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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887.

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BIG WAR IN EUROPE

Predicted for the Early Future by Lord Woiseley.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-The Post's correspondent has had an incerview with Gen. Wolsleey. Being asked what was his view of the relations of the great powers, he said, Simply expressing my personal opinion I should say I feel sure that a vast, appalling war is a certainty in the near future, but this indeed everybody may be said to know. The rapidly increasing armaments, the huge burdens which several of the powers are taking upon themselves and the directions in which the armaments are being developed and massed make war inevitable, but whether it will be this summer or next there is only one man in Europe who knows. That is

"What do you take to be the lesson of the German elections? Do they mean a Franco-German peace ?"

"I do not see that they do, but their overwhelming lesson to my mind is the disregard of the popular voice in imperial matters. Bismarck's line from first to last had been to disregard the people's wishes, snub them, and ride rough shod over them. Yet by doing so he has created out of a handful of petty German states one of the most powerful empires of the world, an empire, moreover, in which the very people whom he has thus disregarded are the first to take enormous legitimate pride."

"Do you see the profile of an English Bis mark on the horizon?"

"No," replied General Wolseley, rather adly. "I do not. The miserable equables and petty personal aims of our party government preclude any such hope. I do see, however, with the greatest satisfaction and gratitude, the beginning in English life of something like a national party in which Liberal-Conservative and Radical will drop their diferences on the questions of the Empire-Britannica and indeed an ultimate federation of all English speaking peoples."

"What, then, is your altimate ideal for "It is," General Wolseley said, with enthusiasm, "when every man who speaks English is in the same empire or federation, or whatever it may be called, the millenium will be reached, for we should then be able to impose peace and freedom on all the world. America and the American people. I with nessed at Washington the final review of the armies of the Potomac at the close of the war.

The spectacle of that immense force melting away among the people and being almost immediately absorbed, was the most colossal I have ever seen and left upon most colossal I have ever seen, and left upon me an ineffaceable impression. I never lose an opportunity of assuring people in England that the education of a public man is not complete till he has been in America and stayed there at least six months. Every step which brings England and America nearer together seems to me a step nearer the realization of the ideal civilization of the future. I am, therefore, clways delighted when I hear of an Englishman marrying an American lady, or vice versa. With such a miserable equabble over a kettle of fish as the present fishery dispute I have not a moment's patience. I am convinced that it I or any man of ordinary tact or experience was sent over with sufficient authority to arrange matters with a similar American representa-tive the whole affair could be settled out of

BISMARCK IS VICTORIOUS.

THE CHANCELLOR SECURES A SUBMISSIVE MAJORITY.

hand in a week.

BERLIN, Feb. 23-All the first results of the German elections are now known. Taking uncontested cases and forecasting the supriemental contests as carefully as possible, the combined Opposition group in the new Reichstag is 177 votes all told, while the Government supporters are estimated at 220. The Government press everywhere jubilantly pre-dict that the new house will be completely submissive to the Chancellor. The Socialist gains in Berlin are offset by losses in the pro-vinces. The party is specially chagrined by the Imperialists' success in Saxony, which has always been considered of a Socialist stronghold, but where seven seats were lost to the Imperialists. The Socialists are still hopeful that the supplementary ballots will make the number of their party equal to the number

in the last Reichstag.

Berlin, Feb. 23, 8.30 p.m.—Returns have been received from 352 districts showing the election of 70 Conservatives, 21 Imperialists, 89 National Liberals, 64 Centrists, 10 New German Liberals, 6 Socialists, 16 Alsatians and 14 Poles. Of those elected 185 are septennists, including 3 Centrists and 2 New German Liberals, and 111 are anti-septennists. Fifty-six supplementary ballots are PARIS, Feb. 23.—The success of the anti-

Germans in Alsace has caused a feeling of the deepest emotion here, although there is little display of exultation. Le Paris says:—The separated provisces, Alsace-Lorraine, are faithful to their old love. We do not merely congratulate, we bow before them in token of respect for their civic courage." La Revanche, on hearing of the news, hoisted the French and Russian flags over its office, but the

Government stopped the manifestation.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The National Zeitung says foreigners will now see how mistaken they were in regarding the vote on the Army Bill in the Reichstag last January as express ing German public opinion. Not only is the Septennate Bill safe, but probably the assistance of Centrists who support the septennate will not be needed to secure its adoption. Germany, through the elections, has it timated to foreign countries that she does not be present.

cheriah an impatient hope that after from one to three years she will be able to cast off the Calmiess in the thoughts indicates the burden of armaments forced upon her, but is strength of the intellect.

firmly resolved not to haggle at unavoidable sacrifices. Herren Windthorst's and Richter's majority has been displaced. The National Zeitung says: The results as far as known give presage of a brilliant sep-tennist victory. The new German Liberals have virtually suffered a crushing defeat." The Tagblatt says :- "If the septennate means pease we may now go quietly to bed. Bismarck has obtained a blindly devoted majority. An analysis shows that 70 per cent. of those entitled to vote went to the polls against 62 per cent. average in the last decade and only 52 per cent. in 1871." The Nachrichten says:—If a conclusion can be drawn from the general summary of results, the prospects of the National parties are decidely favorable. The sound sense of the German people has had disgraceful experiments in the agitation of the apostles of revolution with resistance, which was evidently not expected by an allied opposition of parties. Accordingly, among the latter there prevails general disappointment. Among the new German Liberals a feeling of intense dismay is plainly discerned If the outcome of the elections is such as to leave our chemies in no doubt as to the fact that we are firmly determined to defend ourselves to the utmost for the protection of the fatherland and fare ready to make all sacrifices which the Emperor asks. then the maintenance of peace is perhaps secured. Bismarck's most galling rebuff is in Alsace-Lorraine. It is known he looked forward to the results there with the keenest anxiety to see whether the people had become more reconciled to German rule.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The stock markets were very firm to-day on the result of the German elections.

METEOROLOGY.

Latent Heat Produces Cold, Free Heat, Warmtb. Letter VIII.

He who considers how water when heated s tradsferred into steam, and how this steam has absorbed the whole portion of heat that was necessary to form it, will easily understand that places where vapor is formed must become cooler. Just as the fire used for cooking purposes cannot heat the stove, so that portion of the sun's heat which changes the water on the surface of the earth into vapor, cannot heat the earth. Hence it follows that wherever water evaporates the air imparted to the air, is used in forming vapor; this vapor, then, contains the same portion expected to rise into eminence, at a period of heat that was necessary to form it, or, when oratory was the great staple commo-

cooled off.

What is the cause of this? After the rain the surface of the earth is wet, and the moisture begins to evaporate. In other words, the rain water changes into vapor. To do this, heat is necessary, and is with-drawn from the air and from the surface of the earth; by this means air and earth become cool.

It is very agreeable during the summer time to have the streets of cities sprinkled with water, and it is also very healthy, because the evaporation of the sprinkled water renders heat latent, and thus corls off the

The reverse, however, may also take place As the honsewife's hand is scalded when the steam changes on the hand into water, that is, as the steam by turning into water again gives up the heat it possessed, just so acts nature. When vapor in the air turns into rain it gives up that portion of heat which it had held latent, and hence it is that before a rain or snowstorm the weather turns warmer.

When in winter it suddenly turns a little warm, that is, when the cold suddenly dimusishes, we know that it is going to snow. The only reason why it has become warm is this, that in the air above vapor has changed into snow, thus giving up its heat, the benefit of which we feel. Thus, in summer time, when the sun becomes fiercest, people say, 'The sun draws water, it will rain." truth is that the vapors in the air change into water, and thus give up their heat; people now think the sun has become hotter.

Another consequence of this phenomenon is the fact, that in countries where there is much water, the air in summer is much cooler, because a great deal of water evaporates there, by which means heat is absorbed or made latent. In winter the air in such countries is warmer, because much vapor is changed into water; thus heat becomes free. It is evident that all this has a great in-

may be calculated even in advance. To state an example; The positions of Berlin and London are such, that the summer heat and the winter cold ought to be equal in both places. But because England is an island in the ocean, that is, surrounded by large masses of water, the evaporation of water in London is much greater; hence the summer there is cooler. For the same reason rain and fog are much more frequent there,

and the winter, consequently, is less severe. In the course of these letters we shall see how similar conditions have very great in-influence on whole countries, and, therefore, often cause, contrary to the rule, cold sum

mers and warm winters. Montreal, Feb. 26, 1887.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE AT ROME. ROME, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Howard will lay the corner stone of the new Canadian college in the Vla Quattro Fontane on Thursday next. Cardinal Gibbons and Taschereau will attend the ceremonies. The founder of the college. Father Cierc, is very ill and will be unable to

ROBERT EMMET.

Friday, March 4, will be the 106th anniversary of the birth of Ireland's youngest martyr-Robert Emmet; and it might not be uninteresting at the present time to glance briefly over the career of this youthful patriot. In "Ireland's Struggles for Liberty," a work to which we are indebted for many of the facts contained in this sketch, we find that Dr. Robert Emmett was a physician of more than ordinary repute, and after his marriage with Miss Temple, a descendant of the celcbrated writer and statesman, Sir William T-mple, he settled in Dublin, where he was state physician. He was an extreme liberal in his political opinions. He had three sons: Temple, the eldest, who distinguished himself in the University and at the Bar; Thomas Addis also became a harrister; he got involved in the revolt of 1798, but was allowed to expatriate himself, and arrived in New York in 1804; and Robert, the subject of this sketch. It will be observed that Dr. Emmet's sons inherited the liberal political views of their father. While yet a boy Robert Emmet gave abundant promise of the fame he afterwards acquired as a scholar and an orator. He evinced a passionate fondness for mathematical and scientific study, demanding a closeness of reasoning and an application of mental powers rarely exhibited in the years of boyhood. At school he bore away from his emulous fellow-students many a gallantly-won prize. In the year 1793 Emmet entered Trinity College, being then a handsome young lad, full of patriotic spirit, for the first music that regaled his infant years was the martial music of the Volunteers, and the first words of polital import with which he had become familiar were those in which the aspirations of a people determined to be free were so oft and eloquently translated. He had heard and had read of English oppression, and the generous teaching of a devoted mother and of a broad minded tolerant preceptor had inspired him with a hatred of his country's oppressors, and an earnest sympathy with the unfortunate vic time of their iniquities.

Robert Emmet was a prominent figure in the debates of the members of the Historical Society, which was established by the su dents of the college for the cultivation of ele quence and of the arts which are connected with it. Although it derived its appellation from the study of history, to which it was nominally dedicated, the political situation of the country speedily directed its pursuits turns cool, because the heat, instead of being to the acquisition of the faculty of public speech, through which every man of talent

listened to Gratian's last impassioned words in defence of his country's rights, and he registered an unspoken vow within his heart to strike by force from Ireland's !imbs the diagraceful chains imposed on her by the Act of Union-he would henceforth devote all his energies to restore an ancient neople to their legitimate place among the nations of the earth. After a visit to his brother, Thomas Addis, who was then in confinement, Emmet directed his steps

to the continent, in the year 1800. In Paris at that time there were a great number of Irish refugees, who had participated in "the rising" of 98, and Emmet lost no time in interviewing the most prominent of them. At these interviews, of course, the subject always discussed was the position of Ireland and the prospects of her shaking the heavy yoke of foreign domi-nation. While in Paris Entwet learned that there was a great probability of war being declared between France and England, and that the invasion of latter country would take place the some time during the month of August, 1803. He returned to Ireland in November, 1802, and he found a conspiracy in active existence in Dublin for the overthrow of British power, He threw himself body and soul into the conspiracy, believing that, in view of the expected invasion by France, he would be able to strike a fatal blow at English power in Ireland. Aware of the importance of securing possession of the capital and seat of government in the commencement of the struggle for liberty, Emmet determined to ford-lieutenant and all the members of the Privy Council. His scheme for this purpose was well digested and would have succeeded to a certainty had not a circumstance totally beyond his control, and which no forethought could have averted, interfered with his arrangements. It is not necessary for us to detail the circumstances which frustrated fluence upon the weather -an influence that his daring plan.

