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THE TRUE WITNESS

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

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 16, 1888.

Mr. 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. NOYES having retired from the contest in Sheffield 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 urge 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 respectable 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 "shoving 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 somebody tell us who compose those classes, since it appears people in respectable positions are ready to take a hand in a most detestable crime?

THE text of the agreement between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway 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 3 1/2 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 OULMET'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 partisanship. 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 Oulmet 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 override all laws and do anything, even the act of metamorphosis.

THE Dublin Nation does not put credence 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 correspondent of the London Chronicle on the Irish policy of the Vatican. This enterprising gentleman has already flooded the News market with the most sensational reports on such a subject, and is, by his remarkable feat, fast earning the proud distinction of being known as the prince of journalistic fiction-peddlers. The latest "discovery" is that His Holiness has at last resolved to issue a Bull condemning the Plan of Campaign and excommunicating all Catholics who take part in it, directly or indirectly. We utterly refuse to give credence to this rumor, or to allow the Pope's name and Ireland's to be fettered between him and it. It is a sign of the times that the Vatican should be so completely discredited."

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 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 bear 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, in strength; union with Canada, deprived of this freedom, would be weakness to all concerned. Canada is on trial. It will require the expenditure of millions of dollars more on public works and in opening up the interior and settling its immense waste. Until it will have given proof of 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 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 heeblers like Chamberlain.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE ARMY.

Lord Salisbury felt constrained the other day to give Lord Wolseley a rap over the knuckles for his strictures on the army and its management. Like all commodores, Wolseley hates the hampering hand of the unilitary 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 glance at the present state of the army, considering the strictures of Lord Wolseley, will be 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 containing 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 allow 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 inefficient 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 Burma not necessitating an additional force, native armed polios taking the place of soldiers. In Ireland Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer commands nearly 30,000 troops, showing how much it 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 guns.

The rest of the army is scattered in the garrisons of the Mediterranean, Egypt, South Africa, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, the West Indies, and a few at Halifax, N.S. This force is regarded as sufficient for all purposes so long as England is not likely to be engaged in war with any European power, but it is with regard to its standing and equipment that Lord Wolseley takes exception. He holds that the army is not on the footing it should be either in arms, training, or accessories. He complains of this untoward condition of affairs, having been brought about by unwise economy, and lays the blame on Parliament objecting to expenditures which he

considers absolutely necessary. There is doubtless some truth in his allegations, but 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 a 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 requirements. 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.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

The announcement of the death of Archbishop 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 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 mixed 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, CONFOUNDED.

"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 to the United States I see there a people who listen to demagogues, but who have not been wanting in material prosperity. It cannot be demagogue, Romanism or the Celtic race. What, then, is 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 useless, 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 the conditions of warfare since the last time she waged 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 scientific capacities of the United States would be more than equal to any emergency of naval warfare. And we 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 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 ironclads to bombard American cities, where dwell the freest, most intelligent, most unconquerable people on earth. The construction of the oil-pipe 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 scientists as to a means for defending them from attacks by sea of which naval authorities little dream. An Irish chemist, who has devoted his

life to this subject and who has unlimited means at his disposal for the perfection of his studies and plans, has invented a system of defence by which the oil carried by pipe-lines to the sea could be made to envelop any attacking 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 ironclads, as by their invention twenty-five years ago they revolutionized the old system of wooden warships.

But the greatest lesson they would teach the world would be in demonstrating the invulnerability of America to assaults from the semi-federal 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 forgotten 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 cases of war with the States so supremely ridiculous.

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 Catholics in the Cabinet. The late Conservative Government recognized the claim of the Irish in the selection of Mr. Flynn, who was accepted 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. McShane 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 no desire to dictate to Mr. Mercier, or in any way hamper him in his difficult task of satisfying 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 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 difficulties that surround the question of Irish representation and possibly Mr. Mercier may have 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 England 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 claiming that respect for the Governor-General, loyalty to the Crown, reverence for the law, should influence us to keep respectful silence at least, if we cannot figure the words and actions of our viceregal signification.

Were this article of Tory faith one on which Tories themselves had always acted, and had they in past times shown their reverence for the principle it contains we would consider them as having a right to lecture free-spoken journalists. Abuse has been 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 Elgin through the streets of Montreal with rotten eggs, because he followed the advice of his constitutional advisors! This is the same sort of "loyalty" which inspired the Orangemen who said he would "kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne if he signed the act for the disestablishment of the Irish Church." Loud-mouthed, violent, profane, often disgustingly vulgar, 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 refuse 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 covered with stars; but unless he wears the white flower of a blameless life, he cannot expect to be honored above his fellow-men. Of few men can this be said while they are living. It is a tribute to departed worth to say a man wore it in life, but when men occupy exalted positions they are expected to set a good example, if they cannot

as human beings altogether avoid mistake. But we should, perhaps, make allowance for hereditary and educational influences. The effects of environment ought also to be taken into account. Even so, a wise spirit would suggest correction of evil tendencies, however they may arise. Therefore, when a man claims immunity for cruelty and injustice, practiced in his private capacity, because he represents the Crown, his claims cannot be admitted. Particularly does he deserve reprobation, inasmuch as human nature has the unhappy tendency to imitate the faults of the great.

