust constitutional changes should be made until experience has shown that they are necessary, it is unquestionably your privilege to advise such amendments as in your judgmentare inharmory with the Federal character of the constitution and are at the same time calculated to remove friction between the Province and the Domi-

Your proposal to enquire, by Royal Commitsion, into the extent of our mineral resources and the best means of promoting their develop-ment, is a movement of which I heartly approve. I trust that the enquiry will result in the introduction of newcapital into the province and the establishment of prosperous settlements in districts at present unoccupied.

I have assented with pleasure to the bill for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture. The large export of farm products, and the almost illimitable extent to which the soil may be made to contribute to the wealth of the country, amply justify the most energetic efforts on the part of the legislature, as well as a liberal expenditure of public funds, to promote the development of the agricultural resources of the province

I thank you for the liberal appropriations which you have made for the public service. The supplies which you have granted will be expended with care in the public interest.

HOW DR. GUTHRIE BECAME A TEE

TOTALER, In a journey in Ircland, in 1840, in an open car, the weather was cold, with a lashing rain. By the time we reached a small inn we were

soaked with water outside, and as these were days, not of tea and toast, but of toddy drink. ing, we thought the best way was to soak our selves with whicky inside. Accordingly we rushed into the inn, ordered warm water, and got our tumblers of toddy. Out of kindness to our car driver we called him in. He was not very well clothed—indeed he rather belonged in that respect to the order of my ragged school in Edinhurgh. He was toaking with wet, and we offered him a good rummer of toddy. We thought that what was "sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander," but our car driver was not such a gander as we, like geese, took him for. He would not taste it. "Why?" we asked; "What objectian have you?" Said he, "Plase, your riv'rence, I am a teetotaler, and won't taste a drop of it." Well, that stuck in my throat, and went to my heart, and (in another sense than drink, though) to my head. Here was an humble, uncultivated, uneducated car-man; and I said, "If this man can deny himself this indulgence, why should not I, a Christian minister?" I remembered that, and I have remembered it to the honour of Ireland. I have often told the story, and thought of the example set by the poor Irish-

HOME RULE FOR ENGLAND.

made me a teetotaler.

man for our people to follow. I carried home

the remembrance of it with me to Edinburgh

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Com-mons this evening Mr. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, introduced the of the Local Government Board, introduced the Local Government Bill for England and Wales. An important feature of the proposal is the division of the whole country into urbanic and rural districts, within which women ratepayers will be equally entitled to vote for members of the Councils. London will be created a county by itself, under a Lord Lieutenant. The Metropolitan Board of Works will be transformed into a Council. The city will lose all administrative duties, and the whole police force will remain under the charge of the Home Office. main under the charge of the Home Office. Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Bradford, Nottingham, Hull and Newcastle will also constitute counties in themselves. Mr. Gladstone called attention to the entire absence in Mr. Ritchie's statement of any reference to Ireland. It was obvious, he said, that both Ireland and Scotland were speci-ally excluded from the bill. Regarding the proposals now presented for England, there was every disposition on his side to treat them in a broad and candid spirit. (Hear, hear.) The proposals were too large to be criticized at once. The House must retain absolute liberty of judgment, toth as to the bill as a whole and as to the details. (Hear, hear.) Leave was therefore given to introduce the bill.

Mortification is the path leading to humility. Let Christians never blush in undergoing humiliation, nor decline humble offices too readily, and let; them never seek to ex-Carter's Little Liver Pills, Try them. 118.-1. Disraeli. 2. Allen Poc. 3. O'Brien, tol any work in which they are e igaged.

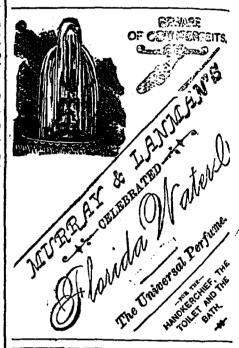
OZZONI'S COMPLEXION

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

Campbell's Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILLOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACHY DYSPERSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. Shan Theodonia, Solid Oct., 1886.—I find Campbell's Cath-rio Compound the best article I have ever me if recolve-ess or biliousness, and easy to take. I min yours trait, A. N. McDonalis.
Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere.
25c. per bottle.

Th. 14. 15. decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus. Coun.



STOPPED FREE Marvellous success. Marvellous success. Insane Persons Restored. Insane Ferical Bestored.

Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NOT'VE RESTORED.

For all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only
sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits,
Epilepsy, etc. Infalling it taken as
directed. No Fits after first Jay's me.

Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they
paying express charves on box when received. Bend
names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to
Dr. KLINE, 931. Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See
Druggists. BE WARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS. For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto.

> COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilkare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this aumoying complaint, while hey also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will flud these little pills valuable 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.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy 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 all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City. For Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bron-

chitis, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs, **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM**

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

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Medical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lorenges and wafers some-times give roller, but this Balsam taken in few times will

ensure a permanent cure. Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per hottle-

5 to 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses feet. Write Brawster's Sarsty Rain Holden. Co. Holy Mich Division of The 188 G. The lation has a room to Report for the factor of the following the land by the contract of the lation of the lati

SEND ME A SHAMROCK.

end me a shamrock, my dearest heart, From the old green land where I used to play; will know it has been a tiny part Of the emerald cloak she wears to-day. Of the emerging that has bared its breast, little sprig that has bared its breast, To catch the zephyrs that passed it by To calculate a shat have closed in rest, here tiny leaves that have closed in rest, Neath the blue expanse of an Irish sky.

nd me a shamrock, don't forget! Pluck it, dear, in the early dawn, When perchance its emerald heart is wet With the crystal dewof the sweet spring morn. With she dields where we used to play; earch the fields where we used to play; You know the spot—by the winding stream. Yhere the rushes bend and the willows sway, And beneath the waters the pebbles gleam.

Send me a shamrock, fresh and green, From the tender breast of my native earth, and my fancy will paint the peaceful scene Whera the little sprig has had its birth. a arching sky that was over blue, The fresh green slope and the whispering trees, narrow lanes where the hawthorn grew, And the sweet-brierscented the passing breeze.

nd me a sharnrock, and I will know It has spread its leaves to the tender light, thas heard the waters that softly flow, And fe't the kies of the stars at night. know that its stem has been buried deep In the gentle curve of my country's breast, erethe aints are stretched in ucbroken sleep, And the patriots lie in peaceful rest.

end me a shamrock, and when I gaze
On the tiny plant from my native land,
will live again in the dear old days,
And again I will clasp your faithful hand,
t will seem to me like a fairy book,
With word rous legends, and pictures were With wond'rous legends and pictures rare; and when on its little leaves I look, I will read the tale of my childhood there.

lend me a shamrock, and on its tips Jay me a kiss, dear, sweet and true, and, when I press it unto my lips, I will feel the kiss that has come from you. ill lay it close to my weary heart, Unseen by mortal let it benly a shamrock, and yet a part Of that sweet, sweet land, I may not see.

MARY MAGDALEN FORBESTER.

THE OPORTO THEATRE FIRE. OVER 200 LIVES LOST.

LISEON, March 22 -No one yet knows how pany lives have been lost in the calamity at orto. The latest advices state that upward a hundred bodies or fragments of bodies ave been recovered. It is believed that all be people in the upper galleries, which held ver 200, were killed.