Emmet saw there was no further use for a renewal of the insurrection, for the govern-ment being well aware of the movement that was on foot, was prepared on all hands, and the struggle could not but end in disaster. He could have made his escape, but he preferred to remain in Dublin, where a price was already on his head, and where capture -which was exceedingly probable-meant instant death-or a mock trial and strangulation by the hangman's rope. The cause for this was that he loved the beauti-ful and accomplished daughter of John Philpot Curran, the celebrated Irish barrister. His biographers are agreed that to see her again, and, if possible, be of service to the men whom his attempt at revolution led into trouble, was the chief motive of the dangerous step he took in remaining in Dublin. For some time he secured himself from discovery at the house of a friend, but was finally arrested.

In prison Robert Emmet bore himself with that fortitude which is one of the most certain marks of a heroic mind, and in the dock language would tail to exaggerate the nobility manitested in the glowing sentence wherein he eloquently vindicated his cause and character. The farce of trial was played on sations; now each action resulting in a little he 19th of September, 1803, when he was glory, a little joy, a little pain,

brought before the special commission, where-

of Hanging Norbury was president.
Robert Emmett's defense, though actually spoken after condemnation, when called on to receive judgment, is one of the most touching and pathetic specimens of eloquence even uttered. In alluding to his father's early political instruction, he exclaimed : "If the spirits of the illustrious dead participate in the concerns of those who were dear to them in this transitory scene, dear shade of my venerated father ! look down on your suffering son, and see has he for a moment deviated from the moral and patriotic principles which you so early inculcated in his youthful mind, and for which he has now to offer up his life." On the day following his trial he was execut d, and just as the rope was about to be adjusted around his neck, ne pronounced the few out elequent words : " My friends, I die in peace, with sentiments of universal love and kindness toward men."

Since the day when Robert Emmet, the young patriot, offered up his life for his country, his name has been held in profound reverence by his countrymen. His execution vas opposed and lamented aven by those who hated his polition. Time has not dimmed the memory of his noble sacrifice, and all ever the world, wherever an Irishman is to be tound, next Friday will be fittingly observed as the anniversary of the birthday of the most dearly beloved of Ireland's long and brilliant array of patriots and martyrs.

THE LAND QUESTION. THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Ir.sh land question is as follows: First—The term of judicial rents, fixed by

the Land Act at fifteen years, should be reduced to the statutory term of five years. All those whose rents were fixed, five years ago, would have the right to go into court at once for a revision of their rent. In all future judicial rents the term will be fixed at five, not fifteen years.

Second—All lesseholders are to be permitted

to go into court and have the judicial rent fixed by the Land Commissioners. The exclusion from the benefit of the Land Act has been a source of bitter complaint, especially in Ulster, ever since the Act was passed.

Third—Holders of town parks will also be allowed to share in the benefit of the Land

Act. They were specifically excluded by the Land Act of 1880 and 1881.

Fourth—As to purchase, the Commissioners are in favor of what might be called legislative simm fication, rather than legislative compul-sion. They would remove legal technical difficulties which at present stand in the way of the operation of Lord Ashbeurne's Act; but they strongly deprecate the compulsory expre-priation of landlords or the compulsory creation of peasant proprietors.

Fifth—They report that in imidation, in the

to them, they indignantly and unani-mously rejected it, preferring to remain in political disability themselves rather than shape of boycotting, prevails extensively; but they abstain for making any recommendations desert or botray their follow-sufferers of other on the subject.

Sixth—As to congested districts, they recommend that the excessive population on the western sea-boards should be reduced by migration or emigration. Upon this subject the Commissioners have taken a good deal of very interesting evidence, some of which goes to show that peasants in congested districts are by no means opposed to emigration if it is reasonably conducted. If they are compelled provided to entire their negative dense the resulting some of the content of to quit their native glens they would as soon go to Canada as outside of Connemara.

The Irish party do not regard the report a sorious. It is not likely that the report will have any political effect, or that it was even meant to have any. The report of the Com mission suggests a number of amendments o detail to the Land Act, and recommend assisted emigration from the west coast. Thi latter recommendation is not likely to be car ried into effect; and, as to the amendments to the Land Act, it does not matter whether they are adopted or not. The report, in fact, reads as if it had been drawn up many years ago, so little is it applicable to the existing situation of Ireland. It is entirely evident that the a rigorous and releutless coercion. Or by the concession of Home Rule, and chat it is a waste

of time to consider any proposition that does not contemplate one of these alternatives. The report was not algred by Commissioner Knipe, who is an Ulster tenant farmer. The civil and religious liberty should be concluding to a forecast, the report suggests that a landlord be permitted to recover only two years' instead of six years's rent, and estimates the fall in agricultural prices two years at 18th. The report was not algued by Commissioner the fall in agricultural prices two years at 18h per cent. The report also attributes man cases of boycotting and illegal practices The report also attributes many the refusal of landlords to abate rents. Lord Milltown dissents from this view, and protests against the reduction of the term of judicial revision from 15 to 5 years. Commissioner Knipe writes that he cannot be expected to understand the legal changes suggested; he declares emphatically that there would be "And I emancipated that fellow?—I no legal combinations if there were no unfair Lord forgive me!"—Irish American. regts.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO SI. PETER S.

Persons competent are respectfully requested to answer the following before March 20th, by letter addressed to the undersigned :-

What is the most suitable material to be employed, and what will be the probable cost to employ said material to finish the interior of the Montreal Roman Catholic Cathedral so as to reproduce as faithfully as possible the interior of the Basilica of St. Peter's at

The letters received will be submitted to a committee presided over by His Lordship, the Archbishop of Montreal.

The dimensions of the cathedral are about half those of St. Peter's at Rome. Approximate interior dimensions.
Length, 275 feet; width, 150 feet; transept, 216 feet; width of nave, 44 feet; height of dome, 200 feet; height of ceiling (nave),

100 feet; diameter of dome, 70 feet. The undersigned hereby declares that he does not bind himself to accept any contract, nor to pay any expenses incurred to give the information required.

Z. RAGICOT, Priest,

. Your life should be full of actions and

The quality of English Toryism-so sar as its hostility to Ireland and the Irish people is involved—is not limited to any class, and finds no dividing line, even in religious creede. The modern student of English history will, probably, learn with surprise that during the agitation for the emancipa-tion of the Oatholics of Great Britair and Ireland, in the first quarter of the present century, from the then-existing Penal Laws, the existing Ministry - which was of the same "Coslition" order as that over which Lord Salisbury is now supposed to hold sway-proposed, to the great O'Connell, the concession to the Catholics of Ircland and England of certain political pri vileges, which, in effect, amounted to what was demanded in the "Bill of Emancipation," which had been so often brought forward, since the time of Edmund Burke, and as often defeated by English higotry and political prejudice. But, there was a condition attached to the Ministerial proposal : and it was to the effect that, as the ecclesiastics and members of the Church of England, by Law Established," were inexorably opposed to such "Dissenters" from their peculiar Protestant principles as the Methodists, Quakers, and other such bodies of "Non-conformists" to the tenets of the English Law-church, -the Ministry would only be willing to concede to the Catholies the right of representation in Parliament, on the Judicial Bench, with unrestricted practice at the Bur, and in all the professions, which had theretofore been more or less denied them, -provided their leaders and advocates would agree to leave out of the measure of Emancipation all reference to the English and Welsh "Dissenters." The Scottish Presbyterians had been, in a measure, provided for, at the time of Queen Anne's "Union," as they still are (with the exception of the Independents); and they were, therefore, left out of the count. But, as against the English Dissenters,—the Radicals of that time,-the Tory hostility was more bitter even than against the Catholics; and, for them, there was to be no mission. Let it be understood that, in those days, the Diesenters, -though constituting a large proportion of the English population, -were even more helpless than the Irish Catholies; for, while the latter found advocates and defenders in their patriotic Protestant fellow-countrymen, the English Dissenters were despised even in their own land, and were denied all political recognition by the ruling minority. It is to the ever-lasting credit of O'Connell and the Irish agitators for Emencipation that, when this base proposition was made

ENGLISH TORYISM.

During this period what was the attitude of the handful of English Catholics, who, equally (or rather in greater proportion, according to the paucity of their numbers), were to participate with their Irish co religionists in the benefits of Emancipation? Then, as now, they were mostly virulent Torics; and, headed by their aristocratio leaders, who, secure in their own posses-sion, cared nothing for the condition of the masses. —they actually presented petitions to Parliament against the passage of the Act of Emancipation,—declaring that they were satisfied with the existing order of things, and preferred to remain as they were, helots in the land of their rather than even a restricted measure of fice of the "Forty-shilling Freeholders," the great political mistake of his life -as he found out when too late, and which he ever afterwards regretted. It was this display of animosity also, -evinced by one of those same English Tory Catholics, on subsequent occasion, that wrung from the Liberator the significant exclamation :-"And I emancipated that fellow?-May the

creeds. So far did their feeling on the sub-

privileges before the Irish people, who won them, had even the certainty of recovering

the rights of which they had been so long

THE FISHERIES QUESTION AND OTHER SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The conference or the Fisheries retaliatory bill have decided to report disagreement to their respective houses, being hopelessly divided as to the limitation to be placed on the prohibi-tion of traffic. War is brewing between the two houses of Congress. The members of the Senate committee on appro priations make no concealment of their pinion that an extra session is now almost inevitable, nor do they hesitate to place the blame where they think it lies. They express great indignation at the whole later course of proceedings by the house and its manager in respect to the appropriation bills. There is tak of the passage of a resolution extending the appropriations for six months upon the basis of those of the surrent year.

In the Senate, the presiding officer present ed a message from the President in response to a resolution of the Senate, in reference to the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca at Tampico, and to the resignation of the late minister to Mexico, Jackson, stating that it was not deemed "compatible with the public interest." to communicate the correspondence in either case at present.

Mr. Edmunds, from the conference commiteee on the bill respecting the fisheries, himself in which way to employ it.

made a long report as to the difficulties existing in the conference, and which prevented an agreement. After somethiscussion the subject was temporarily dropped. The Senate bill to prohibit the mailing of news papers and other perodicals containing lottery advertisements was taken up and passed. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, want into secret session for executive business, apparently for the purpose of resuming, with closed doors, the discussion on the report of the conference on the fishery bill. After twenty minutes of secret session

the Senate adjourned. The communication from the Secretary of State laid before the Senate to day, concerning the correspondence in the case of the schoener Rebecca and in the matter of Minister Jack son's resignation, says that while it is not thought that the public interest would be promoted by the publication of the correspondence in either case, the circumstances of the seizure of the Rebecca may be properly stated. The secretary then reviews the history of the seizure. The United States has taken the ground that the soizer. and sale of the vessel under the circumstances was a gross breach of comity and hospitality The Mexican Government maintains that the decision of the Mexican courts in the matter is final. The State department denies and contests this view and the correspondence is

still in progress. The House Labor Arbitration bill has been passed by the Scurto without amendment The house bill to prevent the employment of convict or alien labor upon public buildings or on public works or in the prepara tion of material for public buildings or pub

lic works was also passed.