The *Empire*, true to its Tory instincts, finds fault with those free spoken journalists who have admonished Lord Stanley, the coming Governor-General, of his mistake in declaring his intention of advancing the scheme of Imperial Federation while in Canada. Lord Stanley made a mistake, and we are willing to believe that he has abandoned what a majority of Canadians regard as a menace to their liberties. It was but right that the independent press of the country should indicate his mistake. In doing so they have done a service to the country and saved him, if he hearkens to their words, a world of trouble during his administration in Canada.

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 forgotten in the distribution of Government printing contracts; its share ran away 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 the sums which she overtook. 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 appropriation. Mr. Mackenzie was longer in office than Mr. White; he went out of office a poorer man than he was when he took office; his service to Canada far exceeded any performed by Mr. White; yet, if Mr. Mackenzie were to die tomorrow, Sir John Macdonald would never think of proposing a pension or a gratuity for his widow. In this instance the members of Parliament have died and been buried, without any Ministerial enquiry about the provision for 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 recipients do."

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 150. An increase of nearly a hundred votes in a county whose record has been Conservative almost continually since it first sent a member to parliament, is a fact of the greatest 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 who would not adopt any but legal methods in running for parliament. He took his stand before the electors on the square issue of Unrestricted Reciprocity and pledged to the Opposition programme for the overthrow of the Macdonald Ministry. The county may be said to be dominated by the Government gents at Ottawa. The writ for the election was delayed till the last moment to 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 any of the five recently achieved by the Opposition. The roll of victory now stands:— Prince Edward. Mistisqui. 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 immense influence in turning the tide of popular opinion. This unbroken series of victories in counties so far apart and variously populated, ought to warn ministers of the fate in store for them should they persist in their suicidal 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 have been caused by deep dissatisfaction with the government and their candidate. Many Conservative voters at home because they could not honestly vote for their party and against their convictions and material interests. On the other hand, the full Liberal vote came out, while it is evident to those who know the county that a considerable number of votes which hitherto went Conservative voted Liberal. Thus it appears that there has been a genuine conversion of Russell county to Reform principles. This will be all the more annoying to Sir John Macdonald when he reflects that he considered Russell so safe that

he did not mutilate it nor add to it when he concocted his infamous gerrymander. But there can be no doubt how the current of popular thought is setting all over the country. Recent repeated victories, Federal and Provincial, show that the people have at length seen through the system of misgovernment based upon the crazy notion that a country can be made prosperous by increasing taxation. Cardinal Richelieu, in his "Political Testament," addressed to Louis XIII, wrote: "The people may be compared 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, and as the load of these animals ought to be proportionate to their strength, it is the same with regard to the subsidies to be paid by the people. If they are not moderate, even if they were useful to the public, they would be nevertheless unjust."

Sir John Macdonald may ponder on this "ion with advantage. He might possibly find in it one potent reason why the people are turning against him. There is, however, little hope of his conversion to sound principles at this late period in his career. But these elections indicate that on the great trade issue between parties the 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 Province 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 persistence. A way, however, 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 Legislative Council. This suggestion has been freely canvassed and the consensus of opinion is that it would afford the best means possible at present of maintaining that balance of representation which has been recognized as necessary not only by Mr. Mercier himself, but by his predecessors. In this connection the name of Mr. Denis Barry has been mentioned with general approbation. A staunch Liberal all his life, an 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 yesterday, which, reproduced in *The Post* of last evening, has been extensively copied. The writer takes an extremely pessimistic 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. Chastised by the exaltation in Tory quarters over the alleged Papal rescript, 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 Britain 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 of the Irish hierarchy with their flocks, we felt no apprehension 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 world through the columns of an English Tory paper. That is not the way His Holiness takes of communicating his edicts to Christendom. Therefore, let us possess our souls in patience, still clinging to the belief that the Pope will not desert his faithful Irish children; and, on the eve of what appears to be the world as the fulfilment of their national aspirations, help their tyrants to re-trivet their chains. But, under any circumstances, the advice of Cardinal Moran will be adopted, because of sheer impossibility of taking any other course. His Eminence said that if the National cause was condemned Irishmen

"should disregard even the command of the Holy See, and that the agitation for Home Rule must continue until victory was attained in spite of all opposition."

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.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW, 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 Super-natural," 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 once, rightly a starving man has a right to take his neighbor's bread in order to sustain his life.

"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 illogical and his avowed ideas land him by necessary consequence in materialism.

"America Discovered and Christianized in the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries," is the subject of the next article, by Richard B. Clarke, LL.D. In this paper Dr. Clarke conclusively shows that Greenland and parts of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and parts of New England, were discovered by the Northmen, and that the first settlements were made on the west coast of Greenland, and on the land of what is now the State of Rhode Island.

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

"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 Renunciation of Christendom" is the title of the seventh article, by the Right Rev. John J. Keane, D.D.

