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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

# CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, May 8.—At the banquet to be given to Mr. Parnell this evening at the Eighty Club, to Mr. Parnell this evening at the Eighty Club, to Mr. R. B. Haldane, Scottish Gladstonian Commoner, who sits for Haddingtonshire, will preside. Nearly fifty members of the House of side. Nearly fifty members of the House of Commons will be present, including some of the Commons will be present, including some of the Commons will be Mr. Morley, Sir Charles Russell, them will be Mr. Morley, Sir Charles Russell, James Bryce, Dight, Hou. Edward Marjori-banks, which altogether gives a strong representation to the other side of the border.

Mr. Parcell will be expected to deal at con-

Mr. Parcell will be expected to deal at con-siderable length with Lord Carnaryon's recent Mr. Paroell will be expected to deal as conMr. Paroell will be compared to deal as considerable length with Lord Carnarvon's recent
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It's reported here that Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, having completely failed to obtain the condemnation of Henry George's written that the Condemnation of Henry George's written that from the Prepagated on formation in the condemnation of Henry George's writings either from the Propaganda or from the Congregation of the Index Expurgatorius, has now submitted the matter to the Holy Office. It is extremely doubtful, so far as I have heard, whether any different result will be reached there. It does not seem to be thought worth while to before about it.

A properties has arisen at Chartres who calls heard there Genevieve du Sacre Cœur. She

A prophete s has arisen at Chartres who calls a prophete s has arisen at Chartres who calls has declar d that Jesus appeared to her in used and told her to found a religious house a height, which should be the salvation of frace, and should result in the restoration of the monarchy. The woman has been thought made, but may be the tool of politicians. The kishop of Chartres, after inquiring into the kisped vision, has declared her an imposter.

LONDON, May 9.—The war cloud in the east, which has floated into a distance that makes it was maller than during the winter, and which

which has floated into a distance that makes it was maller than during the winter, and which has been hidden more or less from Occidental Europe by neurer clouds of internal dispute, is coming again into very prominent notice. You will have noticed by the frequent news of late momening underhanded Russian traps in falkan States, and the meddling of lisece in Macadonia, and the reported efforts of Russia in Asia divert England's attention and manifest the lively interest which ford Saiisbury has found it advisable to take in Eastern unovements. There is a more wies active awakening of the promise of the opening of hostile maneauvres, and, if war pening of hostile manouvres, and, if war braks out, the relations of France to Italy will weaks out, the relations of France to Mail will acre as a sort of skirmishing auxiliary to Rus-ia, while the line of battle will fringe Austria, Turkey, and Germany. The Saltan's advisors evidently take this view of he matter, for the Porte has sanctioned elaboate plans for the complete fortification of Advisoople and Tchataldja. The Sultan will hortly give his personal endorsement of the matemplated work which will then be pushed which all forcible speed, a thing quite unusual with that Government. But evidently it is intended in the present case that Tchataldja, about three In the present case that Tchataldja, about three miles from Pera, will become the centre of a large intrenched camp, holding 50,000 troops. It will be made the pivot of a large army defence. The right wing will be protected by the Black sea and left wing by the sea Marmora, The whole position will be defended by an army of 100,000. This is a very important sign of the time, and shows that in the event of war decisive better avanced to be fought in the a deciaire battle is expected to be fought in the neighborhood of Tchataldja, and that Con-stautmople is being secured as strongly as possible sgainst attack from the north-east. It is the old story that the war party of Russia is powerfully ascendant at St. Petersburg, and all indications of Muscovite plotting point to an invasion by the way of Eastern Roumelia. Hence this particular line of fortification and apparently the definite policy of the powers is to have the Turks await Russia's onelaught just where it will be easiest for them to turn the tide of war and throw back the invading samy upon Rouwella's border. The Foreign Office has nothing to say just now, but every thing seems to point to this statistude on the Eastern situation.

A plot has been discovered at Sofia to liberate Major Popoff and several officers have been arrested charged with being implicated in the

COMMENTS ON PARNELL'S SPEECH. The Times London despatch says the recep-tion extended to Mr. Parnell last night by the Eighty Club marks a new step in the whole Irish matter. It properly began last week when Gladstone met Parnell at a private dinner table, which in this land of febiahes meant a great deal. Heretofore the Irish members have then good enough to intrigue with even to converse jocularly within the lobby or travel within campaigns, but the time was drawn at dinners. Now that the barrier of social denarcation has been passed, anything can hap-pen. The gathering last night was of the most bulliant character, and the Club House we browded even beyond the occasion when Mr. Gladstone was the guest of the evening.

LONDON, May 9.- The Standard in its com nundon, May 9.—'The Standard in its comments on Parnell's speech, says it does not healtate to declare, what Lord Carnarvon himself would doubtless say with even greater emphasis, that the secret meeting with Parnell in an empty house in Dublin was melodramatic. Parnell's explanation, says the Standard, disposes of the fable that the Constraitves gays a half promise of Home Rule Berratives gave a half promise of Home Rule.

Loxbon, May 10.—The outlook for a reunion of the Liberal party, which was so bright a short time ago, has faded away in the face of ecent occurrences. Hartington's ingrain Toryim absolutely prevents him accepting associa-tion with Parnell. Chamberlain's course is alto-gether tricky and uncertain, and Bright's bit tether tricky and uncertain, and Bright's bitfor antagonism, to the growth and progress of
the old Liberal party, are all obstacles which
have proved unsurmountable, despite the very
tasonable hope recently entertained that, the
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the old Liberal party, are all obstacles which
have proved unsurmountable, despite the very
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I look now not for a reunion of the factions, but for a rejuvenation of the old party, partly effected by the return of many deserters, who mistakedly followed Hartington and his comrades, partly by intimate relations with the best element of the Irish party, and partly by the gradual advance of public sentiment among all classes in the direction of justice and humanity. It is bound to come sooner or later, but in the meantime the visible breach or later, but in the meantime the visible breach between the standard bearers of the two sides is wider than ever. A very significant evidence of this is found in Gladatone's relations with Birmingham Liberals. He has hitherto zhown deterence to Mr. Bright, towards whom he has maintained a signified and courteous demeanor, notwithstanding the latter's savage and persistent attacks, and in consideration Chamberlain refused to appart in Eliminature. ain refused to speak in Birmingham. Now, however, he sees no possible

CHANCE OF A REUNION OF THE PARTY as represented by its leaders, and has decided to finally treat the Birmingham memb is more or less'as open foes. He has now, in response to repeated requests from the electors of that city, consented to receive a requisition from the city, consented to receive a requisition from the Blemingham Liberals with a view of delivering an ovation there. Negotiations are now on foot to secure a suitable hall for the purpose. The agitation created by Mr. Gladstone's social affiliation with Parnell has much to do with this new determination and the final decision that a reunion of the Liberal and factional leaders is out of the question. Previous to writing his recent article in the Nineteenth Century Mr. Gladstone at his own request had a long interview with Mrs. Humphrey Ward, author of "Robert Elemore," the agnostic novel which he attacked in his essay. Neither was able to convince the other on any point in their difference of opinion on theological subjects. But Mr. Gladstone expressed the greatest admiration of Mrs. Ward's strength of inest admiration of Mrs. Ward's strength of in-tellect and her comprehensive grasp of the sub-

ject.
The Government is about to introduce a bill in Parliament imposing a heavy penalty for the disclosure of documents or information by means of spies or by breaches of official trust.

Mr. Parnell's references to the Plan of Cam-

paign at the Eighty Club dinner are variously pagn at the Eighty Ciuo dinner are variously interpreted in National circles, and not always in aspirit of gratitude or agreement. Genrally, however, his remarks are held to imply a gradual change of front on his part and a final abandonment of the Plan of Campaign and expedient boyenting in favor of Parnell's own method. This he was prevented from putting into practice by his severe illness until the Plan of Campaign was in full operation, and it Plan of Campaign was in full operation, and it was too late to do anything until this style of conflict had run its course.

conflict had run its course.

London, May 14.—At the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Dublin Roman Catholic Episcopate last week, an informal exchange if views occurred with regard to the scope of the Pope's rescript on politics in Ireland. The opinion was arrived at that, apart from the question of the Pope's authority in matters aside from ecclesiastical polity, and apart also from the alternate effect of the rescript or the relation of church and people, its promulgation at present would be inopportune and wholly unjustified by existing circumstances. ing circumstances.

These views have been forwarded to the

Propaganda at Rome, and for t matter remains in absyance. In other w z is common sense has prevailed over blind fealey of the priest who makes abourd political mistakes some times. The Irish prelates do not entrinto the ethics of boyostting and the plan of campaign, which was raised in circulars. The y desire to obtain a thorough reconsiderati I of the whole subject. There is a very strong feeling in Irish Roman Catholic circles against Mgr. Persico beng again sent to Ireland. A more impartial delegate is desired, and one not bound hand and foot by Tory sympathies, and ready to exert at his influence to justify the tyrannical Balfour administration regardless of truth. Pope Leo is a sufficiently astute man of affairs to realize probably that he has made an egregious blunler, and has come near rendering himself ridiculous in this business, and unless his own reason

is futile and overbalanced by stupid or Romish councillors, it is not unlikely that he will cor-

rect his error and quietly guide the Church in Ireland back into the respect of the people.

A CATHOLIC COLONY. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

SIR,-From the extensive advertisements of ols.,—From the extensive advertisements of land and immigration agents about Florida, and its resources, I deem it necessary to ask you for a little space to lay some facts before your many readers in the British provinces. San Antonio colony was established in 1883. The town now has several general stores, two hotels, drug store, post office, saw mills, blacksmith and wagon shop, church, school and railroad depot. This makes a fair showing for a new place. The population of the colony at present is about five hundred souls. The chief industry constants and lemon pulsars. is crange and lemon culture. General farming is carried on too. The average crange or lemon grove is from three to ten acres. Non-residents own many of the promising groves in the place. These are generally persons of moderate means who had five and ten acre pieces bought, cleared, planted and cared for by responsible persons here. We have several reliable men who make a specialty of such business.

who make a specialty of such business. A five acre grove in full bearing is a competence for lifetime. Five years is the length of time required to bring an orange grove into bearing. The lands of this section are high, rolling and entirely free from malaria. Choice orange and lemon growing lands can still be had, at tair prices, from one to five miles of town. The climate is very favorable all the year, In summer, the thermometer rarely goes above 95°, and our beautiful winter weather is too well known to need any comment.

need any comment.

Catholies, who intend making their homes in Florida should be careful and settle as near as possible to church, and school. The neglect of parents, in this respect, has, to the writer's knowledge, lost many to the faith in Florida as well as elsewhere.

For any further information address, REV. J. F. O'BOYLE.

San Antonio. Hermando Co., Fla., May 5, 1888.

EDEATH OF MR. ST HILAIRE, M.P.P.

# ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

A Sketch of his Life and Labors

John Joseph Lynch, D.D., first archbishop Toronto, was born near Clones, in the county of Monaghan, February 6th, 1816. He had thus passed his 72nd year when overtaken by death. His early youth was profoundly impressed by the piety of his mother, affording another instance of what has often been observed that most men who have risen to eminence owe their success to the influence and early training of their mothers. His primary education was reocived at a school in Lucan, kept by a his school years it was his delight to room amid the ruined abbeys and castles of the neighborhood, and muse on the struggles of his ancestors for faith and fatherland. In his day, however, the political edu ation of the Irish puople, which has since re-ulted in the agitation for Home Rule and a reformation of the land laws, had not yet begun, and he was often heard to sea that it.

own flock and people in other parts of the Now that he has passed away after a life devoted to the service of God and for the welfare of mankind, nothing we can write may increase the tribute of ven-ration which all lovers of the good and true must pay to his memory. All that can be said is -"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of the Lord."

# ENGLAND'S WAR FOOTING.

The Necessity of Improving the Navy for Eventualities-The flanding of the Army and Navy Discussed by Practical Men.

for Home Rule and a reformation of the land was a current question. It was generally agreed laws, had not yet begun, and he was often heard that after all the military aspect of the scare to say that it was only in France that be learned was not of much importance of mared with the the history of his own country. At the age of naval sepect. "For," said one veteran



MOST REV. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO, · Bobn Feb. 6th, 1816-Died Ma 12th, 1888.

seventeen he was attacked by typhoid iever, and general, "this is not a frontier country, and was given up for death and prepared to appear before his maker. This made an impression upon his mind and heart which was never obliterated, and which prepared him for future devotion to the service of God.

He resumed his studies at the Academy of St. Joseph, Clandalkin, and passed from thence to the college of the Lazarists then lately eatablished at Castleknock. His biographer remarks that from this college went forth five humble missionary Irish priests who never again saw each other till they met at Rome in 1869 as bishops of the Catholic Church, summoned by the successor of St. Peter to attend the most august assembly of modern times—the Vatican council. From Europe came Right Rev. Dr. McCabe, Bishop of Ardagh; from Asia, Right Rev. Dr. Finnelly, Vicar Apostolic, Madras; from Africa, Right Rev. Dr. Grimly, Cape of Good hope; from Australia, Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Domedan; from the United States, Most Rev. Dr. Feehan, then Bishop of Nashville, now hishop of Chicago; and from Canada, Right Rev. Dr. Lynch Bishop of Toronto. Could anything be more indicative of the universality of the Catholic Church and the

ubiquity of the Irish race? The young student proceeded in 1837 to the Seminary of St. Lazare at Paris, having made up his mind to become a member of that Order, whose official name is "The Congregation of the Priests of the Mission." In June, 1843, he was ordained deacon, and a few days after, at Maynooth, he was raised to the priesthood by the late Archbishop Murray of Dublin. He at once entered upon his mission among his own people in Ireland. Afterwards he was chosen as a missionary to Texas and arrived at New Orleans in June, 1847. From that time till the fall of the same year he labored zealously in Texas, but being prostrated by a savere illness, he was recalled by Bishop Odin, and as his health could not be restored in the and as his heaten could not be restricted in the climate, he was ordered to go north. Shortly afterwards we find him president of St. Mary's College, Missouri. Leaving there he founded the College of the Angels at Niagara Falls. From thence he was raised to the position of Bishop of Toronto, as successor to Bishop de Charbonnel and requested Father Dowd, of this city, to become his coadjutor, but the offer was declined. From that time forward the late Archbishop was constantly in the public eye. His wonder and won for him that passionate love of his flock, which is one of the noblest proofs of his success as a missionary. He founded a great many charitable and religious institutions. As an Irish patriot he felt that next to God and his Church came his

if our navy is strong enough to sweep the seas and guard our ports, and if we keep to our policy of non-interference the condition of the soldiery is one of secondary consideration. Lord Alcester, the Admiral Seymour of Alexandria tame, said, in his opinion, the Daily Telegraph had exaggerated the seriousness of the situa tion.

"What would be the results should a French or Prussian remy succeed in gaining a foot hold on Erglish soil?" Lord Alcester was asked, "Personally," he replied, "I don't believe they would get very far. We seamen don't like more more reuch a possibility. We deem it out of the question for a hostile army to approach our coasts. In other words we would have England rely for protection rather upon her fleet than upon any elaborate system of coast defence.

"But supposing the fleet was vanquished?" "Even then, said the Admiral, making the supposition unwillingly, "it is an undisputed fact in military science that earthworks make the best kind of fortificat one, and the essential point in our preparations should be the strength ening of our naval force. It is unfortunately true that as regards large breech-loading can none our first is inferior to those of other European powers. We have plenty of breech loaders of five inch or six inch bore, but in these days such pieces are no better than toys when cannon are made which carry 12 miles. is plain that no precaution must be neglected keep such monsters at their distance. As to speed we have little fear on that score.

Lord Chas. Beresford said: The English

navy is not in as good shape as might be de sired. If it were he should not have resigned but there is not the slightest necessity of getting scared about it. There would have been excel lent ressons for such a scare two or three year ago, but an immense amount has been accompliched since then. Our fleet is as well manned and officered as any fleet in the world, and its organization has already been brought to a high degree of excellence. Our system should be so

WAR DECLARED AGAINST ENGLAND. every man-of-war and every cruiser in Her every man-of-war and every cruiser in Her Majesty's service, in whatever corner of the world they might chance to be, would know in overdraft of salary as contemptible. He attackan instant exactly where to go and what to do although it has not as yet reached that degree of excellence. Even as ful activity, tireless application to duty, his that degree of excellence. Even as travels and labors in behalf of his people have things stand to-day we have no cause to doubt been a frequent theme for Catholic writers the ability of our fleet to defend us. War now the ability of our fleet to defend us. War now would mean a little harder fighting and it might mean the abandonment of the Meditteranear but I don't for a moment question the result proofs of his success as a missionary.

He founded a great many charitable and religious institutions. As an Irish patriot he felt that next to God and his Church came his country; and all are aware of his frequent and cloquent appeals on behalf of justice and freedom for his native land. He was a firm become form the freedom for his native land. He was a firm become form to the defencelessness of the first of the fir

enemy would have only to block her food supplies and let her starve. They would conquer without striking a blow. England can never be saved by her army, therefore as it is our sole hope our navy must be very strong, in fact very much stronger than it is. I maintain now, as I always maintained, that we want five more men of war and 23 more cruisers, then we will be safe and not until then safe and not until then.

## THE MONTH OF MARY.

The morning dawns in beauty,
The Orient skies are bright,
The sun fulfils his duty
And fills the earth with light. And fills the earth with high The dewy lawn is spangled With drops of rarest sheen, Like gold and silver mingled, With purest emerald green, For it is the month of May, The virgin month of Mary, And Nature cannot tarry, But rejoices in the day.

And over all is falling,
A sound so sweet and rare,
Like the voice of Heaven calling
The wandering spirits there. This the morning Angelus bringing
Another happy day,
Like the voice of angels singing,
In the distance far away.
This the Angelus ever telling
Of that evening long ago Of that evening long ago,
When Gabriel sought the dwelling
Of a maiden poor and low.

Yes, poor and low to men she seem'd, Whose pomp she lov'd to shun, But God, the Father, wisely deem'd Her fit to bear His Son. No earthly ties her heart entwined, Her spirit sear'd above, From dawn of life her soul enshrined The purest, holiest love. Her Immaculate heart, the mirror fair, Of God's sublime perfection, His every wish reflected there, And held its every action.

Before her grace an angel bent, A spirit, pure, serene,
The messenger by Heaven sent,
To bail its august Queen.
In her he saw the morning star, That ushers in the day; He saw (then in the future far) Her all but infinite sway. The chosen one of David's race, Of Jesse,—blest by God; The fruitful root, so full of grace, Whence sprung the promised rod.

O Virgin Mother ! pray that we, Thy children, here may learn, That simple lesson taught by thee, For naught of earth to yearn. The filmsy pleasures wealth bestows, Like Time, unnoticed, flies, And fills eternity's chaos, With vain and hopeless sighs. The brighter glare by genius cast, Which talents rare have won, Fades, too, when mercy's Time is past, And Eternity begun. MARGARET SCULLION

# TORY BOODLING.

Serious Charges against the late Manitoba Government.

Red-liot Scene in the House and Som Very Plain Talking - Mr. John Norquay Implicated.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 13.-In the Legislature, on Saturday, there was a red-hot scene, and serious charges were made against the late Government, such that, if substantiated, must drive the accused persons forever from public

life.
Mr. Norquay, in speaking the previous evening, emphasized his statement that he regretted the absence of his colleagues, and said they should have been present. He felt his position as unprecedented, being left almost alone to bear the brunt of a severe criticism. The ex-Premier said he heard now for the first time of certain scandals, which, if true, he would have to condemn in his place on the floor of the House. He condemned the reduction of salaries in several quarters, especially mentioning that of the Protonotary. In speaking of the loan for the completion of the Red River Valley Railway, he said he had received information that the Canadian Pacific Railway had offered to lease either of its branches to the boundary at a very nominal figure, and to give advantage ous rates to Portage la Prairie, and that, if that offer was accepted, the company would extend its Southwestern branch to Souris River. Mr. Norquay favored the acceptance of such an offer rather than continuing the Red River Val-ley as a public enterprise. He defended himself on the charge of having been insincere in his effort to complete the provincial railway and read letters from financial gentlemen in sapport of his assertion that he had used

EVERY EFFORT TO FLOAT THE BONDS. Referring to negotiations with Drummond, of Montreal, he said the failure was in consequence of the refusal of principals, and not as a of delay. Referring to the transfer of provin-cial bonds to Hudson Bay Railway contractors without security of land grant, he explained that Lariviere had telegraphed him from Otta-wa that the transfer could be safely made, as the Dominion Government had promised to hand over the grant. Yesterday afternoon be continued his speech, ridiculing the charges reed the penuriousness of the Government on the reduction of salaries of officials, and at the same time inflicting the province with a one million and a half loan.

Premier Greenway made a fierce onslaught on the late Government, and especially Mr. Nor-quay. In private life, he said, the perpetration of such acts as the ex-Ministers were guilty of would land them in the penitentiary. The Gov-ernment was considering what its duty was in

boodler were freely used towards the persons

mpicated.

Mr. Lariviere admitted some laxity in the department, but this was owing to the frequent change of bookkeepers, each with different systems. He intended remodying this, but was absent a great deal last year. Although irregularities were committed he pleaded that DEFALCATIONS FREQUENTLY OCCURRED

inbanks and other monetary institutions. Respecting his connection with the Lovell printing scandal he denied that he was interested in the Canadian Printing Company, and had acted, not as Minister of Agriculture, but as a private individual in any negotiations. A lengthy explanation was given of the transfer of provisional bonds to the Hudson Bay Railway, contractors without land grapt being secured. contractors without land grant being secured, and he claimed that he had authority from Ottawa.

ALTHOUGH SIB JOHN AFTERWARDS DENIED having conferred with him in Pope's office, but he showed a draft of a telegram in Sir John's handwritings to establish that such conference was held. He announced indirectly his retirement from public life.

Mr. Martin attacked the late Government and charged them with being incompetent. He admitted that ex-Astorney-General Hamilton had refunded the amount of salary overdrawn, Mr. Jones having forgotten the fact. After dwelling upon the iniquities of the life Government, he instanced where the Provincial Auditor had been lax in duties and

ILLEGALLY ISSUED CHEQUES,

without authority. Lariviere's explanations rewithout authority. Lariviere's explanations regarding his connection with the Lovell printing contract shows him to be either an idiot or a person deeply interested, and they all knew he was not an idiot. Before closing Martin scarlied others charged with boodling. Mr. Laycock moved the adjournment of the debate to give Norquay and Lariviere an opportunity of meeting the serious charges and controverting them. them.

Mr. Norquey said he courted the closest in:

vestigation into his conduct, either as Premier, member of the Legislature, or as plain John Norquny. Greenway need not be afraid he would evade arrest, he being

PRETARED TO MEET HIS ACOUSERS face to face before any court or commission they could appoint.

could appoint.

Mr. Norquay was warmly applauded by the galleries, which admired his pluck and appeared to sympathize with him in being left alone to tight the battles of the late government.

It is stated that Lariviero will retire from political life altogother.

The scandal referred to by Greenway is supposed to he in connection with the Selkirk Asylum.

Ex-Attorney-General Hamilton denied, from St. Paul, that he retained the overdrawn salary, and claims that he has Jones' receipt for it. Martin admitted the correctness of this and says Jones forgot it when alluding to the mat-ter in the budget speech.

# OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL.

Our object in writing this article is to tion which has been practised in Italy, as well as in some other Continental countries, for many generations. There can be no doubt that the more widely the knowledge of it is spread amongst Catholics, the more eagerly will it be embraced and the more thoroughly will the value of it be appreciated.

Not far from the city of Rome, it pleased God more than four centuries ago to cause to be raised in honor of Mary a sanctuary, whither thousands flock to receive the countless blessings and graces which under her title of The Virgin Mother of Good Counsel our Blessed Lady is ever ready to bostow on all those who have recourse to her shrine at Genuazzano. The following is a brief outline of the miraculous history of this sanctuary : The picture of our Lady of Good Counsel was first found as a wall-painting in a little church close to Scutari in Albania. This town fell into the hands of the Turks; but the Virgin Mary did not wish that her holy picture should be exposed to the outrages of the Musselmen. In the same year she appeared to a holy woman named Petruccia, at Gennazzano, a town in the vicinity of Rome, and ordered her to build a new church, where she wished her picture to be transported. Petruccia obeyed. Soon after, the miraculous picture detached itself from the wall and was carried by angels across the Adriatic Sea, first to Rome and then to Gennazzano, where it rested in the new church on the 25th April, 1467. The cares operated at this holy thrine drew thither pilgrims from all parts in such numbers that th Augustinian Fathers had to erect a more spacious church, where this miraculous picture is still to be seen suspended in the air without support. Innumerable are the graces and favors which Mary has bestowed on Gennazzano. Plus IX bad a particular devotion to the holy picture as well as the present Pontiff, both figuring on the member ship roll of the association of Our Lady of Good

Counsel, established in 1753. No doubt the Catholics of Montreal will be gratified to learn that St. Mary's Church here has just been affiliated to this asar, ciation, as appears by a cablegram received on the 4th instant by the Rev. J. J. Salmon from Prior Glynn of Rome, now experintending the erection of the new S.t. Patrick's Church there. The affiliation how, the cordial support and sanction of our 's orthy Archbishop himself, who sincerely recommends to the faithful the divine advar tages to be derived from membership in he new association. When it is known the at the same graces and blessings may be gal ned by devotees of Our Lady of Good Counse I here as are known to be showered down on the pilgrims to Gennazzano, there can be, little doubt but that this new invocation 'to Mary will include all Catholics who have confidence in the merits of the Holy Mother of God.

Further partie alars of the affiliation may be obtained from any of the priests of St.

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(FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.)

# HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

DUST-CATCHERS.

A Very Prevalent Fault in Taste—Tidles and Shams — Parlor Ghosts — Grates vs. Tombstones-Over-Trimmings.

A VERY PREVALENT PAULT IN TASTE.

Perhaps it may be only in natural revulsion from the style that used to prevail not so many years ago of furnishing rooms, capecially those used for the reception of atrangers or guests, in the very plainest and severest manner possible, that we so often see the apartments devoted to this purpose overprowded with furniture and overloaded with ornaments.

The modern parlor it in danger of becoming a mere curiosity-shop in appearance, if in nothing else. Where else in all the world can so many objects of ait or vertu, or of both, be huddled together in so small a BDace ?

"How on earth does the servant ever get around to dust them all!" I once heard a lady say as she surveyed a parlor of this descrip tion. And no wonder that she should so exclaim. The walls were piled with bric-a-brac as well as the fragile tables that atood about here and there, and that one dare no more touch than a house of cards, lest they should fall apart, shattering all the brittle wares they carried. The tiny chairs, be-ribboned and unsteady, seemed scarcely made to be sat in, and were certainly suggestive of anything rather than security—that most indispensable of all requisites in a comfortable chair. But these were not made for comfert but for show, and had their use no doubt in the imagination of whoever first placed them there.

And, as if to add to the general feeling of insecurity, rugs and mate of all conceivable and inconcelvable shapes and patterns were

gure, most likely marching off with a tidy rom some of the chairs hanging to her back! TIDIES AND SHAMS.

Two things in this world I never can and never did see the use of-chair-tidies and pillow-shams. They are fees to comfort, and as such should be hunted down.

A pillow sham (well named indeed) bristling with braided monogram-what auggestion of rest or reposs can there be in the sight?

A tidy (what covert insinuation lurks in the very title) is a thing of horror to every one who loves a cosy chair to sit in. Slipping, sliding, badly arranged, poorly deviced in the first place, they come tumbling down rom where they are meant to be of use, and fasten themselves to dress or bonnet, much to the annoyance of the wearer.

It seems indeed little short of impertinence on the part of lady hostesses to lay these gauzy nuisances around where their very touch must be unpleasantly remindful to the sensitive visitor of the reason for which, presumably, they were placed there.

# PARLOR-GHOSTS.

Time was when the sanctity of the "best room" and the freshness of the best carnet were deemed best preserved by closed shutters, closed last the colors of the carpet should fade by exposure to sunlight.

Since then it has been found by actual ex-perience that the strong clear light, so detrimental to the looks of delicately tinted curtains and carpets, is extremely beneficial to human beings. So light and air are permitted to enter more frequently than formerly.

To- long strip of stair-linen that used to be rigueur. to obviate the effects of wear of the parlor carpet, has varished-forever let us trust. But the holland chair-covers stay longer, and still preserve the mummy idea tolerably well.

One lady keeps her lovely chairs of brocaded velvet covered in white linen all through the year thus : she dares not remove the coverings when visitors are expected, lest through the well-known carelessness of the casual visitor the chairs should be spoiled. and when the family are alone such a thing is out of question, as the children-those fearful vandals of the household-have to be considered. The result is, that in real utility, and even in looks, a well-made kitchen-chair that one may lift and carry about with one, without fear of damaging or soiling in the use, is far ahead of the sheeted ghosts in the parlor.

GRATES VS TOMBSTONES. Here let me say a word in favor of the white marble grate that has so often been denounced by critics in household matters as monumental." I can't conceive how such an idea ever came to be seriously entertained even by those very wise people aforesaid. Statues and busts of marble, even palaces of the beautiful and costly material, are not considered "monumental." Why should Why should considered "monumental." Why should grates? The white porcelain stoves in use abroad are considered beautiful objects-why should we not in our cold climate strive to make our hearths as beautiful and cleanly as

And marble is so clean, and requires so little care to keep it so, rapaying at once the slightest effort. Why should the beautiful slightest effort. Why should the beautiful material be made little of in popular estima tion simply to gratify the vagaries of a false taste and worse than fickle fashion?

OVER-TRIMMING. Speaking of overgrowding of furniture in reception rooms, making them look like nothing more than furniture warerooms, and of covering all wall space with plotures, suggesting photographic galleries or "art" store-rooms, I was reminded of what I once heard a lady say, who had just completed a costume for herself, much to her own satisfaction. "There," said she, as she at last surveyed it, finished, with a concluded sigh, "I've trimmed it pretty well I think. Wherever I could find room for a scrap of trimming I've put It on."

And just so it is with some people when they begin to furnish their parlors.