After recess the house, after the turmoil of the noisiest and most confusing day of the present session, proceeded to the consideration of resolutions expressive of regrat at the demise of Representative Cole, of Maryland, and honoring his memory. Eulogistic addresses were delivered, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The house then went into committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House Labor Arbitration bill passed by the Scrate to-day is the bill introduced last session by Representative O'Neil, of Missouri. It was somewhat amended by the house before its passage by that body, but was not amended by the Senate. It now only requires the rignature of the President to become law. It provides that when differences arise between railway companies engaged in interstate transportation and their employes, which differences may impede traffic, the matter shall, at the request of either party, be settled by a board of arbitration composed of impartial citizons, one of whom shall be appointed by the company, one by the employes and the other selected by these two. The decision, a majority, of the board of arbitrators is to be find. Arbitrators is to be find. the board of arbitrators is to be final. Arbitrators are to be paid \$10 a day while

A NEW THROUGH RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, March 1 .- Articles of incorpora tion will be filled to-day for a railway company to acquire a new line now building from Brock ville, Ont., to Sault St. Maric, which is to be extended from the south side of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Brockville, through New York State to a connection with the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railr ad, and which is to form the Massachusetts link of an extensive system which is to bring Boston 276 miles nearer Duluth. The name of the new company will be "The Northern Pacific and Atlantic Railway Co."

REBELLIOUS HALFBREEDS.

St. John, D.T., March 1.—Serious difficulty is feared with the halfbreeds. There are in this ettlement upwards of 1,000 families of half breeds, among whom are many of Ricl's ablest lieutenants, who found it expedient to emigrate during the rebellion. They took with them a considerable number of horses and cattle. They had been taxed for these animals by the local authorities, but have steadily refused to pay the Writs were issued last week, directing Sheriff Flynn to seize sufficient goods and chuttels to cover the tax. This Flynn has been doing, but the halfbreeds have been holding meetings, and threaten vengcance. They say they will make an effort to recover their property by

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

MARIANA, Fla., March 1 .- A cabin occupied by a negro named Barlow and his family consisting of his wife and three children, aged 3, 9 and 24 years, was burned yesterday morning. The children were burned to death.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION, WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.-The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong via Honolulu, reports another outbreak of lava flow from Mauna Sos. All the craters were in great activity.

A Chinese junk from Haman to Siam recently was wrecked off the Soctray coast. Out of six hundred passengers and orew on board only six were known to have escaped.

BOULANGER'S DISMISSAL DEMAND-

LONDON, March 2.-A despatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is stated there that Bismarck intends to request President Grevy to dismiss General Boulanger

from the ministry.

Parliament has been asked to grant another quarter of a million pounds for expense of the navy.

BEVOLT OF A GARRISON. LONDON, March 1 .- Despatches from Sofia say the troops of the garrison of Silistria revolted yesterday evening and pronounced against the Regency. Troops are marching to Silistria from Rustchuk, Varna and Schumla to quell he mutiny.

"That's rather a chestnut," said Jones to Tompkins, as Miss Brown said she couldn't sing because of a cold. Yes. A hoarse chesnut," said Tompkins.

No man is responsible for more than he has to bestow, whether it be of time, intelligence or power; but each one is responsible for what he does possess, and must decide for

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Far down in a grassy hollow, Where a stream goes sweeping by, Where a stream goes sweeping.
With its silver gleaming water,
Crystal mirror for the sky,
Pourly foam chains swiftly gliding
O'er each wave like wreaths of snow, Where the wild flowers lowly drooping Stoop to kiss them ere they go.

All the dewy emerald mosses,
Gemmed with farry-cross so bright,
Sparkling with the dewdrops lustre
In the clear and sunny light.
Golden sunshine softly falling
On the law and great and On the low and grassy sod. Baying with the sombre shadow Stretching out so long and broad.

Years ago a merry clatter Broke the stillness of the wood; By this pleasant stream of water, Neath the trees, an old house stood. Wreaths of smcke went soaring upwards Through the balmy summer air ; And a father, kind and loving, Worked from morn till evening there.

Soon the radiant, glorious autumn Flashed its splender o'er the sceae : Brilliant gold and vivid scarlet Took the place of summer green. Through the air the leaves went floating, Russet brown and ruby red. And a dappled leafy carpet
O'er the ground was richly spread.

But joyous laughter no lorger sounded Where the jeweled waters gleam; Showers of yellow leaves were falling In the swiftly flowing stream. Drifting round the old home's ruins, Where the silver mosses cling, And the trees their trailing shadows O'er the rushing waters fling.

Through the forest's pensive stillness Ring the birdsing soft and low; In the moss, like sparks of fire, Fairy-cups still brightly glow. When the autumn richly flushes All the leaves with crimson wine, Far down by the old home's ruins Still the quiet waters shine.

Where the soushing taintly glimmers Through the leaves upon the ground. And the violets sweetly blossom, Is a narrow, grassy mound. On the ground the shadows quiver As the trees their branches wave: There, beneath the drooping folioge, Is the loving father's grave.

BELLE McG.

THE VILLAGE ANGEL

Or, Agatha's Recompense. CHAPTER XLV .- Continued. "It would be just as well if you talked about what you understand," said Mr. Norman, fiercely.

" if I understand no other question on ea-th. I am well " in that," she replied. Nothing else was ...iscussed by my visitor."
 Singularly good taste!" he said.
 Agatha saw that she was driving him rapid.

to a point of madness; she diedded a

"I am told," centioued the daring woman, "that Paris emuses itself by the jealousy of lovely, charming, witty, without the least re-the beautiful Freda's levers, but that no one straint in word or action. Her tricks played has a chance against the duke."

Mr. N rman rose from the table, "Will you not wait for dossert?' she said " i have and quite enough," he replied, sullenly. "If you wish yourself well, I should have no more of that kind."

She laughed - a laugh that Agatha thought most horrible. Her eyes seemed to flash She laughed again as her husband closed the door. "I have made him suffer," she said;

And she did not speak again until they beauty of Freda's face.
ere driving alone to the theatre "I wonder," she said to Agatha, as they were driving alone to the theatre Paris to-night, Miss Brooke," she said "Wno is she !" asked Agatha.

" Mademolielle Freda. They say that she has lovelizess never equalled. To night she plays in one of Dumas' tragedies. I should like to know what you think of her."

They found a crowded house; a fashionable Agatha's eves were riveted on Mrs. Norman's face ; it was almost terrible in its bard coldness—like a mask of stone.

Suddenly there was a burst of applause that rent the air-such a greeting as is only given to the queens of beauty and song. Mrs. Norman gave one start; she smothered the cry that rose to her lips, but her whole figure was convulsed and trembled; the set, fixed, white look on her face was dreadful to see. Her eyes—glittering, hard, and defiant-were fixed on the stago; Agatha followed their glance. They rested on the beautiful young actress, who ly for a great northern queen, who, however,

greated her so rapturously. Agutha trembled in her turn. She recognized the face at once, it was the same that fetch a great price. It was just possi-Mr. Norman wore in his locket, the same ble that the story about the empress was a supert blue eyes and golden hair. Round the beautiful white neck she saw the diamonds that had been bought in the Palais asked Agatha to go with her to see them.

Royal—she recognized them—the cross, the The rich English lady was received with necklace-there was no mistake. Then she, too, turned white as death. She was face to face with horrible treachery and cruelty : she knew that those jewels had been purchased by the husband, and with the money of the unhappy woman by her side. A hand clutch-

"What do you think of her?" said Mrs. matter of form." Norman, and her voice seemed like a hisa, "She is very beautiful, but it is not a style of beauty any refined person would care for,'

was the truthful reply.
"Do you see those diamonds "she asked again, "should you think they are worth much money?'

"I could not tell the value of a diamond."

said Agatha. I have heard," continued the unhappy lady, "that the beautiful Freda, as they call her, has the finest set of diamonds in Paris; Norman particularly, he did not come; he that must be the set—how they shine! Ah, sent a note to say that he had a particular that must be the set—how they shine! Ah, how beautiful she is, her skin is like fine white satin. Look at the color in her face, it is deinty as the beautiful pink that lies inside white sea shells, and her eyes have a about them—being summer time no one else thousand meanings; her mouth, men would call it adorable and give their lives for one kiss from it; and the glittering, golden hair, it is like a mesh for her lovers. Ah,

"Worth a thousand times more," said Agatha, and she wondered if Mrs. Norman knew the truth about the diamonds: if she to a close, and the beautiful woman, her

did, no wonder that she was so enraged. Then the beautiful Freda came forward, and began her song. That voice is lost to son velvet chair, her golden, glittering hair the world now for evermore, but there and scarlet lips, her bewitching loveliness was never another like it. 'The sound of features, her brilliant smiles, her languid could only be compared to liquid grace, her biting sarcasm, all maddened the pearls; it was simply ravishing. There infatuated man.
was no chance for man or woman who heard "Beautiful Freda," he said. "let me sit on

brought smiles to every lip.

Mrs. Norman turned her haggard eyes to

"What a glorious voice?" she said. "Such a woman is a queen-by right divine.'

s.id; "a far more royal queen than a voice

"If that woman lost her beauty," said Mrs. Norman, "she would have no more lovers, no more men would crowd round her; they would laugh as they turned aside, and say: She was good looking once, I should like to hear them say that about her, Miss Brooke, I am quite sure I am not a bad woman at heart, but I should like to see that dainty voice destroyed, the eyes and mouth should wile no more hearts away—not one. You will not wonder that I hate her when I tell you that is the woman who came between my busband and me. But for her I should have been a happy wife; but for her I should have had a child to love. What does she deserve ?"

dead my heart will burn with hatred of her." "It is not wise," said Agatha; "some women have no resource but to submit. I think it would be far wiser for you to turn all your thoughts and energies toward trying to regain your husband's love than in hating your rival.

"It is too late," she replied, "far too late; he will never care for my plain face now that he loves that beautiful one.' "If he were very ill," said Agatha, "which

do you think he would ask to nerse himyou-or- Frada ?" "Me, while he was very ill and wanted

pienty of attention. Freda as soon 49 he was sufficiently recovered to admire ber." "Why not leave him if you think so very badly of him.

had aroused. "Leave him," she whispered; and Agatha never forgot the sound of that whisper.

Leave him -my curse is that I love him. I could not leave him if I tried. I love him with the fiercest love; I hate him with the fiercest hate: I cannot live away from him : I cannot live with him. I am in mortal anguish and torture. I can find no peace, no rest-and it is all owing to her. She came between us. She pretended to I ke him to get money from him. She does not love him-I love him. I heard to day that he had given her those diamonds-do you believe it?"

at the glimpse into the tempest-tossed scul—dismayed at her own inability to help her; and when they returned home Mrs. Norman scemed even more miserable than

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE JOKE THAT PARIS ENJOYED. Every day affairs seemed to go from bad to worse in this wretched household. The intatnation of Herne Norman for this beautiful Freda was talked of every where. It was the one zest that all l'aris enjoyed. Freda's caprices, her whims, her fancies, were the sole subjects of conversation. Her captices were some of them as beautiful as her face. She was just then the object of the idulatry of all Paris. Young, upon her lovers were the amusement of all who heard them. She was a mimic queen. She had a large court of admirers. Her jewels, her dresses, her horses and carriage made her the envy of half the women in Paris.

ling woman like this ?"

She, too, seemed under a kind of infatuation. She went to theatres now two or three "but this is only the beginning. Now, Miss times each week, and sat mute, damb, with Brooks, will you prepare? I wish to be at her great anguish, nover saying one word, but drinking in with her cold eyes the radiant

repeated, "if Freda were to die ?"

I wonder what he would do if she had the smallpox, and it disfigured her? Forget her in less than a week," she recited to heraudience, everything most delightful; but self and did not speak again until they had reached home.

"If he forgot her, do you think he would

remember me?" She longed to be able to comfort that desolate soul, to give her some consolation, to help her; but she could not say yes to that question. She did not think Herne Norman would over tolerate his wife again.

then subles made for an empress of course must fiction-it did not render the furs less val-

even more honor than some French princesses -there would be no question of hundreds where she was concerned,
"I should like them, Miss Brooke," she

said. "The price is enormous, but it is long since I have mads a purchase for myself. I will speak to Mr. Norman first, just as a

the ladies who cared for such things, that the rich English lady, Mrs. Norman, intended to nurchase the famous set of sables. "I have longed all my life for a royal set of fure," she said, "and it will be a real pleasure to have those."