"Protestant Interest in Patriotic Literature" is the subject of the ninth article, by the Right Rev. James A. Curran, D.D.

"The Right Rev. writer first adverts to the change which has taken place of late years in the attitude of Protestants towards the Fathers of the Church and their writings. Heretofore they were not regarded with much favor by non-Catholic divines; but now they are attracting very general attention and are being cited, annotated and studied with zeal and diligence.

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

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 precious minerals in a number of localities in Ireland.

"Federal Schemes to Aid Common Schools in the Southern States" is the subject of the eleventh article, by John Gilmary Shea, LL.D.

This paper is a thorough exposure of the unconstitutional attempt to bring the whole school system of the several States under the

control of the Federal Congress. It also clearly shows the unfair means, the official arguments, and the bare-faced falsehoods that were resorted to in furtherance of those outrageous schemes.

The Scientific Chronicle contains papers upon The International Congress of Catholic Scientists at Paris; Spectrum Analysis and the Rowland Grating; the Mineral Resources of the United States, Isolation of Fluorine and the Chemical Theories, Electric Items, and a number of minor topics.

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

THE PASTOR 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 regions 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 frontispiece to the number, and a number of engravings of places connected with the Emperor's career. "The Meditation of Ralph Harleford," is continued; "A Song of Spring," by Clement Scott; "Glimpses of Old English Homes," by Elizabeth Balch, is profusely illustrated, the subject being Hinchinbrook, the seat of the Cromwell family; "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," also fully illustrated, is quite as attractive as the former number.

LITERATURE: AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Published weekly, this periodical aims to give a complete survey of the literary world from the 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:

Sir,—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 loaf stamped "National Policy." Sir Charles Tupper has his happy note in showing how the N. P. has increased our road mileage, and lowered the cost of the transport of goods, and 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 pot.

When the Queen of Great Britain, in her old age, is forced to play the coquette and politician, and when rabid and Tory gentlemen, by 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. has lost its tail, and the \$25,000,000 to be borrowed, and the plan to raise a loan for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of Canada, came up for discussion.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he had read with astonishment the speech of the Finance Minister on the subject. There was a charming coolness and dash about Sir Charles Tupper's proposal. He seemed to be practicing a huge joke on his supporters, and to be anxious to ascertain how much his supporters could swallow (laughter). The major 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 the Finance Minister defined the actual liability of the people of Canada not by the amount we owed but by the annual charge on our revenue it entailed. Applying the identical rule laid down by the Finance Minister, our present debt capitalized at \$1 would amount to \$315,907,922, on his theory the difference between the debt capitalized at that rate in 1875 and 1889 would amount to \$162,830,851. According to Sir Charles Tupper's mode of reason the difference between our position in '78 and '89 would be \$523,078,923. He condemned the principle of continuing to incur liabilities under the assumption that everything would continue 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 adopting 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 his opinion to go forth that Canada could not hope to meet her liabilities. He was sorry he could not share in the roseate views indulged in by the Minister of Finance.

Sir Charles Tupper replied and endeavored to justify the calculations he had submitted to the House, and concluded by introducing a bill giving the sanction of the House to the proposals. The bill passed after slight discussion.

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

Sir Charles Tupper promised at an early opportunity to lay the mortgage on the table.

Sir Richard Cartwright expressed a fear 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 way.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Charles Tupper said that no representations 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 they believed 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 incurred under the proposals before the House.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

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

OTTAWA, May 13.—In the House of Commons, After the close of the debate on the C.P.R. resolution at 2.20 on Saturday morning, the House went into committee to consider the terms.

Mr. Edgar spoke for close upon an hour, questioning very severely Sir Charles Tupper as to the proposals submitted by the Government.

Sir Charles Tupper complained at 3 o'clock in the morning of having to repeat explanations which he made in the House the previous day. An ironical "hear, hear" from Sir Richard Cartwright, in the course of the Finance Minister's remarks, caused the latter to turn sharply on the speaker and reproach Sir Richard with having tried to foment a rebellion in the North-West.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Hear, hear. And now, went on Sir Charles Tupper, the Government had removed all this and had given peace instead of war.

Sir Richard Cartwright ridiculed the Finance Minister's calculations, the value of which has been evidenced before now. In regard 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 provoking 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 determined 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 the Finance Minister did not understand himself, although the Minister of Justice might.

In the course of the discussion it was elicited that the Government in default of the company meeting their liabilities could step in before the bondholders and make a "set off" against the company.

Mr. Mitchell asked that the mortgage might be brought down in order that the country might see what they were binding themselves to.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell the Minister of Justice said that the money to be derived from postal subsidies applied to transport as well.

Sir Charles Tupper, on an amendment by Mr. Daly in regard to branch railways, asked that it be withdrawn, and said the Government would give this matter very serious consideration.

The amendment was then voted down and lost.

Mr. Watson submitted an amendment that the C.P.R. unsold lands should relinquish all claim to exemption from taxation.

The amendment was lost. The resolutions were then reported and read a second time.

Sir Charles Tupper then introduced a bill on the subject, and the House adjourned at 4.30 a.m.