SACRILEGIOU'S BURGLARS. A CATHEDRIAL VISITED BY MURDEROUS TREIVES WHO FIRE ON THE PRIESTS.

WHO FIRE ON THE PRIESTS.

PETERBORO, Ont, May 9:—St Peter's Cathedral and residence of the Rev. Father McEvoy, parish priest and chancelor for Peterboro diocess, were visited last night by a bold and determined gang of burglars. This was the third burglary in a few days. The gang first forced open the door of the Cathedrial and rifled the poor box of a small sum and then proceeded to the room containing the safe, which was at once bored and blown open. The noise awoke Fathers McEvoy and Rudkins, who at once rushed downstairs. One of the burglars shouted, "Go back you—or I'll shoot," and imed, "Go back you—or I'll shoot," and im-meditely fired at Father Rudkins. The arm was deadly, but forturate y did not harm him. As number of other sains were fired, and after securing 5 in silver the thieves escaped by way of the parior window before any slarm could be min K is the property of the second

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# SPHINX ECHOES.

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

174.—OBSCURE MEANINGS. Obscure meanings? Yes, a few, About a score perhaps will do, Italicized to give more clew. Italicized to give more clew.

I am the one you jeer and hoot at,
I am the mark you fax to shoot at;
And otherwise than that disclose
The metal ring upon a hose.
A timber's end I am, and, what
Seems rather strange, I am that not,
While called the object of an aim,
I'm, on the other hand, I claim,
A short size of wanturement land. A shart pisce of unfurrowed land, And thickest part of ox-hides tanned. A limit, end, or bound, I mean, And yet am as a vessel seen. A hush or thrust I am, and more, Perhaps you'll find me on your door. And yet I am, it may seem odd, The end of a connecting rod. If other meanings can be told, They're such as I shall not unfold.

NELSONIAN.

175.—A DOUBLE LETTER ENIGMA. No "blossom" is more sweet, More "worthy" to be sung,

No "one I" love to greet
Like "thee," thou first complete,
Beloved since I was young. True" that thou lack toom. True thou hast many a two; But more than dowery plume, To beautify my room, I love thy spray to view.

ANISE LANC. 176.—A NAUGHTY GIRL'S MENAGERIE

HOW MANY ANIMALS HAS SHE HIDDEN? The book was so interesting I was loth to leave it. Still, I only had to pretend I did not hear and I might go on with it in peace. No common key would fit the lock, and mother would not think of looking for me here. It was a small room. One must be a very small person to occupy it, and not care if oxygen were rather lacking. "I hope she will be a reasonable woman and not call me again," I thought. But she continued to call, and it seemed so much spread here and there to trip the unwary.

The relief with which a visitor would take her departure from such a scene, thankful that no accident had resulted from incaution that was sure to look terribly like awkwardness, could only be equalled by the dismayed consciousness of having out a most ludiorous gure, most likely marching off with a tide of the results of the room. "I was at a pirate story and did not hear you at first," I said. But the did not look very gentile." O, the relief with which understanding the relief with which a visitor would take telling a fib, I soncrously called out. "Coming, ma," and opened the door. She was the pirate story and did not hear you at first," I said. But the did not look very gentile." "O, the relief with which understanding the relief with which a visitor would take telling a fib, I soncrously called out. "Coming, ma," and opened the door. I'll was at a pirate story and did not hear you at first," I said. But the did not look very gentile." "O, the relief with which understanding the relief with which a visitor would take the relief of the room. "I was the relief of the room." I said. But the did not hear you at first, "O, the relief of the room." I said. But the did not hear you at first, "O, the relief of the room." I said. But the did not hear you at first, "O, the relief of the room." I said. But the did not hear you at first, "O, the relief of the room." I said. But the did not hear you at first, "O, the relief of the room." I said. But the did not hear you at first, "O, the relief of the room." I said. But the did not hear you at first, "O, the relief of the room." I said. But the did not hear you at first, "O, the relief of the room." I said. But the did not hear you at first, "O, the relief of the room." I said. Bu

17 -A PHONETIC CHARADE.

Sir Slender called a doctor in Sir Stender called a doctor in
Said he, "Why do I grow so thin?
My appetite is good, I'm sure.
There a breakfast, dinner, lunch before—
A hearty meal I always make,
The very best of wine I take,
The very best of food I eat,
Tis strange that I am as complete. "Tis strange that I am so complete.

"Ah! yes! At what hour do you sup? Sir Slender saw the game was up;
"Last night, for instance, don't deny,
One, two, three, four a whole mince pie!"

178-A NUMERICAL ENIGMA. The 7 9 10 2 of this
My theme can scarcely be amiss;
4 5 10 6 7 2 me not,
Or I'll forsake it on the spot.
To 8 9 10 11 faces
3 4 1 2 of science traces; 1 to 11 does aver "The art of reading character."

179-A OROWN.

Across—1. A letter. 2. An exclamation. 3. A man of genius. 4. Put into a scabbard. 5. A species of rat. 6. Corrected. 7. To stop by

Down-1. To diffuse. 2. The inclination or deviation from the vertical of any mineral vein.

[Min.] 3. To give out. 4. To squander. 5.

Shreds, fragment and the like scattered on a floor or other clean place. 6. Washed. 7. The termination of many English words.

ODELL CYCLONE.

180.-WE'D NOT SEEK IT. Into many a house I go, Yet no welcome do I know Many curious arts are tried To drive me from the fireside. Faces blanch or hotly burn Wheresover I may turn. Strong men falter and grow weak When their company I seek; Tearless women tremble, fall, When on them I make my call. Yet my footstep is as light As the coming of the night, Yet my greeting is so soft I am unauspected oft. Fain am I to think myself Not a wholly baleful elf; Many patient grow and sweet Where my sway becomes complete, Many who have known me well, Yielding to my potent spell, Give their life to deeds of love Grief and misery to remove. To the aged oft I bring Friendly death—a longed-for thing. Thus, though seeming harsh, the wise Find my blessings through disguise.
ELLIE.

181.—A PALINDROMIC SQUARE. First's a town in Iowa; Two's a redent, sir, I say; Three is Latin—"One's own share;" Fourth's a sailor, I declare. Forward read, you'll find the first, The same as second is reversed; The fourth reversed you'll plainly see If forward read in number three. ANDERSON.

DON'T WAIT TOO LONG. No lover of the riddles should fail to take part in the puzzle making competition, but must now hasten or be too late. The leading prizes— one hundred, twenty, ten and five dollars—are to be awarded for the best four lots of twenty original puzzles each, while such other lobs as may be selected will be paid for at the rate of one collar each. All favors must be in by May

25. Intending competitors who have not received or copied the "statement and assignment" form, to be signed and forwarded with the puzzles, should apply for it at once, as the delay of another week may lose for the tardy ones all chance of gaining a prize. If you would win send your address at once, so that your work may follow in good season.

APRIL'S AWARD. The prize for the best lot of April answers is won by Miss M. Farrell, Dalhousie street, Montreal. Her list was nearly equal to those of Dacle, Port Arthur, Ont.; M. Longhran, St. Gabriel Station, Que.; and R. J. Harvey,

> ANSWERS. 167-Point 168-Shakespeare. 169-PLUMBLINE. PORTERACE PICKTHANK PESTILENT POLEMARCH PENTECOST PLOWSHARE 170-Dare devil. 171—Soowl, cowl, owl.)
> 172—Teachers.
> 173—The teachers.

A tidy fortune—An orderly housewife,

# A BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

CHAPTER XXIV.-Continued. the way-I was away from England I suppose

at the time of their marriage—who was she?"
His heart beat quickly as he asked the questien, but he concealed all emotion under a caraless smile.

"She was Lady Hutton's daughter," replied Bertie. "Lady Hutton—the Erskine heires, you remember—that is, she was her adopted daughter, inheriting her fortune and bearing her name. She alwaya passed as her child, but she was really only Lady Hutton's ward." "Who were her parents then?" asked Paul Fulcop, his lips growing white as he spoke.
"I never heard," replied Bertie; "some relatives of Lady Hutton, I suppose. I must leave you now," added Bertie hurriedly, for he caught a glimpse of a certain blue dress. and he had

a glimpse of a certain blue dress, and he had been lying in wait for its wearer ever since breakfast time.

CHAPTER XXV.

When Bertie Carlyon left him Paul Fulton stood lost and bewildered in a storm of feeling and thought He knew not whether to be pleased or curse his fate. What a source of pride and joy for him, his daughter, his own child !—one of the lovellest and fairest women in England-gifted with grace and dignity fitting for a queen—married to a nobleman high in rank, position and wealth; one with whom it was an honor to associate. To be known as was an honor to associate. To be known as Lady Bayneham's father would be to secure at once position and standing. What a proud moment for him when he could speak of "my son in law, the earl," "my daughter, the countess?" He had been longing for prestige of rank; here it was, all thrust upon him. And yet cooler reflection told him that his own folly stood an impassable barrier between his child and himself. In claiming her he would lose far more than he could gain. He must proclaim himself to be the ex-convict. Stephen Hurst; no spurious statement would hold good in a matter so important. He must destroy the new reputation so proudly built on the wretched past. He must acknowledge to Lady Grahame that in telling her he had never been married he had been guity of a deliberate lie, and so lose all chance of making her his wife.

It maddened Paul Fulton to see so many and

such great advantages in his grasp, yet not to be able to reach them. His daughter, who could now reflect such honor and distinction upon him, was as far from him as though she were dead. He did not dare to claim her. Calm reflection told him such a step would bring nothing but disgrace upon him, for it would entail the revelation of his past life.

He never blamed himself. He felt no re-

morse for the sins and follies which separated him from his only child as much as death could have done. He said hard words; railing at his fate, 'reviling all and everything but himself. He had to bear the knowledge of his secret in silence; to have revealed it would have been to betray himself. But he knew how to keep his secret; with the strong force of his will be drove the thought from his wild. He his will he drove the thought from his mind. He refused to entertain it, and gave himself up to the amusement of others. Before long he was considered the life of the little party assembled. His droll stories, his inimitable mimicry, his vivid power of description, his brilliatcy and

wit, won upon every one.

He made the Counters of Bayneham laugh more in one week than she had ever done before. Any one who felt dull or out of spirits immediately sought Mr. Fulton. He avoided Lady Hilda, and if he could help it he never looked into the lovely, pure young face; he never conversed with her, never sought her society as he did others. with He tried all means in his power to lay the ghost that haunted him, but in vain.

"His own, only child!" the words were ever ringing in his ear. He heard them above the ordinary converse of every day life; they were mover out of his ears.

and gentle lady who was his only child. When the election was ended he determined to leave and never come near Bayneham for some time, The election did end at last, and Albert Carlyon, Esq., was returned by a triumphant majority, thanks to the untiring energy of Lord Bayneham and Mr. Fulton. Then the guests who had been together began to speak of leaving. Baytic had duting he must no. Mr. Fulton. ing. Bertie had duties—he must go, Mr. Ful-ton declared that he had imperative business, 8. A but he yielded to his host's entreaties, and promised to remain for four days longer.

That promise altered Paul Fulton's life, and brought years of sorrow and misery to his innocent daughter. He began to love her; mea may be blind, foolish, or cruel, but Nature must speak; there were times when the strong, false man longed for one word from his daughter's lips; longed to clasp her in his arms and tell her she was his own, only child. He rayed as himself for the thought. Should be wreck the reputation he had so carefully and assignment. reputation he had so carefully and assiduously won by one moment's weakness? No, he would leave danger and Bayneham far behind him.

That very afternoon Lord Bayneham and Bertie Cariton had gene out for a ramble together, and Mr. Fulton had been assisting Miss Earle in transplanting some very choice slips given to her. By some unknown accident he contrived to inflict a pretty severe wound upon one of his fingers while Lady Hilds was standing

The wound, slight though it was, bled pro fusely. Mr. Fulton, like many other people, could hear pain, but the sight of blood unnerved him. He turned sick and faint, and leaned against the wall for support.

"I have some adhesive plaster," said Barbara
Earle. "I will fetch it in a moment." And

she disappeared as she spoke.

Lady Hilda gazed pityingly at the handsome face blanched with fear.

"Let me bind it up for you," she said, "until

Miss Earle returns.

She went up to him and took the wounded hand in her own. As she stooped to fasten the handkerchief round her, he golden hair touched him, and the contact was like an electric stock him, and the contact was like an electric shock to him; the warm, soft fingers held his own so gently, the fair face was so sweet with its pitying look—and she was his own, only child. He forgot all danger and everything else in the world, says that she was the little child whom he had held in his arms; he bent down and kiesed the bad decoping roughly. golden head drooping near him. Then his heart died within him when he found what he had

done. Lady Hilda started up, her face glowing with a burning blush, her eyes full of indignant fire; but it was no look of love that met hera; Mr. Fulton's face was unutterably sad. She was about to exclaim, when he said, "Huah, my dear, as you value your own happiness be silent. I—I knew her mother years ago, and you look like her then."
Miss Earle returned before Lady Hilds had

time to speak. She looked with amaze at the strange expression of that fair young face, but made no remark; she bandaged the wound care-fully and then both ladies withdrew, leaving the perplexed Mr. Fulton to find a way out of his difficulties.

his difficulties.

"That I should have been so mad !" he cried;
"but how could I help it? She looked so fair and winning, so like poor Magdalen; and after all she was my own child. But what shall I do? I must explain all to her, or she will tell Bayneham, and we shall have a scene.

Lady Hilda was dismayed; the secret her mother had kept so well was then known to this content of the secret had been secret to the secret had been secret

handsome stranger, who had made himself universally liked. But she had no time to collect her thoughts; there was a grand dinner-party that evening, and she had much to arrange.

Mr. Fulton wished a thousand times over that

he had gone away as he intended; he saw but

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He wrote the note, never thinking that there would be any difficulty in giving it to her, but he found it impossible. In the drawing-room she was surrounded by visitors. Sir Henry Atleigh, of Comble Abbey, took her down to diener. After diener she held a little court, and there seemed to be no room for him in the and there seemed to be no room for him in the group. He never realized before the difficulty of doing anything underhand.

At last his opportunity came. Sir Henry Atleigh spoke of a photograph he had seen lately from one of Ary Scheffer's finest pictures. "We have one like it, I believe," said Lady Hilda, rising and moving toward the large table on which books and rare engravings lay scat-\*Let me assist you in looking for it," said Mr.

Fulton, who had long been waiting for this chance. He followed her to the table, and in giving her the photograph she sought laid his note upon it. He read the hesitation in her face as she half threw it from her. "For your own sake," he whispered, "for your husband's sake," and her hand closed over it. It was advoitly managed, but it happened unfortunately that the Countess of Bayneham

witnessed the little transaction, unseen by them. She was seated in her own favorite chair, at some distance from the large table; but she was watching Mr. Fulton as he rose, and saw him plainly offer the folded note to her son's wife. Her first impulse was to rise and demand to see it; her second was to laugh at her own folly. It might be a memorandum, or a thousand other things; why should she suspect anything wrong? She smiled, and blamed herself

for her unjust suspicion and folly.

If the countess could have seen the burning indignation on Lady Hilda's face as she read those few lines she would have judged her more charitably hereafter. No, certainly-a thousand times over, she would refuse to meet the stranger who a month ago was unknown to her. Why should she? If he knew anything of her parents, let him tell it to her husband. At least her suspense would be ended then, and

lived lately with a sword susper over her head. She tore up the note contemp-tuously and flung it to the winds. That night Mr. Fulton sat until late in the library, but Lady Hilda did not come near,

and he grew deperate.

"I must see her," he said to himself; "she will betray me; how madly I have acted! She must see me and know who I am."

This was more easily said than done. Lady Hilda carefully avoided him the next day. She had not decided what course to pursue. She longed to tell her husband all, but dared not.

Then Paul Fulton wrote again.
"I must see you," he said; "reasons, both sacred and important, compel me to speak to you. I ask you, for your dead mother's sake, to meet me to-night; not in the house, where I cannot perhaps speak to you alone. Go after dinner to the Lady's Walk, I pray you, and let

me see you there."
With this note carefully folded, he haunted the drawing rooms, but no Lauy Hilds appeared. Fortune, however, favored him again. Going up the grand staircase he met the counters with her daughter in law. He passed them with a deep salutation and some jesting words, plac-ing the note in Lady Hilds's hand as he did so, unobserved, he believed, but seen again by the watchful eye of Lady Baynebam. She made no remark, resolving to know soon what this mysterious correspondence meant.

When Lady Hilds read the second note she was almost in despair. What could be know of her paren's, this strange man whom she dreaded? Why should be summon her for her dead mother's sake? She must go; there was no help for it.

They dined alone that evening, and only Lady Bayneham's watchful eyes saw how worn and anxious was the expression of that young face, on which a new shadow had

Lord Bayneham left the ladies early: he had aver out of his ears.

Paul Fulton resolved to fly. He had met and conquered all his enemies; but one stole upon him unawares, and that was love for the fair and gentle lady who was his only child. When was both elegant and costly, one that he had presented her with soon after their marriage presented ner with soon after their marriage—delicate pearls set in pure, pale gold. "That is the prettiest bracelet you wear, Hilda," said Lord Bayneham. "I flatter myself I am a good judge of pearls; these are fine ones, are they not, mother?" he said, appealing to Lady Bayneham.

The came forward, and looked at the brace-

let. Lady Bayneham could never again be cordial with her son's wife, until she knew why she re-

ceived notes from a gentleman who was almost a

It was still early; the fragrant summer evening had given place to a dim. cool night. With a strong distaste for the interview awaiting her, Lady Hilda hashly put on a large, dark shawl, which shrouded her figure, and went out to the Lady's Walk. She could reach it by the staircase which led from her own private suite of rooms. In the distance she saw the tall figure

of Mr. Fulton coming quickly toward her.
"It is sorely against my will that I am here,"
she began; "but you asked me to come for my
mother's sake. Tell me what you have to

"Much," ne replied, "that cannot be hastily uttered. Lady Hilds, do not fear me. Look at my face. Have I the appearance of a man who sought this interview for any foolish, vain reason of his own?

She looked at him ; there was a faint gleam o light coming from the moonlit sky, and by it she saw that the handsome face, usually so careless and gay, was sad and full of deep emotion. Her calm eyes dwelt upon it, but they read nothing there.

"You may trust me," he said; "you might trust me with your life. Let us walk down the path; you will be cold if you remain standing."

They then went down the path together "My time is very precious," said Lady Hilda coldly. "I run great risks by remaining

here."
"I know it," he replied. "I asked you to come for your mother's sake. Do you know who she was, and what was her story?" "I know it all," said the young girl sadly.
"My mother's fate has clouded my life."

"Thank Heaven, I am spared that long ex-planation," he replied. "I half feared you might still believe you were Lady Hutton's

daughter."
"I never thought that," she replied; "and one
must not ever so lightly blame the dead; but I must not ever so lightly blame the dead; but I wish I had been left to share my mother's fate. I should have brightened her life, and have been saved all the sorrow and shame of feeling myself half an impostor."

"It was done for the best," he said, dreamily.

"I suppose so," she replied; "but this is not what you wanted me for. You knew my presents—what have you to say of them to me?"

parents—what have you to say of them to me "You speak of your mother," he continued;
did you never hear of your father? Did no one ever mention him to you?" My mother,
"Yes," she raplied bitterly. "My mother,
on her death-bed; told me of him."
"May I ask what she said?" he inquired.

"May I ask what she said!" he inquired.
"Some people do not possess the art of painting an agreeable portrait."
"That cannot posselly concern you," she replied. "Tell me your business quickly and let; me go. My father's name, brings no music to my ears. Perhaps before now he has met my mother and rendered her justice."

She raised her pure, calm face to the night skies as she spoke; and Paul Fulton stood abashed and humbled before the serene innocence and dignity of his child.
"Hilds," he said, "has it never struck you

he had gone away as he intended; he saw but one way out of his trouble; he must see Lady Hilda, tell her all, and rely upon her fears for observing the secrecy necessary for him. He wrote a note, as follows:

"I i pray you to keep silence over the little incident that occurred this afternoon until I see you. I can explain it. The honor of a family—my life almost—depends upon your silence. Will you grant me an interview? I knew your parents, and have much to say to you. Will you meet me in the library after

dinner this evening? I will not detain you faint light of the moonbeams she resembled at upon the old castle, there was one beneath its spirit more than any living being.

"Have you never thought of me," he said,
"or wondered who I was?"

"or wondered who I was?"

"Never," she replied.

"Would you not care to see your father,
Hilda? With all his faults, he loved you."

"My father broke the sweetest and truest
heart that ever beat," she replied, passionately;

"how could I wish to see him."

"Hush, child!—hush!" he said sadly; "your
words stab me. Try to care for me, Hilda. I
am your father, Stephen Hurst, and I place my
life in your hands."

Her fair face grew even more deadly pale.

fe in your hands."

Her fair face grew even more deadly pale,
"My words of greeting to you, father," she
aid, "are that I wish I had died when I was a

child, before I knew my hopeless, dreary fate. "Can you say nothing kinder, 'Hilda?" he asked; and for once there was real dignity and true feeling in his words. "I have not been a saint; but you are my child, and I love you." She walked on unheedingly, her fair hands clasped passionately. The fate her dying mother had predicted and feared had come to

"What have I done?" she said wildly, lookwhat have I tone? see said wardy, how ing up to the still, serene heavens. "Why should this fate have fallen upon me?"

"Hush, Hilda," said Paul Fulton, "I shall do you no wrong, child; we can keep each other's secret. I do not want to interfere with you. I should not have said one word, but I teared you would tell Lord Bayneham about what occurred the other afternoon; you looked

what occurred the other afternoon; you looked so like your mother when I saw her first that I could not help it." At her husband's name a low cry came from Hilda's lips. What a web of sorrow, shame and diagrace was woven round ber, and he knew nothing of it.

"Will you tell me bow and when you saw your nother, Hilda?" asked Paul Fulton,

humbly,
She told him the story of her mother's death, Through the hard, worldly nature some sharp

sting of remorse pierced him.
"Great heavens!" he cried; "to think that
I came here seeking my new life, and find my wife's grave and my living child !"

"She gave me one message for you," said Lady Hilda, gently. "It was to sell you that, dying, she blessed and forgave you."
"Did she say that?" asked Paul Fulton, hoarsely, while his eyes grow dim with tears.
"Poor Maggie, she loved me dearly and well!"

That moment's softening touched his daugh ter more than any words could have done.

"I have been a bad man," he said; "but I think I am punished when I stand here abashed and humbled before my own child. It is a strange world for all of us."

He drew his daughter's hand in his own.

There was no warmth in her manner, and he felt some keen disappointment, yet acknow ledged it was just.
"Would you care to hear the history of a black sheep, Hilds?" he said, and something of

his old gay manner came back to him. "I am very black, indeed, but perhaps you may think more gently of me if you hear all that I have to say. You need not be ashamed of me; by birth, as well as everything else, I am a gentle-

man."

A gentleman," repeated his unhappy daughter, with an inflection of scorn in her voice that she could not control. "Do gentlemen usually trample upon the heart that loves them best, and go about the world under a false name-He bit his lips, listening to her indignant

words.
"Hilds," he said, "do not rouse all that is bad in me. I wronged your mother; I repaid her love with ingratitude; I spurned her from my door and broke her heart. I own it all, and am sorry for it. Can mortal man say more? am sorry for it. Can mortal man say more?"

She made no reply, and he continued:—"You love her. I could feel jealous that of two unknown parents you cling to one and regret the other. But you say she died blessing me; would she like to know that you, my daughter, were my bitter enemy—that you could not re peat her love and her pardon?"

Paul Fulton knew human nature; he had touched the right spring at last. "For your mother's sake, say to me that we

are friends. He waited for her answer, but hot anger and fierce, bitter sorrow were warring in her heart. The quiet stars, with their pure, holy eyes, shone down upon her, and the night wind, laden with the fragrant breath of sleeping flowers, whispered sweet messages of peace to her; she saw again the clear, beautiful face the cold, still lips that even in dying had whispered of

He felt again the bitterness of his punishment; his fair young child so near him, her golden head drooping under the weight of sor-row he heaped upon her, her sweet face wet with tears, her soft hand touching his own. He did not dare to do as other fathers do; he dared not clasp the weeping, sorrowing girl in his arms and comfort her; he felt that in her sweet innocence and guileless purity she was far above him. He could have knelt at her

feet, but he dared not clasp her in his arms.

"Hilda," he said, gently, " you are an angel
to me; if you had sent me from you in disgust,
I should have gone straight to the bad, for I am a reckless man. You have saved me. I will try—it is never too late—I will try and be more worthy of you; I will not shame you again. I told you it was my life you held in your hands. told you it was my life you held in your hands. Now, hime presses. Listen to me. We must both preserve our secret. I have entered upon a fresh life. I am rich, and men respect me. I am going to marry; nay, do not etart from me, child; that cannot hur your mother now. I am going to marry one who will do great things for me. I see honor and rank and the good word and praise of men before me: I see a better and higher life but all this depends upon a better and higher life, but all this depends upon you. I suffered, Hilds; no one knew it. Shame and disgrace cankered my very soul. I believe I hated your mother because her loyal heart ever found excuses for me. I could not suffer shame again. If our secret should become known, were I to say you are my child, or if you were to call me father, my story must be known; men must know that I am Stephen Hurst, the ex convict; and if this should come to pass (mind, I hate heroics, I say it calmly) if this ever gets known, I will kill myself. I shall not wait for scorn and contempt to destroy me. You see I leave my life in your hands."

"I have no wish to make it known," she re-"I have no wish to make it known," she replied sorrewfully; my happiness is destroyed. I cannot endure to look in my husband's face, and know that I have deceived him. I have no business here; my place is among the poor and shame-stricken. If Lord Bayneham knew my story, I believe he would send me from him. If I conceal it, it will kill me. Where am I to look for help? Who can aid me?"

"Those are false, sentimental notions." said Paul Fulton, more touched than he cared to own by her sorrowful face and despairing words own by her sorrowful face and despairing words.

"You have done no wrone; you are a gentleman's daughter. Lady Hutton made you a
lady in every sense of the word. Keep your
secret, and you will be happy enough."

"I did not expect you to understand me,"
she said; "it is the concealment I hate. But
we must not linger. What more have you to

"Nothing," he replied. "You know I leave here early in the morning. I shall never return, Hilds. We must remain as strangers, turn, Hilda. We must remain as strangers, and do not forget that you hold my life in your hands. I shall avoid you—it will be less painful than seeing you, and not daring to claim you as my child. Are you willing?"

"Yes," she replied in the same hopeless tone;

"it will be best so; only promise me one thing—if I die first, you will tell the whole truth to my husband; he will never betray you."

He promised without the least intention of ever keeping his word, and they turned toward the house.

the house. "Hilds," said Paul Fulton, "you are my wu child. Let me hear my name once. Say God blers you fasher, libefore we part."

She turved her fair, sad face to him, and he never forgot it as he saw in then. The breath

never forgot it as he saw it then. The breath of the summer wind was not more sweet and faint than the voice that said, "God bless you, father." Good by."

"If I had kept her with me," said Paul Hilton, as through the mist of warm bears he watched Lady Hilds enter the house. "The should have been a different man."

upon the old castle, there was one beneath its roof who seemed to die a living daath. That night a fair young face lost its radience and youth; a pure, loving heart rebelled wildly against dark, stern fate; a golden head tossed wearily to and fro; and in the darkness there came to her again those column terrible word. "I visit the sins of the fathers upon the children." dren. The young, beautiful, and ibeloved lady of

Bayneham prayed for death; life had grown too painful to bear,

CHAPTER XXVII.

CHAPTER XXVII.

LADY BAYNRHAM had been thinking—a mental exercise she did not too often indulge in. This world for her was but a path of roses in which she had found few thorns, and she had nothing much that required thought; but this night, when a young heart near ther was breaking with sorrow, Lady Bayneham could not aleep for she was thinking.

She knew the world well; its strange ways were old legends to her. She had heard many attended the world prided himself upon winning the liking of a beautiful young wife. The whole artillery of firtation was a well known business to Lady Bayneham. Her son's wife was very lovely, and no fairer face had ever shone in those old halls; she was also very young and id-like; often enough had the counters artified the

halls; she was also very young and child-like; often enough had the countess smiled at her native remarks, for the world was a sealed book to her. She was as unnocent, guilaless, and unsuspicious as a child. Mr. Fulton was a man of the world; handsome and fascinating; old, it is true, but with a charm and grace of manner true, but with a charm and grace of manner more winning even than the freshness of youth. She suspected nothing serious. He dared not She suspected nothing serious. He dared not attempt to make love to her son's wife under her son's roof; but in all probability he had amused himself by trying to get up a sentimental friendship with her. How else account for those notes? And she was so young and inexperienced, it was impossible to guess what she would do. If a note had been claudestinely slipped into Lady Bayneham's hand she would calmly and quietly have torn it in pieces before supped into Lady Daymenana a mano ane would calmly and quietly have torn it in pieces before the witer's face without the trouble of words. She had seen how Hilda blushed and trembled when she received the note; and the brilliant,

experienced woman of the world felt something experienced woman or the world felt something like pity for the young novice.

"I have no doubt," said Lady Bsyncham to herself, "that she is dreadfully puzzled what to do over the matter. Poor child—she is so simple, and so sweet. I think I must tell Claude—he will know insh what to do and if Claude—he will know just what to do; and if speak to her, she may consider it interfer

The countess believed she was performing a The countess believed she was performing a kindly, motherly action in seeking her son, and telling him what she had seen; accordingly she was the first in the breakfast-room. Mr. Fulton, in accordance with his arrangements on the previous evening, left while the morning was still dawning. Barbara Earle had taken breakfast and sone out into the grounds. Lady Hilda was in her room, hence the countess had a clear field; and when her son entered, she went into action at once. With her second one of the shear at once. With her second cup of tea she com-

impertinence or interference; is it not ro?"

The earl assured his mother that she possessed all the cardinal virtues, and no faults.

so innocent and simple that I mention to you a circumstance I have observed, which in another would not have excited my attention.

"What has Hilds been doing?" asked Lord Bayneham, with a smile. "Has she broken some terribly severe law of stiquette?"