The bodies of sixty-six victims of the estre fire were exposed for identification Many heartrending scenes were witessed. Beside the bodies were also 53 heaps unrecognizable remains. Several projects ave heen organized for the relief of the milies of the poorer victims. The Chamer of Deputies at Lisbon to-day sent a teleam of condolence to the municipal authories of Oporto and then adjourned as a mark respect for the memory of the victims. t is reported that some Americans and

glishmen were burned. Electric lights was been provided to enable the archers to work without interruption. The originated from the blowing of an untected gas jet against the scenery. The ne shifter saw the fire and rushed to lower raing scenery fell on the stage. There rt of the house the atttendance was princilly of the rougher classes, including many s and dock porters, who pitilessly shed down the weaker people in their h for the doors, using their fists, shoes knives and mercilessly shooting their to the front. Girls, children and women composed of Spaniards and was playing prize was now prosed of Spaniards and was playing press, Jan. 80. tirand VII. 8 ional customs, which had run 500 nights Madrid. The principal actress saved herby jumping from a window. The other mbers of the company found an easy way the street. The burned theatre, which se formerly a circus, was constructed of od. The authorities are blame! because ebailding had been condemned.

MURDERER'S ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 22.lliam Millman, the condemned murderer isoner's supper into his cell and was about d been sent to him filled with milk. The eper was stunned, and Millman, making the door, tried to fasten Harvey in the Harvey, however, recovered and prented this. Millman then started for the rd. A general alarm was given and the sperate youth was captured and taken ak to prison. To-day he was put in irons. answer to a question by a reporter, Milln said he did not eat or sleep well.

ID HE BRING THE QUARTER OF A

MILLION. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22 - The books of State Treasurer's office show extreme pseness and neglect, and it will be weeks fore order can be brought out of the existchaos. Where the money went is still as nch a mystery as ever; that Mr. Tate acnmodated his friends at all times is admit-, but that he loaned such a sum as this is rdly believed. His private papers have tay yet been looked into. Mr. Thurm, of city, arrived home from Canada last ht, and says he saw Mr. Tate in Canada. s likely Auditor Hewitt will be impeached neglect of duty in the matter. It is now eved Tate's deficits reach a quarter of a

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. EW York, March 22 Miss Beatrice they would, he hoped, never forget the keon, a young lady about eighteen years of Imperium of which they were all proud.

If the home at No. 81 East Tenth street on leady morning, intending to call at a minster) and Mr. Bebright Green represented Canada, together with the Assistant High Committee on the committee of the committee NEW YORK, March 22 Miss Beatrice indry on East Tenth street, and thence to it three Catholic churches on the west She reached the laundry, but nothing been seen of her since. Her mother is

· worth in the State of

minutes and daily protocols of the meetings of the Commissioners who negotiated the Fisheries Treaty with Great Britain. He enclosed a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State, and he hoped information therein would prove a satisfactory answer to the resolution. Secretary Bayard, in his letter, says the Senate has already been furnished with a complete documentary history of the whole matter. As to the minutes and daily protocols called for. Mr. Bayard says that in conformity with the invariable course pursued in previous ne gotiations, when the conference met it was agreed that an honorable confidence should be maintained in its deliberations and that only results should be announced and such other matters as joint protocolists should sign under direction of the plenipotentiaries. With this understanding no minutes or daily protocols were agreed upon and signed other than those already transmitted to the Senats Every point was covered by papers sent to the Senate except the question of damages sustained by our fishermen, which is being met by a counter claim for damages to British vessels in Behring Sea, and this point was left for future settlement.

The contract of the contract o

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable pre-paration, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to tasts and absclutely harmless. It relieves constitution, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhea and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

REFINING SUGAR BY ELECTRICITY A REPORTED DISCOVERY THAT MAY GREATLY AFFECT THE MARKET.

A new company claims to possess the sccret of refining augar by electricity. The samples seen show a sugar evidently made by an entirely different process than any known refinery uses. The enterprise thus far partakes of the mysterious, in that its secret is known only to the discoverer and his wife (a prudent woman, it appears), and in that a number of confiding stockholders have parted with suffi cient money to equip an electrical refinery on the most liberal scale. Everything except the secret machinery, which is inclosed in a sort of burglar-proof safe on a large scale, is open for imposetion, and facilities can be seen for filling 3 000 to 4,000 barrels of refined sugar per day, a capacity almost equal to the largest of our present refineries. It is said that in the course of a month or two we shall see cargoes of raw sugar dumped into a hopper, and after passing through the mysterious safe reappear in any required grade of dry, refined sugars, and having lost in the process less than one per cent of its crystallizable contents, the whole time required for refining being about two hours. The cost of producing sufficient electricity to accomplish the result is placed at a remarkably low figure, which, if realized, will greatly affect the whole sugar refining business. In this age of wonders it will not do to pooh-pooh at any-thing electricity is claimed to be capable of, and the sugar trade waits with anxious, not to say excited interest, says a recent sugar circular, the developments of the next few ecurtain, but before he could reach it the | months. Its success would so cheapen sugar to the consumer that consumption would a panic immediately. In the cheaper enormously increase, and we nearly all like a 'little sugar in ours."—Electrical Review.

> HOW \$1 MADE LUCKY JOHN TRIMBLE TREMBLE.

John Trimble, No. 334 S. Broadway, is the most contented man in Aurora Ills, for he has in the bank \$4,995, the profits of his investment re literally butchered. The house was of SI in The Louisiana State Lottery, He was wided, an attractive benefit programme seen by an Express reporter and acknowleded that he had received the above amount and that t jewels for the grand procession. Their it was his intention to use the money, he having thes which they had left in their dressing lately purch sed the cut stone business of Isanc business o thes which they had refer to the company prize was number 73,185.—Aurora (Ills.) Ex

> CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL. LORD STANLEY'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE IMPERIAL

FEDERATION LEAGUE. TORONTO, March 22.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail;— LONDON, March 21.—Earl Roseberry presided at the third annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League to-day. He stated that the League found the bonds uniting the Empire undoubtedly weak but they were never so strong as now. What the Federation aimed at was the closest union between all the states of the illiam Millman, the condemned murderer
Mary Tuplin, made a bold attempt to
cape from jail last night, after he had
ard that the Governor General refused to eriers with the death sentence. About must keep a vigilant eye on the requirements o'clock, head jailer Harvey took the for defence outside of Britain and facilitate inter communication between the different parts cing a basket on the floor when Millman of the Empire, and that the Cclonial interest cing a basket on the floor when Millman were not neglected. The new Governor General uck him on the head with a bottle that of Canada was a guest of the League at the banquet in the evening. Lind Roseberry presided over the distinguished company. He said Lord Stanley went to Canada with perhaps the most ancient and most honoured name in England and with a high and honourable reputation of his own. He went with a long Cabinet experience and in both houses all recognized the honest aturdey work he had done for the interest of the State. In bidding him God speed in his high imperial mission they had no doubt no nigh imperial mission they had no doubt in undertainty, no misgivings as to the result (cheers). Lord Stanley, replying, spoke of the programmich Imperial F. detation had made, and said there was a general desire on all hands that there should be something approaching direct or in direct representation of the Colonial interest in

the Imperial Parliament (cheers) He was to speaking of one House alone; it was by such means they could do much to weld together the means they could do much to weld together the various elements of the Empire. In a shortime, he would go forth as the representative of the Sovereign and as one of the links, he hoped, that would connect Canada and the mothe country. Though not a member of the Lengue, he strongly, sympathized, with the motivish which actuated its members, and he believed he would meet on the other side with those who would meet on the other side with those who would entirely respond to the noble sentiment-uttered by the chairman. Though on some oc-cosions misapplied, the words *Imperium* and *Libertas* were not in the present case out of place. The purest and most disinterested care of our Colonial affairs was perfectly compatible with the just and true interests of this country.
and while on the one hand they toasted Libertas

missioner in Londor.

it three Catholic churches on the west be. She reached the laundry, but nothing a been soen of her since. Her mother is most distracted at her disappearance, and sterday requested the authorities at Police adquarters to search for her. Miss Allison short and of slender build, light complexion, he eyes, brown hair, banged in front and sided down the back. At the time of her disappearance she wore a gray dress, seal she sacque, black felt hat with black ribbon d black ostrich feather.