Agatha was only too delighted to see her take an interest in anything, so that she talked much about them. Strange to eay, on that the only day she wanted to see Mr.

engagement, and should not dine at home. I must wait until to-morrow for my furs," said Mrs. Norman. "I need not hurry will hurry.

mansions of Paris, a very pretty scene was enacted that same evening, Beautime, ah, me! what is my poor plain face near ful Freda had a leisure night, and, as a matter of course, had given a dinner party—needless to say that Herne Norman was there. When the evening was drawing neck, arms and shoulders gleaming like white satin, lay back in the cozy depths or a crim-

it. In its pathos it wrung tears from the that stood at your feet for ten minutes, just

hardest hearts; in its ringing jubilance it while I tell you how lovely you are."
brought smiles to every lip.
"I know," she said, all about it; every one tells me ; I need no partionlar informacome to the theatre so often?

But Agatha would not agree, "I did not know," he replied.
"You should see to it; it is horribly bad

taste of her," panted the beautiful Freds. she glares—a sullen, savage glare. If you do not manage better than this, that woman will night as though she would shoot me.

little," she said laughingly.
"May I come to morrow morning to luncheon?" he said; "I heard you invite one or

two."

about. They say they were expressly ordered for the empress whose husband presented me with my famous diamond crown. "Yes, you must not come without them,"

And that same evening, so anxious was he to please her, he drove to the furrier's, and

noon on the day following where they were, and Paris enjoyed a wicked laugh to think that the costly furs, prepared for the most stately woman in Europe, had been presented to their favorite actress, Freda.

But Heroe Norman nad hardly reck-oned on the cost and result of that present. It was when they met for the torcakfast that Mrs. Norman saw him for the first time since she had made up her mind about the furs. She knew that almost fabulous wealth was hers; she never dreamed

"Herne," she said, "I have seen a set of sables; the price is rather extravagant, I admit, but they are royal fors, and I have set my heart upon them ; will you give me a

No words can express his surprise; the glass he was just raising to his lips fell almost to the ground. "Are all the women in Paris mad?" he

cried. "What have I to do with the women in Paris?" she said. "I ask for a check for the furs. I have plenty of money by me; but

not guite enough. "I cannot be teased by writing out checks this morning," he said, hastily, "It is not teasing you," she replied

at once if the steward or the cook asked "I have not the time this morning, I'hyi-

lis. I will do it to-morrow." "Must I remind you," she asked, "that am simply asking you for my own."
"It is not that at all," he replied,
"how hasty you are, Phyllis. I will sign

it to-morrow. "I wish for it, now," she replied.

have it, I suppose. I will attent to it after luncheon. How much do you say?" She told him the price of the sables. "You are ambitious," he said, "to want

the fars of an empress. "They will be worth looking at," she replied, with ill-judged bitterness, "which I am not.

went our. He did not care to face the scene. She would be sure now to know that he had had fallen into. What a scene there would be. He had known lang since, by her com-

ments on Freda, that she was jealous of her, but now? He was sufficient of a gentleman to feel very sorry, neither did he forget that it was

provide for their amusement. It was certainly a magnificent notion that the outraged wife should drive to the fustore, check in hand, for the sables; it was a finer joke still to know who had purchased them, and where they were gone. Mrs. Norman was disappointed; but the

thing she could not understand was the balffrightened look of the proprietor and the laughing face of one of the assistants.

and could not understand why an evasive answer was given to her. When she did know, the wonder was that she did not die of the mortification: it would have been bet-

ter if she had done so.
Of course the knew before nightfall; one of the many friends who hurry with had news came to her and told her. She said little: she tried even to laugh, but none the

"What would you do in my place now?" the asked. "Nothing. I would pass it by with con-

temptuous indifference. "I cannot," she replied, with dry, tear-less eyes. "I must avenge myself this

time."
Venges not is mine, I will repay saith

Herne Norman did the most unfortunate thing he could do; he told beautiful Freda of the contrctemps over the furs. She was amused with, and then quarrelled with him about it. Handsome Herne Norman's reign

with the famous actress was almost over. Beautiful Freda said to herself that if by using the sables on the stage she could mortify the wife of the man she wanted now to rid herself of, she would do it. Mischiefmakers repeated it. A determined expression came into Mrs. Norman's face as she

The actress kent her word. In one of the finest acts of a play—the scene of which was laid in Russia—she had the imperial sables arranged carelessly around her. And the same evening a dozen different women took the story to Physlis Norman. She said very little; she laughed. But there was a took in her face not pleasant to see. The next morning, for the first time since Agatha had been in the house, she went out alone. Alone-and so plainly dressed, no one would have known that it was the fashionable Mrs. Norman. She was certainly not herselfher eyes had a wild, strange look-her face

was lividly gray.
"Will you go out with me this evening,
Miss Brooke," she said. "I should like to see these famous furs on the stage; but we will go in disguise, either in the pit or the

miles away. THE SPELL OF A BEAUTIFUL FACE.

There was something so wild, so uncertain, so strange in the manner of Phyllis Norman during the whole of that day, that Agatha felt most uncomfortable. There was no one to whom she could tell her fears. Mr. Nor-

dia missed her under some pretext or other, " Mrs. Norman," she said, "do let me speak to you! I am not happy over you today_s on do not seem to be yourself; you are not well."

Instead of answering her, Mrs. Norman turned from her and looked in the glass. "I do not look ill," she said.

Agatha went nearer to her and laid her arm round the beautiful white shoulder; then, touched by its beauty, its white, tair shin, smooth and soft as satin, she bent down and kissed it.

Mrs. Norman started as though she had been stung; her face flushed a ducky red. . "Do not do that?" she cried; Heaven's sake do not do that ! You would make me human again, and my heart is turned to stone. No one has kissed me for the last two years."

And Agatha drew back in sorrowful sympathy. "Tell me," she said, gently, "where you

went this morning?" Another great, dull flush came over her face, then a dreadful pallor.

"Why do you want to know ?" she criod.

suspiciously.

"For no reason in particular," replied Agatha; "only that, I was auxious about you, and you have never seemed well since.' "I am not well," she answered. "There is a fire here in my brain and in my heart. I wonder if I shall go, mad? Do people ever go mad over love and jealousy"

"I have heard so. But you must not speak of such horrible things," said Agarha. "Try to think that the sun shines, and that outside of fair Paris the land lies laughing in

the midst of sweetest flowers." But the sad, cold eyes looked at her vaguely and did not comprehend.

"Give up going out to night. You are not well: your face burns and your hands are cold. "I want the sables to keep me warm," she

said, with a bitter laugh.
"Never mind the sables," said Agatha. "I am quite sure that Mr. Norman is both serry and vexed about them; I can read it in his face."

Her own brightened just a little.

"Do you think so! Ah! that comforts But she does not regret it. They say that she insisted on having this Russian play upon the stage that she might display the fure. Paris may well laugh. What a scene ! And I am supposed to be sitting in a box, looking on with calm, serene completency, while she and the public enjoy the joke. What does she deserve?"

"Forget all about her," said Agatha. "She merely holds people by the spell of her beautiful face and beautiful voice.

Beauty will tade and her voice die. Forget Norman. "Ah, how I wish she had been all about her."

of her no more; but I want to see her in all the bravery of her furs. Just this one night, and I will never enter a theatre again."

Agatha thought, as her heart seemed fixed on it, it would be cruel to thwart her. Perhaps she would keep her word, and after to

day forget her.
"Why do you wish to go in disguise?" the asked.

"It is no disguise, it is only that I do no wish to be known. You do not know Paris the play to as well as I do. If I were seen there to night, her brow. in a box in full dress, no matter now calm Freds. He honestly wished himself out of and careless I might seem to be, every comic simple dignity; and her impulsive, extended the normal which was about the worst he paper in Paris would have a caricature of citable audience almost went mad with enthis dilenma, which was about the worst he paper in Paris would have a caricature of citable au bad fallen into. What a scene there would me. I would not be seen there for the thusiasm. world, yet I want to see if it be true that more. It is very kind of you. There her feet!
need be no disguise. Wear a common And as she look
black clock, a bonnet and a veil. We will never seen again. go into the pit. No one will recognize us. Your face will be somewhat out of place among the common people there, but mine will not: I look exactly like a tradesman's

wife." It was quite useless arguing, yet Agatha had a certain misgiving which she could not explain or understand herself. They dined together; Mr. Norman was

from home, and during dinner there was very little conversation. "You will not take a carriage?" said

was hidden by the heavy closk; sho looked, as she said herself, like a tradesman's wife. "Do you not think," she said, bitrerly, to Agatha, "that nature has been very cruel to

"No, I do not," replied Agatha, This constant discontent and rebellion

Then they started. They soon found cab, and drove to the theatre in silence. It was crowded even more than usual; there was hardly a place left, hardly a seat. I was only by dint'of a heavy bribe that Mre. Norman succeeded in getting in. On all sides they heard the same ejaculations-'Crowded house ! " " No room ! " " Beauti-

"You hear!" whispered Mrs. Norman, " Even these people-the very canaille-have my story to laugh at. The outraged pride, the bleeding heart, the wounded love of a wife, is but a jest on the lips of men and women. What does she descree who has caused it all?"

"Forget her," said Agatha. "I will after to-night!" was the grim re-

The only two places they could find were two seats quite in the back of the theatre; but they were fortunate in this one respect they could see all over the

"Look," said Mrs. Norman; "you see all those women, crowned with jewels, fair and gay, fluttering their fans, coquetting with their bouquets—among them are many so-called friends. There is Madame la Baronne, who meets me always with sympathetic eyes, and looks quite three volumes of sympathy for me; there is Lady Sidney, who holds my hand quite tightly while she tells me the latest scandal about my husband; there is gallery—are you willing?"

"Yes, I am willing," replied Agatha: but tears in her eyes, and declares that actresses in her heart she wished herself a hundred ought not to go to heaven. Do you know way they are all here?"

"The Princess Dates, and declares that actresses ought not to go to heaven. Do you know way they are all here?"

interesting as the misfortunes of our friends What is so amusing as a plain-looking wife, who has been what you may call distanced by a beautiful rival? I know how piquant and irresistible it is. I have discussed such knew no one to whom she could appeal on things myself; but 1 am a proud woman. the part of this hapless lady. She made and the iron has eaten into my soul. They

she went to Mrs. Norman's dressing-room furs. Then, when they meet, they will tay skies. They stood for some micutes under and asked to speak to her.

Aline, the maid, was present, and Agatha is for her; but then she is so terribly plain.

"Would you like to ride or walk home?" "I wish you could take a brighter ylew of

> Norman, and most certainly they did not. Then a storm like thunder rent the air, cries of welcome, showers of flowers, and under that designing appliance, the most beautiful actress of Paris stood bowing and smiling

bewitching, fascinating, almost terrible in her imperial leveliness. She were the famous diamond necklass and cross, her glittering, golden hair was studded with diamond stars; there was never a fairer picture of woman bood than this.

man." Why does she not wear the rubies that the archduke gave her?" while Agatha was really lost in admiration at the beautiful vision before her.

"How well the people love her," aid Mrs. Norman. "When will they give over ap-planding? What nonesense, she has not even opened her lips yet; you see it is her face

there was a special interest in beautiful

As beautiful Freda stood before her audience, the most superb picture of perfect womanhood ever seen-her sall, graceful figure, the magnificent neck Agatha's mind was that she should go back and shoulders, the white gleaming arms again to the theatre; in some of the smiled, in return for that magnificent recep-

tion. The play, or rather operetta, was a very beautiful one. In the first act the lovely Freda appeared as a queen, and it was a treat to watch this accomplished actress; the audience held their very breath in wonder and suspense. There is no need to give the whole story. In the second act she appeared still as a queen; but in disguise. She flies from her hasband, the king, and from her kingdom. She was traced by her ermine, left in a peasant's but and beautiful Freda, in her interpretation of her role, had changed the ermine into sables. The first

one! It is a sweet face, but it could soon be "I will, after to-night," said Mrs. Nor destroyed a fever, a burn, a scar over the man, gravely. "After to-night I will speak white brow, a furrow on the chin, a great

"Dear Mrs. Norman, do not go on in that horrible way. You do not mean it?"