"No," replied the countess; "Lady Hilda's manner is perfect. It is not that, but our late visitor, Mr. Fulton, was a very handsome man, and one who could fascinate where he chose."

"Well, what can that possibly have to do with Hilda's shortcomings?" demanded Lord Bayneham quickly.

Bayneham quickly.

"If you will allow me time, Claude, I can explain," said the countess with dignity. "On the first evening of his arrival we all remarked the hist evening of his arrival we all remarked how much he seemed struck with Hilda. Mind, I insinuate nothing against him; he is only a man of the world; but I believe he has been trying to get up a sentimental kind of friendship with her."

"What makes you think so?" asked the young earl indifferently, for he saw nothing remarkable in any one admiring his wife.

"I noticed a little circumstance that struck me rather unpleasantly," replied Lady Bayne-

"You must have been mistaken, mother," said her son quickly, his tace flushing hotly. "My wife would never receive a letter from

her myself, but it is a delicate matter to interfere with; but with a few well-chosen words you can put her on her guard; she is so very young; and inexperienced."

"You are very kind, mother," said Lord Bayneham, rising hastily; "but I cannot understand how a note could have nothing in it.

I must see Hilds and sak her about it."
"Do not be rash or foolish, Claude," said his mother; "there is no necessity for any scene

man,"
"I must have it explained," said Lord Bayne-ham quietly but firmly; "I must see those actes, or know what they were about. None shall either mault or act impertmently to my

a song?'
"Tell me how they were given," he said,

"and I can judge for myself."
Lady Bayneham, who began to repeat of her undertaking, then told him of the two little scenes she had witnessed, and his face

wife, I would follow him to London and thrash him!" he cried. "I can see how it is Hilda did not tell me; she was afraid I should quarrel with him." "Nothing of the kind," said Lady Bayne

time any one either speaks or writes to her. "Then why have you named it?" asked Lord Bayneham impatiently. "If there is nothing wrong, extraordinary, improper, wonderful, or anything else in it, why did you come to me?" "Claude, I quite despair of you," said the countess haughtily, "I have explained my motives. Your wife is young, beautiful and untrained in the world's ways; it is your place to warn her, and see that her very innocence and simplicity do not cause her to act imprudently."

Lord Bayneham sighed; he was not quite clear as to what his mother really meant. He saw one thing plainly; she was not actuated by any unkind feeling toward Hilds, but before he had time to reply Barbara entered, her face glowing with exercise, and her hand filled with choice fern leaves. "See, aunt," she said, touching Lady Bayne-

morning. The base of the motion of the uneasy ex-

pression of both faces. A state and a second this is not well this morning," she continued. "Pauline tells me he has not left her room; so I will go and see

"If I had kept her with me," said Paul Hill said Lady Bayneham, sa Miss Earle quitted the ton, as through the mist of warm bears he room; perhaps you would go with me round watched Lady Hilds enter the house. "It the thrubbery I should like sa short walk be should have been a different man."

That sight, while darkness and silence fell the thrubbery I should like a short walk be foreign heat of the day comes on the land and the same of the should like a short walk be should

menced a preamble.

"I think you know me too well, Claude, ever to suspect that I could be capable of any

"I am speaking seriously, my son," continued the lady. "I have a sincere liking and affection for your beautiful wife; but she is very young and knows nothing of the world. She is so innocent and simple that I mention to you a circumstance I have observed, which in another

ham. "I saw him on two occosions slip a note into her hand,"

any one. "It is true," continued the counters; "I do not say there was anything in them; for knowing Hilda to be one of the purest as she is one of the loveliest of women, I am sure there could be nothing wrong about it. I would speak to her myself, but it is a delicate matter to inter-

or any emotion. Speak to your wife quietly, for perhaps there is nothing in it. dilds never

even sees any one but you. Do not force me to regree that I have treated you like a sensible

wife."

"I do not think any one will ever 'ry it,"
said Lady Bayneham; "be prudent and sensible, Claude. Suppose, after all, there was nothing on the paper but the name of a book or

grew dark.
"If that man dared to write nonsense to my

ham, frying to allay the rempet she had aroused. She very likely never thought of naming it at all; she cannot run to you every

ham's face-with her fresh red lips, 'I have found all these treasures; they will make your collection complete. Good-morning, Claude; you look well, not one half as bright as the

her. Tilyoù are not otherwise lengaged, Olaude,"

plied listlessly, longing to be with Hilda, and to rend, for his own satisfaction, the truth in the beautiful eyes.

Lady Bayneham wished some time to clapse Lady Bayneham wished some time to clapse to his thoughts and ideas. Of all fatal change to his thoughts and ideas. Of all fatal deeds that morning she had committed the most fatal.

fatal. "Let us go down the Lady's Walk," she said, taking her son's arm. "I like the quiet shade."
They turned down the broad, shady path called the Lady's Walk; tall, branching trees met there overhead, forming a depth of cool

The morning air was soft and clear, the birds The morning air was sold and clear, the birds sans sweetly, the flowers bloomed, and all hatter was studied and gay. As they drew near the end of the walk, Lord Baynebam saw somethe end of the long at the end of the walk, 1000 Day below saw some-

grass. What have we here?" he said, stooping for gras.

"What have we here?" he said, stooping for the shining prize. He nearly dropped it again, the shining prize. He nearly dropped it again, in uncontrollable astonishment. It. was his in uncontrollable astonishment. It. was his in uncontrollable astonishment. It. was his in wife's bracelet, the one he had seen upon her wife's bracelet, it was the very same; there mother about; it was the very same; there mother about; it was the very same; there mother about; it was the pale, pure gold, were the costly pearls and the pale, pure gold, with his initials and those of his wife entwined. "Hilda's bracelet!" cried Lady Bayneham, "Hilda's bracelet!" cried Lady Bayneham, in sheer wonder. "Why, how did that come here? How careless to drop a valuable piece of jeweilery like that! Is it injured?" she conjeweilery like that Is should be here! she said, taking the about the pale. "Why, Claude, Hilda word it from his hand." Why, Claude, Hilda word it from his hand. "Why, Claude, Hilda word it from his hand." Is aw it on her arm when you strangs than hand. "Why, Claude, Hilda wore this last evening; I saw it on her arm when you

this last evening; I saw it on her arm when you bade her 2004 night. How came it here?"

No reply came from the young earl; but a No reply came from the young earl; but a strange, dark look gathered over his handsome face, marring its beauty with passion.

"She must have been out this morning," said Lady Bayueham; "yet Pauline said she had not quitted her room. Can there have been a robbery, Caude?"

"We must inquire," said Lord Bayneham steraly. "This bracelet was on my wife's arm steraly. "This bracelet was on my wife's arm when I bade her good night; this morning I find it here; who has dropped it?"

For a momen's the mother and son looked steadily at each ther; then Lord Bayneham turned to re-enter the house. In the hall they must lady Hilda's maid—pretty, smiling Pauline met Lady Hilda's maid—pretty, smiling Pauline

met Lady Hilda's maid—pretty, smiling Pauline—who dropped her most coquettish courtesy before the young earl.
"Is lady Hilda down yet?" asked the

countess.
"My lady has been indisposed all the morning," replied the maid; "she has not yet left ing," replied the maid;

r room.
Has she not been in the park?" asked Lady Bayneham quickly.

"My lady is ill," said Pauline again, with a look of astonishment, "and has not yet left

"Hush, mother," said the earl, when the maid had passed on. "Ask no questions from servants. Hilds will explain it, and we shall find no mystery after all. If she is dressed we will go to her room '

will go to her room"
"Perhaps you had better go alone" said
Lody Bayneham; "if there has been no robbery it is all right. Suce Lady Rushe's jewel robbery I have always been nervous."

roadery I have always been nervous. I prefer y ar accompanying me, mother, if you will," said Lord Bayneham; "in your eyes I read a half doubt of my wife. Come with me, that I may show you how groundless;

They went together up the broad staircase and through the corridor to the door of Lady Hilda's room. A sweet, low voice, that expressed both pain and fatigue, bade them enter. Lacy Hilda and risen, and was sitting in her little bundoic, the untasted breakfast on a table by her side. Lard Bayneham forgot even his errand when he saw her pale face and dim

eyes.

"fave you been ill, Hilda" he asked
auxiously. "Why did you not sen? for me?"

"I did not sleep," she replied, looking with
some surprise at her visitors, "and my head
aches. Do you want me for anything?" he
asked, "or is this a morning call?"

She tried to smile, but Lord Bayneham saw
heaviel him tremble: he then remembered his

her pale lips tremble; he then remembered his

her pale lips tremble, he replied, with a errand.

"We have been puzzled," he replied, with a smile. "I have been for a walk with my mother this morning—quite a good boy, you mother this morning—quite a good boy, you see. Last night, when I left you, you wors see. Last night, when I left you, you wors this bracelet: it was fastened on your arm, and this bracelet: it was fastened on your arm, and this morning I found it in the Lady's Walk, this morning I found it in the Lady's Walk, and you have not quitted your room. How and you have not quitted your room. How came it there, Hilda?"

"Le held it out as he spoke, and a long, low

cry came from her pale lips.
"Look!" cried Lady Bayneham, and Claude

"Look!" cried Lady Baynenam, and Olaude, pringing forward, caught his wife as she was alling, pale and senseless, to the floor.
"There is your answer," said the dignified countess, as she rang the bell. "Take care, Claude. It seems to me that there is a dark bedow harming over our boars. Why should shadow hanging over our house. Why should she taint? There was nothing so alarming in your words."

# CHAPTER XXVIII.

When Lady Hilds opened her eyes and saw ber husband bending over her, a cry of fear and terror escaped her lips. The face that she had never seen s'ern or angry before was both now; there was no smile on his lips, such as he was wont to great her with. Anxiety and sorrow, mingled with impatience, darkened his brow. Her illness slarmed him; he could not under-

"Did I frighten you. Hilda?" he whispered gently. "How your hands tremble! Surely you ar: not afraid of ma. I have never been angry with you, love; only—I don't understand."

She tried to answer him, but her over wrought nerves gave way, and she wept passionately, bitterly, as one who had no hope. He soothed her with gentle words, such as one uses to a grieved child. Lady Bayneham quitted the room; tears and caresses were not in her line. "You shall not be teased any more, just now," cried Lord Bayneham. "You have not strength to tell me anything. Lie down again,

and try to sleep; it grieves me sorely to see

Her passionate weeping was abated; she lay passive and still, listening to his voice with a sick feeling of dispair.

Lord Bayneham gave Pauline strict injunc

tions that her lady was not to be disturbed; he then left her, hoping she would sleep.

His mother anxiously awaited him, and asked hastily, "What is it, Claude! Why was Hilda so frightened?"

"She is very ill," he reglied sadly, "and nervous, not frightened, mother. What can she have to fear? I was too abrupt." "Did she tell you how the bracelet came to be lying in the Lady's Walk?" asked the coun-

to s.

"No," replied her son; "she seemed so ill and unlike herself that I did not mention it. I am sure it is all right, mother," he continued, seeing the expression on her face; "we shall find it no mystery after all. My wife can make

Despite his assertion, the morning wore on heavily for Lord Bayneham. Two things weighed upon his mind—the notes he had heard his wife received, and the fact of finding her braceles in the Lady's Walk. It might be all nonsense—the notes nothing more than a me-morandum; but the bracelet. There he paused; there were but two solutions to the mystery sither she, his sweet and gentle young wife, had been there—for what motive he could not imagine—or some one had carried it from the toom. Either alternative he felt to be un-pleasant. Still he was far from being of a suspicious nature, and would have rested perfectly satisfied with one word of excuse but for the deadly fear which blanched his wife's face when she saw the bracelet in his hand. There was no explanation for that; to feel fear she must be conscious of wrong; yet what wrong could be imagine her capable of what wrong could he imagine her capa

were as pure as an unstained lily?

He tried to make himself feel sure that Hilds' would clear away all the unpleasent mystery, by a few simple words. Twice he went to the door of her room and heard with half-impatient atter midday when Pauline told him her lady was awake, but seemed very ill. He looked with unutterable astonishment upon the charge. in the fair young face, wrought in these few hours. Could it be mere illness or fatigue

as one does who prays in mortal ageny.

"Hilda," he said, "you look as though you suffered terribly. What is it? No trouble can have come to you without my knowing it. What makes you ill? Why do you look to strangely at me? What has come between us?"

He waited, but she spoke not a word.

"You would never keep any secret from me,
I know," he continued, "or I should lancy
that something terrible weighed upon your
mind. Do not look so sad. Raise your eyes to mine, love, and if aught trouble you, tell me-

He clasped one arm round her and drew her golden head close to him. "Has any one insulted or annoyed you?" he

"No," she reptied—"what could make you think of such a thing?"
"Are you sure, Hilda," he asked, "that you have not be n subject to annoyance from any of

our grests?"

"No," she said again; but he saw her face flush with pain. "Why do you ask me so strange a question, Claude?" "My mother thought that on two occasions Mr. Fulron had annoyed you by slipping non-sensical little notes into your hard." he repeated. "Is it true, Hilds?"

He saw her pause before replying to his ques-

"It is true he gave me two little notes," she

Paid in a faltering voice, "but they did not cause me any annoyance, Claude."

"May I see them?" he asked.

"They are destroyed," she answered in the same low, constrained voice.

"Will you tell me their contents?" he asked again.
"I cannot!" she carped.

ly been raised to his. The long, dark lashes drooped on the white cheek, and she spoke as one under compulsion.
"Perhaps," he said, "it was nothing that

concerned you—some little effair of his own. She answered not a word, and Lord Bayne

ham continued: l am no jealous busband, Hilda, interfer ing and prying into your concerns. Since we have been married I have never sought to know anything of your letters. I have trusted you implicitly in all things, as real and loyal men do trust. I should not interfere now, but that I have been told those notes were almost forced upon you-that you received them unwillingly and it has caused me to wonder much what they contained."

She saised her eyes to his face, and their worn.

wild expression struck him painfully.

"I cannot tell you," Claude, she replied;

"I would it were possible."

"Do you know, Hilda," he said gravely,

"that nothing can justify you in keeping secrets from me? We should have but one mind and one heart between us. My idea of married life is one of perfect confidence, trust, and unity. I cannot imagine separate inter

esta. He saw a look of intense pain steal over her gentle face, but she made no effort to answer

him.
"I suppose it is useless for me to repeat my wish," he added. "I cannot force your confi-dence, if you will not give it to me. I must be contest to know there are depths in my wife's heart hidden from me."

Lady Hilda shuddered as she remembered what those depths were. He noted her gesture, and said, "I am not angry, Hilda; I am grieved, wounded more deeply than I can tell you. What secret can my little wife be keep-

ing from me?"
She made some slight movement, as though longing to throw herselt at his feet and tell

On her lips the words trembled, "I am an imposter-a convict's daughter. I have no right to be here-send me away." Once she began them, but the sound of her own voice frightened her, and she stopped—with a scared, wild look on her pale face that grieved and amazed her

with a woman's sorrow on her brow, with her averted eyes and trembling words, she was like a stranger to him; and it was with a deep recommenced his inquiries.

"We will dismiss that subject, then, Hilda the first secret ever kept between us," said he. 'Now explain for me this mystery—how came your bracelet, the one you should have valued for my sake, to be lying in the Lady's Valk?" Then the calm of that sorrowful young face was broken; a quiver of pain passed over each feature; a look of despair shadowed the violet eyes; but Hilda allowed the anxious, eager man to repeat his question before she seemed to

understand him.
"Spare me, Claude," she said, holding cut her hands to him.
"Spare you, Hilda!" he\_cried. "What ca

you mean?—spare you! What have I ever done that you should speak so to me? Would I not spare you every sorrow if I could? I only ask to shield you from all care, to make you happy, and make you love meas I love you. What am I to spare you?"

"Any questions?" she replied, weeping bit-

terly, "I cannot answer them, and they torture

me."
"You cannot think they are pleasant for me, he said. "Hilda, my mother was with me when I found that bracelet. I read a doubt of you in I found that bracelet. I read a doubt of you in her eyes; it made me indignant I cannot explain it. Plainly as eyes could speak, here said to me there was something wrong. I brought her with me to see how mistaken she was, and you fainted with fear at the question which should have cleared away all silly mystery. That was how you cleared her doubt; and properly and lear of the results of the same and the same can you satisfy my love in no better manner?
Am I not quite right in saying that you wore
that bracelet on your arm when I bade you
good night last evening? It was there, was it

"Yes," she replied despairingly, "it was

there."

"And the first thing this morning I found it in the Lady's Walk," he continued; "yet you have never lett your room. Can you not explain how it came to be there?"

plain how it came to be there?"

"I might tell you a falsehood," she cried—
"I might invent false stories that would satisfy
you—but I will not do so; let Fate do her
worst. No untrue words shall stain my lips. I cannot tell you the truth, and I scorn all

Lord Bayneham's face grew dark as he listened. "More mysteries!" he said bitterly. "You acknowledge, then, you could explain it if you would, but will not."

would, but will not.

Lady Hilds bowed her head, and he turned from the sight of that white, despairing face.

"Are you trying to shield any one who has maked way." he cannot have a sheet with the cannot have the control of the cannot have the cannot hav rabbed you?" he asked, his eyes growing bright at the thought.
"No," she replied, "no one has tried to rob

Did you drop the bracelet yourself?" he

inquired. "Do not ask me, Claude!" she cried, with clasped hands hands, her face streaming with tears.
"I will ask," he replied angrily—"and I will
"I will ask," he replied angrily—"and I will

know. What nonsense I—what folly! One might fancy I was a husband in a French play, trying to fathom an intrigue. Did you drop the bracelet yourself, Hilda?—you lorce me to speak angrily—answer me."

"I have told you I cannot answer you," she replied with a tone of keen, sharp pain in her voice that changed its music. "I scorn to speak

untruly. I cannot answer you. Fate must do its worst."

its worst."
There was despain in her face and voice—despair so deep, so hopeless, that Lord Bayneham knew not what to say or think.

(To be Continued.)

PITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Elines great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's the Marvelous oures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Eline, 981 Auto St., Phila. Pa.

# WARNER'S SAFE CURE

HAWKESBURY, Oat., March 27, 1887.-I have been terribly afflicted with chronic Bright's disease. My body swelled to I could scarcely move about and my eyesight was affected so that I could hardly distinguish objects across the room. I had a distressing cough from the the room. I had a distressing cough from the pressure of water on my lungs, and was in danger of sufficiation whenever I attempted to lie down. My limbs were so swollen that I could not bend my joints to sit on a chair. The valves of my hear; refused their clice. At times circulation see ned entirely suspended, so that I learn to get less and about the 10th of December the bleeding culation see ned entirely suspended, so that I of my hear; refused their clice. At times cir-culation seemed entirely suspended, so that I was incapable of moving a limb, and at others the incr ased action of my heart would cause such a pain in my head as words are in-adequate to describe. Then again my stomach refused all nourishment, and I was grow-ing weaker every day. The physician who attended me said there was no hope; he could

# CURES LAME BACK.

do no more for me, and that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results, although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifested. My recovery then "I cannot!" she carped.

"He knew not what to say; never once had the eyes wherein truth and love shone so bright to 107, about my normal weight. Analysis showed 90 per cent albumen with a quantity of tube casts, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far recovered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks, and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nervine" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has

Ens f. b. Spercey

# FOR FEMALE ILLS.

TORONTO, Ont., (167 Wilton Ave.,) Jan. 31st, 1887.—For ten years I suffered from quinsy and relaxed throat, being confined to my room for weeks at a time. I was at last induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure," and with a most beneficial result. I may say I have not suffered in the slightest from quinsy since.



I was given up as hopeless, my spiritual director giving me the last dying rites of the church. I told them, fear not, I wou'd, with the help of God and "Warner's Safe Cure," come out all right. I then began taking "Warner's Safe Cure" every three hours, night and day, and "Warner's S. fe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and, to the surprise of the doctors, my family, friends and the public I was able to get frected, and, to the surprise of the doctors, my family, friends and the public, I was able to get out by the 1st of May for a short walk or a drive. I still continue to take "Warner's Safe Cure," and now I feel as well in health as I ever did. No m re treuble with dropsy, cramps, hiccoughing, or kidneys, and consider myself a sound man again. The catarrh in the head, of which I was badly affected, also disappeared. These are all the fate of my even as hundred. These are all the facts of my case, as hundreds can tell who know how low I was. As a refer-

International R. R. Dining Saloon, AMHERST, Nova Noone, January, 1887.—In October, 1884, I was taken down with bleeding from the kid-neys, or some of the arteries leading from them. One day, while lifting, I felt something giving

began to get less, and in two or three days the dropsy began to sat in my legs and feet. By this time I was reduced to a mere skeleton,

suffering from cramps in my legs, feet and hands, also the hiccoughs. My flesh became like a piece of white unpolished marble, cold and no signs of any moisture. I here wish to say that I did not take any of "Warner's Safe

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Cure" from the 20th of December, until March

tollowing. They tried all they could to check the drepty, but had to resort to tap-

ping at las', which was done every thirteen or fourteen days until the 23rd of March. Then

real, who knows my case in full. W. Staniellon

ence I will mention the name of Mr. J. Rogers

with the firm of Evanson & Mason, of Mont-

# CURES DYSPEPSIA.

Tobonto, Ont., Sept. 29, 1887.—I suffered severely with lame back, at different times for three years. My physicians said that my kidneys were affected, and treated me for Bright's disease. I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure."



MILLIONS of Such Testimonials Can be Furnished. Ask Your Friends and Neighbors about the GREATEST OF ALL BLOOD crumbs of maple and sumach leaves, with here and there a forgotten forest leaf clinging to the printed one. Ah well! some time I may kiss the wrinkled pages of my choicest book while I think of the dear, white hands book while I think of the dear, white hands

# WARNER'S SAFE

THE RIGHT KIND OF IRISHMEN. QUEBEC CITY COUNCILLORS THAT DID NOT WANT TO PRESENT AN ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-

GENERAL. QUEBEC, May 12.—The first regular business meeting of the new City Council was held last night, and was the scene of quite an uproar, when a motion was offered that an address be presented by the council to the Governor-Genpresented by the council to the Governor-General on the occasion of his approaching departure. Immediately on this motion being offered all the Irish members of the council rose and left their seats. They shortly afterwards returned and a lively discussion ensued, but on the metro heir and a lively discussion ensued, but on the motion being put to the vote the Irishmen again left the council and the motion was car-ried unanimously by the remaining members.

# AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT. We want live, energetic agents in every county n the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, IN ITS MERITS. An article having a large ale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the axclusive sale by deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold agonts, and to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make "AR EXTRAORDINARY OFFER " to s:cure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the me'rits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 a month clear, and this fact makes it save for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in tuis time, above all expenses, can return all goods unsold to us and we we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cont stamps for postace. Sund at once and secure the agency in time for the boon, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer.

Address, at once,

\*\*SATIONAL NOVELTY CO.\*\*

135-131

An American paper says : Europe does not want to go to war. A war over there would interrupt the travel of Americans.

# A SECRET

of good health is found in the regular movement of the bowels and perfect action of the Liver. These osgans were intended by nature to remove from the system all impurities. If you are constipated, you offer a "standing invitation" to a whole family of diseases and irregularities which will surely be "accepted," and you will have guests unwelcome and determined. All these unhappy conditions may be averted by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Powerful for the effectual regulation of the bowels and Liver, establishing a healthy action of the entire wonderful organism with which we are created.

Candour.-Tramp: Did you make this bread yourself, ma'am? Woman: Yes; an', if I do say it myself, you've eat wuss bread than that. Tramp: I know I have; but not much worse.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh-Dr. Sage's.

Those tired of "truly rural" as a cure for stammering might pronounce rapidly, "She sells sea shells; shall she sell sea shells?

A SURE RELIER.

"I suffered from a hard cough contracted by damp feet. Having consulted a local doctor without effect, I thought I would try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as a last resort. Before I had finished the first bothle my cough had entirely disappeared, and to day I enjoy better health than ever before. I can conscientionally recommend it. Chas. H. Kent, Telephone Operator, East Selkirk, Man."

Mr. McLeod Stewart, mayor of Ottawa, was in town yesterday,

SHOCKING BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN KILLED AND FOUR SERIOUSLY IN-JURED BY THE COLLAPSE OF A TEM-PORARY BRIDGE.

GLENCOE, Ont., May 10.—A shocking bridge accident occurred here to-day, in which two men were killed and several others badly injured. About 9 o'clock this morning, while workmen were engaged building the iron part of the Watterworth bridge, about six miles from Glencoe, and between the counties of Middlesex and Elgin, a temporary bridge, on which the men were at work laying the heavy from stringers. gave way and layers, can never creep into your nears as your wife will, some day, when you find the girl whom the gods have decreed shall crown your home. Because we should always hold the hearts that love us nearer to us than the petty ing the heavy from stringers, gave way and annoyances and little ills of this life. Because all were precipated into the river. In falling, the quick, hasty word you speak in ill-temper a Mr. Lamb, of Acton, Ont., in the employ of the Hamilton Bridge Co., was struck on the the Hamilton Bridge Co., was struck on the head by some timbers which killed him in a stantly. Alex Watterworth, son of Joseph Watterworth, E.q., Moss, was killed also. The injured, so far as learned, are Daniel where I said will.

Mills, Mosa, head and leg bidly crushed; about my neck for one hour. Hold your tougue and your pen, my boy. Every time you are shoulders; J. W. Madrigan, Hamilton, hand tempted to say an ungentle word, or write an unkind line, or say a mean, ungracious thing the hurt. and B. Campbell, of the analytic tempted to say an ear, ungracious thing the hurt. Watterworth's body was found after about five hours' search, pinned beneath the debris. This shocking accident has cast a gloom over the whole community, and the friends of the deceased have the sympathy of all.

OUTRAGE BY ORANGEMEN. Kingston, Ont., May 9.—The Orangemen of Kingston, accompanied by imported brethren, while on their way to Cook's Church to hear a sermon by Rev. Mr. Houston, had recourse to their usual practice of stone-throwing and smarked a window in the Christian Brothers' residence; which window being connected with their sleeping apartments, serious injury might have been indicted on the occupants thereof. Such covarily, unwarrantable, and, I might say, uncivilized conduct, should be strongly denounced by all fair-minded journals, and the author thereof held up to public contempt and execration.

# BLAKE AT PARNELL'S SIDE.

THE EX-LIREBAL LEADER OF CANADA AT THE DINNER OF THE EIGHTY CLUB. LONDON, May 9 .- Hon. Mr. Blake, formerly

Liberal leader in Canada, was a prominent guest at the Eighty Club banquet last night. He sat next to Mr. Parnell and engaged in an animated conversation with the Irish leader most of the evening. This incident has caused a renewal of the reports of Mr. Blake's entry into Parliament here for an Irish seat, but an undoubted authority in Parnellite circles assures me that while, if Mr. Blake desired to make his entry into public life here, he would be heartily welcomed, no knowledge existed at present of any such desire.

A SEVERE TRIAL. Those who endure the torturing pangs of Neuralgia, Rheumatiam, Sciatica, Lumbago and similar complaints are severely tried, but there

is a speedy relief in Hagyard's Yallow Oil, as thousands who have used it joyfully testify. It banishes pain and lameness quickly. Hon. Judge Belanger, of Beauharnois, and Mrs. Belanger, are at the Hall.

A LAST RESORT.

"Last summer," says Wm. J. James, of Atherly, Ont., "I felt very miserable with pains over my kidneys, fluttering of the heart and nervousness; after taking different kinds of medicine, hearring of B. B. B., I thought I would try it; one bottle completely cured me. I can highly recommend it to others."

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

He was a man of some account,
And well among his neighbors stood;
For any reasonable amount
His name was good.

He took a drink, and soon his nose Assumed a tint as red as blood; And now, as far as credit goes, His name is Mud.

# BURDETTE ON POLITICS.

THE HUMORIST GIVES A LITTLE AD VICE TO AN ASPIRANT

politics, when you triumph, triumph graciously, magnanimously, mercifully. But when the hour of defeat comes, as come it will, let me advise you to "die easy." Don't kick. Don't struggle after you are dead. It distorts the countenance, contracts the limbs, lends the fiafest destiny. Remember and the returns a the faces. Now, when I read the returns a certain election that affected me rather personally, I quietly laid my handsome form down in calm though corrowful resignation. I closed my eyes and folded my hands on my bosom and remained passive and quiet, and there wasn't a prettier Republican "remains" in all this broad land than your late lamented subscriber. It took a great many thousand Republicans 10 or 12 days to attain my state of sublime composure, but they came to it at last, and see how much last.

I was suspected, thou a day see had a seen me? The boy had ca seen me? The boy had ca seen me? The boy had ca seen me? The boy had cased me? The boy had as seen me? The boy had cased me? The boy days to attain my state of sublime composure, but they came to it at last, and see how much time they lost. They kept anticipating the resurrection. Every time a triumphant Democratible whis rejoicing horn they thought it was the trumpet of the Republican Gabriel, and junped up in their grave clothes and went prancing around, and finally had to be knocked in the head with an Official Count before they would submit to the offices of the undertaker. would submit to the offices of the undertaker. I believe in pluck, my son, I believe in grit; I have an abiding faith in sand. I like to see a man fight who doesn't know when he is licked, but I don't like to see a man come howling back into the ring after he has been knocked out and the other fellow has gone away with the gate and the other fellow has gone away with the gate money. "Die easy," my boy, you'll look better, your friends and enemies alike will admire you all the more for 1t, and you'll be in better condition for getting up when your party Gabriel sounds the trumpet. Now, bear this in mind. Paste it in your hat. I don't know much about politics—I wish I had as many dollars as I don't know much about politics—but what I do know I know for keeps, and I know it is always becoming for the party that gets its neck cut off "die easy" and go off gracefully.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.

I turn over the leaves of an old note-book, the pages of which I filled half a score of years ago. On one page I find this note:

My books are all wrinkled and filled with

that laid the maple leaves in history or lexicon,

and thank God that the page is wrinkled and the engraving discolored.