HE FISHERIES TREATY BEFORE

THE SENATE.

WASUINGTON, March 22—The President at a trief message to the Senate to day, in ly to a resolution introduced by Senator, ye on the 16th inst., requesting the President for transmit to the Senate propers of the senator of the most propers of the senator of the senator of the most propers of the senator of the senator of the senator of the most propers of the senator of

CASTORI

for Infants and Children.

Reserved to the control of the contr

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrheea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

gestion, Without injurious medication,

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

BRITISH POLITICAL NOTES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND DISCUSSED-THE PARNELLITES' FAIR AND HONORABLE FIGHT.

LONDON, March 22.—Lord Hartington, speaking at Carlisle last night, said Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Bill was, in the best sense of the word, a Home Rule Bill, and would satisfy the aspirations of the English people. He also said that it ought to satisfy the Scotch and Irish. He had not the smallest objection to the extension of the same so as to include Ireland. and such a projecting seemed to him simply a question of expediency, time and circumstances, and his hearers had the right to enquire in what sput such a measure was asked for, in what temp it would be received, and what would be probable results, He did not deny the capaci of the Irish for self government, and did not ask them to renounce their idea of a distinct nationality. All he asserted was that it was not necessary, for the satisfaction of that idea, there should be an Irish government and parliament. The Imperial Parliament, before it assented to the extension of popular bodies to Ireland, should see that the executive in that country

retained the power to enforce order and justice. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, in a speech at Circnesster, deprecated the virulent and furious attacks that were being made upon the Parnellites, whose opposition, he said, in conjunction with that of the Gladstonians, was carried on by fair and honorable means. In regard to Ritchie's local Government bill, he said it was the duty of Liberals, without regard to party, to sup

port the measure. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, speaking at Whitechapel, raid it was uscless to think of returning to a protective policy. "We must look," he said, "to an extension of our markets for the pathering of our business."

The Imperial Federation League gave a banquet last night in honor of Lord Stanley of Preston, the new Governor-General of Canada. ord Roseberry, who presided, said that in bidding Lord Stanley God-speed they could have no doubt, miggiving, or uncertainty. As to the result of his appointment Lord Stanley said his endeavor would be to bring about, between Canada and the Mother Country, the closeet and most intimate relations. Mr. Dobell, of Canada, said the first principle by which Canadians were guided was loya'ty to

England, and he ridiculed the proposals for Canadian independence.

The honor proffered to Mr. Chamberlain, and declined by him, was that of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

A WOMAN'S NOVEL EMPLOYMENT. A UNIQUE MANNER OF MAKING A COMFORT-ABLE LIVING.

A New York lady who had made her father's dinners famous by their elegance and perfection, was left penniless. She knew that many ladies refrained from dinner giving because they were unequal to the ordeal, but are quite willing to pay any one who can relieve them of the responsibility and worry. An old friend of social position to whom she untolded her plan of dinner superintendence agreed at once to employ her, and influenced her wealthy friends to try the novel plan. It worked admirably, and she probably earns more than any lady teacher in the city. Her plan is to go to the dinner giver as soon as the invitations are sent out, and discuss the cours ar, She knows just what is in season, and does the marketing if the lady wishes. She finds out what sum the hostess is willing to expend for flowers, menus, etc., and buys them for her, taking great pains to get novel and artistic designs. The afternoon of the dinner she sees that the table is properly laid, inspects the polish of the silver and the justre of the glass, makes sure that the changes of plates, etc., are ready on the sideboard, attends to the finger-bowls, and arranges the shades on the candles to secure that soft radiance that ladies find so becoming. She foresees every probable emergency and provides for all contingencies that may arise .- Harper's Bazar.

A PRETTY CHIEFTESS.

A YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED GIRL LEADER OF A GANG OF THIEVES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—For some weeks burglaries had been frequent at Columbus and other points in Southern Kansas. Last Friday night the safe in the railway depot at that place was blown open. The next night the Sheriff and Constable David Gordon set to work to watch the house of sussocied persons. Saturday morning Constable Gordon's dead body, riddled with buckshot, was found near the house of a family named Bl.lock. The condition of the shrubbery showed that the shots were fired from the Blilock yard, and the father, mother and daughters were arrested, but the boys had

disappeared. Sunday it was announced that Clara Blalock, the oldest daughter, had confessed everything. The girl, a handsome brunette, twenty years of age, had graduated at the head of her class at the Columbus High School last spring, and had been appointed a teacher in the First Ward School last fall. She had the respect of all classes and was regarded as one of the most promising young girls in town. Therefore, the surprise was the greater when she confessed that she saw her brothers John and William get their guns, steal from the house to the shrubbery, where William took careful aim and murdered the constable in cold blood. When the boys returned to the house she and her mother fixed them up for escape, and made arrangements to supply them with food and ammunition until

they could safely return. All this was told in the coolest matter-of fact way. Search of the Blalock house was mude Sunday, and a secret recess under the roof was found, in which were all manner of stolen goods, including a mail sack, chickens, lted in a barrel, and jewellery. There was correspondence, showing that Clara Blalock, the teacher, was secretary and treasurer of an extensive gang of burglars, and she received and divided the spoils as well as arranged many of the details. She was then searched, and letters were found sewed in her dress giving the location of several stolen horses and telling her who to send for them. The same day the boys were arrested while hiding in the garret of a school house. Other members of the geng are also under arrest.

DON'T YOT KNOW

That you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage Catarih Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All diagnists.

No one should confide in his own wisdom, end no one loss it, moreover, who does not Larn without a doubt, that by God's wise decrees he finally falls into dire misfortune, since the confidence is more distinctive when influencing him than when left to its own folly.



Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribebly miscrable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after enting, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight. "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of imponding calamity?

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

tons. No matter what stage it has reached, Br. Pierce's Goldon Medical Biscovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Sidn Discases, Heart Discase, Rheumatism, Kidney Discases, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sconer or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-tuints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and bealing their discases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Br. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS. from a common Bletch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-theum, "Fever-scres," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Fating Uleers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema. Erysipelus, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in chaups for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

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

CONSUMPTION,

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

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nusal Starrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Plerce's book on Consumption. Address,

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

DUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a demand shall be made on behalf of the estate of the late John Pratt, in his life time gentleman of the City of Montreal, D.s trict of Montreal, to the Legislature of the trict of Montreal, to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act authorizing the payment of a yearly remuneration to the Testamentary Executors of the said late John Pratt.

OHS. A. PRATT. M.D.,
P. M. GALLARNEAU,
C. H. MATTHEWS

G. H. MATTHEWS, J. O. GRAYEL, J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE, Executors.

Montreal, 21st March, 1888.