She drew back a little, and her pale face quivered.

"No, I do not really mean it. It would be a horrible pity if anything ever happened to her. A beautiful face is the work of God; no one should destroy it. See now !"

"I am the queen !" sho said, with a grand,

How she was recalled! How the name sho brings those sables on the stage. Just of the beautiful Freda seemed to be on tais one evening, Miss Brooks, then no every lip! How flowers and jawels fell at

And as she looked at that moment, she was

CHAPTER XLVIII.

peasant's cottage, with none of the insignia of royalty about her, nothing to show she is not a peasant except her refined, queenly beauty, her white hands, and the imperial furs, the value of which she had quiet forgot-ten. She had looked lovely enough as a queen; she was far more beautiful as a peasant. All the glittering, golden hair lay like a voil over her shoulders; her white here ever so long and cannot get any one to her that really frightened Agatha. She hands, laid in a picturesque fashion on the tell me; the people scem very much exwished with all her heart that Mr. Norman sables, were wonderful to see. There was a cited." perfect storm of applause; her beauty mad-

The hard cold eyes that watched every

Norman watched the graceful, wreathing arms, the movements of the exquisite figure. the play of the superb face, and her hate grew. When she saw the sables on the stage her face became livid, and was terrible "Those are the sables that should have

And as she spoke, she knew quite well that the same remark was being made by almost every lady in the theatre. As the play proceeded and the enthusiasm of the andience grew warmer,

her face grew every moment more set, more rigid more terrible. Agatha was grioved to the very heart for her; it seemed to her a needless prolongation of suffering.

"Three," replied Agatha, looking at the programme in her hands—"three." "I will go," said Mrs. Norman, "when the two are ended.

Only Heaven knew what thoughts passed through the mind of that unhappy woman as she sat in gloomy siwas pain enough in that one sad heart to have

"I have had enough," she said to Agatha;
"we will go now." But when she rose she staggered and reeled, almost like a man who has taken too much wine. "My brain whirls !" she said, and she was compelled to stand for some few minutes before she could

Every detail of that evening was impressed on Agatha's mind forever. She remembered the crowded theatre, the sea of faces, the glitter of jawels, the waving of fans, and the sheen or rich drosses; she remembered the scene on the stage, as the glorious face of the actress turned to the people.

Mrs. Norman looked up eagerly, as one things," sighed Agatha; "perhaps some of wakes from a dream.
those ladies have tender hearts and true
womanly teelings for others."

Mrs. Norman Model up ongerty, as one
things," sighed Agatha; "perhaps some of wakes from a dream.

We will walk," she replied.

Agatha understood it afterwards, but at the time it puzzled her. They walked for

sonie distance—hen suddenly, and as though she spoke without knowing it, Mrs. Norman Baid . "I wender if the play is over," "I should think it is just finished," said

Agatha. They walked on together; there were plenty of people in the streets, and as they passed on e group Agatha, turning suddenly, found that her companion was no longer by her side. She thought, naturally onough, that she had passed on the other side of the group. For the first minute she felt no un.

It was not an unusual thing to lose sight of a person in the streets at night. She said to herneld that she should be quite sure to overtake her on the way home.

Yet, remembering her strange manner all the day, she had a vague sense of dread and uncasiness. Could it be possible that Mrs. Norman had left her purposely? and if so, why had she done it?

She reached the magnificent marsion that was so unlike a home at last, but the mistrees of it had not arrived, and Agatha felt cick with dread, Where had she gone? What had become of her Fredn-she was supposed to have almost Agatha thought of the Seine and the morgue. She was quite at a loss what to do. She waited for some tane mear the house, but there was no cisn of Mrs. Norman.

The best thing that anggester itself to bate to the shoulders, the wonderful face streets she would be sure to find with its exquisite coloring; its power and her. Mrs. Norman would walk on, passion, its glerns of tenderness and love; thinking deeply, without the least idea of an irresistible face -ue one saw it over forgot where she was going. She could not have it. No wonder that the plain-faced wife absented herself parpotely : she had wished shrank back, pale and trembling, when the to go home. Again tarted off again, It superb woman bowed her queenly head and was some distance to the theatre, and she walked slowly through the streets, looked to the right and left for the dark-robed figurshe hoped to meet. She was in the busier streets at last, and there seemed to her some unusual excitement going on. As she draw nearer to the boulevard in which the theatre stood, she found a crowd; as she draw nearer still, a crowd so dense abe could not

"What is the matter," she saked a respect. able-looking man.

"Do you not know?" he cried. "Oh, the beautiful Freda, only to night the very juy of the people's hearts, and now-Agatha turned faint with aread and appre-"And now what?" she asked.

"I cannot tell you," he said; with a pas sionate cry. "Ask some one else."

He turned away. On all sides she heard exclamations of borror, of dread corses, imprecations. What could be wrong?
"Is Freda dead?" she asked another man,

and a cold, iren hand seemed to chutch her as she spoke.
"Dead?" Ale, 20, madame. It would be a thousand times better if she were."

The cries deepened. It seemed to her, on the edge of the crowd, that some one came out of the theatre and spoke to the people. Whatever it was, what was said seemed to amaze them, to drive them almost mad; the

ries and curses deepened, until they became frightful. " Would you tell me what is the matter?"

she asked. But in the midst of that deafening noise no one heard her. She never forgot the scene; the sky above, with its myriads of stars, the tall trees on the boule vards: the theatre with its brilliant lights still butning; the dark, surging, maddened

They parted to let a carriage pase through their midst, which drew up at the theatre door; then Agatha found herself close to a roung girl, who was weep:

"Oh, the beautiful Freda! She was so kind to me." "Kind to you," some one ske said.

When ?" "I am one of the ballet girls," she said. "I was close to her when it happened. She was kind to me fast: year when I had a fall and could not dance. She kept me thit I was well. Oh, the teautiful Freda!"

"Will you tell me what is the matter with her " said Agatus. "I have been waiting

"They are not only excited, they are mad," said the girl, "and if they get hold of the one who did it, they will tear him or her imb from limb.'

Again that terrible heaviness of heart came to Agatha. What was it—this terrible deed? What is it ?" she asked. "Do you not known?" was the reply. Some one-some fiend in human form-has

thrown a bottle of vitriol at her."

" Vitriol !" cried Agatha, in horror. "Ob, Heaven, how terrible. Are you onite sure-"Yes, and they say her beautiful face is all burned away. She was so kind to me,"
For some few minutes Agetha could make

no answer; she was motionless with horror. Who had thrown it. "Is it not a horrible thing?" said the girl. "To-night she was singing in the theatre there, with her beautiful face and golden hair, and now—they say that even the doctors who dressed the wounds turned faint at them. Oh, the beautiful face?

"Will it not kill her !" asked Agatha. "They say not; they say she will live, but so disfigured that human eyes could never look upon her. If the people get to know in Paris who did it, there would he a scene; they all worshipped beautiful There came a surging of the great crowd, the carriage came, driving slowly through it, and the noise hushed as if by magic. Men

as it passed slowly by, for in it was the once beautiful Freda, two doctors, and a nuzea. "They are taking her home," cried the crowd, and in silence many hundreds of

took off their hats, and women sobbed aloud

them followed the carriage. The lights of the theatre were extinguished, the people dispersed, and Agatha was left standing almost alone. The people talked of nothing else but who had done it. They wondered if it was a jealous lover—that was the general style of thing-or some jealous professional; but then beautiful Freda had no energies—every one worshiped her. As Agatha walked back, slowly, stunned with horror, sick with dread, she heard nothing else on all sides. The news had spread, the streets were filled with people, and no sound was. heard except that one cry of beautiful Freds.

"She had many lovers," said one woman a group who passed by, "but not one who in a group who passed by. would hurt a hair of hor head." "Jealous ?" said another ; " no one was jealous of Freda-the stars are not jealous of

the sun. One thing Agatha gathered, that nothing was known of the guilty one. No one had made any discovery no on

It was a night never forgotten in Paris:

"Punishment," replied Agatha; "but from the hands of God—not man. Do not think

"Not think of her! Why, she is before me day and night, like burning fire. Not think of her! I believe that when I am

Then she was frightened at the tempest she

But Agatha was shocked and dismaved she had been before.

Mrs. Norman said to herself:
"Who could compete with a bright, daze-

We shall see the most famous actress in drove home one night after her greatest triumph, "I wonder what he would do," she "He would forget her in a week," replied Agatha.

Then, looking wistfully at Agatha, she

In one of the finest stores in Paris, a superb set of sables were exposed for sale. Rumor said they had been fashioned expressstood there bowing to the audience who preferred ermine, and these were exposed for sale. The price, of course, was very high, but

uable. Mrs. Norman read of them, then

And before night it was whispered among

In one of the loveliest of the bijou

tion from you, By the way, Herne, why do you let that disagreeable looking wife of yours

She comes and looks at me as if I were some strange creature. She does not lookdo me some mischief. She looked the other

"She would not dare," he replied. "I wonder who it is that tells her those

things?"
"Every cld gossip in Paris will help just a

"You must bring a passport," she replied.
"And what will that be?" he asked. "The act of sables that all Paris is raving

" And I am to bring the sables?" he said.

sent the magnificent present to her. As a matter of course it was known before

that he would refuse her money.

check ?

"It cannot surely be much trouble to sign a check," she said. "You would do it

"Very well," he said, sullenly, "you must

"You know hest," he replied. He signed the check, gave it to her, and bought them and given them to the Leautiful

his wife's money which had purchased this magnificent gift for her rival. All Paris laughed ogain at the joks: it seemed to the Parisians that this English household had undertaken to

"Who has purchased them?" she asked,

less deeply had the iron entered her soul. She told Agatha.

the Lord," quoted Agatha; but it was to deaf care.

heard it.

man was utterly indifferent to her, and she some effort to prevent her from going out; will look at and admire beautiful Freda; The next moment they were out in the cold she did what was very unusual with her— they will laugh when they see the imperial air to thousand stars throughing in the night

Agatha, "No; we will walk to the cab stand and tako a csh." There was a strange, quiet intent about had been at home-she would have gone to him at any risk and have asked him not to let his wife leave home. She was astonished herself at the difference dress made. Mrs. Norman did not look like a lady when her elegant figure

me ? against the Great Creator angered her more than she could say.

ful Freda -- Russian sables !"

The boxes were crowded; it seemed as though half the aristocrats of Paris were there.

"To see the play," replied Agatha,
"By no means. It is really to have a laugh
and gossip over me. What is so novel and

womanly tellings for others."
"They do not look like it." said Mrs-

for several minutes. Beautiful-that is not the word-she was

"The diamonds again," said Mrs. Nor-

they are applauding, not herself." Indeed any artiste might have been proud of such a reception; the ladies looked their delight; there was a taint murmur of applause from those fair and fashionable ladies;

broken the heart of a plain-looking wife.

stain on one of those beautiful cheeks.

"Now," meant that, in accordance with the play, the actress bad placed a crown upon

A DISTICURED FAVORITE. Then came the scene which half the ladies in Paris had crowded to see-the queen in a

dened the people as they gazed upon it. It was a grand act, wonderfully played, powerfully sustained. movement grew harder and colder— they gleamed with hate and anger. Mrs.

been mine," she said.