And now, whenever I turn to that page in the note-book, do you know, my boy, how glad I am that I wrote about the leaves as I did? There was no shadow of fear or dread over my There was no snadow or tear or dread over the little home then. There was no reason why I should feel so tenderly toward the leaves and stems that stained and wrinkled my books, and ever kept me from using them for a week at a time, was there? Ah! indeed there was. Indeed, there was. Because love is better than books, my boy. Because your books, my son, though you crowd the literary treasures of the world upon your shelves, can never creep into your heart as your

a century away. Because to-day, if I could, I would burn up every book there is in all this world just to feel the little hands that laid those leaves in the pages about anybody, just stop; look ahead twenty five years, and think how it may come back to

Let me tell you how I write mean letters and

bitter editorials, my boy. Some time, when a man has pitched into me and "cut me up rough," and I want to pulverize him, and wear his gory scalp at my girdle and hang his hide on my fence, I write the letter or editorial that is to do the business. I write something that will drive sleep from his eyes and peace from his soul for six weeks. Oh, I do hold him over a slow fire and roast him. Gall and aquafortis slow fire and roast him. Gall and aquafortis drip from my blistering pen. Then, I don't mail the letter and I don't print the editorial. There's always plenty of time to crucify a mar. The vilest criminal is entitled to a little reprieve. I put the manuscript away in a drawer. Next day I look at it. The ink is cold; I read it over and say: "I den't know about this. There's a good deal of bludgeon and bowie-knife journalism in that. I'll hold it over a day longer." The next day I read it and bowie-knife journalism in that. I'll hold it over a day longer." The next day I read it again. I laugh and say "Pahaw!" and I can feel my cheeks getting a little hot. The fact is, I am ashamed that I ever wrote it. and hope that nobody has seen it, and I have half forgotten the article or letter that filled my soul with rage. I haven't been hurt, I haven't hurt anybody, and the world goes right along, emoking twenty four hours a day as usual, and I am all the happier. Try it, my boy. Put off your bitter remarks until to-morrow. Then, when you try to say them deliberately, you'll find you try to say them deliberately, you'll find that you have forgotten them, and ten years later, ah! how glad you will be that you did! Be good-natured, my boy. Be loving and gentle with the world, and you'll be amazed to see how dearly and tenderly the worried, tried, vexed, harassed old world loves you.

vexed, narassed old world loves you.

THE FATES AND THE BOY.

You 'nnow I'm not living where I do now?

No, I moved away from my present abiding place and am occupying apartments on the next block. Yes, indeed. You see, there was a boy at my former boarding-house. He was a type of a boy I most furiously dislike, and I seem to be the type of a man he seem to be the type of a man he hates, for we declared war the first day we hates, for we declared war the first day we net. He deployed his ekirmishers as soon as he saw me, and I was waiting for him in the woods just over the top of the hill, thicker than hair on a dog's back. He was an impudent, loud-voiced, slangy cub, with a head of most luxuriant, long, bushy hair that my fingers were always aching to get into. My room was, on the first floor, and he used to make faces in at my window. One day he thrust his head in, but I was laying for him, and as he opened his mouth to yell something offensive I chucked it full of sawdust. That night he hung a live cat by the tail to my offensive I chucked it full of sawdust. That night he hung a live cat by the tail to my window shutter, and the vixen nearly scratched my eyes out before I could out her down. It was Misc Giddigirl's cat, too, and she believed I hung it there myself, and so did everybody else. Next day I manceuvred the boy in front of my window until, thinking I wasn't looking, he fired a buckshot at me, and I dedged and let him break a looking glass, His father threshed him for it, and I was so pleased I paid for the mirror myself. Next day he bent a pin in my chair at the dinner table, and I nearly died

rather then jump and "noller." He found out that it irritated me nearly to madness to hear or see him, so he took to playing under my window. I charged him out of that by emptying half a gallon of shaving water out of the window. He flanked me by moving just around the somer where I could have him but around? For Political Honors, and Tells What He Knows About Politics—Some Advice to a Young Man—Holding the Pen and the Tongue—How the Humerist Writes
His Fiery Articles, and What
He Does With Them After
They are Written.

(Copyrighted, 1888.)

Yes, my son, I know the political fever has already commenced, and it will grow hoter with the weather; but don't you meddle with politics. When you go into politics, as I am grieved to see you have already done to the extent of running two suits of clothes with hey hiskey—it would be much better for you today, socially, morally, physically and financially, had you drank the kerosene and poured the whiskey over your clothes, although your patriotic exhilaration would have suffered—but when you do go into real politics, when you triumph, triumph graciously, magnanimously, mercifully. But when the on pillows and bolsters night after night with vengeful industry. There was no slip to it. My fingers closed on the locks of my foe like the magnanimously, mercifully. But when the hour of defeat comes, as come it will, let me advise you to "die easy." Don't kick. Don't struggle after you are dead. It distorts the countenance, contracts the limbs, lends the fiatures a hideous expression of agony and hate, and terrifies the mourners. When your time comes, "die easy." Don't kick a ainst manifest destiny. Remember that it is hard to fight the faces. Now, when I read the returns after a certain election that affected me rather personally, I quietly laid my handsome form down in calm though corrowful resignation. I closed my eyes and folded my hands on my bosom and remained passive and quiet, and there wasn't a the finance of the silent night fairly made my income form y room. Scream after scream, slamming doors, crashing windows, told the house was alarmed and wild with excitement. I must go out; it would not do to remain concealed. I brushed the clinging lecks from my guilty fingers. Shrill voices were calling my name, thorrors! I was suspected, then? Some one had seen me? The boy had recognized my touch? I went out into the hall. What was the matter? Well might I ask, they said, sit-

A SENECA FALLS (N.Y.) BLACKSMITH HITS THE NAIL.

We stated that a resident of Seneca Fails, N.Y., held a ticket which won the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the March drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and which entitled the holder to the sum of \$5,000. We have since learned that onetenth of the ticket, No. 60,675, was purchased by Bernard Kirk of the firm of Kirk Bros. of this village, and that he had \$10,000 by the investment of two dollars .- Seneca Falls (N.Y.) Reveille, March 30.

"Dressed to kill"-that young lady over there with a low-neck dress or, standing in

Mr. Henry Graham, Wingham, writes us "For fifteen years I have suffered with Indigestion, and during that time I could get nothing to give me relief, although I tried a great many different kinds of medicine re-commended for that complaint. I now feel like a new man, and this wonderful change has been accomplished by the use of four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. To me it has been a valuable medicine.

A dairy that needs little water-The dromedary.

Mrs. Barnhært, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through Rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until recommended to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfacfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured.

Teacher-In what battle was General Blank killed ? Bright boy-His last one,

Differences of opinion regarding the popular internal and external remedy Eclectric Oil-do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lame. ness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect

when taken internally. An indirect way of getting a drink of water at a cheap boarding-house is to ask for a

third cup of tea. YOU HARDLY REALIZE THAT IT IS MEDICINE when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills: they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles

from torpid liver are relieved by their use. .. The water for military posts should come

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

"You don't mean to say you understand French, Tommy?" "Oh, yes, I do. When ma and pa speak French at tes, I know I'm to have a powder."

Colic and Kidney Difficulty.—Mr. J. W. Wilder, J.P., Lafargeville, N. Y., writes:
"I am subject to severe attacks of Colic and Kidney Difficulty, and find Parmelee's Pills afford me great relief, while all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature

are driven from the body. Most men in jail are there on account of

their convictions. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with

best results. Is a man with a "hacking" cough to be reckoned in the advanced "stages" of disesse ?

Why go limping and whining about corns when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Ours will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

There is a time for all things. The time to leave is when a young lady asks you whether

it is raining. Holloway's Pills .- When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of the skin, an alterative is required to compensate the body by means of other channels Holloway's Pilis can be confidently recom mended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without efficient means of cleaning the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the •6 FITHE TRUE WITNESS'

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Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST or TRUE WITNESSwill receive, one of our splendid Litho. Pic-Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt

WEDNESDAY......MAY 16, 1888.

MB. PARNELL's speech is the sensation of the day. In it he lays down the principle of Irish unity and determination never to submit till the full measure of Home Rule for which the . Irish people have contended has been obtained.

WHILE pro-Tory correspondents are writing about the presumed set-back administered to Gladstone, the Liberals of England and the Nationalists, the announcement is made that the social barriers, so long maintained against the Irish party, have broken down, and the Times itself admits that when such is the fact "anything can happen." This does not look like failure, either in hope or prestige, of the Home Rule cause.

MR. Noves having retired from the contest in Shefford in favor of Dr. DeGrosbois, the battle is now between that gentleman and Mr. Savaria, the Conservative candidate. The change makes no alteration in reasons which should induce the electors to vote for the maintenance of the Mercier Government. But, while regretting the manner in which Mr. Noyes' retirement was brought about, we would arge upon all the duty of giving the gentleman who takes his place an active, hearty support.

Mr. THOMPSON, Minister of Justice, stated in Parliament the other day that he had in his possession hundreds of letters from men in responsible positions, including commercial men, justices of the peace, and even public officers, offering to take a hand in that kind of swindling known as "green goods" and "shovi ng the queer." The question arises, from this statement-what is the Minister of Justice going to do with these culprits? Are they to be permitted to escape punishment because of their respectability? We have read and heard much in our time about the criminal classes. Will day to give Lord Wolseley a rap over the somebody tell us who compose those classes, since it appears people in respectable positi are ready to take a hand in a most detestable crine?

THE text of the agreement between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Rail. way Company for the surrender of the monopoly clause in the Company's charter is published. The Government guarantees the interest on a loan of \$15,000,000 at 31 per cent. for fifty years, the money to be expended in perfecting the equipment of the road, so as to facilitate the transport of the produce of the North-West. The terms are good for the Company and not too excessive if considered as the price of freedom for Manitoba and the Territories. They show, however, the danger and folly of establishing monopoly by Act of Parliament.

SPEAKER OUIMET'S ruling that members of the House of Commons must refrain from commenting on judgments rendered by the courts, is a proof of either his invincible ignorance or purblind partizanship. The law provides for the impeachment of judges by parliament. A few years ago Mr. St. Jean, then M. P. for the city of Ottawa. moved for the impeachment of Judge Lafontaine in the House. It would be an educational exercise of some value to Speaker Onimet were he to turn up the reports of the debates and study the proceedings at that time. His astounding ruling is in direct contradiction to the statutory law, which provides for the removal of judges for cause. Besides it is an axiom of parliamentary practice that " parliament can do anything but make a woman a man." Perhaps Mr. Oulmet has improved on this, and holds that a Tory Speaker, backed by a Tory majority, can over-ride all laws and do anything, even the act of metamorphosis.

in the published report of the alleged Papal rescript. It says: "One might as well expect to have grapes from thorns or figs from thistles as truth from the pen of the Roman guns. correspondent of the London Chronicle on the Irish policy of the Vatican. This entermarket with the most sensational reports on the West Indies, and a few at Halifax, N.S. such a subject, and is, by his remarkable feats, fast earning the proud distinction of reidse to give oreignos to this rumor, for to condition of analis naving been brought about tists as to a means for defending them, from atallow the Pope's enemies and Ireland's to in. by unwise seconomy, and lays the blame on takes by sea of which naval authorities little cupy exalted positions they are expected to annoying to Sir John, Macdonald when he recourse THIS Eminence called that if the course of the course o ich and in der sieder in der sieder in der i

cant fact that, up to the last issue received, the Moniteur de Rome has not condescended to contradict the silly rumor."

In Newfoundland the fight over Confederation is going on briskly. The St. John's Colonist takes in the situation thus :-

In Confederation Newfoundland would have to bear a twenty-fifth part of all the expense of government, defence and public improvements, such as railways, canals, &c. Now we are united to a first class power, and are under it without having to hear any of the expense. It is true we have to accept such governors as are sent; but it is better to have them from Downing street than from Ottawa. Union with England, enjoying the freedom we have now, is strength; union with Canada, deprived of this feeedom, would be weakness to all concerned. Canada is on trial. It will require the expen-diture of millions of dollars more on public works and in opening, developing and settling its immense area. Until it will have given proof its capability of doing this, Newfoundland can never join its fortunes to hers; and never will unless in the hour of madness

THE majority report of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee adverse tures, grouping Gladstone. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adverse to the Fisheries treaty can only be accepted as a party move. The sting is in the tail where the report censures President Cleveland. We hold that the treaty is a surrender of Canadian rights, and the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate insist that it is a surrender of American claims. The upshot will be, we think, that the treaty will fall into abeyance while the protocol will have all the effect of a treaty, till the coming presidential election decides the fate of parties. Then, if Cleveland be re-elected, the treaty will be ratified. If not the next president will find himself in the old hole and will be compelled to do just as Cleveland has done. Thus in any case the result will be the same, whichever party wins the election. Meanwhile fisheries matters will go on as they are under the provisional agreement embodied in the protocol.

> MR. GLADSTONE, replying to the address of 3,730 dissenting clergymen expressing sympathy with him in his efforts to reconcile Ireland with England, concluded with the expression of this bitter truth :- "The object "of the Government seemed to be to insult, 'exasperate and degrade the Irish." Yet the Government has failed to exasperate or degrade the Irish. That it has insulted them deeply, wantonly, cruelly, all the world knows. But the Irish recognize in the Tory government enemies who not only seek to degrade them but to degrade the English people. The contempt entertained for the common herd by Salisbury and Balfour is as great for the English masses as for the Irish only that hatred is added to their sentiment concerning the Irish. But the wheels of the democracy are in motion and will in good time flatten out forever the fomenters of hatred between kindred people. Irishmen are not only fighting for their own freedom but for the preservation of British liberty against a tyrannical party of aristocrats and opportunist heelers like Chamberlain.

> LORD WOLSELEY AND THE ARMY. Lord Salisbury felt constrained the other knuckles for his strictures on the army and management. Like all commodores Wolseley hates the hampering hand of the unmilitary heads of the war department, but we think he went too far when he blamed party government for the inefficiency of the army. That has its source elsewhere. A giance at the present state of the army, considering the strictures of Lord Wolseley, will he of interest.

> The total force consists of 211,000 men in the regular service. Notwithstanding the gradual development of the local military strength in the dependencies of the Imperial Government has still to provide such regular troops as are necessary for the garrison of the greater part of the British possessions : so that when the wide expanse of Australasia and British North America-the former contairing no British troops, and the latter only about 1,480 -are taken out of the calculations, there still remain considerably more than two million square miles to be guarded by the ordinary land forces, which allows a proportion of about one regular soldier to each ten miles of home, colonial and Indian possessions. Of the 211,000. nearly 106,000 are quartered in the British Isles, and the remaining 105,000 would be very insufficient for the garrison of India and the Colonies were the deficiency not made up, according to the nature of the territories and other circumstances, by local levies which vary in quality from the perfect soldiers of the Indian Native Army down to the militia of the minor Colonies, some of the latter being but lightly trained and loosely held, but all combining to make a grand total whose numbers are practically unknown.

In India there are always about 72,000 troops, the operations in Burmah not necessitating an additional force, native armed police taking the place of soldiers. In Ireland Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer commands nearly 30,000 troops, showing how much it scientific capacities of the United States THE Dublin Nation does not put oredence costs England to govern the sister isle by Tory methods. In the various districts of England and Scotland there are located some 77,700 men and officers, 112,000 horses and 212

The rest of the army is scattered in the garrisons of the Mediterranean, Egypt, South

This force is regarded as sufficient for all purposes so long as England is not likely to being known as the prince of journalistic be engaged in war with any European power, fiction peddiars. The latest "discovery" is but it is with regard to its standing and that His Holiness has at last resolved to issue equipment that Lord Wolseley takes excep. a Bull condemning the Plan of Campaign tion. He holds that the army is not on the and excommunicating all Catholics who take footing it should be either in arms, training. part in it, directly or indirectly. We utterly or accessories. He complains of this untoward refuse to give oredende to this rumor, or to condition of affairs having been brought about

doubtless some truth in his allegations, but means at his disposal for the perfection of his where the real fault lies is that the expenditure is not made in the right way nor in the right direction.

Modern warfare, however, has become game of such terrible consequence, that European nations are perplexed at the thought of the applications of modern science to the arts of destruction. It is held by some high authorities that gunpowder has ceased to be of any practical use in war, that even guns will have to be remodelled to meet the new requirement. Fighting, in fact, on the old line has become obsolete, and the first war that occurs between civilized nations will revolutionize the whole military art. It is to meet these views that Lord Wolseley urges increased activity and enlarged expenditure. Being devoted to the service and knowing the progress of invention he naturally becomes impatient at the conservative slowness of the War Office.

## The state of the season of the state of the

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. The announcement of the death of Arch bishop Lynch, of Toronto, which took place at the Palace, Toronto, at 1 o'clock Monday morning, has caused profound grief throughout the country. There were were no anticipations of the sad event; for, though it was known that His Grace's health was not robust, no apprehensions were entertained of his possible demise. In the hearts of Irishmen everywhere the deceased prelate held a place of the warmest reverential affection. True to faith and fatherland, he was ever ready with his powerful voice and pen to defend both : and to him, perhaps more than to any other influence, the Irish Catholics of Ontario owe the recognition they have obtained among a people not always friendly. Of the late Archbishop it can be truly said that his

whole life was a grand poem of devotion. "His life was gentle: and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: This was a man."

Elsewhere will be found a sketch of his life, compiled from Mr. H. C. McKeown's "Life of Archbishop Lynch."

OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH. CON-FOUNDED.

"What is the reason," asked the present Premier of England, Lord Salisbury, when he was Lord Cecil, "that a people with so beautiful a soil, and with such enormous resources, lag so far behind the English in the race? Some say that it is to be found in the character of the Celtic race, but I look to France and I see a Celtic race there going forward in the path of progress. Some people say that it is to be found in the Roman Catholic religion, but I look to Belgium, and there I see a people second to none in Europe, except the English, for industry, singularly prosperous, but distinguished for the earnestness and intensity of their Roman Catholic belief. Therefore, I cannot say that the cause of the Irish distress is to be found in the Catholic religion. An hon, friend near me says it arises from the Irish people listening to demagogues. I have as much dislike to demagogues as he has, but when I looked listen to demagogues, but who have not been wanting in material prosperity. It cannot oe demagoguer, Romanism or the Celticrace. What, then, lis it? I am afraid that the one thing which has been peculiar to Ireland has been the Government of England." It might be supposed that a gentleman who could do such justice to the Irish character would, when the opportunity occurred, be inclined to make the Government of Ireland more acceptable to the Irish people and to afford them facilities for developing their energies. Lord Salisbury did not pursue that course, because he is a landlord and a party man. As a landlord, he is not disposed to alter a system which gives to the Irish landowners command of the law, the military and police; and as the leader of the Conservative party he deems it his duty to denounce as treason to the Constitution the concessions which the Liberal party advocate for the Irish people.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Alluding to the possibilities of a war between Great Britain and the United States in defence of Canada, the Herald says :-

"The Toronto Globe holds that should untoward events unhappily bring us into war with the United States, the assistance that Great Britain could give us would be practically use less, and that the only benefit we could derive would be the gratification of revenge in seeing the United States ports and seaboard cities harried by English men-of-war."

To us this appears a very antiquated view of the possibilities of war between the two nations. Granting that England would be so insane as to declare war against the United States to back up Canadian demands, she would quickly discover how radically changed are all he conditions of warfare since the last time she faced a civilized power in arms. In the first place we do not believe that British men-of-war would be able to harry the seaports of the United States. The natural resources and would be more than equal to any emergency of naval warfare. And may be sure that were war impending the approach to a declaration of hostilities would be delayed long enough by the friends of peace to give the Americans time to prepare for attack. Those who talk of the probable performances of the British fleet in American prising gentleman has already flooded the News | Africa, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, | waters are evidently unaware that the problem of seaport defence has been carefully studied and that a surprise is in store for any enemy who may be so foolhardy as to send ironclade to bombard American cities, where dwell the freest, most intelligent, most unconquerable people on earth. The construction of the oilpipe lines, by which the wonderful streams of the most destructive of natural fluids are conveyed to the great seaboard cities of the United States, has given a clue to certain scien tists as to a means for defending them, from at-

considers absolutely necessary. There is life to this subject and who has unlimited studies and plans, has invented a system of defence by which the oil carried by pipe-lines to force in such a cyclone of flame that nothing in or about it could survive an instant. The sea, according to his invention, would be turned into a boiling cauldron of flame, and Americans would give the invader a reception the like of which has not been known since the destruction of the Cities of the Plain. They would also revolutionize naval warfare again by demonstrating the uselessness of ironolads, as by their invention twenty-five years ago they revolutionized the old system of wooden war-

But the greatest lesson they would teach the world would be in demonstrating the invulnerability of America to assaults from the semifeudal powers of the Old World. In a conflict, such as the war spoken of would be, the mighty genius of American liberty would crush and eventually destroy the European idea of government and conquest. Let it not be for gotten that it was the returning wave of liberty from the revolution in America which precipitated the revolution in France. But the extreme folly of England attempting to make war on America is so palpable that we may rest content she will carefully avoid all cause of quarrel. This it is which gives so melancholy a cast to the Tory policy in Canada, and which makes Tory talk about what they would do in case of war with the States so supremely ridi-

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION. Press despatches from Quebec state that a rearrangement of portfolios has been, or is about to be, made in the Provincial Cabinet. That such a move was intended has been no secret. Even before Mr. McShane's resignation, it was announced that it would be made. In the proposed changes we regret to find no mention of a representative of the Irish Catholies in the Cabinet. The late Conservative Government recognized the claim of the Irish in the selection of Mr. Flynn, who was acceptable to them and who was on the whole an excellent minister. His noble speech on the Home Rule resolutions in the Assembly can never be forgotten by Irishmen, especially as it was made in defiance of his colleagues in the Government who did not desire the adoption of the resolutions.

Again, when Mr. Mercier formed his cabinet. he also recognized the claims of the Irish Catholics to representation in the Cabinet. For reasons with which we are not conversant and which have yet to be given to the world, Mr. McSnane retired, and since then we have been without an Irish Catholic minister. But we cannot relinquish our acknowledged right, and will look for a representative of the Irish people being chosen whenever the re-arrangement of Cabinet offices takes place. Of course we have any Ministerial enquiry about the provision for no desire to dictate to Mr. Mercier, or in any way hamper him in his difficult task of satisfyng claimants, but we would earnestly advise him not to give cause for dissatisfaction on so important a matter. Names have been mentioned for the position which we will not discuss, though the gentlemen alluded to would doubtless fill the main conditions. At any rate it would be wise policy to consult before deciding, and if a person who would be acceptable to the Irish people is not a member of the Legislature, a seat should be to the United States I see there a people who found for him. He ought to be a man of high standing in the community, whose maturity and judgment could be relied on. A mistake in this matter would be fraught with grave consequences. We are quite aware of the diffihave already decided on his course. However that may be we must insist not only on the recognition of Irish claims, but on the selection of a man who will be acceptable in the sense already indicated.

# TWO KINDS OF LOYALTY.

It would be a sign of greater political insight on the part of the special organs of the Tory combine were they to treat the utterances of the only official sent to us from Eogland on the merits thereof and not claim immunity for him on the score of his position as representative of the Queen. The fundamental mistake these writers make is in claimloyalty to the Crown, reverence for the law. should influence us to keep respectful silmee at least, if we cannot applaud the words and actions of our viceregal figurehead.

Were this article of Tory faith one on which Tories themselves had always acted, and had they in past times shown their revence for the principle it contains we would free-spoken journalists. Abuse has been position. The roll of victory now stands :heaped on us in this city for having exposed the character and conduct of Lansdowne with reference to his Irish tenants by men who belong to the party who pelted Lord Eigin through the streets of Montreal with rotten eggs, because he followed the advice of his constitutional avisors! This is the same sort of "loyalty" which inspired the Orangeman who said he would "kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne if she signed the act for the disestablishment of the Irish Church." Loudmonthed, violent, profane, often disgustingly valgar, this "loyalty" springs from hatred, not from love of principle. Those who profess it cannot see that a man may be a good citizen, a firm upholder of the constitution, a faithful subject of the Crown, and yet denounce wrong-doing in high places and rufuse homage to a man unworthy of respect, even though by the grace of an English minister he may hold the highest office in the country. If a man does not honor the place, the place cannot honor the man.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise :
Act well your part : there all the honor lies,"

In these days of Democratic tendency men look for character. The individual may be white flower of a blameless life, he cannot expect to be honored above his fellow men-

as human beings altogether avoid mis- he did not mutilate it nor add to it when he taker. But we should, perhaps, make concocted his infamous gerrymander. allowance for hereditary and educational. But there can be no doubt how the current influences. The effects of environment ought of popular thought is setting all over the fore, when a man claims immunity for cruelty claims cannot be admitted. Particularly does the faults of the great.

The Empire, true to its Tory instincts. ing Governor-General, of his mistake in declaring his intention of advancing the scheme of Imperial Federation while in Canada. they were useful to the public, they would be Lord Stanley made a mistake, and we are nevertheless unjust." willing to believe that he has abandoned what a majority of Canadians regard as a menace to their liberties. It was but right sibly find in it one potent reason why the that the independent press of the country people are turning against him. There is, should indicate his mistake. In doing so however, little hope of his conversion to they have done a service to the country and sound principles at this late period in his saved him, if he harkens to their words, a career. But these elections indicate that on world of trouble during his administration in the great trade issue between parties the Canade.

# THE PROPOSED GRATUITY.

It is hoped that the proposition to grant a pension or some other gratuity to the widow of a late public man will not be countenanced by Parliament. It would be certain to lead to grave abuses. The Hamilton Times expresses the sense of the public in saying :-"Mr. White was well paid for all the work

he performed for Canada. He was less than three years in the Ministry, and he drew \$8,000 a year for salary and indemnity, besides a liberal allowance for travelling expenses. The Montreal Gazette, of which he was part owner, was never forgoties in the distribution of Gov ernment printing contracts; its share ran away up into the thousands every year, and Mr White got his proportion of the profits. He certainly did not lose money by serving the country in a Ministerial capacity. He died worth \$50,000, most of which he must have accumulated during the last few years. If Mrs. White were left without means of support, the fact that her late husband had earned and spent large sums might be overlooked. But she is not badly off. Of her ten children, three sons are grown up and doing well for themselves, and one daughter is married. An estate of \$50,000 means an income of \$3,000 a year, and that is plenty to support comfortably a widow and six children. No case of charity can be made out. Neither justice nor charity prompts an appro-priation. Mr. Mackenzie was longer in effice than Mr. White; he went out of office a poorer man than he was when he took office; his servic s to Canada far exceeded any performed by Mr. White; yet, if Mr. Mackenzie were to die to morrow, Sir John Macdonald would never think of proposing a pension or a gratuity for his widow. Mr. Holton and other members of Parliament have died and been buried, without their families, or any suggestion of a vote by Parliament. Why should a new precedent be established in the White case? Somebody has to earn the money that Parliament is so free to vote away. In this instance, the earners require it more than the proposed recipient does.'

THE VICTORY IN RUSSELL-ITS MEANING.

Our anticipations have been fulfilled. Russell county yesterday re-elected Mr. C. W. Edwards by a majority of 249 over Mr. C. H. Mackintosh. At the general election in February, 1887, Mr. Edwards' majority was 156. An increase of nearly a hundred votes in a county whose record has been Conservative almost continuously since it first sent a memculties that surround the question of Irish re | ber to parliament, is a fact of the greatest presentation and possibly Mr. Mercier may significance. It can only be accounted for in one way-a good cause and a good candidate. The cause was Unrestricted Reciprocity, the candidate a gentleman of high personal character, a resident and having large business connections in the country. But Mr. Edwards is a Liberal, a Protestant, and one stand before the electors on the square issue of Unrestricted Reciprocity and pledged to the Opposition programme for the overthrow ef the Macdonald Ministry. The county may be said to be dominated by the Government guns at Ottawa. The writ for the election was delayed till the last moment to ing that respect for the Governor-General, give the Macdonaldite agents all the time possible to manipulate the county. Those agents were numerous and active. Some of them were men in government employ, and all had the incentive of promised or actual rewards to urge them to do their utmost to secure the return of the Conservative candidate. The election is, therefore, of more importance, perhaps, than consider them as having a right to lecture any of the five recently achieved by the Op-

Prince Edward. Missiequoi. L'Assomption. Kent.

Russell. All these constituencies were once Conservative strongholds, and all have been won from the Government on the direct issue of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The corrupt, extravagant record of the Ministry and the dissatisfaction of the farmers with its trade policy also had an imcounties so far apart and variously populated, ought to warn ministers of the fate in store for them should they persist in their snicidal policy. A feature of the election was that the vote in Conservative localities did not come out in anything like the force expected. The abstention was so marked that it must world through the columns of an English have been caused by deep dissatisfaction with Tory paper. That is not the way His Hollthe government and their candidate. Many Conservatives stayed at home because they could Christendom. Therefore, let us possess our not honestly vote for their party and against souls in patience, still clinging to the belief their convictions and material interests. On the other hand, the full Liberal vote came out, I Irish children, and, on the eve of what covered with stars, but unless he wears the while it is evident to those who know the appears to the world as the fulcounty that a considerable number of votes filment of their national aspirations, which hitherto went Conservative went help their tyrants to rerivet their chains. Of few men can this be said while they are Liberal. Thus it appears that there has been But, under any circumstances, the advice of living. It is a tribute to departed worth to a genuine conversion of Russell county to Re- Oardinal Moran will be adopted, because of say a man wore it in life, but when men oc. form principles. This will be all the more sheer impossibility of taking any other

fence by which the oil carried by pipe made to envelop any attacking also to be taken into account. Even so, a country. Recent repeated victories, Federal wise spirit would suggest correction of evil and Provincial, show that the people have tendencies, however they may arise. There- at length seen through the system of misgovernment based upon the crezy notion that and injustice, practiced in his private capa- a country can be made prosperous by increas. city, because he represents the Crown, his ing taxation. Cardinal Richelien, in his "Political Testament," addressed to Louis he deserve reprobation, inasmuch as human XIII, wrote: "The people may be compared nature has the unhappy tendency to imitate to mules, which, being accustomed to the load, are more spoiled by a long rest than by work; but as this load ought to be moderate, finds fault with those free spoken journals and as the load of these animals ought to be who have admonished Lord Stanley, the comwith regard to the subsidies to be paid by the people. If they are not moderate, even if

Sir John Macdonald may ponder on this t tion with advantage. He might pos. people are with the continent, common sense and the Liberals.