Bevel Edge Hidden Name Cards, Scrap Pictures &c., and large Ill'd Catalogue of Beautiful Premiums, Novelties &c. Fend 2c. stamp for postage. NATIONAL CARD CO., North Branford, Conn. 34-26

OLDEST CARD HOUSE in U.S. 100 Screp Pictures with sample and prices, 200 Styles Cards Acts. CLINTON BROS., 34-13 Clintonville, Conn. ORINGTH ORGANISTS. SER HERE http://
PALMED Book of 516 short and interesting interunder and Modulations in all keys. Bendy Mark 200
\$1.50 net. H. B. Palazzai, Look Box 2841, No Y. Otty

WRGIN FARMS & MILLS SOLD and exchanged, PresCatalogues R. F. OHAFTING CO. Richmond, Va.

OPIUM Morphine Habito ured in 10 to 120 days no pay tell cared of Dr. 1. Stephens, Lebannor, 0

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

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

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bonkers will pay all Prizes draun in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may R. M. WALUSLEY, Pres. Louisia za Nat'i Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank, INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature

for Educational and Charitabiopurposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution ado; ted December 2d. A.D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Grand Quartery frawings regularly every three months (tarch, June, September and December). A SPLENDIN OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 10, 1888—215th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. 27 Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, 85; Fifths, 82; Tenths, 81.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$1 50,000... 20,000... 10,000... 5,000... 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 25,000 30,000 LARGE PRIZES OF LARGE PRIZES OF PRIZES OF 50 100 200 2,179 Prizes, amounting to...... \$635,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only of the oillos of the Company in New Orleans.

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

M. A. DAUPHIN

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

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

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

MEMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware o









HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest; as salt into meat, it Oures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde, and even Astime. For Glandular Swelling: Abscesses, Files, Fishulas. Gout, Rheamatism and every kind of Skin Discase, it has never been kown to fail

Both Pills and Ointment are rold at Professo

Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s, 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medicine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B. Advice gratis, atthe arrive address daily between theh ours of ard14, or by letter. y Maw'h 20.

N. Y. Olty

N. Y. Olty

DROYINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2650.

LSSGLD

Dame Imo Austin-of the city and District of MonOstalogues
lebuloud, vas
lebuloud,

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1887--Winter Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STRAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience are process, and here mode the fortest time on can suggest, and have made the fastest time on

Commanders

Tonnage.

Vessels.

Capt. F. McGrath. W. S. Maijn. Acadian..... 931 Assyrian 3,970 Austrian 2,458 John Bentey Buenos Ayrean . 4,005 James Scott,
John Kerr,
A. Macnicol,
Alex.McDougall Canadian....2,906 Carthaginian ...4,214 Caspian2,728 Circassian3,724 Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R. Corean 3,488 Grecian . . . 3,613 Hibernian . . 2,997 Capt. C. J. Menzies.
C. E. LeGallais Hibernian
Lucerne
Manitoban
Soo
Monte Videan
Mestorian
M R. H. Hugher Lt. W. H. Smith, RN H. Parisian......5,359 Peruvian . . . 3,038 Phœnician . . . 2,425 Capt. J. G. Stephenas .

D. McKillop.

Hugh Wylie.

W. Dalziel. Polynesian3,983 Pomeranian4,364 Prussian.....3,030 James Ambury Building, Capt. J. Ritchie, "W. Richardson, Rossrian......3,500 Sardinian.....4,376 Sarmatian 3,647 Scandinavian ... 3,068 S.berian ... 3,904 Waldensian ... 2,256 John Park. R. P. Moore,

D. J. James. The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THUESDAYS, from Baitimore, Md. on TUESDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengors to and from Iroland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Halifax:

Cardinian Saturday Mar. 24 At TWO o'clo k p.m., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

Rates of passage from Montreal via Hallfar: —Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$82.75 (according to accommodation). Intermediato, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50. From Baltimere to Liverpoel, via Hallfax : Sardinian Tuesday, Mar. 20
Parislan Tuesday, Apr. 3
Polynesian Tuesday, Apr. 17
Sardinian Tuesday, May. 1

Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverpool:—Cabin, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. SS. NEWFOUNDLAND will perform a fortnightly service between Halifax and St John's, as under: From Halifax. Prom St. John's.

March 13. March 19.

March 27. April 2.

April 10.

Rates of passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage \$6.00.

GLASGOW LINE.

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

Norwegian About Mar. 31
Austrian About Apr. 7
Carthaginian About Apr. 25
Scandinavian About Apr. 25
Siberian About Apr. 28
Canadian About Apr. 28
Canadian About Apr. 28

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Halifax and Philadelphia Sarvice are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:

Manitohan.

About March 31
Greelan.

April 13
Corean.

About April 27 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

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

Via Boston, Portland and Halifax.

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

Through Rates and Through Bills of Ladin, for Earth bound traffic and ne obtained frame. Through Rates and Through Bills of Ladin, for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charle Foy, Belfast; James Scott Co., Queenttown Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-chure street, London; James and Alex, Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Twonto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364, St. James atreet, opposite St. Law rence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,

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



GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digesion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maiadies are floating around us ready thattack wherever there is a weak point. We may cause many a tasil shaft by keeping ourselves we'rorified with pureblood and a properly near-shad frame."—Civil Service Greatts.

Service Greatts.

Made simply with boiling wa. for make Sold only in Packets by Greders, labelled thing:

JAMES EPPS: 20. Homosparate Service of the Service of the strong of the service of the "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

To com twent home and make more alloyed with the land of the land

والمنظورة والمنطورة والمراج والمراج والمراج والمراجع والمنطورة والمناز والمناز والمنطورة والمنطورة



surength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alnot or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

COMMERCIAL

GRAIN AND FLOUR .- There was no change nthe grain market on account of the continued light offerings and the slow demand, consequently business was dull at unchanged prices. We quote:—Canada winter whea 85s to 87c; white winter, 85s to 87c; white winter, 85s to 87c; Skin and House.—Hides, No. 1. ner lb, 5½c; Canada spring 83s to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86s to 87c; No. 2 do 83s to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83s to 84c; peas, 73c 25c; sheepskins, 75s to \$1. Fish—White to 74c per 66 lbs. in store; cats, 41c to 42c per 34 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 65c to 70c; founders, 8c; fresh cod, 8c; fresh cod

The flour market has shown no improvement, tusiness being quiet and of a jobbing character, and the demand was only A fair amount of business was done in Manitoba strong flour at steady prices. We quote:—Patent winter, \$4 40 to \$4 60; patent spring, \$4 40 to \$4 65; atraight roller, \$4 00 to 4 55; extra, \$3 80 to \$3 95; superfine, \$3 00 to \$3 25; strong bakers', \$4 20 to \$4 30. Ontario bags-Extra \$1 80 to \$1 95; superfine, \$1 35 to to \$2; turkeys, per lb, 13 to 14c; goese. 50 grown animal twice a day, which generally \$1 70; city strong bakers (140 lb. sks.) per to \$0c. Live Stock—Milch cows, \$35 to \$10 proves fatal to lice. If this does not effectuable, \$25; live hogs, cwt, \$4 50 to \$6 00; ally succeed the best external application for orls., \$0 00 to \$5 45; oatmeal, granulated, pigs, pr, \$3 to \$4; fat beeves, \$3 50 to \$5 brls., \$0 00 to \$5 70; rolled meal, \$6 00.

Ottawa, March 27—The offerings are lived and coal oil."