The House met shortly after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when, after a few questions had been disposed of, the report of the committee of the whole, respecting the resolution to raise a loan for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of Canada, came up for discussion.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he had read with astonishment the speech of the Finance Minister on the subject. There was a charming coolness and dash about Sir Charles Tupper's proposal. He seemed to be practicing a huge joke on his supporters, and to be anxious to ascertain how much his supporters could swallow (laughter). The major 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.

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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 adopting 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 his opinion to go forth that Canada could not hope to meet her liabilities. He was sorry he could not share in the roseate views indulged in by the Minister of Finance.

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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, and allowing it to be drawn out of the country. When he made the motion he did in 1884 with regard to the monopoly clause, he fully believed that in all candor he would be able to carry out his promise. The Government had been much disappointed at the non-development of the North-west. A

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MERCUR'S PROGRAMME.

Opening of the Provincial Legislature To-day.

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

QUEBEC, May 15.—The Lieutenant-Governor 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 Council.

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 I have no doubt that you will accomplish them with credit to yourselves and with benefit to the country you represent.

While you will regret with me the unavoidable circumstances, which have delayed the 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 Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, and which, in the opinion of their authors, are destined to guarantee and assure the autonomy and prosperity of the province.

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 money, there will be no more deficits in the future.

The suits taken some years ago 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 a 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 on some time ago will put an end to the regrettable frauds which have been long known to have been committed.

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 these commissions, appointed in 1885, referred to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and 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 cultivation.

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 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 amendment. It is necessary that the expenses and the length of suits be diminished, and my Government has deemed advisable to consult, on 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 purpose of simplifying and expediting certain proceedings. You will be called upon to consider the expediency of appointing a commission of judges, of advocates and of practical men outside of the profession, who will be asked to suggest the necessary amendments 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 Ontario, has received on account a payment of one hundred thousand dollars, and you will be called upon to authorize the appointment of an arbitrator, 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 this year, the better to carry out this new policy.

I am happy to inform you that the question of the Jesuits' estates, which has been so long pending between the religious and civil authorities, and which has caused so much uneasiness in this country, will soon be decided favorably and to the satisfaction of all who are interested, and that my Government hopes, 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.

The public accounts for the fiscal year 1886-87 will be distributed immediately, and the estimates for the ensuing year, 1888-89, which have been prepared with the greatest

possibility, 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 these 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 Wolsey'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 Wolsey's defence. The peers and peeresses' galleries were filled. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Stanhope, Lord Randolph Churchill, Viscount Chamberlain and other members of the House of Commons crowded the steps of the throne. Lord Wolsey, 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 Wolsey asked leave to make a personal explanation with reference to his attacking the Government. He did not see how an unprincipled person could construe his remarks into an 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. Stanhope 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 accomplished. He admitted that the present Government 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 maintained 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 this matter, but he placed himself in the hands of the Premier. He did not intend to cast a slur upon the Government. He had endeavored to the best of his ability to serve his Sovereign and his country. (Cheers.)

Lord Salisbury held that the strictures upon Lord Wolsey's statement at a recent dinner were fully warranted. At the same time he accepted Lord Wolsey's disavowal of any intention to attack the Government. He only hoped that if Lord Wolsey had occasion to assail the administration in future he would do so in the house. He trusted that Lord Wolsey would not take the matter too seriously. He should regret the General's leaving the service as the greatest blow that could fall on the military administration. Lord Wolsey's statement regarding the weakness of the country's defences would be seriously enquired into. He mentioned the practical difficulties speaking over the heads of the Government and thus destroying the ministerial authority and shattering the administrative machine. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Cambridge said that every now and then he and Lord Wolsey did not agree, but they disagreed without quarrelling. If these matters were to be discussed in open house between the commander-in-chief and the adjutant-general it would be most detrimental to the interests of the public 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 6th.

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 is a member of the family. Murray, who is immensely wealthy, used to be a prominent 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 in Washington place. He boarded a boat which has never been seen, and a large steamer was leaving the Pomeroy wharf this morning. In 1886 Mr. Murray took Dr. Leiss, his wife and daughter Felicia 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 opposed to the match, and he finally claimed that her brother was being misled by the victim of designing 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 account 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 the 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, she finally claimed that her brother was being misled by the victim of designing 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. The lady is most highly respected.

"Is anybody waiting on you?" said a polite salutation to a girl from the country. "Yes, sir," said the blushing damsel, "that's my father outside. He wouldn't come in."

HONEST JOHN STAFFORD.

The Waterford News of April 20th contains a report of the election of Mr. John Stafford...

Mr. Stafford then took the chair. He thanked the guardians very sincerely for electing him to the highest position they could confer at that board—the position of chairman.

Mr. Stafford then asked the board to suspend the ordinary business as he had a resolution to propose, which he believed would meet with general approval.

Mr. O'Brien then asked the board to suspend the ordinary business as he had a resolution to propose, which he believed would meet with general approval.

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THE LAVAL ELECTION.

The Laval election came off yesterday and resulted in the return of Mr. Leblanc, the unseated member.