# CABINET REPRESENTATION.

Giving Mr. Mercier full credit for a desire to meet the wishes of the Irish people of the Prov. ince in the matter of Cabinet representation, and knowing the difficulties that surround him in making an acceptable choice, we are not inclined to urge the claim with undue persist. ency. A way, bowever may be indicated by which a solution of the difficulty agreeable to all concerned can be obtained.

It is desirable in the first place that the representative should be taken from Montreal, but as there is no available constituency an Irish Catholic possessing public respect and confidence could be appointed to the Legisla. tive Council. This suggestion has been freely canvassed and the concensus of opinion is that it would afford the best means possible at present of maintaining that balance of repre sentation which has been recognized as necessary not only by Mr. Mer. cier himself, but by his predecessors. In this connection the name of Mr. Denie Barry has been mentioned with general approbation. A staunch Liberal all his life, and one who has worked well for and deserves well of his party, popular with all classes, an able speaker, possessing maturity of judgment and perfect knowledge of affairs local and general, having the respect and confidence of his countrymen, we feel that should he be chosen for a seat in the Legislative Council and in the Cabinet, the appointment would meet with general approbation.

The Ministry having only lately been reformed, it may not be quite possible to make the desired change at once, but the preliminary step of placing an Irish Catholic in the Legislative Council would be regarded as an earnest of the Premier's desire to carry out his promise to the Irish electors that they should have representation in the Cabinet.

# THE POSITION OF HOME RULE.

A correspondent of the New York Herald who signs himself "A Member of Parliament" had a cable letter in that paper yester day, which, reproduced in THE POST of last evening, has been extensively copied. The writer takes an extremely pessemistic view of the situation as regards the Gladstonian party and the cause of Home Rule. For over a year this same correspondent has been predicting failure and disaster to those whom he evidently honors with an ill-concealed dislike. Cheered by the exultation in Tory who would not adopt any but legal methods quarters over the alleged Papal rescript. in running for parliament. He took his he joins the jubilee and helps, as much as he can the chorus over the presumed failure of Mr. Gladstone's policy. The great statesman is "dismayed," he says, and Parnell "despondent." If this be true, which is extremely doubtful, as no other cable correspondent agrees with him, the alleged failure, to which this dismay and despondency must be attributed, can only have been brought about by the publication of the rescript. For, down to the promulgation of that paper, there were no signs of loss of heart or anticipations of failure. The logical inference, therefore, is that a rescript from the Pope has more power in deciding political questions in Great Rritain than the Tory Government, the Tory party and the Tory press, backed by the influence of the Crown

But the rescript has not yet been promulgated. An alleged copy of it, which bears internal evidence of not being genuine, has been published; but we must wait till the true version is given to the people of Ireland by their Bishops before we pronounce upon it. Ourselves, with others, have, perhaps, been too hasty in delivering an opinion upon it; but, if so, we have erred in company with Cardinals, Archbishops, priests and leaders of the National party. Nor can this be wondered at. The blow was as unexpected as it was sudden, and knowing the unity mense influence in turning the tide of popular of the Irish hierarchy with their opinion. This unbroken series of victories in flocks, we felt no apprenension of success attending the enemies of Ireland at Rome. Even yet we incline to the opinion that those enemies have exaggerated the tone of the rescript, perhaps perverted its meaning. One thing is certain; a document of so great importance would not be given to the ness takes of communicating his edicts to that the Pope will not desert his faithful

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Government's Terms with the C. P. B.

After the close of the debate on the C.P.R

Sir Richard Cartwright-Hear, hear.

given peace instead of war.

And now, went on Sir Charles Tupper, the

Government had removed all this and had

Sir Richard Cartwright ridiculed the

Finance Minister's calculations, the value of

which has been evidenced before now. In re-

gard to the assertion of Sir Charles Tupper

respecting the Northwest rebellion, he had to

tell that gentleman and his colleagues that

they were responsible to God and to man for

the blood that was shed in the two rebellions

brought about by their misconduct, and it

was only because they did not listen to our

advice that they had been in danger of pro-

voking a third and much worse rebellion if

they had not at the last moment changed

their part. It was in consequence of the

threats of the people, who were deter-mined to carry out the work, that the

Government had brought down the resolution

they had. He deprecated any hurry over a

complicated set of resolutions, which probably

himself, although the Minister of Justice

In the course of the discussion it was eli-

cited that the Government in default of the

company meeting their liabilities could step

In before the bondholders and make a "set

Mr. Mitchell asked that the mortgage

might be brought down in order that the

country might see what they were binding

In reply to Mr. Mitchell the Minister of

Justice said that the money to be derived

Sir Charles Tupper, on an amendment by

Mr. Daly in regard to branch railways, asked

that it be withdrawn, and said the Govern-

The amendment was then voted down and

Mr. Watson submitted an amendment that

the C.P.R unsold lands should relinquish all

The amendment was lost. The resolu-

Sir Charles Tupper then introduced a bill

on the subject, and the House adjourned at

The House met shortly after one o'clock on

Saturday afternoon, when, after a few ques-

tions had been disposed of, the report of the

committee of the whole, respecting the reso-

lution to raise a loan for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of Canada, came

Sir Richard Cartwright said he had read

with astonishment the speech of the Finance

Minister on the subject. There was a charm-

ing coolness and dash about Sir Sir Charles

Tupper's proposal. He seemed to be prac-

tising a huge joke on his supporters, and to

be anxious to ascertain how much his sup-

porters could swallow (laughter). The major

tical rule laid down by the Finance Minister,

our present debt capitalized at 31 would

amount to \$315.307.692, and on his theory

the difference between the debt capitalized at

these rates in 1878 and 1889 would amount

Tupper's mode of reason the difference be-tween our position in '78 and '89 would be

\$523,076,923. He condemned the principle

ot continuing to incur liabilities under the

assumption that everything would con-

tinue prosperous. As to our assets he doubted

whether a single one of the railways and

canals we possessed was paying the interest

or the fraction of the interest on its cost. He

congratulated Sir Charles Tupper on his

adopting a policy always recommended by the Opposition in regard to lowering the rate

of interest on saving bank deposits, although

the Finance Minister was alopting a course

which his predecessors on the same side of

politics argued against. He considered it an

ill-judged thing for Sir Charles Tupper to

have allowed the opinion to go forth that

Canada could not hope to meet her liabilities.

tions were then reported and read a second

cia m to exemption from taxation.

from postal subsidies applied to transport as

off" against the company.

themselves to.

consideration.

well.

time.

4.30 a.m.

up for discussion.

Finance Minister did not understand

Commons.

terms.

ment.

"Holy See, and that the agitation for Home "Rule must continue until victory was at-"tained in spite of all opposition."

राष्ट्रभवेत्रकार्यकार्येक के व्यक्ति स्वीता प्राप्त स्वीता । प्रत्य अस्ति ।

The moment appears dary, indeed, and the enemies of Irish liberty may jubilate, but we feel certain neither they nor any influence they may bring to bear can put back the of the United States, Isolation of Fluorine they may bring the dial of time. Meanwhile we and the Chemicai Theories, Electric Items, names of the true text of the and a number of minor topics. rescript and trust to the chapter of events.

# THOROLD BAZAAR.

The Grand Drawing for prizes, as previously announced, will take place on the 31st of this month. Persons holding tickets and who have not as yet returned the duplicates are requested to do so before the date of the drawing. The prizes to be drawn for are numerous, various, choice, and many very valuable. The Thorold Bazaar promises to be the finest ever held in 39.5Ontario.

# LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE VIEW, April, 1888. Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony, Publishers and Proprietors. This is a varied and very interesting number. Its opening article is on The Law of Nature, Divine and Supreme," and is from the pen of His Eminence Cardinal Manning.

It is an explanation and defence of the Cardinal's statement that men have a natural right to work or to bread, and that conse, quently a starving man has a right to take his neighbor's bread in order to sustain his life. This statement as thus reported in the newspapers gave rise to any amount of unfavorable comment and criticism. The Cardinal now comes forward, re-affirms his original proposition, and defends it. gives the exact words which he used, which are as follows :-- 'The obligation to feed the "hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life and to the food necessary to the sustenance of life. So strict is this "natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has no law; and a starving man has a natural "right to his neighbor's bread. I am afraid "that those who speak so confidently about "rights, obligations and laws, have not "studied, or have forgotten the first prinst ciples of all human positive laws. If the s law of property did not rest upon a natural "right it could not long exist. They who "deay it justify the dictum, La propriété, "C'est la vol..... Before the natural right "to live all natural laws must give way." The principle upon which this proposition fundamentally rests, Cardinal Manning conclusively shows, are recognized by human positive law throughout all Christendom. They are the basis of the unwritten law of all Catholic countries and of the Poor Laws of Great Britain and Ireland, and of France and other countries. He shows, too, that this same principle is recognized by Catholic theologians of unquestionable eminence, quoting in confirmation of this from St. Ambrose, St. Alphonius and St. Thomas. In the course of his argument Cardinal Manning states the reasons upon which to sustain the positive human law of property in things which were created for the use of all mankind, and to which all men have natural righte. He shows that this natural right does not exclude individual proprietorship, nor does it justify

theft or robbery.
"Prof. Huxley's Demurrer," is the title of the second article, from the pen of Paul R. Shipman. This item shows clearly that giving Prof. Huxley full credit for sincerity in denying the charge of materialism according to his definition of it, his denial is entirely

clusively shows that Greenland, Labrador, Nawfoundland, Nova Scotia and parts of New England, were discovered by the Northmen, and that flourishing settlements were made on the west coast of Greenland, and on the coast of what is now the State of Rhode Island. The article is crowded with interesting facts gathered from reliable but not easily accessible historical resources.

In the fourth article "The Present Attitude of England towards the Holy See" is discussed by Arthur F. Marshall, B. A.,

The writer holds that the present attitude of England towards the Holy See is not at all England is becoming Catholic. It is because English Protestants have begun to reap the irnits of the 20-called "Reformation," which has attained its fullest and most logical development in the French Revolution. In other words, they are becoming indifferent to all positive religious truth. Liberalism in religion has i joed hands with social liberalism in declaring all religion to be merely

The Right of Individual Ownership-Does it Spring from the Natural or the Human Law?" is the subject of the sixth article, by the Right Rev. J. de Concilio. The Rennica of Christendom" is the title

of the seventh article, by the Right Rev. John J J. Keane, D.D. "Procestant Interest in Patriotic Litera-

ture" is the subject of the ninth article, by the Right Rev. James A. Curcorar, D.D. The Right Ray, writer first adverts to the

change which has taken place of late years in the attitude of P. otestants towards the Fathers of the Church and their writings. Hereto-fore they were not regarded with much favor by non-Catholic divines, but now they are attracting very general attention and are being edited, annotated and studied with zeul

and diligonce. "The Gold-Fields and Other Unworked Treasures of Ireland" is the subject of the eighth article, by John Boyle O'Rielly.

This paper is a very lucid exhibit of the natural advantages and mineral resources of Ireland, and particularly of the rich deposits of gold and other practous minerals in a numbe again brought up for argument on the ques-tion whether a county court has the power to ber of localities in Ireland. The undeveloped wealth of Ireland in these and other mineral treasures is known to very few, yet it is a fact that (to use the late Mathew Carey's words) "there is probably not a country in the world which for its extent is half so abundantly supplied with the most precious minerals and fossils as Ireland." residence in this city to-day, the horse stumbled and Mr. O'Brien was thrown to the ground and

"The Weapons of So-called Modern Scimce," is the title of the tenth article, by Rev.

W. Poland, S.J.

This article is a sharp and telling exposure of the sophistical and illogical methods of materialistic modern scientists, so-called, to seemingly ignore the teachings of conscience, reason and faith, and yet, at the same time, build up an argument against them.

LONDON, May 14.—The Chronicle's Rome despatch says:—"The Vatican has ordered that all Catholic papers in Rome answer Mr. Parnell's speech. The Moniteur says that Mr. Parnell, being a Protestant, is incompetent to be spokesman for Catholic Irishmen, and that the numerous adhesions to the rescript coming "Federal Schemes to Aid Common Schools.

should disregard even the command of the control of the Federal Congress. It also clearly shows the unfair means, the sophistical arguments, and the bare-faced falsehoods that were resorted to in furtherance of those outrageous schemer.

The Scientific Chronicle contains papers upon The International Congress of Catholic Scientists at Paris; Spectrum Analysis and the Rowland Gratings, the Mineral Resources

A number of the latter pages of the Review are occupied, as usual, with critical notices of important resently published works.

THE PASTON LETTERS. A paper read before the Hamilton Society; Hamilton, Ont., by H. B. Witton.

In this neat little pamphlet we have a most agreeable sketch of life in England during the wars of the Roses by one of the most graceful and accomplished of Canadian writers. Mr. Witton's fame rests upon his achievements as a scholar in Oriental languages, but we are glad to find he can make excursions into other re-gions of literature. The paper before us is a model in its way of historical word-painting and quite worthy of its author.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. The May number of this charming periodical sustains its high reputation. The contents are: "Some Recollections of Kaiser William," by G. M. Rhodes, with a splendid portrait as frontis piece to the number, and a number of engrav-ings of places connected with the old Emperor's 'The Meditation of Ralph Hardelot" is continued; "A Song of Spring," by Clement Scott; "Glimpses of Old English Homes," by Elizabeth Balch, is profusely illustrated, the subject being Hinchingbrooke, the seat of the Cronwell family; "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," also tully illustrated, is quite as attractive in its quite as attractive in its quite as a in former number. tractive in its quaintness as in former numbers; "Lil: A Liverpool Child," by Agnes C. Maitland; "Et Cœtera," by H. D. Trail. All the illustrations are from the hands of leading art-18ts. Address McMillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York.

LITERATURE: AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Published weekly, this periodical aims to give complete survey of the literary world from standpoint of the interest of American readers of books. Subscription, \$1 a year. John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York.

# TORYISM.

To the Editor of THE POST:

Sin,-In re "Statue" on the Mountain Park. It occurred to me at the time that a monument to Adam and a statue to Eve would have been more acceptable. But I have thought of a more happy project, and would advocate a sugar laf stamped "National Policy." Sir Chas. Tupper has his a happy note in showing how the N. P. has increased our good name to borrow, and in consequence therate of interest has lowered in our favor. He forgot to mention, however, by way of logic, that English consols are lowering, and that England herself is going to por. When the good Queen of Great Britain, in her old age, is forced to play the coquette and politician, and when rabid and Tory gentlemen of her Majesty's Government, Queen and Defender of the Faith, are forced to cater to Rome, its no wonder money is cheap in the English market. Sir Charles also forgot to mention the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Montreal, here, and their hint to merchants to be cautious. This proves that the N. P. bas lost its tail, and the \$25.000,000 to be borrowed is the glue to mend all things, and the coment to stick everything and everybody. There is no universal remedy in progress and experiment, and voters ought to know that though chalk may cure dribbling, its continued use may cause distemper. The Government know this, and they also know that the N. P. was good in its time After a cure, a tonic would have been good till another disease declared itself; but, feering the opposition programme of free trade, or not protected enough, Sir John Macdonald would somer see the country going to Hades rather necessary consequence in materialism.

"America Discovered and Christianized in the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries" is the unject of the next article, by Richard H. Clarke, LL.D. In this paper Dr. Clarke conclusively shows that Greenland Labrador.

Clarke, LL.D. In this paper Dr. Clarke conclusively shows that Greenland Labrador.

Chalk. What a perfect farce it is, how inconsistency is the C. P. R. (Cheers.)

The major to be, if you gave your note of hand to a person you ceased to bother yourself about any debt you might owe. In the next place the Finance Minister defined the actual city were adopted the prosperity ones heard for any injustice. Yet when election day arrived in the finance of the injustice. The major to be, if you gave your note of hand to a person you ceased to bother yourself about any debt you might owe. In the next place the Finance Minister defined the actual like this protecting country proposition of Sir Charles Tupper seemed to be, if you gave your note of hand to a person you ceased to bother yourself about any debt you might owe. In the next place is the country proposition of Sir Charles Tupper seemed to be, if you gave your note of hand to a person you ceased to bother yourself about any debt you might ove. In the next place is the country proposition of Sir Charles Tupper seemed to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave your note of hand to be, if you gave y than acknowledge the superior force of red chalk. What a perfect farce it is, how inconafter day ye complain of Tory extravagance and injustice. Yet, when election day arrives, ye go back to your vomit. Your disease is like gambling, the more you lose the more you play. Ye remind me of the woman and the tape-worm; she was nover done bewailing her misery, but having ducov-red a cure, she hesitated, fearful of such good news. And so it is with ye, poor artisans. When a chance offers itself of the aremy ve hesitated, fearful of such good of the enemy ye hesitated, fearful of such good news. There is our fact in connection with the national policy which every mechanic should commit to memory, in fact all of us should learn it by heart, except capitalists, who are the anly persons who benefit by Tory protection. It is simply this: Never expect to succeed in business now-a-days, or in fact in any underof England towards the Holy See is not at all taking, unless you have a very large capitalists now calculate fractional "No Popery" ory is no longer heard in profits, a thing which no other person can do Eagland, but this is not at all because with a small capital; because the secret lies in the success of large sales. This drains the ocutarry, and even cripples the Government, but the Government don't care as long as they can borrow money to make up the deficit. But why complain? why murmur? All the oratory, all the logic wasted day after day on the poor man only increases his mania for growing hemp. It seems almost impossible to wake dull sloth. Ob. habit! what a seeming curse! Oh, bigotry! what blasted fruit! Oh, bypocrisy!! what a opinionative and in divorcing all politics from friend, and yet what an enemy? But I must forbear. Con-ervatism, though a bugbear, will always have many followers:

of Opposition, and all because he is learned,

honest and true. Terrible example this to

FATHER MOFADDEN'S INCREASED

SENTENCE.

Dublin, May 14.—In the case of Rev. Father McFadden, of Gweedore, whose sentence to three months' imprisonment for holding unlaw-

ful meetings, which on appeal was increased to six months, the Exchequer Court has granted a conditional order directing that the priest's case

ACCIDENT TO MR. O'BRIEN. M.P.

DUBLIN, May 13.—While Mr. O'Brien was riding in Mr. Harrington's gig to Mr. Dillon's

ANSWERING PARNELL

had his arm and face severely bruised.

LIONEL.

better than present pleasures.

increase a sentence.

roseate views indulged in by the Minister of for there are few people who are sincere in this Finance. world, consequently unless Providence inter-feres Beelzebub will continue to be the autocrat Sir Charles Tupper replied and enceavored to justify the calculations he had submitted of society. Satan is the patron to habit, imorto the House, and concluded by introducing a of society. Satan is the patron to hant, renormance, bigotry and hypocrisy, and that is why Sir John holds the fort. Sir John never laughs—he chuckles. Sir Charles so, plies all the chaff, and when a big lie is the told. Tupper is the boy who can do it to a "il." Por Mr. Laurier, how painful it must be the him to lack on at so much corruption. Here is a man bill giving the sauction of the House to the proposale. The bill passed after slight discussion.

The House then went into committee on Sir Charles Tupper's bill respecting the C.P.R.

look on at so much corruption. Here is a man of a most brilliant mind lost in the cold shades Sir Charles Tupper promised at an early opportunity to lay the mortgage on the table. Sir Richard Cartwright expressed a fear weak minded men. But enough, there is another power who rules, and His promises are that the action taken, without the sanction of the bondholders, would lead to the matter being taken up and used to the detriment of

the C.P.R. Company.
Sir John Macdonald said the security of the bondholders would not be affected in any

In reply to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Charles Tupper said that no represen-

tations had been made to the Government by the existing bondholders.

Hon. Peter Mitchell remarked that very grave doubts had been expressed by some of the bondholders whether what they believed had been mortgaged to them as security on the road could not be taken from them at the option of the Government, in the direction of paying any liabilities that may have been inourred under the proposals before the House. Ninety-nine out of a hundred bondholders were ignorant of the propositions, many of them being in England and the question was being discussed whether if the bondholders in England were sensitive upon the point, it might not have a very serious effect upon the

securities of this country.

The Bill was read a third time and passed. In the Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Charles moved the House into committee on the C.P.R. resolutions. He went into details respecting the relations of the Government with the C.P.R., from the date of its commencement. the Southern States, is the subject of the line subject of the serventh article, by John Gilmury Shee;

LLD. This paper is a thorough exposure of the line would believed that the Pope will not insist upon a never have been able to effect an arrangement. never have been able to effect an arrangement by walve inches, was resently seen in Balti-

circumstances, would have been considered objectionable. The clause was for the object of retaining the traffic of the C.P.R. in the country, and making it subservient to its development, instead of allowing it to be drawn out of the country. When he made the statement he did in 1884 with regard to the monopoly clause, he fully believed that in all candor OTTAWA, May 13. - In the House of esolution at 2.20 on Saturday morning, the

he would be able to carry out his promise. The Government had been much disappointed at the non-development of the North-west. A House went into committee to consider the series of bad seasons, and the disastrous war in Mr. Edgar spoke for close upon an hour, the Northwest, marred their hopes that the monopoly clause could be abandoned, and the questioning very severely Sir Charles Tupper as to the proposals submitted by the Governovernment was obliged last year to ask the louse not to abandon their disallowance policy. Sir Charles Tupper complained at 3 o'clock To-day they were face to face with a different state of things. The harvest in the Northwest in the morning of having to repeat explanations which he made in the House the prehad been unprecedented. After deducting all that was required for consumption, the total amount exported of the yield of all kinds amounted to 14,783,000 bushels, and there had been carried East 7,624,860 bushels. Instead of complaining that there was not enough traffic for their line, the C.P.R. had not been calle to come with the group produced. Then the vious day. An ironical 'hear, hear' from Sir Richard Cartwright, in the course of the Finance Minister's remarks, caused the latter te turn sharply on the speaker and reproach Sir Richard with having tried to foment a rebellion in the North-West.

able to cope with the crop produced. Then the Government saw that a change was necessary. Sir Charles went at length into a series of glowing anticipations as to the prosperity likely to result from the development of our national resources. The Government exacted, he finally said, that the C.P.R. should expend \$5,498,000 in paying the floating debt of the company in perfecting their great snow shed arrangements and in the improving of the road during the past year. The remaining sum of \$5,250,000 was te be spent in putting the most ample purchases of rolling stock upon the road.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said the prophecies of the Hon, Mr. Laurier said the prophecies of the hon, gentleman and his colleagues had been so often falsified that there was every reason to expect that before long the people of Canada would be expected to make another heavy payment in addition to the one now asked.

Sir Charles Tupper—This is finally final.

Mr. Laurier—This is not the first time I have heard that statement from the hon, gentleman This was the pound of flash the C. P. R. were asking for the relinquishing of the monopoly they had exercised over the Northwest portion of our country. The monopoly clause had en-dangered the prosperity of the country. The Government had declared that they could not check Manitoba, but their actions had belied their words. He quoted from the language of the late Hon. Thos. White to show that the Government were determined not to allow any other railway to compete with the Canadian Pacific Railway, while at the same time they de-clared that they had no power over the Provinces, which were at liberty to build as many railways as they could. The Government made this declaration for the sake of getting the con tract ratified and of stifling opposition in their own ranks. The ink was scarcely dry on the contract before these promises were deliberately broken. He asked was there ever more bare faced deceit practiced upon any people? Were evr tolemn pledges violated with a greater contempt for those to whom they were made than in the present case? (Cheers) The people relying on promises made chartered ment would give this matter very serious railways to the boundary line, but they wer disallowed. The people of Manitoba acted like men and resisted. Party feeling was sunk, and "no disallowance" was made the cry. Here was a third rebellion in the Northwest, but not armed, he was happy to say. It was a rebellion not of poor half-breeds, ignorant of their owr rights, but of civilized people. (Cheers.) There were two courses open to the Government; first, of sending troops to resist the building of the Red River Valley Railway, and enforcing obedience to the disallowance policy; and, second of admitting that they were in the wrong and submitting to the will of the people. They had not courage enough for one and not sufficient hones; y for the other. (Cheers.) The Liberal party protested against this compensation to the C. P. R., because they asserted that the company never had any legal right to monopoly in these provinces. (Theers.) The pretension of the Government that if a disallowance policy were not adopted our trade would be diverted to the United States was a mere sham. There never was anything to lead the Government to entertain this view. They keew that if the trade did go to St. Paul and Minneapolis it would come back to this country. The Gove nuent had not the courage to avow that they were acting at the dictation of

the garden of Canada The C. P. R. line had cost us over seventy mill on dollars and yet was amount we owed but by the annual charge on our revenue it entailed. Applying the idennot perfect. (Cheers.)
La conclusion, Mr. Laurier moved the follow

ing amendment:—

1. That the exclusive privileges granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway in virtue of article 15 in the agreement between Her Ma-

to \$162,830,851. According to Sir Charles jesty's Government and the company, contained in the schedule of the Act 44 Victoria, Chapter 1., do not apply and never were intended to apply to the Province of Manitoba as it existed at the time of the passing of the said Act, to the Province of British Columbia or to any other Province, but solely to the territories over which the Parliament of Canada had exclusive right of legislation;
2. That the policy hitherto maintained by the Government disallowing legislation by the Pro-

vince of Maniton and British Columbia auth orizing the construction within the limits o each Province of railways to the boundary line of the United States, was one directly in variance with the statement of the leader of the Government when submitting the agreement for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Rail way to Parliamenr, and has been productive o great less and injury to the said Provinces and North-West Territories, and of well grounded discontent on the part of the people;
3. That this House, whilst ever ready to

He was sorry he could not share in the dircharge honorably all the engagements legally assumed by the Parliament of Canada with the Company, regrets that terms entered into by the Government and company for the relinquishment of exclusive privileges which the company claim under the said act, involve Canada in enormous contingent liabilities with Out providing adequate security for indemnify ing the Government against the payment of the interest to be guaranteed, and which may be paid, and that this House further regrets that the said terms do not provide for the expenditure of the principal monies to be raised upon such bonds in the construction of the branch railway of the C. P. R. in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories

Mr. Mitchell rose to speak, but the Speake had already asked for the members to be called in for division. The House divided on the amendment with this result: Yeas, 63; nays,

Mr. Mitchell spoke on the main motion, and said the removal of disallowance was to the interest of the country. He moved an amendment to the following effect:

"That all the words after 'that' in the resource. tion be struck out, in order to add the follow

ing—
That it is the opinion of this House that in asmuch as the effect of the Government resolution is only to guarantee interest on fifteen millions, referred to in such resolutions, and as the Government propose to take over the millions of acres of lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway in order to secure the principal of said Railway in order so account one principal as mela as on the interest the principal as well as on the interest largely restricted the limit of purchasers of said thereby lessens the value of such funds to the extent of one million and a quarter, it would be in the interests of the country, as well as of the Company, to remove the objection by guaranteeing the principal as well as the interest, and thereby enhance the marketable value of such

The amendment was lost, and the House divided on the main motion. Yeas, 112; nays, 60. The House then went into Committee on Recolutions.

An oyster, the shell of which measured ten

MERCIER'S PROGRAMME.

Opening of the Provincial Legisla ture To-day.

The Speech from the Throne - The Jesui Question to be Decided -- Satisfactory Showing of the Year's Work.

QUEBEC, May 15 .- The Lieutenant-Gover nor came down this afternoon at 3 o'clock in state to the Parliament buildings and opened the second session of the sixth parliament of the province with the following speech : Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly

Having been called through the confidence reposed in me by my Sovereign, to take a part, as Head of the Executive, in the Government of my native Province, I have much pleasure in inviting you to commence the labors of the second session of the sixth Legislature of this Province. These labors, although not numerous, are important; and l have no doubt that you will accomplish them with credit to themselves and with benefit to the country you represent.

While you will regret with me the unavoidable circumstances, which have delayed he convening of the Legislature, you will be happy to learn that it is the intention of my government to call you together early next winter.

The loan which was authorized last year has been negotiated, under exceptionally favorable conditions, with a powerful French institution.

The Interprovincial Conference, whose convening you sanctioned, brought together in our Ancient Capital the authorized representatives of the five largest provinces of the Canadian Confederation, and you will be called upon to approve the resolutions of the conference, which have already been ratified by the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario, Nova Scotis, New Brunswick and Manitoba and which, in the opinion of their authors, are destined to guarantee and assure the autonomy and prosperity of the provinces. You will be pleased to learn that, this year, there will be a considerable excess of revenue over expenditure and I have reason to hope that, by prudent and economical management of the public moneys, there will

be no more deficits in the future. The suits taken out some years sgo to recover, from commercial corporations, the tax imposed upon them in 1882, have been successfully concluded in England and the prompt collection of the arrears has brought considerable amount into the Provincial Treasury.

The application of the present law presents certain difficulties, which will be removed by amendments, until such time as the readjustment of the Federal subsidy will enable government to consider the expediency of repealing this law.

The putting into force of new regulations respecting the management of Crown Lands has already produced satisfactory results, by adding to the revenue of the Treasury and increasing the credit of the lumber trade, and certain prosecutions which have been taken out some time ago will put an end to the regrettable frauds which have, during past years, diverted moneys intended for colonization, from their legitimate object.

The work of codifying our statutes, which was commenced in 1876, is at last completed and these revised statutes will become law on the first of July next, Dominion Day.

The result of the labors of three Royal Commissions will shortly be submitted to you; one of those commissions, appointed in 1885, referred to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway and, of the two others appointed in 1887, one dealt with Lunatic Asylums and the laws which govern them and the other had under consideration the means to be taken to improve our agricultural institutions and our system of cultiva-

I call your special attention to the reports of these commissions and to the bills which will be consequently submitted to you.