LOCAL PROVISIONS.—The local provision market was fairly active. A fair amount of market was fairly active. A land business was done in lard at former pricer. Canada short cut, per brl, \$17 50 to \$18 00; mess pork, western per brl, \$17 to \$17 50; to \$550; oatmeal, \$535 to \$570; cornmeal, \$15 to \$1 25; bran, per 1b, 12s to 12sc; hams, canvassen, per 1b, 12s to 12sc; hams, green, per 1b, 9s to 9sc; flanks, green, per 1b, 9s to 9sc; lard, western, in pails, 9c to 9sc; bacon, per 1b, 10s to 1lc; shoulders, 00s to 8sc; tallow,

com refined, per lb, 482 to 52.

DEESSED Hoss.—The offerings of dressol hogs continue fair for this season of the year, and a few fair sized lots are held here yet.

The demand from butchers was fair, and a The demand from butchers was fair, and a loss; lard, per lb, 10½ to 12; dry salted number of small sales was made, and the market was fully active at steady prices. We quote \$7.50 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs.

100 lt .

being no other cutlet offered. We quote:—
to 25c. Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bag,
Creamery, 19 to 22½c; Townships, 17 to 21c;
Morrisburg, 17 to 20c; Brockville, 16½ to 19½c;
beets, per dezen bunches, 20c to 30c; onlons,
Westard 14 to 171c.

Western, 14 to 17½c.

CHEST — Locally there is no change. New York quotation is 533 6d, c.i.f., colored.

Over.kept summer makes, 42s to 44: Better grades remain in small compass between 45; to 52: Skims and other qualities dull, from 12s to 302 Finest September and October, 1140; fine Ligo; finest August, 104c to Me; fine, 1010 to 1010; medium, 90 to 971. RETAIL MARKETS.

The attendance to-day at the market was not very large, owing to the had condition of the country reads, but, outside of the business done with farmers, the usual trade was transacted. Eggs met with a good demand, and butter was rapidly bought up. Fish was as usual selling plentifully. We quote:

GRAIN.	MEATS.
ren winter\$0 82@\$0 87	Yeal\$0 07@\$0 13 Hogs, 100 lbs. 6 50@ 7 25
White 0 83@ 0 86	Hogs, 100 lbs. 6 50@ 7 25
apring 0 83@ 0 85	Pozkateak, 1b. 0 086 0 18
Spring 0 83@ 0 85 Oats 0 38@ 0 41 Com 0 70@ 0 72	Rams, per lb. 0 100 0 13
Com 0 70@ 0 72	Bacon, per lb. 0 100 0 13
Barley 0 70@ 0 75	Lard, per lb 0 07@ 0 10 Pork, por bbl.10 50@17 50
E 88 0 74	Pork, por bbl.10 50@17 50
200 Z 30	12 @ @80 n nonea and none
Duck where () \$500 () 45	FISH.
PRODUINE.	Sea Salmon, 1b.\$0 12@\$0 18
Dutter, nne\$0 25@\$0 30	Hallbut 0 USA 0 14
Builds 0 12	Mackerol 0 0922 0 15
Duner, Dakern' U 10m II 17	OYETEDS AND LODGEROR
Cheese, fine 0 106 0 18	(IVRIATE CALANT
STREET BOOK! O NOT U TO	! DEC OURTL. SO 45/2000 በበ
⊷eko, itoo± U i ieu U IU	Olerell' GOM''
o Rits' 11 med ' n 13/9 n 19	per quart O 35@ O 50
Potatoes, bush 0 50@ 0 90	Cysters, shell,
furnips, bush. 0 80@ 0 60	por bush 0 90@ 1 70
Prison bush 0 406 0 50	Lobsters, 1b 0 0 a 0 10
DUDDE BOST U KAM I ZAI	BOTTIMBY AND CARE
Beets, bush U 80@ 0 45	Geose, per 1b, \$0 10@\$0 11
Particel potro T tom 9 no	FOWIE, DEST U 3566 () 561
PT-OTTEL I	Thirkson in Airs Air I
FAULT SE SDEESE SDEESE SDE	PIRCOUS 0 35@ 0 40 1
Spring 8 50@ 8 75	ampa doz 275@ 200 1
BUGAH, I	riover, doz 2 50@ 2 75
Cut loaf50 7 @60 71e	MISCELLANEOUS.
Grushed 0 7 @ 0 718 Granulated 0 678 @ 0 7	COM, STOVE\$7 00@\$7 10
Coffee "All	Coalchestmut. 675m2 485 (
	Coke 6 50@ 7 50
HATT. I	Wood, hard 7 50@ 8 00
Liverp'l, bag. \$0 40@\$0 50	Wood, soft 4 75@ 5 25
Canadian, in	trings NO
_ small bags. 2 50@ 3 50	1, per 15.\$0 0712@\$0 0814 {
Factory filled. 1 20@ 1 25	Hidea, No.
·ISIII-> ER TROTTY I	2, per lb. 0 07 @ 0 08
filed 2 30@ 2 40	Wool, In 0 21 @ 0 26
Turk's Island. 0 28@ 0 30	
" MEATS.	Ory 0 06 @ 0 094
Beef. 100 lbs. \$4 75@\$8 75	TRIIDW.Ib BOA & AAA. I
TROUBL' DELID" O NEGO O 131	'100 <i>A A</i> O AS O AS F
	Hons
Mutton 0 07@ 0 12	норв 0 11 @ 0 20

Toronto, March 27.-Business is becoming more active as Easter approache. There Wheat, red, per oush, 80c to 82; wheat, spring, per bush, 77c to 81c; wheat, goors, per bush, 77c to 81c; wheat, goors, per bush, 71c to 74c; barley, per bush, 70c to 78c; outs, per bush, 70c to 80c; wheat, per bush, 70c to 78c; outs, per bush, per bush, per bush, per bus 70s to 78s: oats, per bush, 48s to 49s; peas, per hush, 67c to 70s; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7 to \$7 25; chickens, per pair, 55s to 75c: butter, per lb rolls, 20c to 25s; eggs, new laid, per doz, 00s to 15s; potatoes, per bag, \$1 00; apples, per barrel, \$2.25 to \$3 00; onions, per doz, 15s to 20s; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white; per bag, 40s to 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 15s; cabbage, per dcz, 50ste \$1; celery, 40s to 75s beets per 700 to 78:: oats, per bush, 48: to 49:; peas,

peck, 200 to 250; paraley, per doz, 200; hay,

\$11 to \$17; straw, \$7 to \$13; London, Ont., March 27.—Business generally is growing better and the supply for Easter week is good. We quote: Grain—Red Winter, \$1 30 to \$1 35; wheat, \$1 30 to \$1 35; spring, \$1 30 to \$1 35; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, malt, \$1 25 to \$1 348; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; Oats, \$1 28 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 5 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 5 to \$1 30; barley, malt, \$1 28 to \$1 30; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, bushel, \$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwheat, cental, 95c to \$1; VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per hag, \$1 05 to \$1 15; turnips, per bag, 300 to 400; parsnips, per bag, 80 to \$1 00; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; beats, per bag, 50c; batte, per bag, per bag, 50c; batte, per bag, pe bag, 40c to 50c; bests, per bag, 50c to 75c; onions, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$2; cauliflowers, 50 to 20c; radiabes, 2 bunches, 50; cab bages, per dezen. 500 to \$1; celery, per dozen, 50a to 60); squash, aplece, 52 to 7c; squash, per dozen, 60a to 80c. PRODUCE—Eggs, fresh 14 to 19, eggs pack'd 00; Butter, best roll, 25 to 28; butter, large rolls, 18 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 18; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00; butter, store packed firkin 00 to 00; Cheese, ib wholesale, 101 to to 111; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to S 50; honey, lb., 10 to 104; Tallow, cleor, 3½ to 04; Tallow, rough, 1½ to 02; Lard, No. 1, lb., 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, lb., 10 to 11; Straw, loud, 3 00 to 4 00; Clover seed, bn. 4 50 to 5 50 Alsike seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, bush, 2 50 to 3 50; Hongarian grass sc. bu, 00 to 00: Millet, bu, 00 to 00; Hay 11 00 to 12 00; Flax seed, bu, 1 40 to 150. FRUIT—Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 30; apples, bbl, \$2 to \$3; dried apples, lb, 65 to \$2; cranberries, qt, 155 to 253. MEATS—Pork, \$6 75 to \$7; pork, by qr, 80 to 93; beef, \$4 50 to \$6 50; mutton, by qr, 80 to 90; mutton, by carcass, 7c; lamb, per qr, 10c to 12:; lamb, lish crops and the surplus for expert anticable carcass, 9c to 10c; veal, 5c to 6c; veal, by pated in India and South Australia are facts careass, 50 to 7c; bear's meat, lb, 15c to 20c.