Table with 4 columns: Candidate, Sept. 1886, May 1888, and another column. Lists names like St. Rose, St. Vincent, St. Martin, St. Francois de Sales, St. Dorothee, and Maj. Leblanc.

NORTHWEST CROPS.

GROWING ACCOUNT OF PROSPECTS FOR THE YEAR.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 8.—The farmers throughout the Canadian Northwest have no reason for sharing the feeling of despondency that prevails throughout Minnesota and Dakota...

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.

BATTLEFORD, 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 years.

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

BRANDON, Man., May 8.—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 ground.

EMMONS, May 8.—Seeding operations in this vicinity progressing very favorably. Wheat is about all sown and up in some localities. Farmers report the weather dry and warm rain would be beneficial just now. Prospects good.

GLENDON, Man., May 8.—Farmers are very busy seeding. The fine weather of the last few days has put them in excellent spirits. There will be about one-third more sown under cultivation than last year. Prospects as far as we can judge seem very good. Wheat in

PARNELL SPEAKS.

At the Eighty Club Banquet. Lord Carnarvon Brought to Account—Modified Approval of the Plan of Campaign—The Papal Rescript—An Appeal to Irishmen to Submit to the Law.

LONDON, May 6.—The Eighty Club gave a banquet to Mr. Parnell this evening. Herbert Gladstone, the Earl of Cavan, and all the leading Parnellites were present.

Mr. Parnell, on rising to speak, was received with prolonged cheers. He thanked the club for the honor done him, and said that the occasion would have a great effect in Ireland, reminding Irishmen that they were not alone in the struggle, and that 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 the statement of Lord Carnarvon that he had a great effect in Ireland, reminding Irishmen that they were not alone in the struggle, and that what was more important, that their responsibility was not the sole responsibility in the matter.

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HOME RULE CLOUDED.

GLADSTONE DESPONDENT OVER HIS TEMPORARY DEFEAT.

The Radicals Will Not Desert Him to Make Peace with Chamberlain—'Joey' will be Taken Back on the Gladstonians' Own 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. This is a great change from the position he asserted after the last general election, when he maintained that his defeat was a slight, temporary matter.

He now takes a despondent view of the future. All the more wonderful is it to see the renewed vigor and energy he has suddenly imparted to the contest. The true conditions of the struggle in which he embarked with 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 present scheme of Chamberlain 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 given a thrill of disgust through the ranks of the Radicals, who feel the profound 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 tomorrow. 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 Chamberlain himself? Like Joe Bagstock, this Joe is sly, devilish sly! He, too, begins to see that he is making no progress. Soon he must take the Tory shilling, and imitate Goeben, or be left without a party except Joe's Collings. There is no more honor or glory to be got out of attacking Gladstone. The old chief is down, and it looks bad for those whom he tried to be perpetually rushing forward and trying to stab 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 there. His authority is not so absolute as that. He can afford to take many liberties. As a "washtubacker," he is not without his value, but nobody respects him. As for the Nationalists, they are naturally and properly true to Gladstone. Irishmen are seldom ungenerous, and they feel that the great leader has made enormous sacrifices for them. For their cause he has staked everything, and up till now he has lost. They will not desert him for the sake of making peace with Chamberlain. Their position was never more difficult than at this moment. The Pope and the Vatican are making combination. How far the Pope's decree has been influenced 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 Mr. Parnell's visit to Ireland, was purely accidental. The Pope and Gladstone are not on friendly terms. The Irish clergy cannot in a body revolt 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 are being asked to support a man who is not only a political enemy, but a personal enemy of the Pope and the Vatican.

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. Perhaps a compromise may still be possible. Chamberlain has a plan, not conceding a separate Parliament for Ireland, but yielding a good deal in the way of local government. He has 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 rear. Bitter will it be for the Nationalists if they are obliged to accept Chamberlain's terms. Having gone so far, they had better prosecute their hopes as 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 complicated that has ever arisen. What Gladstone himself sees no way out of it, what can lesser men think?

The Radicals say:—"What a pity the Home Rule Bill was passed 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 introducing a new measure in an annual session?"

One thing and another has set the country against the very name of Home Rule. Gladstone 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 was made which has not yet been healed. The 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 of the nation. Therefore, all the points to a compromise. Will Irish Nationalists in the United States accept one? If they see so inclined, now is the time to show it. They, and they alone, might open up a path through this tangled thicket.

KEEP YOUR TEMPER.

Many a one loses both fortune and friends by a rash outburst of temper. Patne's Eucalypt Compound will help any one to keep his temper, for it is usually the nervous and delicate who get angry. This medicine strengthens the nerves, and restores kidneys and bowels to health.

Mathematicians must stand aside when the green-grocer's clerk takes the pencil from behind his big ear, and proceeds to divide seven by one.

DON'T READ THIS

If you have a sufficiency of this world's goods, but if you have not, write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, 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 ages. All is now. Capital not required. Hallett & Co. will start you. Don't delay; investigate at once, and grand success will attend you.