The act of last session, establishing a special department of Agriculture and Colonization, has been put into force and the organization of this important department will give an additional and vigorous impulse to the progress of these two great and eminently national interests. In order the better to assure such progress, you will be called upon to vote a larger amount than usual in favor of agriculture and colonization.

The laws of civil procedure require amending. It is necessary that the expenses and the length of suits be diminished, and my Government has deemed advisable to consulon this point, the Judges and other persons who were in a position to enlighten it.

The opinions which have been gathered will be submitted to you with a bill for the pur; pose of simplifying and expediting certain proceedings. You will be called upon to consider the expediency of appointing a commission of judger, of advocates and of practicle men outside of the professions, who will be asked to suggest the necessary amend ments to our laws on Civil Procedure.

My Government having pressed the final settlement of the School Fund, which is common to both the Provinces of Quebec and Untario, has received on account a payment of one hundred thousand dollars, and you will be called upon to authorize the appointment of arbitrators, as the Legislature of our sister province has done, in order to hasten the final settlement of this question and to put us in possession as soon as possible of whatever we may be entitled to under that head.

The policy of constructing iron bridges, which was inaugurated last session, has been so favorably received by the municipal authorities and by the citizens in general, that it will be necessary to vote a larger amount his year, the better to carry out this naw policy.

I am happy to inform you that the question of the Jesuits' estater, which has been so long pending between the religious and civil authorities, and which has caused so much un easiness in this country, will soon be decided favorably and to the satisfaction of all who are interested, and that my Government hoper, during this session, to submit a settlement in this connection for your approval.

The obstacles which prevented the sale of the old college of the Jesuits in this city have been removed; the principle of restitution in kind has been abandoned by the interested parties and all that remains to be done is to determine the amount of the compensation granted. On the occasion of the settlement of this delicate question, certain Protestant educational institutions will receive a fair allowance, proportionate to the numerical importance of the minority in this Province.

My Government, being desirous of seconding the efforts of the religious authorities and temperance societies. will, during the present session, submit for your consideration, amendments to the license laws, for the purpose of rendering the granting of licenses more difficult and of facilitating the punishment of offenders.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The public accounts for the fiscal year 886-87 will be distributed immediately, and the estimates for the enouing year, 1888-89.

possible economy, will be laid before you within a few days. Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Council.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The new railway policy, which was inaugurated in 1882 and modified in 1886, has given rise to pressing requirements, which cannot be ignored any longer without endangering important interests, which the Province must protect by granting new subsidies to hitherto neglected undertakings.

Circumstances seem favorable for the conversion of the old debentures of the Province into new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. You will be called upon to make a special study of this important question whose solution may considerably decrease the annual expenditure and enable the Government to grant larger subsidies to education, agriculture and colonization.

To your patriotism and intelligence I leave the care of the important interests which you are called upon to protect and I pray God to guide you in your consideration of those great projects and to bless the efforts you will be sure to make in order to carry them to a successful issue.

# ENGLAND IN DANGER.

One Hundred Thousand Men could take the Country—Lord Woiseley's Statements in the House of Lords.

LONDON, May 14. - The House of Lords was crowded to-day with people who desired to hear Lord Wolseley's defence. The peers' and peeresses' galleries were filled. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Stauhope, Lord Randolph Churchill, Viscount Cranborne and other members of the House of Commons crowded the steps of the throne. Lord Wolseley, who was seated on a cross bench, rose when the Duke of Cambridge entered and shook hands with him. Upon the appearance of Lord Salisbury, Lord Wolseley asked leave to make a personal explanation with reference to Lord Salisbury's complaint of his attacking the Government. He did not see how an unprejudiced person could construe his remarks into attack upon the Government. He felt that he could not honestly assail the Government for negligence toward the army and navy. In the position which he occupied in the administration of the army, he could not fall to be fully aware of what Mr. Stanhone had done and was doing to render the army efficient. He felt deeply the necessity of keeping the forces efficient and was convinced that more might be done than had yet been accomplish-

He admitted that the present Governed. ment had done much toward improving the defenses. In the banquet speech referred to, he said no more than he did in his evidence before the commission of enquiry. He still adhered to that evidence, word for word, and had nothing whatever to withdraw. As long as the navy was as weak as it was now, the

army could not hold its own.

The defences at home and abroad were in bad condition. The military forces were not organized as they should be. They did not guarantee even the safety of the capital. He did not want to create a panic, but he main-tained that the condition of the country was such that if a force of 100,000 men succeeded in effecting a landing and were properly handled there was no reason why they might not take possession of the country. He made this statement with a full appreciation of his responsibility. He had been tempted to resign on Saturday after reading what Lord Salisbury had said. The house could not take the initiative in the matter, but he placed himself in the hands of the Premier. He did not intend to cast a slar upon the Government. He had endeavoyed to the best of his ability to serve his Sovereign and his country. (Cheers.)

Lord Salisbury held that the strictures upon Lord Wolseley's statement at a recent dinner were fully warranted. At the same time he accepted Lord Wolseley's dis-avowal of any intention to attack the Government. He only hoped that if Lord Wolseley had occasion to assail the administration in future he would do so in the house. He trust d that Lord Wolseley would not take the matter too seriously. He should regret the General's leaving the service us the greatest blow that could fall on the military administration. Lord Wolseley's statement regarding the weakness of the country's defence would be seriously enquired into. blesutime he deprecated the practice of officers speaking over the heads of the Government and thus destroving the ministerial authority and shattering the administrative machine. (Hear,

The Duke of Cambridge said that every now and then he and Lord Wolseley did not agree, but they disagreed without quarrelling. It these matters were to be discussed in open house between the commander-inchief and the adjutant-general it would be most detrimental to the interests of the publio service. (Hear, hear.)

At a crowded meeting of citizens of London to day resolutions were adopted urging the Government without delay to deal effectively with the national defences. A mass meeting was arranged for June 5th.

# ABDUCTED BY HIS SISTER.

New York, May 14 .- John B. Murray, after whose family Murray Hill is named, has disappeared from his home at 13 Washington place. His wife, who reported his absence to the police, asserts that he has been abducted by his sister Agnes, who lives in Connecticut. Mr. Murray, who is immensely wealthy, used to be a promi neut Wall street banker years ago. He is now over 60 years of age. Twenty years ago his wife died, leaving him childless, and since that time until two years ago he lived the life of a hermit in the second story of his four-story brick house at Washington place. His sister Agnes, who has never married, lives on a stock farm in Connecticut. In 1836 Mr. Murray took Dr. Leiss his wife and daughter Felissa for tenants. The daughter was a handsome brunette, 23 years old. Mr. Murray fell in love with her, and they were married. Agnes Murray was strongly op-posed to the match, and has always claimed that her brother was being made the victim of deeigning people. Mr. Murray has been quite feeble for a year and a half, and, it is alleged that Agnes recently took him to her farm in Connecticut by force.

# KIDNAPPED AND RECAPTURED.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 14. - Jacob Hutchinson, from whom on occount of alleged cruelty, his wife separated some months ago, went to her father's home at Ravenswood last night, where she is living, and captured his two-year-old child. It was sleeping at the time, and he took it in its night clothes. He boarded a boat and started down the river. Just as a large steamer was leaving the Pomeroy wharf this morning, Mrs. Hutchinson leaped off the boat and started up the bank. Her husband and child had gone to that place, and she was in pursuit of them. She spied her husband on the bank, gave chase, and, after a desperate struggle, took her child She then administered a lecture to him, listened to by 600 people. The Ravenswood people are indignant at Hutchinson's act, and propose to tar and feather him. The lady is most highly

"Is anybody waiting on you?' said a polite salesman to a girl from the country."
"Yes, sir," said the blushing damsel, "that's,

This paper is a thorough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the eneulog year 1888-89. "Yes, strill said the bloshing dames, "that's horough exposure of the bloshing dames, the bloshing dames of the bloshing dames." The said the b

The Waterford News of April 20th contains a report of the election of Mr. John Stafford, eldest brother of Messus. William H. and Frank Stafford, of this city to the chairman ship of the Liamore Board of Guardians, as successor to Mr. J. D. Pyne, M.P., whose defiance of arrest in Listinning Castle has made him famous all over the world. The report is as follows:

Mr. B. W. Collender, V.C., in the chair, and Mr. R. W. Collender, V.C., in the chair, and subsequently Mr. John Stafford, chairman Guardians present: —Mesars. R. W. Collender, M. O'Callaghan, P. Ryan, J. D. Pyne, M.P., J. O'Brien, D.V.C., P. Budds, W. Walsh, John Stafford, T. Quirke, L. O'Donnell, W. Cashin, Captain Maxwell, J.P., D.L., T. Foley, J.P., E. Foley, J.P., J. Hanrahan, P. F. Walsh, J. McGrath, Mountrivers, F. E. Currey, J.P., Walter Collinder, Dr. Dennehy, and M. M. B. Hynes, C.E. were also in attend. rey, J.P., Walter Collinger, D. B. Bo in attend-Mr. M. R. Hynes, C.E., were also in attend-

ance.
After the application for in-door and out-door relief were disposed of Mr. R. W. Collender said the first business now to be entertained was the election of chairman, owing to the resigna-tion reluctantly accepted of Mr. J. D. Pyne, through want of time to perform the duties. He now proposed that Mr. John Stafford. late V.C., be elected then chairman for the ensuing V.C., be elected then chairman for the ensuing year, a position which he was sure he would fill creditably and to the satisfaction of all the members. In the course of his remarks he spoke strongly on the good qualities of head and heart which Mr. Stafford possessed. He discharged the duties of V.C. admirably during his term of office, and he had great pleasure therefore in nomicating him for a more important position—the chair. Mr. Pyne seconded this proposition. He had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Stafford for years, and he believed a more upright or straighblorward man could not be selected to occupy the chair of Lismore board. He was anxious that every elected member who gave attention and time to the interests of the ratepayers, and who was capable of conducting the business of the board should be elected to fill the chair in turn. This was an honor they all might look forward to if he had it in his payer.

it in his power.
Mr. Stafford then took the chair. He thanked the guardians very sincerely for Liberal electing him to the highest position they could This is endeavor to give satisfaction with the assistance and co-operation of the other members of the board. He hoped they would get on har-monicusly during the coming year as in the past. He had to thank Mr. Pyne in an especial Manner for being elected to the chair.

Mr. Collender then asked the board to sus

pend the ordinary business as he had a resolution to propose, which he believed would meet with general approval. The resolution referred to no ordinary man, but to one who has made many sacrifices-given his life long services for the good of the Irish people, he meant Mr. William O'Brien. Perhaps no Irishman has made more sacrifices in the cause than he. He has done all this, and please God he will be spared to do more to uplift this down-trodden country. This is the resolution:—Resolved— That we, the Lismore B a d of Guardians, condemn the recent arrest of Mr. William O'Brien. We regard it as a piece of personal spite on the part of Mr. Balfour, in consequence of Mr. O'Brien's withering exposure of his mean tyranny and falsehood, and for making a show of him in the assembly of his Peers in the English House of Commons. Mr. Bal-

and peaceable assembly of Irishmen in Ireland."
Mr. McGrath seconded the resolution.
Masers. Captain Maxwell and Thomas Folgs objected to the resolution being entertained at all, unless after the ordinary business of the Board. Mr. Quirk remarked that he was surprised to find any member of the Board objecting to such a resolution as only for the efforts

hold, did not contest the seat, but a tew or them who attended the meeting could not allow a resolution denouncing the conduct of the Government, with regard to Mr. O'Brien, to pass without objecting to it, because, as they said, it did not relate to the business of the board. This political boggy has been pretty well exploded by now, as the Law and Order party, who, as they say on principle, object to discussions on the events of the day at public boards, when aworn as Grand Jurors spend the best part of their time in framing impotent political threats.

# THE LAVAL ELECTION.

The Laval election came off yesterday and resulted in the return of Mr. Leblanc, the unseated member. The following are the returns compared with the last election, when Mr. Bastien opposed Mr. Leblanc :-\_Sept., 1886- \_May, 1888-

	Basties,	Leblan <sub>c</sub> S	Fortin.	Leblanc 51
Ste. Rose		80		91
St. Vincent	126	• • • • •	67	*:::
St. Martin St. Francois de	•••	127	• • • •	117
Salles	85		51	• • • •
Ste. Dorothee	••••	_30		
	161	237	118	221
Maj. for Leblanc.	•••	. 161		118
		76		103

NORTHWEST UROPS. OROWING ACCOUNT OF PROSPECTS FOR THE

WINNIFEG, Man., May 8.—The farmers throughout the Canadian Northwest have no reason for sharing the feeling of despendency that pravails throughout Minneada and Dakota, owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather and backwardness of the season for seeding purposes, as the following dotailed reports will show.

Carberry, May 8.—Seeding going on rapidly. Wheat about done, and if the present fine weather continues a few days later all seeding will be completed. YEAR.

wastner consistes a sew days later all seeding will be completed.

BATLEFORD, May 8.—Weather very warm, thermometer 92 in the shade. Farming operations about completed. Wheat on many farms up. Every prospect for best harvest in many

EDMONTON, May 8.—Seeding about finished, and in some fields the grain up. Farmers jubilant over prospects and sowing heavily. Weather

ant over prospects and sowing nearny, weather very warm.

Brandon, Man., May 5.—Weather most favorable and farmers taking every advantage of it. Thousands of acres are being seeded each day. Wheat seeding nearly completed. A large quantity of wheat is above graund. Emerson, May 5—Seeding operations in this vicinity progressing very favorably. Wheat is about all sown and up in some localities. Farmers report the land very dry and a warm rain would be beneficial just now. Prospects good.

GLENBORO, Man., May 8.—Farmers are very busy seeding. The fine weather of the last lew days has put them in excellent spirits. There will be about one-third more acresge under culmany places is already through the ground.
About two-thirds of the seeding is already

MOCSOMIN, N. W. T., May 8.—Seeding in this vicinity is about completed; a few have some oats yet to sow but the majority have finished, and the general feeling is that there will be a bountiful harvest." The seed bed has never been in better condition: The wheat fields are looking green and all vegetation is rapid.

Qu'APPELLE, N. W. T., May 8.—Farmers in this vicinity have finished sowing wheat and cate, and barley seeding is under way. Roots

will be put in about the 50th inst.

REGINA, N.W.T., May 8.—Seeding all done in Regius district. About twenty five thousand acres seeded wheat, principally up and looking well. Vegetation growing finely. Farmers are in good spirits and looking forward to a beautiful harvest.

POSTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man., May 8, Seeding progressing vigorously, and rapidly nearing completion. Wheat seeding is finished, and completel. Where seeing is instituted that farmers are now busily engaged putting in their cats and barley. The present warm weather is favorable for vegetation, and many fields are presenting quite a green appearance. The presenting quite a green appearance. The acreage will be fully one-third over that of last

year. MORDEN, Man., May 8.—Seeding is well advanced. Fully one third more area under crop this year than last.

# HOME RULE CLOUDED.

GLADSTONE DESPONDENT OVER HIS TEMPORARY DEFEAT.

The Radicals Will Not Descrt Him to Make Peace with Chamberlain-" Joey " will be Taken Back on the Gladstonians' Gwa Terms—The Chances of a Compromise.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The following is the complete letter of "A Member of Parliament"

to the Herald :-Mr. Gladstone has admitted that his Home Rule scheme has proved more disastrous to the Liberal party than he could have imagined. He thanked the guardians very sincerely for electing him to the highest position they could confer at that board—the position of chairman. It was an honor any gautleman in the locality might feel proud of. He did not pretend to presens all the qualifications necessary for the due discharge of its duties, and he regretted some other guardian more competent to fill the chair was not selected. He would, however, andeavor to give satisfaction with the assistance a light heart only two years ago are now fast becoming visible to him. A certain section of Gladstonians are still confident of recovering the allegiance of the Liberal Unionists, hence this project of sending Chamberlain to wander in sweet simplicity through the New Forest with Harcourt and Morley. The millennium is to take place in Arcadia. The lion and the lamb are to lie down together, and a little child named John Morley is to lead them. The mere rumor of another attempt to capture Chamberlain has sent a thrill of disgust through the genuine Radicals, who feel the profoundest distrust of Chamberlain and the deepest repugnance at the mere thought of acting under him. Let him come back on our terms," they say, "and we will admit him. We would not have him, even if he could install us in power to-morrow. If Harcourt chooses to make a fool of himself, let him do so. He shall not make fools

of us."
This is the attitude of at least one hundred sturdy Gladstonians. What about Chamber-lain himself? Like Joe Bagstock, this Joe "is sly, devish sly." He, too, begins to see that he is making no progress. Soon he must take the note English House of Commons. Inc. Datafour may succeed in killing Wm. O'Brien, but he must repeat the operation on the millions of Mr. O'Brien's countrymen, who, to the death, uphold his teaching, before he can succeed in tacking Gladstone. The old chief is down, and suppressing freedom of speech, and the legal it looks bad for those whom he made to be perpetually rushing forward and trying tostah him. The public like fair play. Chamberlain is compelled, perhaps reluctantly, to humor their prejudices on that point.

There is apparently no place for him in the old home. If Harcourt insists upon finding one for him, he will have to face formidable opposition among the family at present assembled Commenting on the above report the News observes:— Honest John Stafford," one of the most stirling and uncompromising members of the Lism re Board of Guardians, has been elected to the chair in room of Mr. J. D. Pyne, M.P., who resigned owing to his inability to devote sufficient attention to the duties of the post. The Tories, in their once great stronghold, did not contest the seat, but a few of them who attended the meeting could not allow a resolution denouncing the conduct of ment. The Pope and the Tories form a menacing combination. How far the Pope's decree has been usfluenced by a desire to establish diplomatic relations with England we do not yet know. But few believe that the Duke of Norfolk's recent mission to Rome, following upon Mgr. Persico's visit to Ireland, was purely acci-dental. Lord Salisbury is no mean diplomatist. The Irish clergy cannot in a body revolt against the Holy Father. Nor, again, will it to against the Holy Father. Nor, again, will it be possible for the whole body of a congregation to rise and leave Mass when a boycotted person makes his appearance in chapel. No archbishop will dare recommend the plan of campaign. At the most critical period of their history, the Nationalists have to fight the Vatican as well as the Tort Congregate. the Tory Government. They never before had to encounter such fearful odds, and Parnell, in failing health and spirits, sees his life's work in imminent peril of being totally undone. Per-haps a compromise may still be possible. Cham-

berlain has a plan, not conceding a separate Parliament for Ireland, but yielding a good deal in the way of local government. To be sure, he tried to thwart Churchill's very moderate proposal the other day, but that is only because he brooks no rival. It must be Chamberlain first and the rest bringing up in the rest. Bitter will it be for the Nationalists if they are obliged to accept Chamberlain's terms. Having gone so far, they had better postpone their hopes in-definitely than be chained to the wheels of Chamberlain's chariot. That, I know, is the present feeling, and who can say that they are wrong? If their brethren, O'Brien, Cox, Blane and others are in prison, who has done so much to send them there as Chamberlain? The whole situation is one of the most com-plicated ever seen in politics. When Gladscone himself sees no way out of it, what can lesser men think?

The Radicals say:—"What a pity the Home Rule Bill was pressed to a division! Why did we not urge Gladstone to withdraw it and bring in a resolution, as he did about the Irish Church, pledging the House of Commons to an abstract principle, and then introduce a new measure in

n autumnal session?"
One thing and another has set the country against the very name of Home Rule. Glad-stone has fairly frightened people by his talk of Home Rule for dear old Scotland and gallant little Wales, as well as for Ireland. A division worse than that which threatened the Northern States in 1861 looms up large before the vision

of Englishmen.

Every man must have his own opinion. Mine is that a general election would leave Gladstonians in a worse plight than they occupy now, so deeply stirred is public feeling by the fear of seeing separate Parliaments spring out of the soil like armed men. Therefore, all signs point to a compromise. Will Irish Nationalists in the United States accept one? If they are so inclined, now is the time to show it. They, and they alone, might open up a path through this tangled thicket.

# DON'T READ THIS

if you have a sufficiency of this world's goods, but if you have not, write to Hallett & Cc., Portland, Maine, and receive tree, full particulars about work that you can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. All succeed; both sexes; all ager. All is new. Capital not required. Heliett & Co. will tivation this year than last. Prospects as far start you. Don't delay; investigate as one, as we can judge seem very good. Whear in and grand success will attend you.

PARNELL SPEAKS

At the Eighty Club Banquet.

Lord Carnaryon Brought to Account-Modi-And Approval of the Plan of Campuign -The Papal Bescript-An Appeal to Irishmen to Submit to the Law.

LONDON, May 8.-The Eighty Club gave a banquet to Mr. Parnell this evening. Herbert Gladstone, the Earl of Cavan, and all the lead-

Glacebone, the Eart of Cavan, and an the lead-ing Parnellites were present.

Mr. Parnell, on rising to speak, was received with prolonged cheers. He thanked the club for the honor done bim, and said that the occaion would have a great effect in Ireland, re-minding Irishmen that they were not alone in the struggle, and what was more important that their responsibility was not the sole responsibility in the matter. With reference to Lord Carnarvon, he said:—"His Lordship has sought refuge in evasion, but he has never denied any statement I have made. I should not have referred to Lord Carnar-von in his absence had not Lord Salisbury at tacked us in our connection with the Liberals as assassing unfit to be entrusted with the government of Ireland. That, I think, entitled me to refort. The Conservatives have not always deemed it derogatory to invite us to interviews and dinners and luncheons in order to consult us in regard to the manner in which Ireland should be governed. Lord Carnarvon had ample opportunity to deny the statements made by me three months ago by letter, but, instead of doing so, he waited until my friend Dwyer Gray, to whom he made the communication, was dead before he attempted to contradict me." In further confirmation of Mr. Gray's statement, Mr. Parnell here read a letter from Mr. Gray to Lord Car-narvon, which was written a year after the in-terriew, when Lord Carnarvon was no longer in office. In this letter Mr. Gray reminds Lord Carnaryon of the latter's decision that the Cross-magen preseners ought to be liberated, and saked him to impart that decision to the pre-sent lord lieutenant. Lord Carnaryon replied, accusing Mr. Gray of a breach of confidence Mr. Parnell then told of an interview between himself and Lord Carnarvon the latter's invitation, at which Lord Carnarvon agreed that it would be advisable to give Ireland a parliament and to protect her industries, and Mr. Parnell admitted that in such an event the league should become useless and would be dissolved. "Lord Carnarvon," continued Mr. Parnell, "never denied there statements and I never said ha pledged himself to them. He admits, however, that Lord Salisbury knew beforehand that the interview was coming and he was afterwards informed of its tenor. He accuses me of a breach of confidence in having invited him to publish the text of his written communication to Lord Salisbury immediately after the inter-

view. Mr. Parnell then proceeded to speak of the Pope's rescript. He said he approached the subject with unwillingness, and did not think it his business as a Protestant to vindicate the freedom of Catholics. He was convinced that Irish Catholics knew their political duty and how to vindicate themselves. They would not allow any body, however high or influential, to influence them a jot in their political duty to their country, a thing that had been repeatedly tried from Rome, but had always failed. With regard to the plan of campaign, when that was instituted he was dangerously ill and compelled to refrain from all work. He confessed, however, that although the plan had benefitted thousands and paci-fied the country, he would then have advised against it because it contained features inimical to the national situation, and would serve as a pretext for the Tories to inflict further coercion. When, in 1887, he was able to speak it was too late. The Government had already struck at Dillon and O'Brien, and he thought it better to let the matter rest, but he stipulated that neither the Lesgue nor the Parnellite party should be identified with the plan, and that the ephere of the plan should be as restricted as possible. While leaving to Dillon, O'Brien and others to deal with the rescript, I shall adhere

to our custom, when the Government strikes an of Mr. O'Brien, for the tenant farmers of Ireland, many of them would be obliged to come into the Workhouse. The resolution however was passed almost unanimously, only two members objecting.

Commenders objecting.

Commenders of the resolution of the work of the resolution however was passed almost unanimously, only two members objecting.

Commenders of the tenant farmers of there His authority is not so absolute as that. Isishman, to fight for him, whether he be right or wrong.

Is was houseler, "he is not without his value, but nobody respects him. As for the National combinations, and drew a comparison between law in England and law in Ireland. He predicted coming trouble in Ireland over evictions, which he believed the Government feared as much as did the tenants. He counselled his countrymen to keep strictly within the law as understood in England. In response to many calls Mr. John Morley spoke briefly, con-cluding by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr.

> HOW SHE SAVED THE BABY. Mrs. Jesse Gage, St. Johnsbury, Vt. tried seven different kinds of prepared food, The loctor thought the baby could live but a few days. She changed to Lactated Food, which saved the boy's life, making him fat and well.

# HOME RULE FOR IRELAND. GLADSTONE ADDRESSES PROTESTANT MINISTERS

AND DECLARES THAT ERE LONG THE NATIONAL SENTIMENT WILL ASSERT ITSELF.

LONDON, May 10 .- An address, signed by 3,730 dissenting ministerr, was presented to Mr. Gladstone yesterday, expressing their sympathy with him in his efforts to reconcile England and Ireland.

In reply to the address Mr. Gladstone said that during the present session the Parnelliter, despite the pressing needs of Ireland. had refrained from urging their claims, and had assisted the Government to expedite busines:. Whether or not Parliament was employed at this or that given time in discussing Ireland, it was Ireland alone that truly held the key to legislation. The Government knew that the nation was with Home Rule, and, therefore, guided the affairs of Parila-ment so as to delay the time when a Ministry would be in power pledged to propose Home

Kule for Ireland. The majority in the House of Commons thought they could go on for five years. They put this against his lite as an old man, but the life of an old or young man would not affect the final settlement. (Cheers.) Justice would be done to Ireland. Ere long the national sentiment would find means to as-

sert itself. The Tories plumed themselves upon being the defenders of law and order. Instead of maintaining order, the Government had promoted murderous breaches of the law. Mr. Parnell was as much devoted to the maintenance of law and order as any one. Neither he nor Mr. Parnell vindicated the "plan of campaign." The Government's conduct had created the "plan of campaign" by making the law odious to the people. The object of the Government seemed to be to insuit,

exasperate and degrade the Irish. As soon as the terrible facts ragarding the suffering in Ireland were brought home to the upright minds of the people of England they would unite to redress the errors of the past. (Cheers.)

# KEEP YOUR TEMPER.

Many a one loses both fortune and friends by a rash outhurst of temper. Paine's Celery Compound will help any one to keep his temper, for it is usually the nervous and sick who get augry. This medicine strengthens the nerves, and restores kidneys and bowels to health.

Mathematicians must stand saide when the green-grocer's clerk takes the pencil from be-

CHERCHEZ LA FEMME. There's a raying that I hear the people using

av'ry day,
There's a woman at the bottom of it all.
If a friend you meet, with eyes all black and
blue, of course you say,
These's a woman at the bottom of it all. If a fellow has a fight and gets a swelling on his head,
Or, if the police nab him when he paints the

city red, If he can't find his ten dollars, and he gets ten days instead, There's a woman at the bottom of it all. CHORUS.

When you see extremes in fashion. When there's coquetting and mashing, In the parker, in the street or as the ball, When the wine flows in profusion, And ice cream is no intrusion. There's a woman at the bottom of it all.

If you hear a man declare that he will never, never wed, There's a woman at the bottom of it all. If you get too fresh among a crowd, and find your cash is fled,
There's a woman at the bottom of it all.

Now, why is it all the mashers dress themselves so swful peat. And why is it on the street cars men can never get a seat?
There's a woman at the bottom of it all.

When a face all paint and powder, on the streets to you appear, .
There's a woman at the bottom of it all.

If you see a white horse, you can bet a red head's pretty near, There's a woman at the bottom of it all. What's the reason that big bustles such a furore do create,
Why did not Adam stop to think ere he the

apple ate,
What's the reason some young tellows love to stay out very late? There's a woman at the bottom of it all.

When a man skips off with some one else, and leaves his family, There's a woman at the bottom of it all. When flat-irons, rolling-pins and pokers in the

air you see. There,s a woman at the bottom of it all. If you want to change your lines, but no buttons you can find.

And you go sparking when you know the "old folks" are not kind.

And you get a kick and hear the buildog sneak ing up behind. There's a woman at the bottom of it all.

-Popular Song.

"KENTUCKY PRINCE" DEAD. THE CELEBRATED STALLION DIES AT RED BANK FARM-PEDIGREE OF THE WELL KNOWN, AND VALUABLE ANIMAL-"BED WILKES" ALSO DEAD.

There are few in Montreal who have not heard of the celebrated stallion "Kentucky Princejr." owned by Mr. T. H. Love, of the Red Bank Stock Farm, upper Lachine road, and there are few, especially horsemen, who will not regret the death of the valuable animal, which occurred at the Farm yesterday. The horse had been visited by Dra. Baker and Mc-Eachran yesterday mo ning and they pronounce ed him safe, but an hour after their depar-ture he died, the cause of his death being inflammation of the lungs. Kentucky Prince, jr., foaled in 1874, is a chestaut horse 16 hands high and weighed 1,200 pounds. He is the cire of Spofford, 2.101; Eayonne Prince, 2.211; Company, 2.23½; Sweepstakes, 2.24½; Problem, 2.24½; Company, 2.23½; Sweepstakes, 2.24½; Problem, 2.24½; Compart, 2.25½; Jersey Prince, 2.27½; Guy, team record, 2.17; and tires of J.Q., 2.17½; Lord Nelson (8), 2.50½; Duke of Weilington, 2.27½. The stallon was valued at \$15,000 by Mr. Low, who feels very sure over his horse.

his horse.

Mr. Love has already made arrangements with the owners of horses in the United States and will have an animal here before long to take "Prince's" place, but claims that he will never have as good a horse again. The loss of "Prince" is felt more bitterly for the reason that this is the recond of Mr. Love's borses that has expired within a short period. On Tuesday last "Red Wilkes," of the cele-brated family, dud at the farm, "Red

Wilkes" is the son of "George Wilke."