page with its rivals, for in 1850 not quite to a cupful of ground bone every day for a fourteen million tons were grown. Even twenty years ago but nineteen millions were reported, so that it has nearly doubled in two decader.

BOGUS CHEESE.

Dairy Commissioner Howard says that adults atcd cheese made in Elgin, Ill., is to a considerable extent brought into Minnesota and consumed. It contains coloring matter, hog's lard and arsenic, and as it can be sold for less than genuine cheese can be made for, it finds ready purchasers. The law imposes a fine of \$75 upon the person found guilty of selling this so-called cheese, and the Dairy Commissioners are looking up some case they have in hand .- Chicago Tribune.

STARCH PRODUCT.

An American paper says that the Aroostook (Me.) starch product for 1887 was the smallest for many years, potatoes having been scarce and of poor quality. Of seven factories re-ported as having been in operation for the past year, the average capacity is about 40, 000 bushels of potatoes a year, producing from 150 to 200 tons at each factory. The product is nearly all consumed in New Ecgland cotton mills, though some of it is pul verized and sold for potato flour.

THE PROSPUCT.

An exchange says that the winter wheat crop does not promise well in the West, and should the weather prove to be severe, the yield will not be an average one. The present position of wheat is considered a strong Stocks in the West are being reduced rapidly, and at English ports they are also being depleted. The good prospects of Eng-lish crops and the surplus for export anticiwhich lead many not to hope too much from

per 34 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 65c to 70c; baddock, 7c; flounders, Sc; fresh cod, Sc; fresh cod, Sc; bond.

The flour market has shown as in 1001 duct of Uncle Sam's poultry yards in eggs and poultry reaches this sum annually.

POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, pr, 50 to 70c; ducke, pr, 75c to \$1; geese, each, 50 to 70c; geese, per 1b, 6 to 7c; turkeys, per 1b, 11 to 13c. POULTRY (undressed)—Chickens, 45 to 13c. POULTRY (undressed)—Chickens, 45 to

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

26.; pike, 0.; mackerol, lb., 10.; black bass, 80; perch, doz ,250; smelts, lb.,10..

all good, and a brisk trade is being done. Following are the quotitions:—
FLOUR—No. 1 brand, per brl., \$4 to \$4.25; atrong bakers', \$4.25 to \$4.50; patent, \$5 to \$5.50; commeal, dred pounds, \$4.00 to \$6.75; bosisteak, per lb, 10x to 15x; roast beef, per lb, 10x to 15x; sheep, live weight, \$8.50 to \$4.50; mutton, per lb, 5x to 8x; lamb, per lb, 00x to 00x. Wool.—Fleece, unwashed, per lb, 15x to 20x; fleece, washed, 22x to 25x; factory yarn, per lb, 40x to 50x. Pork.—Dreased hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; hams, per lb, 10x to 15x; smaked haven par lb 10x; sma lb, 12c to 150; smoked becon, per lb, 10a to Ashes—A moderate amount of business has been done in ashes and the market was more nactive as the receipts were fair. Prices were unchanged We quote first pots at \$4.25 to 100; brook trout, per lb, 100 to 150; cod, per lb, 25 to 250; brook trout, per lb, 100 to 150; cod, per lb, 42 to 60; finan haddies, 7c to 100 lts. per gallon, 200 to 250; colery, per burch, 50 to 10c; carrots, per bag, 45c to 50c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c. Hines —Hides, rough, per lb, 45 to 4½5; shearing and lamb skins per lh, 40c to 60c; sheepskins, each, 700 to \$1; tallow, per 1h., 3c to 4c. COAL—Stove, 8; chestnut, \$8; Egg. \$7 75; Furnace, \$7 75; American soft, \$8 50; onke, \$4. No charge for weighing. Wood-Tamarao per load, \$275 to \$3; mapls per cord, \$3 25 to 4 00; mixed hard-wood per cord, \$3 50 to \$4 MISCELLANE. OU:5—Hay, per ton, \$9 00 to \$10 00; Apples,

EASTER CATTLE. BUSINESS AT THE CATTLE YARDS -- COOD

CATTTE FOR BASTER.

per bbl, \$2 00 to \$3 00.

Business at the cattle yards have been brick and a good lot of cattle has been placed on the market. There were nineteen carl adschipped from the Point to the East End Abattoir market, and a fair amount of business was done in this line, which tended to strengthen the market, and some holders were asking much higher prices than buyers were willing to pay. Some hoavy steers were lought up, Mr. Levenue purchasing one weighing 2,625 lbs. The price for heavy animal's ranged from 5c to 54. There was a strong demand and drovers held out for their price. Mr. Simpson was holding a beautiful steer wingbing 2,600 lbr. at 93 per lb., which was the highest price asked. J. Rollet, of Quebec, bought from T. Peers a choice steer at \$4.00, and a few others at 6c, also eight more at 51c. Mr. Bourassa, of Bonsecours market, bought two fine steers weighing 3,210 lbs. at \$200, eight choice heifers at \$75 each, twenty five calves at from \$5 to \$30 each. One of these calves weighed 535 lbs. and cost \$30. Lwelve spring iambs at from \$5 to \$1). On the whole the offering was the best seen for many years, and the butchers will all have a choice supply for Saturday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The world's consumption of wheat is said to be about 2,165,000,000 bushels annually. The entire dairy interests of the United States represents a capital of \$3,000,000,000. The timber experted to the United States from Canada during 1887 was valued at near-

ly \$8,000,000. It is said to be just one hundred years since the price of outs was so low in England as it has been this winter.

Cheeserine is said to be the latest fraud in England. It is a suggestion of cheese, as | oleomargarine suggests to butter.

Hay is the most valuable of all American with their grain as often as two or three times crops; the amount out in 1880 exceeded a week, and if they are seen to have an incli-

600; ducks, 50 to 700; turkeys, each, \$1.25; sulphur in feed, say two tables; out als pe

CURE FOR SCRATCHES AND GREASF.

A writer in the Farmer's Advocate gives the following cure for the above diseases, which, he states, he has thoroughly tried with unfailing results: Wash the affected part thoroughly with castile soap and sof: water. dry perfectly and then apply, once a day, an cintment composed of 11 lbs. matten tallow, doz. of tincture of iodine, doz. of oil of origanum, 2 ozr. of turpentine, 1 cz. of finely ground verdigris, and 4 ozs. of ointay at of rosin, mixed well together. For grouse he recommends an application of time are of iodine before the first application of the oint-

AMERICA THE HOME OF TROTTERS.