CHERCHEZ LA FEMME.

There's a saying that I hear the people use every day.

There's a woman at the bottom of it all. If a friend, or a pet, with eyes all black and blue, of course you say, "There'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, or if he can't find his ten dollars, and he gets ten cents instead, "There's a woman at the bottom of it all."

When you see extremes in fashion, when there's coquetting and mashing, in the parlour, on the street or at 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 masher dress themselves so awful neat, and why is it on the street cars men can never get a seat, "There's a woman at the bottom of it all."

There's a woman at the bottom of it all. When a face all pout and powder, on the streets 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 why did not Adam stop to think ere he the apple ate, "There's a woman at the bottom of it all."

What's the reason some young fellows 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 polers in the air you see, "There's a woman at the bottom of it all."

If you want to change your linen, but no buttons you can find, "There's a woman at the bottom of it all."

And you go sparring when you know the "old folks" are not kind, "There's a woman at the bottom of it all."

And you get a kick and hear the bulldog sneaking 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—"RED WILKES" ALSO DEAD.

There are few in Montreal who have not heard of the celebrated stallion "Kentucky Prince," owned by Mr. T. H. Love, of the Red Bank Stock Farm, upper Lacine road, and there are few, especially horsemen, who will regret the death of the valuable animal, which occurred at the farm yesterday.

The horse had been visited by Dr. Baker and Mr. Eschbar yesterday morning and they pronounced him safe, but an hour after their departure he died, the cause of his death being inflammation of the lungs. "Kentucky Prince," foaled in 1874, is a chestnut horse 16 hands high and weighed 1,800 pounds. He is the sire of Spotted, 1,104; Kentucky Prince, 2,212; Company, 2,231; Sweepstakes, 2,241; Problem, 2,243; Comet, 2,257; Jersey Prince, 2,271; Guy, team record, 2,17; and sire of J.C., 2,174; Lord Nelson (8), 2,061; Duke of Wellington, 2,274. The stallion was valued at \$15,000 by Mr. Love, who feels very sore over his loss.

Mr. Love has already made arrangements with the owners of horses in the United States and will have an annual 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 second of Mr. Love's horses that has expired within a short period. On Tuesday last "Red Wilkes," of the celebrated family, died at the farm. "Red Wilkes" is the son of "George Wilkes."

Last year Red 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 or more 2:20. The thirteen terms recorded to Red Wilkes were from thirteen different mare, by thirteen different stallions, no two of them of the same family. Red Wilkes was four years ago, and served whatever manes he could get. He has conclusively demonstrated his wonderful quality as a sire of trotters. He is rather a plain bay horse, and is balanced and a tremendous muscular 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 2:21. Red Jacket was a grandson of Sherman Morgan, and any breeder who has studied the Wilkes family knows that the Mambrino Chief and Morgan strain 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 boy, why don't we see you at the club any more? Has your mother-in-law had you down on you?" "No, Perkins, the fact of the matter is, my home is so happy now that there is no inducement 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 thinks that alcohol used in the arts should be free.

TO BE FREE FROM SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, 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 bangs on his wrinkled front.

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 a cure for Biliousness. Annie McLean, Woodville, Ont."

England 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. Garber, of Corbeton, Ont., writes as follows:—"Garber'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 Patne's Eucalypt Compound. It restores perfect digestion, so that the dyspeptic can "eat and be merry" like other folks.

THE C.P.R. MONOPOLY.

The Agreement by Which it is Done Away With—How the Company Purpose 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 begins 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 3 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 advisers have felt to occur 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 advisers have also felt that, until the time arrives at which the Canadian Pacific Railway 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 harvest 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 into cultivation new areas, which, in all probability, will give increase in the coming year the production of the Northwest. As the harvest 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 have been found inadequate. Indeed, to have made provision for such a crop, even if it had been within the means of the company to justify an onerous business principles.

Mr. Pope then proposes to do away with section 16, 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 latitude 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 relinquish 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 exceeding 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 14,934,233 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 company will expend the proceeds of the sale of bonds in the following manner:—

1. On account of capital expenditures on main line between Quebec and Vancouver, in buildings of various kinds, snowsheds, sidings, permanent bridges, filling trestles, reconstructing grades and curves, and other improvements and facilities on the main line, on vouchers, and on pay rolls, \$5,498,000

2. For required rolling stock, locomotives, box cars, passenger cars, flat cars, snow ploughs, etc., 5,250,000

THE TREATY CRITICIZED.

Adverse Report From the Senate on the Fishery Treaty—Secretary Removed From the Debate.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 10.—Mr. Hoar's resolution for a referendum to take official reports of the debate on the fisheries treaty...

treaty and claim that there is no just ground for its rejection or disaffirmation with its provisions. It is claimed that in view of the grave emergency...

Pierce's The Original PLEASANT LITTLE PINK PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable.

SICK HEADACHE. Billious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels.

\$500 REWARD. Offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy, indignant obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAYDEN, the famous mesmerist of Utica, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. MRS. ROBBINS, Ruyon P. Co., Colburn Co. Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly."