"You have seen all you wished to see now," she said, gently. Come home; you need not remain here. "Do you know how many more acts there are in the play?" she asked.

lence watching her beautien rival, Every now and then a great sigh came from her ligs—every now and then a convulsive shudder seemed to thrill her-every now and then the white hands were elenched, and great red bruises left on the fair skin. What spaces of pain passed over her face !-- what bitter thoughts made ber lips tremble! There made the whole audience miserable if it could have been shared among them. That glittering loveliness was more bitter than death to-When the two acts were over she rose.

if the addition.

knew whom to suspect or what to think

is like a revolution. The Parisians were wild with regret that their favorite actress had been taken from them—they were wild, too, that a beautiful woman should have to

suffer so terribly.
It would have been far more merciful to have killed her outrign'. Agatha heard those words over and over again as she walked through the streets

When she should once more at the door of the great mansion, a shudder of dread came the great mansion, a shudder of Great came over her. She was afraid to riog-atraid of what she might hear or see. She had to summon her courage, to collect her thoughts. With a sudden desperate resolution she pulled

She need not have been afreid; the man who opened the door looked as usual; he had nothing to say.

"Mrs. Norman is at home, miss. She came very goon after you went away." Aline, the maid, told her that her mistress had gone

CHAPTER XUX. HOW IT WAS DONE!

Agarha went to her room at once, and took off her cloak and honnet. The terrible fear that in its vague outline had been far worse than any reality, was lying ; how terrible it had been she could tell now from her shaking limbs and white face. She had not put her horror into words even to herself; she had not dared to give it shape. Now she could see that her ideas and thoughts were all wreng. Mrs. Norman had entered the house " almost directly" after she had gone away again; and these words had given to her such a sense of relief as no words can describe, And yet why should they? What was this black weight upon her? What had she icared-what dreaded ?

She stood there in her room unable to move-her face white, her lips tremblingtrying to steady her beating heart and trembling nerves, before she could speak to any one. A few minutes, and she was more herself ; but this vague, moustrous fear was still hovering over her. She rang for Aline, who cried out when she saw her; the kindly, gentle maid was devotedly attached to the beautiful young English lady, and she looked now in wonder at her pais face. "You are not well, miss; you look cold. What shall I get for you?"

"I should like a cup of strong coffee," said Agatha; and Aline quitted the room to get

She returned in a few minutes and said : " Do you think, Miss Brooke, that my mistress would like some of this? She did not seem very well when she came in."

I sent for you to ask you if you thought I could go to see her, Aline?"
"I think so, miss. She told me that she had lost you somewhere in the Rue Cassagne. She was afraid you would be anxious, but I told her that you were in and asked for her,

and that you had gone back." Then came the words that Agetha longed

"My mistress came back directly you had gone-that is, in about seven minutes after-Again that sense of relief from an intoler-

able fear. "I do not think my mistress seems well

to-night," said Aline; "she is very restless and very feveriah. Will you take the coffee, or shall I, miss?" "I will take it, Aline." She could not rest until she had seen Mrs.

Norman, and she was glad of an expuse to get into the room. There were fervent prayers of thanksgiving on her lips as she went up the broad staircase, with its crimson livid, with the most terrible paller; the eyes were not like human eyes so much as Dalls of fire. Agatha placed the silver salver that held the cup of coffee on the table, and then spoke to her.

"My dear Mrs. Norman, you look very the salver that he assured free communication with the enter world which, according to the Vaticau, might at any moment be made impossible.

"My dear Mrs. Norman, you look ill," she said, "what can I do for you?" "I am not il!-not in the least-only my

enemies would say so. I am quite well."

Agatha wondered why she spoke so hastily and resented the imputation of being ill, as though it wore a crime. Mrs. Norman had never spoken to her in that fushion before.

"If I am little unnerved," she continued, "it is your fault, Miss Brooke; you should not have left me. I do not blame you, but it is strange you should leave me in the streets

Agatha was too gentle, too grieved for the anhappy woman before her, to make any remark that could irritate her. 'I was very sorry," she said, gently ; "I

cannot think how 1 missed you. " You own that it was your own fault, that I did not go from you, but it was really you' who lost sight of me ?"

"Yes," replied the unsuspecting girl, "I am afraid it was so.' You understand that I was in the house

within a very few minutes after you had left "Yes, I quite understand, said Agatha, gently; and then a great relaxation came over the fixed intensity of the pallid face.

"I am glad you know it," she said. "One might have thought it queer tout I should have been out alone.' Her head fell tack on the pillow, the

trembling hands clutching the bed clothes, the burning eyes wandering idly round the ', Try to drink this coffe," said Agaths, in

the same voice she would have used to a suffering child.

"Colfae? No; I do not care for it. I am not ill, but I feel weak and nervous; strange altogether. I should like some brandy, if you should ask for it."

CHAPTER L.

THE DEPLORABLE CONSEQUENCES. She was glad enough to see any change in her -to hear her ask for something; that dread terior which seemed to oppress her was hor-

Mrs. Norman drank the brandy, and it relieved her. Some little color came back to her face, and her eyes grew less wild. Agatha sat down by her side and debated long within herself whether she should tell her what happened or not.

"Have you heard any news?" she asked, suddenly.
"Yes," was the reply. "I heard some very

sad and tragical news this evening-news that will grieve you, I am sure.' "What is it?" asked Mrs. Norman. Oh, the hungry, despairing eyes that looked

int hers! the pailed, terrible face! "Itis about beautiful Freda, who will never be called beautiful Freds again.' She could not tell the expression of Mrs. Norman's face, for she turned away; but a

very unsteady voice asked: "Why not?" "It is too horrible to repeat" it made me HUGHES.—On the 21 quite sick and ill," said Aguita. "Still you Hughes, aged 88 years, will have to hear it. Poor Freda is worse ARMSTRONG.—At St.

But Mrs. Norman made no reply, nor did she turn her face to the light s gain. "Tell me," she gasped, in a few minutes,

'more about it." "I do not know muc'n," said Agatha, "but all Paris is roused as though it were a ravolution."

"Tall me mere about it," she repeated. " I heard such terrible things. I went back to the cheatre; the lights on the ontside were all blazing, and the crowd was terrible. I have never seen one like it in all my life, and every man and woman in it seemed to have gone mad."

"Go on," said a hoarse voice, " tell me all

-all-do not miss one word."
"I know so little," she replied, "only that it was like a great wall; the people had but one cry, and it was of beautiful Freda, A man stood next to me : I asked him. what

was the matter; he said: 'Ask some one else, I cannot tell you.'"
"How was it done?" asked the same hoarse, low voice.

host of admirers with her; to night, by some strange coincidence, she had had some jest in his works here are but the fore-the greenroom, and she hastened away, pre-ground to receive the plentitude of their tending that she would not speak to any of them again. It was in that moment it happened. She ran quickly with the carriage door open in his hands, the usual crowd of people waiting to see her

"It was done in a moment, and so cleverly dong, that no one knows whether it was done hy man, woman or child. No one knows, no

aWay. "She will not stand on the stage, and look like a beautiful queen again, asid Mrs.

Norman. "No, indeed she will not. But what horrible thing to do! The people round me were saying that her soreonis were so horrible, strong men turned faint when they heard them.

(To be continued.)

DUN'T DO IT.

Don't rack and ruin your lungs with tight, harrowing, distressing cough, when a few doses of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will loosen the philogin, south the irritation and heal the sore throat and bronchisl pipes, and may avert that destructive disease, con-

THE POPE AND THE KING OF ITALY. ROME, Feb. 23.—Recent discussions as to the po-sibility of an eventual restoration of the temporal power have caused much irritation among Italians. It is regarded even at the Vati-can as a dream. Lut is there no middic course which would serve as a basis of reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal? Most people would answer "No?" Xet there are sanguing folk here who fancy such a basis might be found. A scheme of reconciliation is being much talked about just now ciliation is being much talked about just now at the Vatican, which would, I have reason to believe, he considered acceptable by the Holy See. The chief clause would be the restitution to the Pope of the Roman area on the right bank of the Tiber, including St. Peter's and the Castle of St. Augele, with a narrow strip of land extending from Rome to Civita Vecchia. To avoid wounding Italian sentiment the costing might be disquired as a sale. ment the cession might be disguised as a sale get into the room. There were fervent prayers of thanksgiving on her lips as she went up the broad staircase, with its crimson carpet, its white statues and flowers; but even the prayers died away when the saw that white face. It was not so much white as white statues are the saw that with the most taxible radius; the case not mistaken, Mgr. Capel. Rome would still were not like human eyes so much as bails in a sense temain the Italian capital, while in

> A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

> THE EPISCOPAL OATH IN GERMANY. The royal order prescribing the form of oath which Catholic bishops appointed to any see in Prussia shall take before being confirmed by the state in their appointments and in the confirmation of the confir state in their appointments, ordains that each bishop shall swear to be submissive, loyal, obedient and devoted to the King of Prussia, and to inculcate in his clergy and people of his diocese veneration and fidelity towards the King, love of father and obedience to the state's The outh also binds the bishop to refuse to tolerate, by any of his clergy, any teachings or action opposed to the spirit of the vows taken by the bishop on making the oath, and abstain from maintaining, either within or outside of the country, any relation prejudicial to the security of the country. The oath concludes as follows:—"I promise to keep all this the more inviolably as I am certain that by the eath I took to the Pope and Church I did not bind myself to anything that might be opposed to this eath of allegiance to the King."

GOOD DONE BY THE CHARITY HOSPI-TAL, N.O.

The immense good rendered to people of The immense good rendered to people of every nation—regardless of race, religiou, color or sex—by the time honored Charity Hospital of New Orleans, La., is a bright spot in the history of modern times. It is supported largely hy the revenue derived from The Louisiana State Lottery, but its good done speaks for itself. For any fact about the Hospital or Lottery, apply to M. A. Dauphin. New Orleans, La.

TERRIBLE CRIME.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Rev. Charles W. Ward, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Englewood, N.J., in what seems to have been a fit of mental aberration, shot Only too glad to be of some use, Agatha his wife early yesterday morning, fired once went herself to get what was required. without effect at his little daughter, and then turned his pistol upon himself. Part of his wife's face where the bullet struck is paralyzed, and the doctors fear the wound will result in lockjaw. The clergy man's condition is serious, but much less dangerous than that of his wife's. Both may recover, but the chances point the other way.

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflammation of the lungs solely by the use of Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his friends, and in nearly every instance it was effectual.

DIED.

LEWIS-Died in this city on the 23rd inst. Thomas, second son of Thomas Lewis, aged.7 months and 3 days.

Funeral will take place from his father's

residence, 95 McCord street, Thursday, 24th, at 2,30 p.m. Friends and acquaintance will please accept this intimation, 45-1 HUGHES .- On the 21st instant, Michael

ARMSTRONG .- At St. Gabriel s. Andrew. will have to hear it. Poor Freda is worse than dead; some one has thrown vitriol at her."

ARMSTRONG.—At St. Gabriel s. Andrew, uniform assuming those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual to the humblest of the hum

THE LATE FATHER COLLINS.