An American paper says :- It is conceded now that the American trotting borse is the best in the world. Years ago superiority was conceded to English horses, and before that to the Arabian. We imported from both— improved on both. While England has some good horses, her breeders need to con-Arabian importations, or their steck will run down. There is a significance in this to horse breeders. English climate is over-moist. That of Ara-100 its.

100 it most wide-awake, enterprising and indomitalls in the world have apparently affected our horses also. Consider the localities in this country where our greatest trotters have been bred, all dry and generally on high or rolling lands. On the face of things it would evidently us a mistake for farmers on low, wet prairies, or in other sections where the climate is always moist, to expect to breed the best trotters.

CARRIOS FARM ANIMALS.

The farm animals will need to be well taken care of and looked after this month. The long apall of severe cold weather, during which they have been or should have been confined to the barn for the most of the time, and the loy condition of many barn yards, which has made it necessary to deprive them of the opportunity of taking exercise even when the weather would have allowed them to be out of doors, have united in increasing the liability of dilness, or at: ileast of that general running down in vigor and weakening of the system which is usually termed getting" out of condition."

The first cause is more frequently the in-creased appetite produced by the cold weather, and then the lack of exercise reluces the digestive powers. Some part of this may be prevented by attent ion to the food given. More grain should be given in cold weather, if the stables cannot be licept warm, ant while this is done there should be daily feeds of roots or of ensilage, or good rowen hay, which will assist digestion by quickening the action of the digestive organs. For this purpose roots have a much higher feeding value than is indicated by their analysis.

Another frequent cause of sickness or weakness in animals at this season is the drinking of ice water, chilling the atomach to that it cannot perform its work. This may be prevented by a little extra care, either in protocting the watering trough from freezing, or in supplying water direct from well or cistern, where the temperature is not as low as to be unplessant to drink, which will not chill the system of the animal.

When the yards are very slippery, the animals should not be let out, or only put out one at a time, that they may move cautiously over the dangerous places. Besides the risk of broken legs, or of other severe lameness, there is always danger of aborting from the strains received in slipping. A thorough and careful grooming every day is beneficial to horned cattle as well as to horses, keeping the pores open and the skin in good candition; but it should be done in such a way so to be a pleasure instead of a torment to the animal. If the skin is tender and sensitive, and the tesh of the card or currycomb so sharp as to make the animal cringe away from it, change at once to a brush or some other instrument which is not so harsh in its application. The wire brushes, with the teeth set in fiexible rubber backs, are much better than the old-

fashioned wooden cattle cards for general use, Cows in milk and young stock should have a spoonful or more of fine ground bone mixed thirty six millions of tons grown on more intloutorchew bonss, leather or wollen rags, that thirty six millions of sorse. It has kept the amount given may be much larger, even

while. In some sections where the phosphates seem to have been exhausted from the soil, or where the water is impregnated with some element that may cause an unusual waste of the bone-forming material in the system, this craving for bone becomes a disease, known as bone ail or cripple-ail, and there seems no remedy excepting in supplying the bone as it is needed, even in quantities which would seem dang rous to those who have not had experience with this disease. Salt should be given to all animals once a week in their food, or the batter way is to keep a lump of the hard mineral salt where they can have access to it as they require it. But if they have been kept long without it, they should not have too much at first, as an overdose of it, or of the water which will be drank afterward, may cause injury rather than benefit.

NOTES.

A blanket in a cold stable will save oats. The Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the farther exportation of Arabian horses.

In the agricultural districts of Russia the women are said to do two-thirds of the field

An Australian farmer says that thirtles which infest his land make ensiloge which

the cattle satrapidly. Wooden troughs are best to hold drinking water for fouls in winter, as i. does not freeze

as readily as in other vessels. It is estimated that there are as many as sixty-eight standard breeds of thoroughtred fowl, exclusive of the common barnyard

poultry.

A cow well broken to lead is worth ten dollars more as compared to a timid and unmanageable one. She will give more milk. and make more butter, beardes atways making good nature.

The modern fancy butter contains more moisting than the old style. All right, this is, the way people want is. It looks better, spreads better, and is made without breaking the grain and looking like greass.

A mushroom plantation has been established in a disneed railway tunnel at Edinburgh. The mushroom beds occupy about six hundred yards of the tunnel, whose to al length is about three-quarters of a mile.

It is said that 1,000 sheep, kept on a piece of ground one year will make the soil capable of yielding grain enough-over and above the capacity of the soil without the sheep manure—to support 1,035 sheep the entire

Clover hay is just the thing for the breeding marc. It feeds the blood to make a perfect foal. The clover stubs are good after the leaves, blossoms and stems are eaften off -we mean hay not dead ripe. With such hay there must be bran and oats or the unborn foal will be starved.

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

VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of The Tau & Withers is in charge of a practical veterinary suracen. The bane-its of this column are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made for these answers. In case private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.]

H.P.-1. Got coltthree years old in spring ; run in yard till week ago; in moving from one side to the other in stall his hind legs catch sometimes, when all at once it will fly up like a horse with string halt and back to the floor, when he apparently will be all bie; have taken shoe off, but can find nothing in foot. Aus.—1. Examine the heels to see if there is any sores; if there is, clip the bair off and apply a linseed meal poultice for three days, at the same time feed on bran maches and give 5 dre. of aloss, 1 dr. of ginger, lard to make a ball; when the cores look lealthy apply oxide of rine 2 drr., lard 2 conces, rubbing a little on every day until healed. 2 Examine the pastern for enlargement, and from fetlock to knee for splint, or the thoulder; if in the shoulder will dreg the foot, if lame from splint will drop when trotted, but will walk all right; if in the pastern joint, will walk on the heels; if you find any of the above symptoms write and let me know.

J. H.-I am so much pleased with you Weterinary Column that I take the liberty of asking a question : I have a three-year-old colt affected with pin worms. Please give remedy in Veterinary column of TRUE WIT NESS and oblige. Ans.—Feed on bran mashes for two days, on second merning give the following fasting: Oil of turpentine, 2 cunces; linseed oil, raw, 1 pint: on the third day give 5 drs. of aloes, 1 dr. of ginger, flard to make a ball: also give injection of warm water, 2 querts, with 2 ounces of turnenting,

C. C. -My horses broke out under the collar and saddle last fall and continued to break out whenever worked any length of time or drove. It isn't like the usual gall, but comes out in large pimples and weeps. Horses are in fair working condition and fed or hay, with about a gallon of oats per day, with an odd feed of roots. By answering the above you will confer a favor on an old subscriber. Ans.—Feed on bran mashes; on second day give aloes 7 drs., ginge: 1 dr., lard to make a ball; allow to physic well; when physic has set give 14 ounces of citrate potash, I ounce of rosin, 2 ounces of sulbur, mix and divide into powders; give one powder every day; apply the following to the ckin: acetate of zinc 4 dre., water 1 qrt.; mix and apply two or three times a day.

THE HORSE TRADE.

Mr. Kimball, proprietor of the Horse Ex-change at the Canadian Pacific stock yards, at Hochelaga, kas submitted plans to the directors of the company for a large atable at that place having all the latest improvements.

The company have accepted the plans and work will at once commence. They will also build a stable on the wharf near their station to facilitate the transfer of imported horses by the steamship companier.