FINE BUGGIES. Phaetons, Village and Road Carts, Gladstones, Jump Seat Buggies, &c.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME & SODA IRON.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, croup, bronchitis, and general debility...

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Society of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1854, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vic., Cap. 36.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Society of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1854, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vic., 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.

Table with 2 columns: 1st SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES, CAPITAL PRIZE: A lot worth \$50,000, \$1.00 PER TICKET. 2nd SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES, CAPITAL PRIZE: Real Estate \$10,000, 25 cents PER TICKET.

ORDER FOR TICKETS. The holder of each winning number will be offered the amount drawn in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.

NOTES FROM IRELAND. DAVITT CONDEMNNS COUNTY GOVERNMENT—HARCOURT OF THE PAPAL DECREE—RESISTING EVICTION.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Eugénie de Combe Parochon, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furtive, judicially authorized to enter an action, Plaintiff Edmond François Bourdon, of the same place, furtive, Defendant.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Joséphine Bourdon, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Hector Dubois, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Hector Dubois, Defendant. An action for separation as to property.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

Paine's Celery Compound. Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and aged.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly; and the Grand Quarterly Drawings are held quarterly, three months (March, June, September and December).

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

Table listing prizes and amounts: 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

REMEMBER. That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of Bells, Cast Iron and Steel Machinery, and all kinds of Foundry Work.

BAILEY'S COMPOUND. Light-Spraying Silver-Plated Reflectors. A wonderful invention for lighting churches, halls, and hand lamps.

GINNATI BELL FOUNDRY. SUCCESSORS IN BUCKEYE BELLS TO THE BLYMVER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1000 TESTIMONIALS.

Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING, LAUNDICE, OF THE HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS SOLD. E. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

OPIMUM. Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. Dr. J. Stephen Lebaunou, 82-15.

OLDEST CARD HOUSE. In U.S. 100 Scrap Pictures, 200 Styles Cards Act. OLDFORD BROS., 34-13.

ALLAN LINE.

UNIQUE CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888—Summer Arrangements—1888. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-angled, Clyde-built, tub steamships.

Table listing ships, tonnage, and commanders: Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders. Acadian, 981, Capt. F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at 8 a.m. on FRIDAYS, calling at Quebec, Halifax, and London.

Table listing Liverpool Extra Line ships: Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.—From Montreal to Glasgow on or about: May 12, 19, 26, June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, July 7, 14, 21, 28, Aug 4, 11, 18, 25, Sept 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct 6, 13, 20, 27, Nov 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Dec 7, 14, 21, 28, Jan 4, 11, 18, 25, Feb 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Mar 7, 14, 21, 28, Apr 4, 11, 18, 25, May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, June 6, 13, 20, 27, July 4, 11, 18, 25, Aug 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Sept 5, 12, 19, 26, Oct 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Nov 7, 14, 21, 28, Dec 5, 12, 19, 26, Jan 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Feb 6, 13, 20, 27, Mar 4, 11, 18, 25, Apr 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, May 5, 12, 19, 26, Jun 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Jul 7, 14, 21, 28, Aug 4, 11, 18, 25, Sep 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct 5, 12, 19, 26, Nov 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Dec 6, 13, 20, 27, Jan 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Feb 7, 14, 21, 28, Mar 4, 11, 18, 25, Apr 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, May 5, 12, 19, 26, Jun 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Jul 6, 13, 20, 27, Aug 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Sep 7, 14, 21, 28, Oct 4, 11, 18, 25, Nov 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Dec 5, 12, 19, 26, Jan 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Feb 6, 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13, 20, 27, Dec 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Jan 7, 14, 21, 28, Feb 4, 11, 18, 25, Mar 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Apr 5, 12, 19, 26, May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Jun 6, 13, 20, 27, Jul 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Aug 7, 14, 21, 28, Sep 4, 11, 18, 25, Oct 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Nov 5, 12, 19, 26, Dec 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Jan 6, 13, 20, 27, Feb 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Mar 7, 14, 21, 28, Apr 4, 11, 18, 25, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Jun 5, 12, 19, 26, Jul 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug 6, 13, 20, 27, Sep 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Oct 7, 14, 21, 28, Nov 4, 11, 18, 25, Dec 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Jan 5, 12, 19, 26, Feb 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Mar 6, 13, 20, 27, Apr 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, May 7, 14, 21, 28, Jun 4, 11, 18, 25, Jul 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Aug 5, 12, 19, 26, Sep



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

DAVITT ON THE RECEIPT. LONDON, May 13.—Michael Davitt, in a speech at Liverpool to-day, said that Irishmen would not be an iota behind O'Connell in re- presenting the Papal receipt.

Without wishing his remarks to be construed as an attack on, or as showing disrespect to, the Church, he said that whether the receipt was intended as a political pronunciamento or not it would be regarded as such by many other countries and if that Rome's gratitude Irishmen would be likely to ask themselves questions in the matter.

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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.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 11.—The committee appointed by the Senate to look into the question of audit accumulations met to-day.

OTTAWA, May 12.—On Saturday afternoon the House of Commons met shortly after one o'clock.