"Well done, good and faithful servant,"

may be justly applied to the venerable subject of the present brief and defective notice,

the Rev. John Joseph Collins, late pastor of the mission known as Mount St. Patrick, in

the County of Renfrew, and vicariate of

Pembruke, Ont, whose course of labor, merit

and subsequent reward was unexpectedly

completed, and though premature, we humbly

believe not without its matured fullness, on

the morning of Wednesday, the 16th inst. fortified by the ministry of religion and the Secraments of the Church for such contin-gencies wisely provided and ordained. Events of this kind, however, are not rare, exceptional nor unrecorded; they cour daily, and though in the order of nature the bereavement is certain in the future, yet it is not the less poignant and keenly felt in every locality visited by reason of its associations, still it is fondly hoped that in the "No one seemed to know. There is a dark supernatural order the labor of the priest passage running from the stage to the door | while here performed in the Muster's Vine that is used by the fleading professionals, and leads the flock to heavenly pastures, Generally speaking beautiful Freda had a and we are willing to believe, with and we are willing to believe, without being sanguine or presuming, that ground to receive the plentitude of their clicacy when he is admitted to an eternal recompense where his prayers and advocacy plead directly and effectively for those whom he leaves upon earth still temporary sojourners in their probation of this and temptation. An obituary overture is not expected to contain a biographical prayer, nevertheless we hope it may be parthrough the dark passage, the gentlemen those whom he leaves upon earth still tem-hastening after her, her footman standing porary solourners in their probation of trial panegyric, nevertheless we hope it may be pardoned that we resort to the columns of the press to give expression to gratuiul regrets and feelings of sympathy for the removal one saw it, and the one who did it must from our midst of a worthy priest, a sincere, have mixed advoitly with the crowd. It mausuming and truly fulthful Chriswas horrible! The bottle was thrown in tian, and a substantial friend irre-pecher face, and they say it was burned aimost tive of nationality, creed or position, to be in need of help was a sufficient passport and title to enlist Pathor Collins' compassion to have wants relieved, counsel admintaged and troubles wants relieved, coursel admintaged and troubles paratrage.

wants relieved, coursel admintaged and troubles consoled. Although born in Scotland and of decrased were devoted to aspirations, imprering supposed to be of Iush origin, as it was nostly soul to the Divine will in sighs of hope and supposed to the Livine will in sighs of hope and research that he exercised his ministry, a search of the second and faithful serves the second and secon supposed to the first that he exercised his ministry, a secation, to be need kines at the scheme that hours While still an infact his father emigrated to the night this good and faithful servact was America, and after a brief residence in New York found, his chasteled noul having passed away came to Canada, making Motrealthe fixed resting places for his family, deciming it more a consequent to the tout lefore it was admitted to the bright fixed tenets of Christianity which have uniform, bruth of an all the blassed resting place of ly characterized the Scotch nationality since their first convension. Within the products of looked during his placing on this world; the this city of churches and Catholicity was it reward of a Christian priest and a faithfulfy that the young levite became familiar and early | z alous paster. The solemn rites for the melar impressed with the elements of his sublima choice occasion were performed on Friday, the impressed with the elements of his sublimate vocation. A liberal training to a mind eminently sensitive to religious impressions, implied from the vecerable brothers of La Salle, suggested a desire for a retired life, and in the innocent wall of undescriptive a section on such limited notice. A simple, fervour the devoit youth offered himself a candidate to the community of the Christian Brothers. He was admitted owing to his proficiency and aptness, for his attendance at the schools of these Religious already qualified him for their solitary and liberious style of life. Here, however he discovered that his pious aminimate association with the Sanctuary graceful epitome of coasoling instruction, incimate association with the Sanctuary than is professed by these excellent Brothers. To prepare himself for his subsequent vocation, rowing the sensitiveness of a bereaved and he directed all his studies and tried his vocation, sorrowing congregation. The remains were when already approaching the years of man-hood, with the Congregation of Missienery Oblats, then recently established in Canada. Finding, however, the diversified labor of a secular priest to be more within the scope of his wishes, and better suited to his now matured work over which the decembed ministered and wishes, and better suited to his now math ed inclination, in due time, and having followed inclination, in due time, and having followed the scholastic coursesnecessary for a missionary priest, which were prolonged and varied, not only by personal study but by the more operous duties of teaching in many departments, the hard specied and venerated remains of Father John Joseph Collins were brought to the valid in Notre Dame cometry, thence to await the summons which, we trust, will unite of priesthood was conferred upon him on the officient to receive ordination. The sacred order of priesthood was conferred upon him on the other processing the late descenced ininistered and presided for years, the last Absolution was promounced by His Grace Archbishep Duhamel, and the loved, respected and venerated remains the valid in Notre Dame cometry, thence to await the summons which, we trust, will unite the interpretation of priesthood was conferred upon him on the other price of priesthood was conferred upon him on the late of the late descenced ininistered and presided for years, the last Absolution was promounced by His Grace Archbishep Duhamel, and the loved, respected and venerated remains the valid in Notre Dame cometry, thence to shall be a very summons which, we trust, will unite the summons which, we trust will unite the summons of the late of presented and venerated remains of Father John Joseph Collins were brought to the value of the late of the la Mit June, 1854, at the hands of the late venerable Bishop of Ottawa, from which day began his labers as a missionary priest, from the ardnous duties of which he never relexed, devoting his head, heart, hands and provate resources to the great business for which he their horses in the road, discussing the probreceived the Pontifical imposition and the abilities of rain from a cloud which just then sacred unction of sacerdotal consecration. It was raising in the west. The youngest of the was a matter of imperative expediency in the newly created diecese of Bytown that Pather Collins' labor began with his first Mass, and in consequence he was first Mass, and in consequence he was at once appointed to a remote locality called much. As he was speaking this, the boys St. Eugene, where for some years he distinguished himself by zeal and assiduity in the arduous ministry of a varied mixed population were unscratched. Recovering, he renewed with an earnest practical work, of which the the subject, bitterly reviling the Supreme present comely church in this parish stands a Power. Instantly a bolt of lightning flashed memorial and bears ample testimony; the congregation remembers with grateful affection his benign presence and his unceasing labors among them. Father Celtins' usefulness benign presence that his interasing labors among them. Father Collins' usefulness was now tested, his works prospered and bore fruit, he was proved and found not wanting. Hence he was transferred to the extensive mission of Pembroke, where for over seven years he sowed broadcast, by word and work, the Divine seed, which increased and work, the Divine seed, which increased and multiplied manifold, and continues in vigor to this day, as is the household story of many in this section, who cite from his instructions words of consolation and fond remembrance that fell from his lips in the gone by days of his strength and youthful zeal, whether to reclaim the wayward, reprove the erring, encourage the weak, raise the fallen and reward the persevering faithful. But it was not for him to repose and enjoy silent admiration for his work other missions were to be evangelized by the labors of such a pastor. He was removed to the City of Ottawa, to repair, renew and construct the then modest Church of St. Andrew, which originally was but a primitive reversion from originally was but a primitive reversion from other hands and was now fast falling to dilapidation. This building, almost at his own cost, he restored and embellished, as far as trying circumstances would admit, until time afforded cumstances would admit, tuttle time anorded means and encouragement to erect the present substantial temple titled under the invocation of St. Patrick. The grace and proportions of this structure are an evidence of the most skilful combinations in adapting to the purpose all available means. Here it might be supposed that Father Collins' habor would cease, and that he might rest from his mental and physical toil; but his repose was to be rather a retirement to change than a grateful cersation. The vast section known as Mount St. Patrick, in the County of Reufrew, required a devoted minister long and wearisome journeys, many privations, some considerable outlay, and an aptitude for every calling on a zealous priest's attention. Father Collins was known to have given earnest of these requisites. The episcopal decision ap-pointed him to this extensive field of pastoral solitude, where he renewed and reclaimed much, and it may be said without professity that the words of an admiring multitude, when heretofore beholding the work of the Divine Master,
may be partially applied to the deeds of this
departed priest:—"Omina bineficit." So it
was with Father Collins' labors; his head and hands went with all he undertook, and he did all things well. While most conscientious of all things well. While most conscientious of his position in its supernatural and spiritual bearings, he overlooked not the material work expected at his hands; he did the one and neglected not the other; this is to be seen by what remains wherever he passed, and well may it be said that whatever he meddled with became better-quodeunque tetigit hos et ornavit, as is still palpable in the churches of which still palpable in the churches of which he had charge, as well as the proprieties of their surrounding dependencies, which are creditable to the localities. This uniform assiduity extended itself also even to the humblest of those subject to his spiritual ministry by its uniform, regularity, and, propritingly; time, labor or distance affected nought that concerned the religious and temporal welfare of his charge: the lowliest, the most for-

and undeserving, were slike objects of his solicitude, consoling the wounds of the soul and not unfrequently the infirmities of the body, as Father Collins made even the science of medicine one of the many subjects of his readings as possibly being one day useful in his general ministrations. For nearly a decade of years the mission of Mount St. Patrick, with use many dependent sections, enjoyed the pastoral supervision of this exemplary priest, who, at all hours, was ready and unsparing of self for any supervision of this exemplary priest, who, at all hours, was ready and unsparing of self for any summons, not only of duty, but also for the occasional claims of propriety and charity, even to the smallest amenties of his social position. To emply a homely phrase, this unpretending pastor mounted so hobby; strictly temperate in habit, and in no wisedemonstrative, he urged and insisted only on virtums abstantionsness. in haut, and in no wise demonstrative, he argue and insisted only on virtuous abstemiousness, but instant and imperative in the exercise of his moral authority alone. He gained rather by graceful importunity than by official dogmatising: as is mentioned by a cassic writer describing clients who came through indifferent or rosity "they remained to pray," so was it with such as sought to confer with Father John he made himself all to all, and so he gained all. His charity was unknown but to the receivers of his bounty, of whom many live who possibly will not look upon his like again. These personal qualities distinguished him from the earliest day that he assumed the sacred character; he convinced himself that not for his own private behoof twas he admitted into the Sanctuary, future, and put the last hand to the great accounts for eternity. For this he had long made careful provision. It was God's will that the succor of religion was at hand in the last me me as, and the presence of his worthy vicar, Rev. Father Galsao m., supplied all that was expedient to render happy the departure from this world of one of the many worthy, unpercealing, kind and devote i priests whose recompance is not for that but through an eternity of supreme and unlesseib d bestitude. The last moments of the veneration choly occasion were performed on Friday, the out being a cologium or panegyric, it was a graceful epitone of consultag instruction, proper to the circumstances and without har-

THE FINGER OF GOD.

vit: That three young men were sitting on was raising in the west. The youngest of the group, named John Fraeman, referred to the drought, and said that a God who would allow his people to suffer thus couldn't amount to from a cloud overhead, and the young man fell dead in his tracks. Nearly every bone in his body was mashed to a jelly, while his boots were torn from fect, and the clothing from his lower extramities. The body presented a horrible appearance, being a blackened and mangled collation. Pork, lard or greate cannot be mass of humanity. His companions were stunned and thrown on the ground, but not seriously injured. The funeral of the un | ping or fut may be caten. fortunate young man occurred the next day and attracted a large crowd, the larger portion of whom were drawn thither by the rumor of the strange events preceding the death of the deceased. When the body was deposited in the grave and the loose earth had been thrown in until the bolt of lightning descended from a cloud directly above the burial place, and struck the grave, throwing the dirt as if a plough had passed largthwise through it. No one was injured, but those present scattered, almost paralyzed with terror. The incident is exciting a great deal of attention, ministers and religious people generally holding that the young man was the victim of the wrath of an offended God.—St. Louis Republican.

COLONIZATION IN TEMISCAMINGUE. Rev. Father Gendreau, President of the Temiscamingue Colonization Company, has written to the Oblat Fathers in this city informing them that the colony is in a very promising condition, and that a great influx of settlers is expected in the spring. The company are now ed in building a steamboat of hundred feet in length for use one hundred teet in length for use in transporting the colonists and their effects from the end of the railway. The contract for building the same has been given to Capt. Moran, of Point Levis, and the boat will be completed by the opening of navigation. Settlers will thus be enabled to reach the head of the lake from Mattawn Village in of the lake from Mattawa Village in one day. Father Gendreau says the company does a large cusiness with lumber-men, as the facilities for transporting the supply is of a very superior kind. A grist mill will shortly be completed, for use by the colonists, and a church and hospital are now colonists, and a church and hospital are now being constructed, as is also a shingle mill. Father Gendreau closes his letter by stating that while passing across the ice at the mouth of the Kippwa river, he and his drivers had a narrow escape from being drowned, as the ice suddenly broke under his sleigh. The driver worth through the ice but was a second went through the ice but was rescued.

Mr. T. C. Wells, chemist and druggist, Port Mr. T. C. Wells, chemist and druggist, Fort Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, oures Dyspepsis, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make we look the picture of ball. healt and

[For THE POST and TRUE WITNESS,] ERIN'S BLADE.