Last year R-d Wilkes was 13 years old, as he closed the season with thirteen performers to his credit, two of them with records better than 2.17, and three bet er than 2.20. The thirteer performers accredited to Red Wilkes were from thirteen different mares, by thirteen different stallions, no two of them of the same family. Red Wilkes was for years neglected, and served whatever mares he could get. He has conclusively demonstrated his wonderful quality as a sire of trotters. He is tabler a plain bay horse, evenly balanced and of tremendous mus-cular development. He is by George Wilkes, his dam was by Mambrino Chief, and his second dam by Red Jacket, sire of the dam of Kentucky Wilkes, record 2.212. Red Jacket was a grandson of Sherman Morgan, and any breeder who has studied the Wilkes family knows that the Mambrino Chief and Morgan strains of blood are very valuable in the progeny of George Wilkes.

A horse known as Ida Clay, belonging to Mr.
George Jordan, grocer, is dangerously ill.

# HONEYMOON.

"Say, Perkins, old hoy, why don't we see you at the club any more? Has your mother-in-law shut down on you?" "No, Brown; the fact of the matter is, my home is so happy now that there is no laducement for me to leave it. You look incredulous, but it's a positive fact. You see, my wife used to suffer so much from functional derangements common to her sex, that her spirits and her temper were greatly affected. It was not her fault, of course, but it made home unpleasant all the same. But now, since she has begun to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she has been so well and so happy that we are having our honeymoon all over again.'

The gentleman who is painting his nose thicks that alcohol used in the arts should be free.

TO BE FREE FROM SICK HEADACHE, billionsness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Even grim visaged war wears bange on his wrinkled from:

BILIOUSNESS. "I should not think it right did I not give my testimony of what I know to be the value of Burdock Blood Bitters. Being a sufferer from Biliousness, I took one bottle of B. B. B. and it gave me immediate relief. I recommend it as cure for Biliousness. Annie McLean, Wood-

Eugland always claims the lion's share, though it catch no fish whatever and confine its fighting solely to the unicorn.—Judge.

KIND WORDS AND TRUE. Mr. John H. Carter, of Corbetton Ont., writes as follows:—"Hagyard's Yellow Oil has stood the test often when all others failed. Our house is never without it, and it will always find a welcome spot on the shelf."

The New Boarder-Thank you, no. It's quite wet enough already. - Judge.

EAT AND BE MERRY. But there are thousands of poor sufferers who cannot do this. They are dyspeptics. Let them use Paine's Celery Compound. It THE C.P.R. MONOPOLY.

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The Agreement by Which it is Done Away With-How the Company Parpose Spending the \$15,000,000.

The Government, organ publishes the text of an agreement between the Dominion and the Canadian Pacific railway. Monopoly in Manitoba is done away with. The document covers over two columns of a newspaper. It hegins with a statement by the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways, recommending the arrangement by which the company are to give up their monopoly, and in consideration of this have the interest on a loan of \$15,000,000 guaranteed by the Government at the rate of 31 per cent.

Mr. Pope states that "the urgent and repeated desire of the Government and people of Manitoba for the construction of a line of railway from the city of Winnipeg to the boundary, has already occupied the attention of Your Excellency's Government. The reluctance which Your Excellency's advisors have felt to concur in this policy has been principally induced by the consideration that it would be unfair and contrary to the interests of Canada that the trade of the province and territories before mentioned should be diverted to a foreign country, after the expenditure has been made by Canada to create and foster that trade, and to develop the country through which the main line of the

Canadian Pacific Railway p

Your Excellency's advisors have also feet thar, until the time acrives at which the Canadian Pacific Rallway Company were bound to complete their contract, that company were entitled to have their main line protected from the injurious effect which the construction of a line from Winnipeg to the boundary would have.

Within the last twelve months, however, the conditions which prevailed when the subject was previously under consideration

have been greatly changed. The hurvest of last year was so enormous that the appliances of the Canadian Pacific railway for its storage and carriage have been found inadequate, and at the same time the abundant yield has caused to be brought under cultivation new areas, which, in all probability, will greatly increase in the coming year the products of the Northwest. As the parvest has been far more abundant than could reasonably have been anticipated, it is not a matter of surprise that the equipments of the Canadian Pacific railway nave been found inadequate. Indeed, to have made provision for such a crop, even if it had been within the means of the company to have done so, would have seemed unjustifiable on or marry business principles.

Mr. Pope then proposes to do away with section 15, of the C.P.R. contract which prevents for twenty years the authorization by the Dominion Parliament, of any line of railway to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific Railway; from any point at or near the Canadian Pacific Railway, except such line is to run south-west, or to the westward of south-west, nor to within fifteen miles of latifude forty-nine, and provides that in the event of the establishment of any new provinces in the North-West Territories, provision should be made for the continuance of this prohibition after such establishment until the expiration of said period. The company reliequish this right on condition that the Government of Canada should guarantee the interest on bonds of the company to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars for a period not expending fifty years at a rate of three and one-half per cent., the principal money to be secured on the remainder of the company's land grant, which is estimated at 14,934 238 acres.

The guarantee of this interest will enable the company to negotiate a loan on more favorable terms than they otherwise could do, even in view of the ample security which is afforded by these lands. The contrany will expend the proceeds of

the sale of bonds in the following manner :-

On account of ospital expenditure oa main line between Quebec and Vancouver, in buildings of various kinds, snowsheds, sidings, perma-uent bridges, filling trestles, reducing grades and curves. and other improvements and facilities, and on vouchers

and on pay rolls......\$ 5,498,000 For required rolling stock, locomotives, box cars, passenger care, flat care, snow ploughe,

etc ..... For required improvements on 5,250,000 the said main line elevatore, bridges, locomotive shops. filling treatles, sidings, docks, lake and coast steamers-the residue. whatever it may be, estimated at ...... 4,242,000

THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL. THE CABINET RECONSTRUCTION—HON. MR. TUR-COTTE TO SEEK RE ELECTION—THAT ETER-NAL BRIDGE QUESTION.

Quebec, May 9.—The case of the Queen vs. Workman was called yesterday afternoon and the accused pleaded guilty, when he was asked by the judge if he would stand his trial before the Court of Queen's Bench or take a summary trial. The accused selected a summary trial. which will be proceeded with to day, when it is expected that the accused will reiterate his ple

of guilty, and receive his sentence.

The SS. Sarmatian, having over eight hundred passengers, was the first mail steamer to discharge her passengers and western cargo at the Louise Embankment, which was done yes terday morning. The passengers and cargo for Ontario lets by the C.P.R. train at 11.30. The passengers for the Pacific coast left at 1 p.m.
As the session at Ottawa is approaching its

close the efforts therein made to obtain a favorable solution of the bridge question are being redoubled and a number of petitions were signed yesterday among the leading merchants of Lower Town and forwarded to Ottawa asking the Covernment asking the Government to grant assistance to the project. Some of our most influentia citizens also wrote strong personal letters to the ministers on the subject.

A complete reconstruction of the Local Government took place yesterday. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor signed a proclamation, which was subsequently published in the Official Gazette, abolishing the office of Solicitor-General and dividing into two different departments that the formula of the control of the co ments that of Agriculture and Public Works The ministers who were thus appointed to the new offices were sworn in at 2 80 p.m. The Government as at present constituted

etands as follows:— Hon. H. Mercier, Premier and Commissions of Agriculture.

Hon. P. Garneau, Commissioner of Public

Works. Hon. G. Duhamel, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Hon. C. A. E. Gagnon, Provincial Score

tary.
Hon. J. Shehyn, Treasurer.
Hon. A. Tarcotte, Attorney General.
Hon. D. A. Ross continues as Minister with-

out portfolio.

The only Minister who has to go before his constituents for re-election is the Hon. Mr.

After a midnight lunch of mines pie, a citizen complained of horrid dreams, in which hind his big ear, and proceeds to divide seven restores perfect digestion, so that the dyspep. he was chased by pirates. "Mince pirates by one.

The was chased by pirates. "Mince pirates by one.

decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home core, FREE of charge. A particulars for home week; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodas, Conn.

RAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS "PAIN KILLER." And Ger Instant Retter. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 C.s. Per Bottle.

STOPPED FREE

Intane Foreit us success.

Intenes of the foreit use of the patients of the success.

Intenes and S2 trial bottle fice to Ft patients they are paying express charges on box when 1000 ved. Fend names, P. U. and express address of ablicted in Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch 5t., Philadiph, Pa. See Druggists. BE WARE OF Idit TATING FRAUDS.

For and by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toppote For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto.

# Campbell's Cathartic Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPAIA, LOSS OF APPENT
SIGK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. BRASHOS, Man., Tist Oct., 1895.—I 2nd Contributes.

Britis Compound the best stricked in have ever used for controllers or the loss or billiousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truty,

A. N. McDonald.

Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere.

25c. per bouls.

to 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines no under the horses fact. Write RESWETAR'A SAFETY REIN HOLDER Co. Hol'y Mich 148-0

# The Grey Nuns of Montreal

Will petition the Provincial Legislature at their next Session, to be authorized to sell a certain portion of laud situate in the Parish of St. Joseph of Chambly.

SISTER FILIATRAULT.

WANTED. -RESPONSIBLE PARTIES to sell the WANZER and NEW HOME Sewing Machines where not already represented, THRNER ST. PIERRE & CO., Sole Pro-TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO prietors for Quebec Province, 1437 Note Dame Street, Montreal.

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



PILLS.

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

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while 'vey also correct ail disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cared

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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 adose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or

very casy to take. One or two pills make a dos.
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. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

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

# **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM**

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

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants

Which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Medical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS who are so often afflicted with Throat Discusos, will find a Sure remedy in this Balsam. Losenges and waters some-times give relief, but this Balsam taken a few times will

Prices, 25 cts, 50 cts, and \$1,00 per hottle-

S85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE

This plendid, solid gold, hunting ones watch, is now sold for \$35
of that price it is the best burget and merica; until lataly it could
not be purchased for less that soll we have both is dides and
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solutely FEEDE. These watches may be dopunded on, not only
as cold gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and
come possible? We answer-we want one person in each locality
to keep in their bomes, and show to those who call, a complete
line of our valuable sand very want one person in each locality
to our have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown
them to those who may have called, they become entirely your own
property it is possible to make this great offer, sonding the Sollid
Gold Watch and large line of valuable samples FREE, for
the research that the showing of the samples is any locality, diway
results in a large trads form; and so will reach the surrounding country. Those who write to us a mocalley for a month or two, we usually get them, \$1,000 to \$5,000 in
trade from the surrounding country. Those who write to us a most
will reactive a great benefit for screetly any work and trouble. This,
the most remarkable and liberal offer ever known, is made in ordar
which to write use sous has I (cent, and if, after you know all any
any trouble for you to show them to those who may and any are
when to write any country of when the sous who, may and any any
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WASHINGTON, D.U., May 10 -Mr. Hoar's resolution for a stenographer to take official reports of the debate on the fisheries treaty reported in secret executive, session today as slightly amended by Senator Tellar, day as signify amended by Senator Tellar, and it is probable the debate will be published from day to day in the Record. The question of giving publicity to the reports of the Foreign Relations committee, adverse to and in support of the treaty, was then disand in support of the transfer of secrety was removed from both. The majority report, moved an extended review of the objections after an extended to the of the method of nego-urged and criticisms of the method of nego-tiation, summarizes the objections as fol-

lows:

1. The United States recognize as British 1. The Odiced Council I coordinate as Diffish territory and renounce forever all claim of territory and right in all the great bays along the British North American coasts named in the treaty, and admit that all such bays form a part and are within British Territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction.

2. Of the few of such great pays that are left to be visited by American fishermen, the larger part are understood to be valueless, and some of them are subject to French fishand some of their chan our own, if they are

3. If bay fishing is not profitable now it ritish baye.

may be in the future. 4. Whether profitable or not, the United States ought not to give up, upon any consideration whatever, the right of its vessels of every character to visit and carry on business in any part of the public seas.

5. The treaty surrenders the claim and right of the United States, which has been acted upon and exercised for now more than acted upon and exercised for now more than a century, of its vessels engaged in fishing or other occupations, to visit and to carry on their business in these great bays, and the principle of which claim and right has once sen solemuly decided against Great Britain by a tribunal organized under a treaty with that Government,

6. The new area of delimitation described in the treaty greatly increases the danger of our fishermen unintentionally invading prohibited waters, and thereby exposing them

selves to sciences and penalties.
7. The treaty, by its fifth article, renounces any right of the United States in any bay, ste, however large, that cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in article 1 of the convention of October 20, 1818, thus excluding vessels of the United States from all waters, however extensive, and the distance between whose headlands, however great, the sailing channel to which may happen to be within three miles of the shores.

6. The treaty is a complete surrender of

any claim of a right now existing, either under the treaty of 1783, the treaty of 1818, the acts of Congress and the British orders-incouncil of 1830, or the twenty-ninth aratole of the treaty of 1871, for vessels of the United States engaged in fishing anywhere on the high scas and even having a commercial character also to enter any port of British North America for any commercial purpose what-ever, and puts in the face of these clear rights, which in respect of British fishing vessels exist in the United States to the fullest extent, greatly restricted and condiional rights as arising solely from a present grant of Great Britain.

9. It binds the United States to be con-tat with whatever is given by this treaty as he full measure of its right, and to be content with it for ever, or until greater hospitality and freedom of intercourse can be obtained by further concessions of consideration

10. In the face of all this it leaves British forth American fishing vessels possessed of il commercial rights in all the ports and

raters of the United States.
11. Whatever privileges of commerce cr lity of humanity thus provided for in he treaty are to be obtained only upon cosdition that no fishing vessel of the United States shall receive any of them unless such fitting vessel shall, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United Sistes, he branded with an official number on each bow, and that suon regulations shall, before they become effectual, be communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

12 It provides that general, and even then much limited commercial rights and rights of transhipment, as mentioned in article 13, shall be obtained only at the price of exempting all Canadian fishery product from our customs duties.

13. Its provision concerning the executive and judicial treatment of American vessels and lishermen that may be seized and arrested for supposed illegal conduct are, to make the most of them, nothing other and proba-bly something less than a statement of what the laws and conduct of any administration of every government professing to be civilized should adopt and exercise as an act of

duty and justice.
14. Instead of diminishing sources of irritation and sources of difficulty, different interpretations and disputes, it will, the committe thinks, very largely increase them. Various other suggestions adverse to the wiedom of ratifying this treaty might easily be made, but the committee does not think it no seary to go into them. The majority report concludes as follows :- The committee cannot but hope that, if these ill-advised negotiations, which, as is known to all the world, cannot properly commit the United States in any degree till they shall have received the constitutional assent of the Sonat, shell fail to meet the approval of this body Her Majesty's Government will take measures to secure justice and fair treatment in her North American Dominion to American vessels and American citizens in all respects and under all circumstances and that that Government will see the justice and propriety of according to American vessels engaged in the business of fishing all the commercial rights and facilities in her North American ports that are so freely and cheerfully accorded to her own in the ports of the United States, and that thus the friendship and good feeling which cught to exist between neighboring nations may be finally established and secured. The majority resent the President's action in declining to submit all the correspondence incidental to the negotiations to the treaty. The assumption that a portion of such correspondence could be entrusted exclusively to the discretion and control of the Executive and properly withheld from the Senate is believed to be contrary to the es-sential nature of the constitutional relations. between the President and the Senate and in violation of the continuous practice from the

loundation of the Government. The report of the minority opens with a statement that the objections of the majority tree based on the claim: 1, That, the treaty was negotiated by persons not duly empowered to conclude a treaty. 2, That on its merits the treaty is not expedient and should not be ratified. The minority claim that in sometime to the Senate as sometime to the Senate as streaty and referring it to a committee, the consumption in any of its stages, than Dr. Willow, Senate has already waived any informality. If the treaty as a subject of consideration. The minority them proceed to the consideration. The minority them proceed to the consideration. The minority them proceed to the consideration and experience and experience and experience, and in the present form can be become the merits it and has left over the merits of the treaty as a subject of consideration. The minority them proceed to the consideration. The minority them proceed to the consideration of the objections arged against the free on application. The report of the minority opens with a statement that the objections of the majority

treaty and claim that there is no just ground for its rejection or dissatisfaction with its provisions. It is claimed that in view of the grave emergency presented by this old and harassing controversy, objections of a purely formal and technical character should not be pressed. The minority claim that the interest of the entire country, and especially of the class engaged in the North Atlantic fisheries, justify and demand the ratification of the treaty. The minority report then proceeds with a review of the historical developments of the fishery dispute. It is claimed, that it is better to resort to a treaty arrangement for the re-gulation of our fisheries rights than to depend simply upon the law of nations: The treaty under consideration will, it is believed, lead to a full and amicable adjustment of all the troubles which have arisen and is far in advance of anything that has heretofore been demanded of the British Government. Measures of retaliation, non-intercourse and other forms of hostility are deprecated and it is claimed that in the negotiation of the treaty the President has only performed a plain duty, and has transferred to the Senate the grave responsibility which he has properly discharged. The protocol the treaty or modus vivendi is de-fended as an honorable and friendly overture of the British Government, which should be allowed to develope by actual experience, the influence of the treaty on our fisheries and commerce. The report reviews the provisions of the treaty in detail and defends every position, claiming that nothing is yielded that is of any value to our fishermen, that precedents have been carefully followed, that Great Britain has yielded her headland theory and made other important concessions, and that

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# 1646974 FIALE ON OITOTS PILLS.

the treaty presents the only practical and ex-

pedient solution of the long rending difficul-

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. LIWAYS ASK FOR DR. PLERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As laxative, alternative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

Bilious Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion,
Bilious Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Br.
Piorco's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissue
escaping their sanative influence. Sold by may truthfully be said that their tector dipon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasai passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and infiamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a gensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting built of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is a common, more deceptive and canagerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of thaca, N. Y., writee: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold a vny from chronic massi catarrh. My famil'v physician gave me up as incurable, and said i must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so boarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage'; Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a wellman, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
THOMAS J. RUSHING, ESQ., 2903 Pine Street,
St. Leuts, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from catarrh for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sago's Catarrh
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results, and
a permanent cure."

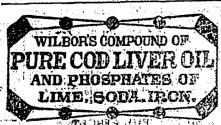
Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

Eli Robbins, Rungan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catally when slic was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent ourc. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

# FINE BUGGIES,



Phaetons, Village and Road Carts, Gladstones, Jump Seat Surries, &c. NICE! GOOD! CHEAP!



for Infants and Children.

known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation, known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.. Kills Worms, gives aloop, and promotes di-

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

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, 16th of MAY, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M. Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

\$1.00 PER TICKET.

2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES. S10,000 1,000 25 cents PER TICKET.

The holder of each winning number will be offered the amount drawn in cash, le's ten r cent, commission. The names of winners will not be published unless by special authorization.	ORDER FOR TICKETS. S. E. LEFEBVRE, MONTERAL, CANADA:	Will Mr. Lesebore de pleased to send to the undermentioned address,	tickets of the 1st scries at \$1.00.	tiokets of the Ind scries at 26 cents.	The num & S is enclosed,	Name	StreetNo	or Post Office box No	Locality	REMIARKS.—This form of Order for Tlekets appears in THE POST on Monday and unday of each week, and Thus Witness every week, except the week of drawing. Out it is and enclose it with money addressed to S. E. Lefebvre, No. 19 St. James street, Montreal, nade.

NOTES FROM IRELAND. DAVITT CONDEMNS COUNTY GGVERNMENT-HAR-COURT ON THE PAPAL DECREE—BE-BISTING EVICTION.

LONDON, May 11.—Michael Davitt, in a speech here last night, said that to secure county government for Ireland before obtaining Home Rule would be a fatal blunder. He feared that if the Parnellites continued to ask for the extension of ounty government for Ireland, the Ministry would adopt Lord Randolph Churchill's advice and take them at their

vord. Sir William Veroon Harcourt epoke at Groydon. Referring to the Papal reserior, he said that, with all respect to the Pope, he would remind his audience that the Court of Rome had not been successful in its dealings with temporal politics. It had, in fact, been distinguished for having allied itself with the

worst forms of oppressive government.
An exciting struggle took place at Cormack, near Thurles, Ireland, yesterday, between a force of emergency policemen and tenants, whom they sought to evict. The police used a battering ram in effecting entrances to the houses. The tenants threw boiling water at toem, and assaulted them with sticks and

stones.

The Times says that the annual election of the executive of the Co'k branch of the National League brought the Fenian element into greater prominence than ever.

DILLON SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

DUBLIN, May 11.—The trial of John Dillon, charged under the Crimes act with inciting tenants not to pay rent, was concluded to-day at 'fullyvalen. Mr. Dillon was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment without the distance of the property of hard labour. Mr. Dillon took an appeal after his sentence, and the hearing was fixed for June

Point of observation-The needle point of th .o:: pass.

> For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long neaded medicine for the next yous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Ceiery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is



The British of the many the

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEO,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No. 379. Dame Eugénie de Combe Porcheron, of the City

ADDRESS.

and District of Montreal, wife of Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furrier, judicially authorized à ester en justice, Plaintiff Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furrier, Defendant.
An action for separation de corps has, this day,

been instituted as above set furth.
Montreal, 12th / pril, 1888.
ADAM & DUHAMEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, ROVIN & OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 550. Dame Elmire Leteurneau, of Montreal, has this day instituted an action "en sevaration de benen" sgainst her husband, bimeon Circer dit St. Michel of the same place Montreal, 24th Pedruary, 1888.

GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER, 365 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal, No. 637. Dame Rosina Indermuble, of Montreal, has this day instituted an action "en sepa.stion de biens" against her husband,
Henri Eggers, of the same place.
Montreal, 71st March 1888.
GIROUARD, DE LORIMIER & DE LORIMIER.
265 Attorneys for Flaintin

ANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 509. Dame Julie Bousquet, of the City
and District of Montresi, wife of Hector Dubois. of the
same place, Restaurant Keeper, duly authorized to
ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Hector Dubois,
Detendant. An action for separation as to property
has been instituted in this cause on the twenty-third
day of February, 1888.
Montreal, 5th April, 1888.
BUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU.
36 5
Attorneys for Pinintiff.

Y TEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank

Amongst the Loading Nocossa-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 great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all cares. incidental to Females of all ages, and, o Gen. eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE OURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Bad Legs, Had 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, Colds, and even Asthms. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kown to fail
Both Fills and Ointment are rold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s, 6d.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwholming popular vote.

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

"We do hereby rity that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings thomselves, 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-timiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes dra n in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisions Nat'l Rt. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, . res. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CABL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 1888. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided ny....\$300,000

3,136 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,055,000 For Club Rates, or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mall followry will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La., or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANE, New Orleans, La,

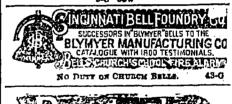
REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prise.

REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New tricaus, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, boware of any imitations or anonymous schemes

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WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. eiliousness, dizziness, DYSPEPSIA. DROPSY. FLUTTERING INDIGESTION. NAUNDICE. OF THE HEAR) ACPOITY OF ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE. OF THE SKIN, And every species of discases arising from picordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. ZUEDEUN CO., Prometore, Toronto

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BREAKFAST

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neok and Chest, as salt into mest, it Cures Sore Threat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Astams. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are rold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, as 1s, 1dd., 2s. 6d.

Its, 22s. and 38s. each, and by a medicine vendor; throughout the civilized world; its which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and even Astams. For Glandular Swellings which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and even Astams. For Glandular Swellings are used to the fine properties of Conversion dea Infidèles." LOUIS RICARD. For the Petitioners.

Session, to obtain an Act incorporating which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of Cure of the Roll of Obtain and Act incorporating which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful applications of the fine properties of Obtain and Act incorporating which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of Cure of the Roll of Obtain and Act incorporating which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of Cure of the Roll of Obtain and Act incorporating and Act incorporating and Act incorporating which govern the deal of the Roll of Conversion deal Infidèles." L'Ouvre des Ames du Purgetoure et de la Conversion deal Infidèles." L'Ouvre des Ames du Purgetoure et de la Conversion deal Infidèles." L'Ouvre des Ames du Purgetoure et de la Conversion deal Infidèles." L'Ouvre des Ames du Purgetoure et de la Conversion deal Infidèles." L'Ouvre des Ames du Purgetoure et de la Conversion de Infidèles." L'Ouvre des Ames du Purgetoure l'infide and an act infidèles and act in fortune des and act in fortune des an By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

# ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the Convetance of the Canadian and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888-Summer Arrangements-1888

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

l	Vessels.	Tonnage	Comen and	
ı	Acadian	931	Commanders,	
ı	Assyrian	9.070	Capt. F. McGrath.	
Ì	Austrian	9.450	John Bentey.	
ı	Buenos Ayre	4.005		
ł	Canadian	0.000	" James Scott.	
ı	Carthaginian	2,906	" John Kerr.	
Į	Caspian	0.700	" A. Macnicol.	
١	Caspian	2,728	" Alex. McDoug	8
ł	Circassian	3,724	40. K. Barret R N	1
	Corean	3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzies	
ı	Grecian	3,613	" C. E. LeGalli	ام
١	Hibernian .	2,997	" John Brown.	
	Lucerne	1,925	" Nunan.	
١	Manitoban.	2,975	" Dunlop,	
ı	Monte Vide	an 3,500	" W. S. Main.	
	i ivestoman	2.689	" John France	
1	Newfoundla	nd 919	" C. J. Mylins,	
	Norwegian .	3,523	" R. Carruthere	
i	Nova Scotia	3.305 מ	" R. H. Hyaba	
ı	Parisian	5.359	Lt.W. H. Smith, R.	Ö
ł	Feruvian	3 038	Capt. J. G. Stephen	١.
ı	Poœnician	2.425	ii	٠
ı	l Polynesian .	3 983	" Hugh Wylie.	
ı	romeranian.	4964	W. Dalziel.	
ı	Frussian		H James Ami	
١	Kobarian	3.500	· values Amoni	3
ı	Sardinian	4.376	D. McKillop.	
ŀ	Darmatian	3 647	· v. micchia	
	Scandinavia	n3059	OSDIAROJU - TU	ŋ
	o deribn	1.00 5	Other Park,	
	Waldensian	9 9KG	TE T MIOONS.	
			" D. J. James.	

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THUREDAYS, and from Montreal at saylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THUREDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Tassengers to and from

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(according to account	aodation),	Inter	mediate.	\$80

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line calling from Liverpool on Fridays, and from wontreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on Fridays, calling at I ough Foyle to receive passengues/from Ireland and Scotland on ontward voyage and preceding to be despatched as under:

Steamships. From Montreal. From Quebec. Circassian. May 10 May 11 Polynesian. June 14 11 June 1 Polynesian. June 14 11 June 1 Circassian. June 14 11 June 1 Circassian. June 14 11 June 1 Circassian. June 14 12 19 19 20 July 6 Jul

Glasgow and Boston Service.-From Boston on or hornician....Juno in These stoamers do not carry parsongers on voyage to 

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all 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 and Halifax.

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

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for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

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H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

NOTICE IS HEREB GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain an Act incorporating "L'Œuvre des Ames du Purgutoire et de la Conversion des lufidèles." LOUIS RICARD,



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. BOYAL phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

## DAVITT ON THE RESCRIPT.

LONDON, May 13.-Michael Davitt, in a speech at Liverpool to day, said that Irishmen would not be an iota behind O'Connell in resenting the Papal rescript. Ireland had done more for the Church among people throughout the English-speaking world than any other country, and if this was Rome's gratitude Irish-men would be likely to ask themselves questions in the matter.

Without wishing his remarks to be construed as such by every coercionist paper from the Times to the meanest Unionist rag. He was confident that the rescript had added three months to Mr. Dillon's sentence. Irishmen were compelled to believe that the rescript was due to English intrigue. Ireland would not accept political dictation from Rome.

# DEATH OF REV. DR. HUNTER.

In the death of the Rev. Samuel James Hunter, D.D., late Pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, Hamilton, that body has lost one of its ablest ministers and Ireland an affectionate and devoted son. Born of Irish affectionate and devoted son. Born of Irish parents at Phillipsburg, Province of Quebec, in 1843, he received the rudiments of his education and remained there till verging on man's estate. At an early age he showed a preference for the ministry; and fitting himself for the sacred calling, he was ordained in London, and entered upon his duties, first in the township of Walpole, and subsequently in Oakville, Thornhill, Bowmanville and Montreal. For six years the rev. gentleman labored with great zeal in the latter place, when he was invited to Toronto; and here he remained for twelve years, growing every day, remained for twelve years, growing every day, by his affability and Christian charity, in the respect of all classes of the community. Rarely do we find amongst the Methodist ministry men like Dr. Pepper, Dr. Burns, Dr. Dewart and the good man whose death we Dewart and the good man whose death we mourn—men standing out in bold relief from the large body to which they belong and saying a good word for Ireland; and of these was Dr. Hunter, who was not unmindful of his origin. He was the friend of the Old Land whence sprang his sire, and as a worthy soion his memory will be held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen.—Irish Canadian.

# NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, May 11.—The committee appro by the Senate to look into the question of sawdust accumulations met to-day. Mr. Arnold, the chief mechanical engineer of the Public Works Department and superintendent of the dredging operations in Quebec and Ontario, was examined. Mr. Arnold raid that at the present rate of going it was only a matter of time until navigation in many rivers would be impassable with the sawdust. He said the question of removing the sawdust was a question for scientists to solve. In places where large quantities of awdust had accumulated, he was surprised that there were not more explosions through the gas which generates from the sawdust. He would not be surprised to see a disastrous explosion at any time in the vicinity of the Queen's wharf in this city.

At that particular part of the Ottawa river a great number of boats, barges and dredges are always being loaded, and the ferry runs back and forth to Hull every 15 minutes every day. Ottawa loses another old an's esteemed citizen by the death of Mr. James McCullough, tanner, of Lower Town. The deceased was a ustive of Armagh, Ireland, and was in Canada since 1841. He had reached the advanced age of 77 years at the time of his death. of 77 years at the time of his death.