OTTAWA, May 13.—The chief of police is reported to have been in the vicinity of the Queen's wharf in this city.

OTTAWA, May 13.—On Saturday afternoon the House of Commons met shortly after one o'clock.

OTTAWA, May 14.—The chief of police is reported to have been in the vicinity of the Queen's wharf in this city.

died suddenly. An inquest was ordered at once. It is supposed the girl was poisoned. James Burns, the father of the girl, died from another woman, who is suspected in connection with the death of the girl.

UNITED STATES CROPS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The report of the Department of Agriculture says low temperature and deficient rainfall, with drying of winter wheat in the Central States.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The American Rural Home says: During the past two weeks there has been a still further fall in the condition of winter wheat in the Central States.

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 in the condition of winter wheat in the Central States.

COMMERCIAL.

For bran, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For flour, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For grain, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For oil, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For sugar, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For cotton, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For wool, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For hides and skins, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For leather, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For lard, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For tallow, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For soap, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For butter, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For cheese, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For milk, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For eggs, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

For poultry, the market ruled quiet, and prices are easier as usual at this period of the year.

western, per bush, \$1.70 to \$1.75; short cut, western, per bush, \$1.70 to \$1.75; Irish mess pork, per cwt, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Indian mess beef, per cwt, \$9.00 to \$10.00.

ASHES.—There was a little more activity in ashes as the receipts were somewhat larger. We quote pearls \$7 to \$7.10; first pots at \$3.85 to \$3.90, and second do. at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per 100 lb.

Eggs.—The egg market was strong, there being an active demand all the offerings were taken. Prices advanced 1 per dozen to 14c to 15c per dozen.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.—There was no change in maple syrup, the demand was quiet and business was slow, with prices steady at 6c to 6 1/2c per lb in tin, and 6c in wood.

BUTTER.—The butter market continues quiet, there being only a few local demands for creamery butter, which sold at 21c to 23c. The offerings of rolled butter were fair and sales were made at 17c to 19c.

CHEESE.—The cheese market was inactive and weaker, and no business of any importance was done. Small lots changed hands at 8c to 9c, but little business was done.

GRAIN.—The grain market was quiet, there being only a few local demands for creamery butter, which sold at 21c to 23c.

RETAIL MARKETS. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance at Bonsecours Market this morning was not so large as on the previous market days.

GRAIN.—The grain market was quiet, there being only a few local demands for creamery butter, which sold at 21c to 23c.

BUTTER.—The butter market continues quiet, there being only a few local demands for creamery butter, which sold at 21c to 23c.

CHEESE.—The cheese market was inactive and weaker, and no business of any importance was done.

EGGS.—The egg market was strong, there being an active demand all the offerings were taken.

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

BUTTER.—The butter market continues quiet, there being only a few local demands for creamery butter, which sold at 21c to 23c.

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black bas, 8; parrot, doz, 25c; smelt, lb, 10c; mallet, lb, 4; Poultry (dressed)—Chicken, pr, 50 to 70c; ducks, pr, 75c to \$1.10; geese, pr, 50 to 70c; turkeys, pr, 1.50 to 2.00.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, May 15.—Grain receipts to-day consisted of one lot of fall wheat at 69c, one lot of poor spring at 78c, one load of geese at 78c and two loads of oats at 49c and 50c.

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Advertisement for PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, MOST PERFECT MADE. The great bargains in Silks and Satins which we offered now at S. Carsley's are really worthy of attention.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LCT

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 beefs.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. MONTREAL, May 15, 1888. The receipts of live stock for the week ending May 12, 1888, were: 1,707 13 207 565

Exported to and during week, 1,874 13 207 565

SQUARES CARPET SQUARES. The supply of butchers' cattle was rather less than the demand, and prices were a trifle higher than week previous.

INDIA MATTINGS. The demand for goods was rather less than the demand, and prices were a trifle higher than week previous.

CARPETS. The demand for goods was rather less than the demand, and prices were a trifle higher than week previous.

LOW PRICED CARPETS. The demand for goods was rather less than the demand, and prices were a trifle higher than week previous.

ABOUT SPOOL COTTON. The fact that so many Shirt-makers 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. CARSLY & CO., Bartholomew Close, Liverpool, England.

MONTREAL, May 16th 1888. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

When they have seen the magnificent display of tailor made costumes shown at S. Carsley's, one can not help exclaiming: They are beautiful! They are handsome!

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. CARSLY. GRANITE FOULARD GRANITE FOULARD GRANITE FOULARD GRANITE FOULARD GRANITE FOULARD GRANITE FOULARD GRANITE FOULARD

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

At S. CARSLY'S. SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS

Novelties in Silks are daily received. At S. CARSLY'S. SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS

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. Nicestell."

Mr. Nicestell—"Of course, of course. The little fellow didn't know what he was talking about."

"Little Dick—"Yes, I did. Sis said she wished she knew, and I wanted to tell her."—Tid-Bit.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The quietness of last week is unbroken. Prices are still in buyers' favor for round lots.

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