Mr. Kimball has received letters from Amsterdam asking for detailed information, also as to the purchasing of horses for military together you can get money from both, be-purposes, some having been exported last cause each one is airaid the other will think season which gave great satisfaction to the her stingy if she refuses. This profession has military authorities. It is likely that a large to be studied, just like any other, if you extrade will be the outcome. Mr. Kimbali has also received letters from London, Scotland, Liverpool and other places, informing him that horses will be sent out at the opening of navigation. A larger number of horses bave been imported during the past winter via Boston and other ports than in any former season, caused by the good market and prices obtainable in the States.

11/3/01/23



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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

STILL IN MONTREAL,



Physicians and Surgeons from Dr. KERGAN'S International Medical and Surgicul Institute, Detroit, Mich,

Are Still at the Albion Hotel,

WHERE THEY WILL REMAIN UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE On account of the manner in which their business keeps on increasing and the large number of important cases on hand requiring close attention. Dr. Kergan has been obliged to close attention. Dr. Kergan has been obliged to cancel dates for Ottawa, and retain present Staff in Montreal. Another Division of the Staff will, however, fill the following appoint ments for the recommodation of patients and all persons suffering from UISEASES or DEFORMITIES peculiar to their sext Conconic Diseases, Nervous Diseases, Private Diseases, Hereditary Diseases, Diseases of the Rayreductive Organ, att. who desire our

Reproductive Organ, etc., who desire our opinion or advice or treatment, FREE OF CHARGE. SHERBRAOKE—Grand Central Hotel, Non-

SHERBROOKE—Grand Central Hotel, Nouthy, Tue-day and Wedu-sain, March 26th,
27th and 28th. LANCASTER—McRue's Hotel,
Friday, March 26th. CORNWALL—American
Hotel, Raturday and Wonday, Rarch 21st and
April 2nd. MOREISHIEG—St. Lawrence Hall,
Tuesday, April 3rd. SMITA'S FALIS—Royal
Hotel. Wedo-sday, April 4th. CARLETON
PLACE—Hississippi Motel, Thursday, April 5. If you suffer from Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, Deafness, Heart Disease,

Dyspensia, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Piles, Blo dor Skin Disease, Fits, Tumors, Cancers, Varicosa Veins or Ulcers, call at the Hotel for Free Consultation. right for a time. 2. Got mare ten years old, We will forfeit \$100 for every case we fail to lame forward; am unable to locate the transtructions.

If you have any discoloration, mark, or mole

on the skin, come and have it removed; Super-fluous Hairs removed from face or any part of

the body without the rightest pain, or ill effects.

ATTY our treatment, Free at Atblock Hotel.

Diseases and derangements peculiar to ladies, young and old, POSITIVELY CURED by Dr. Kergan's system of home treatment. Call for personal interview if possible, the wind write for References. write for References, Special Treatise, and necessary Blanks, etc., furnished free. Address all letters to

Dr. J. D. KERGAN, Medical Director, Detroit, Mich.

ELY'S CATARRH GREAM BALM Gives Relief at once and Gures COLD n HEAD CATARRH CATARRH Hay Fever Not a Liquid, Snuff to or Powder. Free from USE Injurious Druge HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Drugglets; by mall, registered, 60 cts. WIY RROIHERS, 285 Greenwich by Naw York

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

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

Montreal, 26th March, 1888. P. M. DURAND,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Woman with satchel enters car, sits down

enter conductor, asks fare; woman opens, satchel; takes out purse, shuts satchel, opens purse, takes out dime, shuts purse, opens satchel, puts in purse, shuts satchel, offers dime, receives nickel, opens satchel, takes out purse, shuts satchel, opens purse, puts in nickel, closes purse, opens satchel, puts in purse, closes satchel; stop the car, please,

First Beggar-"Why didn't you tackle that lady? She might have given you some-thing." Second Beggar—"I let her go be-cause I understand my business better than you do. I never ask a woman for anything when she is alone; but when two women are pect to make it a success.

Chicago Lady (to husband) : " My dear, did you think to order a ton of coal to-day? Husband: "Yes." Chiosgo Lady: "And my shoes?" hushand: "Yes, and—" (peering out of the window) "there's a truck backing up to the door now, but it's too dark to see whether it has the coal or the shoes."

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

IMDIES, always beer in mind that S. Caraley is daily receiving novelties in Dress Goods, Silks and Satine.

"Time is Moving."—In going straight to S. Car-lev's for Dress Goods, Ladies can depend on finding what they want at once and no time

IN THAT NEW LOT of Colored French Cashmeres lately received at S. Caraley's, the Shades were found to be the prettiest ever imported in that line of goods.

MEN'S KID GLOVES
MEN'S KID GLOVES
MEN'S KID GLOVES
MEN'S KID GLOVES

Men's grod Kid Gloves, two Buttons, slitched acks, 500 per pair. S. CARSLEY.

Get your Umtrellas re-covered and repaired at S. Careley's.—Star.

MEN'S ELK GLOVES
MEN'S ELK GLOVES
MEN'S ELK GLOVES
MEN'S ELK GLOVES

Men's Elk Gloves, very good for driving, Tan Culer, 55e per pair. S. CARSLEY.

"Why. Jennie, you foolish gir, core into the hols. What are jou out in the snow for pithout wraps?"

"Oh, nothing much, ma! You see, Augustus bas just called and here are his footprints in the snow. I'm measuring to get the right size for those slippers, and do you know I don't believe I've got half cloth enough in them."—Tid Bits.

MEN'S KID GLOVES MEN'S KID GLOVES MEN'S KID GLOVES MEN'S KID GLOVES

Men's Kid Gloves, in every new shade stitched backr, two button, 75c per pair.

S. CARSLEY.

A large variety of new imported Tweeds have just been received at S. Carsley's. — Witness.

MEN'S KID GLOVES MEN'S KID GLOVES MEN'S KID GLOVES MEN'S KID GLOVES

Men's Kid Gloves, in every new color, two clasps, heavy and fine stitched backs, \$1 per cair. There are none to equal them in the trade for the money. S. CARSLEY.

Hotel Clerk, to sea captain: "What was that note in your room?"
Captain: "Oh, I had to break the neck off a bottle I tound there, as I couldn't draw the cork."

"Why, the only bottle there was a han grenade for fire extinguishing." "Is that so? I thought the liquor was very mild,"

STILL APPRECIATED.

-THE-GREAT BUTTON SALE --AT--

5c per doz.

NEW PATTERNS ADDED -FOE-

WASHING DRESSES.

EXTRA PEARL BUTTONS -AT-

Sc per doz.

A GREAT SURPRISE

THE PRICE OF RIBBONS.

WERE NEVER CHEAPER-The Favorite Line is 13½c per yd. Usually sold at 25c yd., in

SILK AND SATIN, 8 inches wide.

NOVELTIES NOVELTIES NOVELTIES SPRING SPRING IN DRESS TRIMMINGS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS MANTLE MANTLE MANTLE IN IN TRIMMINGS TRIMMINGS TRIMMINGS

The above is in all-wool braid patterns, in § fashionable colors. There is a great demand for them At S. CARSLEY'S.

ABOUT SPOOL COTTON.

The fact is that so many shirt makers and others that do fine sewing use Clapperton's Speels in preference to other maker, gots to prove that it is the best Thread in this market.

MONTREAL, March 28th, 1888.

provide and there, in CARSLEY'S COLUMN or the theb west, republication that the dead to the transmits to the Souses around a blot

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Gastoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. र के कार्र के स्वाप को है। का अनुने के के किया में