Dr. Robillard, the health officer for the city, has received information to day to the effect that diphtheria in the Upper Town and scarled fever in New Edinburgh are prevailing to an

The committee appointed to enquire into the system through which farmers are swindled by imposters, inducing them to give promissor, notes for seed and implements, met to day and commenced taking evidence. Mr. F. G. Dunstan, of Carleton county, testified that he had been swindled out of \$340 in the way above named. Mr. A. R. Villy, Lancaster, Wentworth county, testified that he had been victimized also. Mr. L. Turner, of Trafalgar, Halton county, testified that he was swindled by such defrauders out of \$210. Mr A. Mit-chell, of Winterbourne, County Waterloo, swore that he had been swindled also. The committee then adjourned.

OTTAWA, May 12.—On Saturday afternoon the House of Commons met shortly after one o'clock. After a few questions had been disposed of, Sir Richard Cartwright opened the discussion on the resolutions of Sir Charles Tupper to raise a loan to pay off the floating indebtedness of Canada. Sir Richard criticised indebtedness of Canada. Sir Richard criticised the proposals of the Finance Minister, and said according to Sir Charles' mode of reason our present debt would amount to \$315,307,692, and according to the same theory the difference between the debt capitalized at these rates in 1878-79 would amount to \$160,830,857. He He was pleased to find the Finance Minister adopting the policy recommended by the Opposition in lowering the rate of interest on the Savings Banks deposits, although the Finance Minister's suppolters argued against such a reduction

Bir Chirles Tupp r replied that the credit of Canada was in much better form than others of the colonies. He contended that his calculations were legitima's and could produce the best authorities to prove that they were, and said he treated the debt as a losn in per-

peluity.
The House adjourned at 6.30.
At the Basilton at Grand Mass this morning At the Basilica as Grand Mass this morning at 10 cloick Rev. Father Holland, a talented young Irish priest, enlogised the lite of the late Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto He spoke of his exemplary life and his eminent services to the Church and the State. He asked the prayers of the congre, ation for the repose of his soul, and said his mortal remains would be considered to the tember of Wednesdey and

The state of the s

band, as she called him, has been absent for years, and she said long ago that she had information of his death. On Saturday the long lost husband turned up and claimed his wife, but Mr. Martin would not allow him to remain about the house. Farrell had an advice from lawyer William Mosgrove, who told him that he could be imprisoned for desertion. He continued to shadow Mr. Martin everywhere he went, and on Saturday night, as Mr. Martin was entering a butcher's shop in Rochesterville, Farrell fired three shots at him, but Martin escaped. There is great excitement over the escaped. There is great excitement over the attempted murder.

## UNITED STATES CROPS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The report of the Department of Agriculture says low temperature and deficient rainfall, with drying winds and some frost, have reduced the condition of winter wheat in the Central States. It has also been cool on the Atlantic coast, and not favorable to improvement, and yet the plant has nearly hald its own in this region. On the Pacific coast only a medium development is reported. In the Southern States changes are slight, several averages being the same as last month. Pennsylvania shows a decline of 4 points, New York 16, Ohio 12, Michigan 12, Indiana 6, Illinois 7, Missouri 2, Kansas

3. The general average is reduced 9 points from 82 to 73. Last year the condition was reduced from 88.1 in April to 85.8 in May. The State averages of winter wheat in the principal States are as follows: New York as an attack on, or as showing digrespect to, the Tok Pennsylvania 87, Virginia 90. Ohio 56, Idemand was found for all articles. The sup-Ohurch, he said that whether the rescript was Michigan 64, Indiana 59, Illinois 57, Missouri ply of eggs was very large, and the demand intended as a political pronunciamento or not it would be regarded, and had already been bailed. The usual prices governed. Would be regarded, and had already been bailed. The usual prices governed. Cheese and butter went well in a retail way, veing 92.9 instead of 93.5. The condition of winter barley is 88.3, promising a medium crop. Spring ploughing is not quite so well advanced as usual. Cotton planting was delayed by excess of moisture in February and low temperature in March.

SHORTAGE IN THE WHEAT CROP.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., May 11 .- The American Rural Home says: During the past two weeks there has been a still further fall off in the condition of winter wheat. The decline is most marked in those States from which we draw the largest supplies. In Illinois the condition of the crop has retrograded for the past thirty days, and now chinch bugs are at work to an alarming extent. The conditions in Indiana are quite similar, and Ohio does not promise a crop exceeding 15,000,000 bushels against 37,000,000 last year. In Michigan, the fourth great winter wheat state, the crop will run 30 per cent. below last year. Kansas and Missouri report the presence of chinch bugs in large numbers, only kept in check by the cold backward weather. A Conservative estimate makes the shortage of the winter wheat crop from 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. Cold weather and excessive rains have delayed spring wheat seeding, but no increase in acreage is indicated. The outlook of the oat crop has materially chapted for the better. Corn is not yet all planted, rains having caused serious delay.

Aside from winter wheat the prospects are now the prospects of the Missising caused ward weather the Missising caused ward was the missis the missis of the Missis ward ward was the prospects are now the missis of the Missis ward ward was the prospects are now the missis of the Missis ward was the past the control of the Missis ward was the past the control of the Missis ward was the past the control of the Missis ward was the past the control of the Missis ward was the control of the Missis was the control of the Missis was largest supplies. In Illinois the condition of favorable for crops generally north of the Ohio river and west of the Mississipl.

# COMMERCIAL

For bran, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year. We quote bran at \$15.50 to \$16.50 per ton Snorts, however, keep up well and are quoted at \$19 to \$20 per ton. Moullie \$23 to \$26 per ton as to quality.

A cargo of American corn was sold to ar rive a few days ago at 73c in bond. Prices are quoted at 73c to 74c.

The firmer market for peas has developed into a much firmer feeling, sales being reported at 87c per 66 lbs. for shipment, and it is said that higher figures have been paid for the Newfoundland trade for small lots.

The sale is reported of two cargoes of oats to arrive at 420 and the market is decidedly firmer. Enquiries have been received from Morrisburg, Cornwall and Iroquois during the past few days.

The sale of 6,000 bushels of good Mani-toba barley has been made at 58:, and we quote 58: to 70c as to quality.

There is a quiet market for rye owing to small offerings and prices are, therefore nom-

nal at 600 to 650 per bushel. Buckwheat.-Feed grain 50c to 53c per

bushel. Malt.-Montreal malt is quoted at 950 to \$1.05 and Ontario at \$50 to \$1.

Seeds.—Timothy is in fair demand at \$3 20 to \$3.30 per bushel, red clover quiet at \$4 50 in car lots. Alsike steady at \$5 to \$6 as to quality.

A Chicago telegram says :- Wheat was alternately weak and strong according to the whim of the local traders. There was a moderate amount of outside buying, and local crowd were disposed to take that side. Chinch bugs have made their appearance in the South-West, and cold weather in the North-West. Those, with more reports of short crop, ought to make wheat climb up into the nineties. Corn commanded more than its usual share of attention to-day. There was some buying of May early, which started shorts in other options to cover, carrying the prices up half cent. Cudhay is buying through other brokers; at this writing very little is for sale. July corn ought to sell at 75 cents. Pork and lard quiet, and for a turn a purchase.

# WHOLESALE PRICES.

MONTRVAL GRAIN AND FLOUR.-The grain market was strong, consequently business was active and some large lines of wheat changed hands at a considerable advance in prices. We quete:-Canada red winter wheat, 960 to 9710; Canada white, 960 to 97ac; Canada spring. nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.03 to \$1.05; No. 2 do., \$1 to \$1.02; No. 1 Northern, \$1; peas, 87c to 88c; oats, 41c to 41hc; barley, 55c to 60c; corn, 65c duty paid.

The flour market was active, there being good demand, and a brisk business was We quote : Patent winter, \$4 65 to \$4.75; patent spring. \$4.65 to \$4.80; straight roller, \$4.25 to 4.35; extra, \$4.15 to \$4.20; superfine, \$3.50 to \$3 75; strong bakers', \$4 30 to \$4 40. Ontario bage—Extra, \$1 90 to \$2 00; city strong bakers' (140 lb. saoks.) \$4 50 to \$4 60; oatmeal, standard, bris., \$0 00 to \$5 45; oatmeal, granulated, orls., \$0 00 to \$5 70;

rolled meal, \$0 00 to \$6 00. Provisions—There was no change in the provision market, business having continued juict. Lard was fairly enquired for, and omsigned to the tomb on Wednesday next.

OTRAWA, May 14.—The Chief of Police was notified this morning that a daughter of James Burns, who resides in Cloucester street, had only \$17.50 to \$13.00; mess pork,

ashes as the receipts were somewhat larger. We quote pearls \$7 to \$7.10; first pots at \$3.85 to \$3.90, and second dc. at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs. -The egg market was strong, there being an active demand all the offerings were taken. Prices alvanced lo per dozen to 140 to 15c per dozan.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.—There was no change in maple syrup, the demand was quiet

BUTTER.—The butter market continues quiet, there being only a fair local demand for small lots. A few small lots of new creamery have arrived, which sold at 21c to 23c. The offerings of rolled butter were fair We and sales were made at 17c to 19s. quote: — New creamery, 21c to 23c; Townships, 19c to 21c; Morrisburg, 18c to 200; Brockville, 16c to 19c; Western, 140

83c to 9c, but little business was done.

# RETAIL MARKETS.

Owing to the inclement weather the attendance at Bonsecours Market this morning was not so large as on the previous market days. The number of purchasers present, however, was remarkably large and a good demand was found for all articles. The supwas only fair. The usual prices governed. Cheese and butter went well in a retail way,

prices.	
RETAIL	MARKET.
GRAIN.	[Corned 0 07@ 0 09 ]
Red winter\$0 81@\$0 88	Mutton 0 07@ 0 12
Typita 0 83@ 0 88	i Marte. i
8pring 0 83@ 0 8	Veal
Oats 0 38@ 0 4	Hogs, 100 lbs. 8 50@ 7 25 Porksteak, lb. 0 08@ 0 13
COTH 0 7000 0 77	Hams, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13 Bacon, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13 Lard, per lb 0 07@ 0 10
Barley 0 100 0 10	Bacon, per lb. 0 10@ 0 13
Reads 1 25@ 2 3	Lard, per lb 0 074 0 10
Buckwheat 0 35@ 0 45	ILOLE DOLDON'TO SOMEL OF
PRODUCE.	Rolled Bacon. D 08@ U 12
Butter, fine\$0 25@\$0 30	F18H.
Rutter, Town-	136a 8a1mon.1b.SU 12@\$U 18
	Hallbut 0 09@ 0 14
	Cod 0 03@ 0 08 Mackerel 0 09@ 0 15
	OYSTARS AND LOBSTEES.
Cheese, good. 0 9@ 0 10	Ovsters.select.
1 kom limed 0 14@ 0 17	Oysters, select, per quart \$0 45@\$0 60
Potatoes, bush 0 50% 0 85	Oystors. com.,
Curnips, bush. 0 35@ 0 55	per quart 0 35@ 0 50
Carrots, bush. 0 40@ 0 50	Oysters, sholl,
Dnions, bush, 0 85@ 1 25	per bush 0 90@ 1 70
Beets, bush 0 30@ 0 45	per quart. 50 45655 00 0 0ystors.com., per quart. 0 356 0 50 0ysters, sholl, per bush 0 906 1 70 100sters, lb 0 076 0 10
TDD168, DD1 7 OOM 4 OO	Fowle, pair 0 40@ 0 50
PLOUR.	Turkeys, 1b 0 10@ 0 15
Distance A 18/2 A 175	IPINANTE 0 35 (2) (1 40 I
Spring 3 50@ 3 75	Plover, doz 2 50@ 2 75
Continue \$0.7 men 74	Coal, stove\$7 00@\$7 10
Orgshed 0 7 @ 0 7%	Coalchestnut, 6 7504 H 85 1
Granulated 9 678@ 0 7	Coke 6 50@ 7 50
Coffee, "A"	WOOD, BAZG I DUG A VU +
standard 0 6126 0 7	Wood, soft 4 75@ 5 25
SALT.	
Liverp'i, bag \$0 40@\$0 50 Canadian, in	Hides, No.
small bags. 2 50@ 3 50	2, per 1b. 0 07 @ 0 08
Factory filled, 1 20@ 1 25	Wool, 1b 0 21 @ 0 26
Kuraka factiv	Calfekins.
1 Alled 2 30@ 2 40	dry 0 06 @ 0 094
Turk's Island, U 28@ U 30	Shoedska' o an Co o co
MRATS.	Tailow, 1b. 0 04 @ 0 0412
Beef, 100 lbs\$4 75@\$8 75 Bteak, per lb 0 09@ 0 13	100 4 40 @ 0 00
Roast, per 15 U 066 0 12	Hops 0 11 @ 0 20
Kolmi, ber in. a nom a r	

HIDES AND SKINS. There has been no improvement in the hide

market in regard to prices, but a more active business has been done. Torosto hides are unchanged at 61c to 7c for No. 1, and 61c to 12c.

died suddenly. An inquest was ordered at once. It is suspected the girl was poisoned. James Burns, the father of she girl, eloped with another weman, who is suspected in connection with the death of the girl. A post morten examination will be held this evening.

A new organization in Hull, known as the Guard of Honor, will form a body guard for Archbishop Duhamel, on Procession Sunday, which is announced for the 17th June.

Mr. Martin, of Rochesterville, who is well and favorably known in Ottawa, married a handsome young widow named Mrs. Farrell about a year ago, and they have since been living happily together. Mrs. Martin's first husband, as she called him, has been absent for years, and she said long ago that she had infor-

TORONTO, May 15 -Grain receipts to-day consisted of one load of fall wheat at 89c, one load of poor spring at 78; one load of goose at 78; and two loads of oats at 49; and 50c. Hay in increased supply, but fairly steady at \$13.50 to \$15.50 Straw sold at \$11 to \$13.50 for aheaf. Hogs effored more freely and rather easier at \$8 to \$8.25. Butter more abundant and easier at 20c to 22c for pound and business was slow, with prices ateady at rolls. Eggs firmer at 13c to 14c for fresh, 6c to 6d oper lb in tin, and 6c in wood. There was little enquiry for maple sugar at 8c to 8dc Wheat, fell, per bushel, 87c to 89c; per lb. wheat, spring, per bush, 840 to 840; wheat, goose, per bush, 730 to 750; barley, per bush, 55c to 68c; cats, per bush, 49s to 50s; pess, per bush, 67c to 70c; Dressed hogs, per 100 ibs, \$8 00 to \$8 25; onickens, per pair, 60c to 75c; butter, per lb rolls, 20c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 13c to 14c; potatoes per bag, \$1 05 to \$1 15; apples, per barrel, \$3 50 to \$4 25; onlone, per doz, 150 to 200; onlone, hay, \$11 to \$15.00; atraw, \$7 to \$13.00.

# OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, May 15. - The price of potatoes continues very firm, and sales are steady at \$1.05 to \$1.15 per bag. The great demand for eggs, which at present prevails throughout the Dominion, has had the effect of keeping prices higher than usual at this time of the year. New butter has commenced to move freely forward, and a decline in price may be looked for shortly.

The following are to-day's quotations:-GRAIN—Oats, per bushel, 483 to 52c; pess, per bushel, 50c to 60c; buckwheat, per bushel, 65v to 75c. MRAT—Beef, per hundred pounds, \$5 50 to \$8 00; beefsteak, per lb, 124c to 15c; roast beef, per lb, 10c to 15c; sheep, live weight, \$3 50 to \$4 50; mutton, per lb, 50 to 80; 14mb, per lb, 100 to 12½c. Estimated receipts of hogs, 24,500; official Wool.—Fleece, unwashed, per lb, 150 to 20c; fleece, washed, 22c to 25c; factory yarn, per lb, 40c to 50c. PORK—Dressed mixed packing, \$5.45 to \$5.65; heavy ship and packing, \$5.45 to \$5.65; heavy ship \$5.25. yarn, per ib, 40c to 50c. Pork—Dressed hogs, per 100 lbe, \$8.25 to \$8.75; hams, per lb, 12c to 15c; smoked bacon, per lb, 10u to 15c; lard, per lb, 10½c to 12u; dry salted bacon, 9c to 13u; relied bacon, 11c to 15c; mess pork, per harrel, \$17.50 to \$18; back pork, per barrel, \$17.50 to \$18.50.

Game and Poultry—Chickens, per comple, S0c to \$1: turkers, said \$1.25 to \$1.75; cases. SOc to \$1 ; turkeys, each, \$1 25 to \$1 75; geese, each, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; patridge, per brace, 00c to 00c. DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter, in pails, per lb, 20c to 25c; fresh prints, 22c to 25c; cheese, 12c to 15c; skim cheese, 7c to 9u; aggs, per doz, 13c to 15c. Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1.15; cabbage, per head, 50 to 100; bests, per dezen bunches, 20; to 300; onlons, per gallon, 200 to 25c; celery, per bunch, 50 to 10c; carrots, per bag, 45c to 50s; turnips, per bag, 40s to 45c. Hides—Hides, rough, per lb, 34c to 44c; shearlings and lamb skins, per lb, 40c to 60c; sheepskins, each, 70c to S1; tallow, per lb, 33ct absorbed. 32 to 42. COAL - Stove. SS; chestnut, \$8 Egg, \$7 75; Farnace, \$7 75; American coft, \$8 50; coke, \$4. No charge for weighing. Wood—Tamerac per load, \$2 75 to \$3; mapie, per cord, \$3 \(\pu\)5 to \$3; maple, per cord, \$3 \(\pu\)5 to \$4 00; mixed hard-wood per cord, \$3 50 to \$4 MISCRLLANG. The supply of hogous—Hay, per ton, \$12 00 to \$14 00; Apples, per bbl, \$2 to \$3; Maple syrur, per gal., 90c to \$1 00; Maple sugar, per ib., 11c to We quote the follows:

# Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

640 for No. 2. Hamilton at 640 to 70 for No. and 510 to 62 for Na. 2, heavy steers at 80 to 9:, and dry hides at 10c to 11c. Late advices from Chicago say: The market has ruled quiet and steady. No. 1 and B hides have attracted most attention. Other stock moves slow. Fower hides have been coming in and orders from tanners keep stocks down. The stock of hides in New York on May 2 were 458,600 against 385,000 at the same time last year. In local green hides business has been quiet with prices steady at 60, 50 and 40 for No. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins are selling at 30c, and sheepskins at 85c to \$1.20.

# LEATHER.

The quietness of last week is unbroken. Prices are still in buyers' favor for round lots. No 1 B.A. sole is quoted at 221 and No. 2 at 19c to 20c, No. 1 ordinary Spanish 20c, waxed upper 32c to 34c for light, and medium 293 to 31c, buff 11c to 14c. The English market is lower for both buff and

LONDON MARKETS. London, Oat, May 15.—Business has increased slightly and an active demand is Butter and cheese is strongly enquired after, and other articles sell well. We quote: GRAIN—Red Winter, \$1 43 to \$1 45; white, \$1 43 to \$1 45; spring, \$143 to \$1 45; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, malt, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; oate, \$1 30 to \$1 50; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, bushel, \$150 to \$225; buckwheat, cental, 95c to \$1. VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 25 to \$150; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c. parenips, per bag, \$1 20 to \$130; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; bests, per bag, 50c to 75c; onlone, per bushel, \$150 to \$2; letiuce, bunch, Oo to 5c; radishes, 5c; cabbages, per dozen, spinach, pk, 00c to 150; asparagus bunch, 0c to 10c; rhubarb, bunch, 10c; artichokse, bus. St. Produce-Eggs, fresh 10 to 13; eggs pack'd 00 : Butter, best roll, 18 to 20 ; 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, lb. wholesale, 10½ to to 11½; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, 4 25 to 4 75; soft wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, 15., 10 to 10½; tallow, clear, 3½ to 4c; tallow, rough, 1½ to 2c; lard, No. 1, 1b., 11 to 12½; lard, No. 2, 1b, 10 to 11; straw, load, 200 to 400 to 10; straw, load, 12½; lard, No. 2, fb, 10 to 11; atraw. load, 3 00 to 4 00; clover seed, bus, 4 30 to 4 50; Alsike seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, bush, 0 00 to 3 00; Hurgarian grass sd, bu, 00 to 00: Millet, bu, 00 to 00; Hay 10 00 to 12 00; Flax seed, bu, 1 40 to 1 50. FRUIT—Apples, bag, \$1 to \$1 50; apples, bbl, \$2 to \$3; dried apples, lb, 6c to 8c; cranberries, qt, 15c to 25c; maple syrup, gl, \$1 to \$1 25; do sugar, lb, 12c to 15c. Mears—Pork, 52 to 7 50; pork, by qr, 8c to 9c; beef, \$5 25 7 25 to 7 50; pork, by qr, 80 to 90; beef, \$5 25 to \$8 00: multon, by qr, 8 to 12c; mutton, by carcass, 7c to 10c; spring lamb, per qr, 1 25 to 1 75; veal, by qr, 60 to 70; veal, by caroass, 3c to 6c. Game—Hares, per pair, 40c; quail, pair, 90c; partridges, pair, 50c to 65c; wild ducks, pair, 75c. Hides —Hides, No. 1, 52c; No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 32c; Calfakine, 5a to 70; do drv. 16c to 18c; wool, 23o to 25; aheepakine, \$1 to \$1 50. Fish—White fish, per 1b., 8c; sea salmon, 25c to 35;; fresh haddock, 7c; flounders, 8c; fresh ood, 8c;

salmon trout, 80; trout, 200; herring, dozen

# MILCH COWS.

At Viger market this morning there was large gathering of buyers and an active busi-ness was done. The receipts of mileh cows were 120 head, of which the bulk was of choice quality, consequently the demand was good. Choice milkers sold at \$60, good do. at \$50, fair at \$40, common at \$30, and inferior at 20 each. The receipts of calves were sixty head, for which the demand was fair, and sales were made more freely at from \$1.50 to \$5.50 each, as to size and quality. There were twenty five young pigs offered, which met with a demand at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 each, we to size.

# HAY STRAW AND FEED.

The receipts of hay were larger and the market was active and firm. The demand for choice timethy was good, and an active business was done. We quote choice timethy at \$13, and inferior at \$10 per hundred bundles. There has been a better feeling in pressed hay on account of the good demand, and prices have advanced some all round. We quote No. 1 at \$13, No. 2 at \$12, and No. 3 at \$10.50 per ton in large quantitier. The offerings of straw were light, for which there was a good enquiry, and prices were firm at \$6 to \$8 per hundred bundles, as to quality. The feed market has ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this time of year when green stuff begins to make its appearance. We quote bran at \$15.50 to \$16.50 per ton. Scorts have been well maintained, and are quoted at \$19 to \$20 per too, and moulise at \$23 to \$26 per ton.

CORDWOOD. The cord wood market has been active, there being a good demand for this season of the year. There is no change in prices. quote good long maple at \$8, birch at \$7.50, beech at \$7, tamarack at \$6, and soft wood at \$4.00 per cord delivered, ex yard.

# COAL.

The demand for coal in small lots has been good, and a fair amount of business has been done for this season of the year at steady prices. We quote prices as follows: Anthra cite, \$7 for stove, \$7 for chestnut and \$6 75 for egg per 2,000 lbs. Sootoh grate, \$6 50 per nett ton; Scotch steam, \$6 per gross ton. Lower Ports grate, \$6 per nett ton; Plotou ateam, \$5 to \$5.50 per 2.240 lbs, and Cape Breton, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

LUMBER. The improvement in the lumber market has been well maintained the demand having continued good for round lots, and some large sales have been made, consequently the of which are at the Exchange stables, for transmarket has ruled active. We quote prices as portation by those interested. follows: —First quality pine at \$35 to \$40; shipping ouls at \$14 to \$16; mill ouls at \$8 to \$10; hemlock at \$9 to \$17; bass at \$1? to \$18 ; walnut at \$40 to \$100 ; butternut at \$22 to \$40, and hard maple at \$20 to \$22.

The wife of C. Howell, of Buckeye, Ga. gave birth to three children—all girls—re-cently that weighed altogether 30 pounds.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM MOST PERFECT MADE

ed offer authorities, e

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NHW YORK. CHICAGO.

# LIVE STOCK MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, May 12-The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle-Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 200; slow but stronger, 5c higher for good beeves; good to choice corn-fed, \$4 20 to \$4 50: common to medium, \$3 25 to \$4; stockers, \$2 to \$2 90; feeders, \$3 to \$3 60; cows, \$1 50 to \$3 50, Hogs—Receipts, 11,500; shipments, 595; atrong, and about 5c higher, especially on the best quality, closing week and 53 lower; good to choice, \$5 30 to \$5 45; common to medium, \$4 75 to \$5 25; akips and pige, \$2 25 to \$4 50. Sneep.—Receipts, 506; shipments, none; strong and active; good to choice muttons, \$4 50 to \$5; common to medium, \$2 to \$4.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 13 .-Essimated receipts of hoge, 24,500; official

live stock for the week ending May 12, 1888...... 1,707 Left over from 13 207 last week.... 334 Total for the week...... 2,031 565 207 Exported & sold during week.. 1,874 On hand for sale 565

and export.... 157 The exports for the week were heavy and the demand for export cattle was good. The sup-ply was limited and good prices for good cattle were realized.
The supply of butchers' cattle was rather less

than the demand, and prices were a trifle higher

The supply of hogs, sheep and lambs were light and they were readily picked up. The supply of calves were large and prices remain about the same as previous week.

Madage and tonowing we being us	or varues
Average.	Cents.
Export, good 1,250 @ 1,400	4} @ 5
Export, medium 1,100 — 1,200	4 - 4
Butchers', $good1.000 - 1.100$	4 4
Butchers', medium	31 4
Butchers', culls	$2\frac{1}{2} - 3$
Sheep, good	$4\frac{1}{3} - 5$
Hogs, geod	$6\frac{1}{4} - 6$
Cares, each	32 and \$3
Lambs, each	50 @ 4 C

## TCRUNTO LIVE STOCK WEEKLY REPORT.

TORONTO, May 15.-There is but little change te record in the general condition of the market since our last report. We had on sale here this morning twenty-four loads, Some export cattle were on hand, but they did not find a very ready sale, as it was com plained that the prices demanded were too high. Some purchases were made for Montreal, but as the live stock trade there is rather quiet the quantity required was moder ate. The local demand appeared to be good though not quite so activo as has been the case lately; however, prices all round were well maintained, a alight exception being noticeable with calves, which were plentiful and rather poor in quality, and in conse quence prices ruled a shade easier. There were about 250 hoge received, and they sold readily at the range of last Tuesday; one lot, averaging 170 ibs. sold at \$6.35 per cwt.; but as a rule the quality was inferior, it being evident that the high figures which have prevailed of late are inducing the owners of hogs to bring them out before they are in good marketable condition, Some among to day's receipts were very poor in deed, and only on this account prices here and there were a little off, but all descrip tions are wanted, and prime qualities will command high rates. Sheep and lambs were in light supply, not more than one hundred being here; the demand was easy and values were unchanged.

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

# HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL, May 14.—The horse market was generally dull. Buyers were plentiful, but horses searce, probably on account of farmers being busy with spring's work.

The importation of thoroughbred horses has commenced for the season, and the following ships, S.S. Concordia and S.S. Donaldson City, beaught in 14 vary fine Citydesdale stallions, all brought in 14 very fine Clydesdale stallions, al

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

SIBS,—I was troubled for five years with
Liver Complaint. I used a great deal of doctors' medicine, which did me no good. I was
getting worse all the while until I tried Burdock
Blood Bitters. After taking four bottles, I am
now well. I can also recommend it for dyspepsia. Miss Hattie L. Swick, St. Williams P. O.

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The great bargains in Silks and Satins which are offered now at S. Caraley's are really worthy

When seeing the magnificent display of tailor made costumes shown at S. Caraley's, one can not help evolutions: They are teautiful! They

SILKS. SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS

SILKS

SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS

The bargains now offered in Silks and Satins are out of the ordinary, as any one may judge by some lines of Silks being marked down to less than half the value.

S. CARSLEY.

SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS

Special attention is called to a special lot of gros grain, in the new Russian green shades, prices 75c, valued at \$1.60. S. CARSLEY.

> GRANITE FOULARD GRANITE FOULARD
> GRANITE FOULARD

GRANITE FOULARD The largest and newest Silk material received, ruitable for very rich street costume, see the variety of colors shown.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS Novelties in Silks are daily received.

At S. CARSLEY'S. Father-"You naughty boy, Dick, don't you

Know better than to ask people how much income they have? I hope you will excuse the child, Mr. Nicefellow."

Mr. Nicefellow—"Of course, of course. The little fellow didn't know what he was talking "Little Dick—"Yer, I did. Sis eaid she wished she knew, and I wanted to tell her."— Tid-Bits.

> SQUARES CARPET SQUARES SQUARES CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES

> SQUARES CARPET SQUARES SQUARES

At all prices, from \$1.25 upwards. The lines selling at \$2.50 and \$3.35 each are the handsomest and cheapest goods ever offered.

S. CARSLEY.

Yard Wide Broche Carpet for 28c vd. Yard Wide Broche Carpet for 28c yd. Yard Wide Broche Carpet for 28c yd.

A beautiful line of the above goods just received, and marked to sell at 28c. These goods are marked wonderful cheap: they are a full yard wide, and a handsome pattern on both

S. CARSLEY.

INDIA MATTINGS

Make a beautiful cool Carpet for summer season; a very choice assortment just opened and marked to sell very cheap.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS LOW PRICED CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS LOW PRICED CARPETS

The largest assortment of low priced Carpets ever offered. Carpets from 10c per yard. Special inducements in low priced Tapestry.

S. CARSLEY.

# ABOUT SPOOL COTTON.

The fact that so many Shirtmakers and others who do fine sewing use Clapperton's Spools in preference to other makes goes to prove that it is the best thread in this market.

S. CARSLEY.

1765 to 1777 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

S. CARSLEY & CO., Young street, Toronto.

IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE CO Spark street Ottawa.

BRADFORD WAREHOUSE C King street, Brockville.

CARSLEY & CO., WHOLESALE,

118 St Peter street, Montreal.

CARSLEY & CO., Bartholomew Close, Liverpool, England.

MONTREAL, May 16th 1888. ાર્ક્ક્સિફ્ટિંગ છે છે. જે કર્મા કરાઇ હતા

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.