In the valley cold of silence,
Where endurance long bath kept
Reign upon oppression's warning.
While the tempest only s ept;
'Mid the clouds of boding nature,
Etting peak by Heart Fitting garb by Heaven made, Hanga the tardy sword of justice, World renowned as Eriu's blade

Twas on many field contested, Where the shots fell thick as hail When a brother's voice was calling, Race or creed could not avail, In the ever powerful mandate Of a suffering people's cry, When the common cause of freedom, Woke the deep emphatic sigh.

Does no thought of pride awaken In the exile's bosom sore, As his eye sweeps land and ocean, Scenes his kindred knew before? Scarce a spot where battle's fury Ever hard won victory gave But the Irish claim their portion, In some scon forgotten grave. Through the flight of time untarnished,

Through the tramp of troubled years; Shining mid the falling showers Of a rain of bitter tests. Or a rain of inter tears.

Does that sword no grateful feeling
In the freeman's heart inspire?

'Neath his flag it flighted defianco
To the forman's deadly fire. Side by side in many a conflict Frarless 'mid a fateful fray, Where the blood staired emerald colors Helped to win a glorious day. Soldiers, comrades of the campaign,

In one voice a right demand, fu-tice, peace, to Erin's children, "Home Rule" to the reagirt land. Hanging 'mid the drooping banners. In the halls of damp decay.
Rests the sword of fame and legend
Where the sunbeams never stray. Wrap the banners closer round it, Worthy shield of honor made

For the steel so leved and trusted

in the heart of Erm's blade.

GRACE O'BOYLE, Otlawa,

PARNELL'S PLUCKY FIGHT AGAINST THE NEW BRITISH COERCIVE PRO-

CEDURE RULES PROVES OF NO AVAIL. London, Feb. 24 .- In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Parnell moved the exemption from closure of measures increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared emphatically that the Government declined to eptertain such a proposition. Mr. Parnell contended that Mr Smith, in asking urgency for the procedure rules, showed that the Gov. ernment admitted its intention of obtaining special facilities in order to pass a coercive act Hence he (Mr. Parnell) decided the fight against coeroion should be commenced. The amundment was rejected by a vote of 264 to 115. Mr. Parnell moved to exempt from closure the committee on supply. The debute

Morsford's Acid Phosphate

was then adjourned.

lu Obstinate Indigestion. Dr. F. G. McGAVOCK, McGavock, Ark. says: "Is gives me pleasure to bear testi-meny to its beneficial action in obstinate indi-

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday, every day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flash ment is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lentex. A strange story comes from Union county, copt Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once Arkansas, but it is as true as it is a range, to a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and wit: That three young men were sitting on Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday. On these days meat can be used at the one

meal only, and no fish allowed at the same We can only take one full meal on a fast

day. In the morning, we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bare bre . 1. In the evening we can take a collation. which must not be a full supper, and must consist of light, meagre food.

On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be esten. In families where soup is used for dinner,

pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of this soup remains after dinner it may be used at the evening used in its natural style. On meagre days pastry cooked with drip-

Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when l others use it only once.

The above privileges authorized in the Diocese of Montreal (circular of Feb. 16th, 1872) facilitate the observance of Lent very aperture was filled, and while the friends of considerably; and with a little good will the dead man yet lingered in the cemetery, a many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting 40 days and 40 nights and that was ever secred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

IMPORTANT.

It is of the utmost importance that some good household remedy should be kept within handy reach in case of pain or accidental injury. The most useful remedy of this kind is undoubtedly Hagyard's Yellow Oil for internal and external use in all painful complaints.

A WISE DOG:

A speaker at a temperance meeting said he knew a man who, not content with get ting drunk himself, one day took it into his head he would make his dog drunk. He poured wine down the dog's throat, and fairly accomplished his purpose. Their way home lay over a wooden foot bridge which crossed a stream; and though the dog had two legs more than his master, yet he could not keep on the bridge, so he fell over, and was near being drowned. Next day, when they were both sober, the man and his old companion started off together to the public house. When they got there, however, Pincher sat himself down at a very respect able distance from the entrance, and not all the whistling and coaxing of his master could induce him to try another drop.

WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Tory Jabilation—Whooping It Up-Whiskey and Enthusiasm-Outrageous Corruption -The (lvit Service Mochine Vote-Abundant Evidence of Bribery-A Profest to be Entered for the Unscating and Disqualification of Perley and Bobblard-The Voto in Carleton-Ottawa Ship Canal Scheme Revived-Opinions Concerning It.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The Teries and a grand Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The Teries had a grand turn out here to night to eslebrate the return of their candidates for the city. They did considerable in the way of painting the town red. There was any amount of enthusiasm and whiskey, at d the keys who ped it up till a late hour. In looking over the returns it becomes evident that bribery on a very extensive scale must have been practiced. This, with the enermous civil service machine vete, accounts for the large majority. for the large majority.

EVIDENCES OF CORRUPTION

are abundant. In one store yesterd y evening over one hundred dollars were taken, in five dollar bills, from people who bought geods or required change. These bills were all new, crisp, Bank of British North America bills. and were almost consecutively numbered, one of the Tory candidates does his banking business at this bank. The numbering of the bills showed that they all came from the same original source of distribution and simultaneously in point of time; but were all given at the store by different answers, where a name than the store by different answers, where a name than the store by different answers, where a name than the store by different answers. persons, whose names have been notes. At other stores the same evidence is forthcoming. The bank bills have been preserved and will be produced at the election trial. It may also be stated that repeating was extensively practiced and that one Tory is known to have voted the

THE ELECTIONS TO BE PROTESTED.

The Free Press says the Liberals of Ottown owe it as a duty to themselves and to their country that they immediately enter a project against the election of Messes. Perley and Robillard. Let them show the electors of this country the wholesale in there, the organized coercion, the shameless personation and repeating practiced in the Tory interests in this city. Let the country know how that a machinery of the public works department and the patronage of the entire government. service here, were not to stitle the free or pression of opinion by the electronic.

"We do not charge that a few score clear or the con-

were briked or coerced, but we charge we now fear of successful contradiction, that have sen four and five hundred electors received from one dollar up to five dollars each for their votes; and that many more electors received larger sums and that hundreds of others were bribed by temperary employment in the public service in one capacity or the other. We further believe that wiver or the other. We turther believe that where bribery failed coercion was used. It is stated that evidence has already been given to the Lineral protest committen, which will result in disqualifying both the Tory cancidates. *Never in the electoral history of Canada was a city so debanched as was Ottown with fa-the factorial.

the forty-eight hours preceding polling. The secesions from the Liberal ranks were not of secretains from the Intern lanks were not of individuals, but of solid regiments of votes. Bodie' proved too strong for p inciple. Heman nature is weak, and during the present winter destitution in Ottawa is keener it, in over before. This scoundrels who nevel as agents for the Tory party knew well here to profit by imposing upon the necessities of tipe destination.

destitution.
"It is sufficient to present the foregoing as reasons why the election should be producted and personal charges against both the coli and personal charges against both the coli-dates pressed. It is time the lesson food is taught the Bookle garg in this city that the electors should be allowed to give an unpur-chased and unconteed expression of opinion. It is a thousand pilies that Mr. Camerou's bil-making tribery a criminal offence had not passed Parlament, so that the guilty persons could be punished by imprisonment in jair."

Alt. Melityre has abundant ovidence against the Tory agents and both candidates to

the Tory agents and both candidates to UNSEAT AND DISQUALIFY THEM. This he is determined to do. It is outragouse the extent of the rescality employed to stiffer the free expression of public opinion. But there is some entisfaction in knowing that the

rascals will be made to suffer for their crimes. THE VOTE IN CARLETON.

There is hope for the County of Carletin vet, notwithstanding its great Conservative majority. Take the tewnship of Nepeau for instance. There in three pilling places, the natures. There is three parties, the Liberal candidate obtained good majorities, and there is little doubt had time permitted meetings to be held in other localities, the Conservative vote would have been considerably reduced if not suped out altogether. Fallowfield continues to carry the palm in the county as the seat of Liberalism, while Archville did itself credit by heating for John at the entrance to the capital. The fact that so good a voluntary vote came out for Mr. Sewart furnishes a fitting reply to the ultra Tories who asserted that it was an insult and importmence for a Liberal to offer himself in Carleton. It fully justifies the Liberals of the county in insist-ing upon a contest, and—will give them entrage to renew the combat on a future occasion.

OTTAWA SHIP CANAL.

This much spoken of enterprise is again attracting attention. Ex-Mayor Melbougal, in a published interview, stated the main points in the scheme. About thirty five years ago Mr. Shanly made a survey and estimate from Montreal throughout the whole course to Georgian real throughout the whole course to Georgian Bay. He estimated the cost of a canal of sufficient size to accommodate vessels of 14 feet draught at \$20,000,000. Then Mr. Clark made an estimate for twelve feet vessels which he placed at \$22,000,000. Since that time the system had been completed from Mentreal to Ottawa, embracing the Lachine and Grenville canals. Consequently, the sout at the state of the rock would be a to the state of the state of the state. the cost of this part of the work would have to be deducted from the estimate. But in reality, a canal with a capacity of from seven to eight feet draught would be amply sufficient for beavy barges and light schooners. The route proposed was up the Ottawa to Mattawa and thence via Lake Nipissing and the French River to Georgian Bay. The ADVANTAGES THAT WOULD BE DESIVED

from the completion of this scheme would be here to the Western States, and besides this route would undoubtedly form the outlet for the minense granaries of the Western States to the open for shipment to the old country. He quite anticipated there would be violent opposition from the railroads, but he thought such would be altogether unnecessary. The caual would not in any way affect the C. P. R., which would deal exclusively with the shipments from the Northwest and a previously with the Northwest, and, as he had previously said, be-fore the canal would be completed the railway would require a double track to Winniper. It would be ten years before the work could be completed, and he believed it should be pushed through at once. Locks would be required at the Chaudiere and large numbers of men would have to be employed. It would be necessary, however, under the changed conditions, that new estimates should de made.

MR. SANFORD FLEMING The preparation sold by druggists known as Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worthy of all confidence as a household remedy for pain. It has been over a quarter of a century in the market, and never fails to core or relieve rheumatism, neurolgis, sore throat, quincy, deafness, burns, scalds, brulses, trost bites and internal or external pains and injuries.

Life is a great mystery. It would be painful beyond: endurance for all thoughtless souls if they did not have the knowledge of God to strengthen them.

having been seen regarding the scheme, said he was not a very warm advocate of it. He said:

"I see no great object to be gained by it now and doubt very much if it is worth the cost, but that is a mere matter of opinion, others may think differently. The route, as I remember, was up the Ottawa to Mattawa and across from Mattawa to Lake Nipissing, and from Lake Nipissing by the French river to Georgian Bay, substantially the route followed:

Life is a great mystery. It would be painful beyond: endurance for all thoughtless by that time there would be railways running right alongside of it."

Rideau.

Rideau. having been seen regarding the scheme, said he

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 2, 1887

WITHOUT the gerrymander Ontario would. on the total vote polled last Tuesday, have given twenty majority to the Liberals. That atrocious act gives the maximum representation to the Tory vote and the minimum to that of the Liberals. This is a chame and a disgrace which must and shall be rectified.

MR. BLAKE and Mr. Patterson will, it is reported, shortly proceed to Algoma and the North Vest Territories, where they will discuss the political cituation at public meetings to be held in the several constituencies.

ALBEADY it is stated that Mr. Girouard, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, is to be Speaker of the House of Commons. This is another proof of Mr. Chapleau's dominancy in the Cabinet. It is also an indication that Sir John will give the Bien Bolters all they may ask if they will only permit the Ministry to exist. Fortunately they are not all to be bought, and other forces in the for another; general election before this day new parliament have to be reckoned with.

THERE is a perceptible abatement of the European war fever since the success of the Bismarck candidates in the German elections. The terrible meaning of the Iron Chanceller's words-" Bleed till you are white"-has sunk evidently in the minds of the war spirits of France. Cooler counsels are prevailing and there is a noticeable recovery from the apprehensions that lately prevailed.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S return for Kingston will be contosted in the courts. His majority was only twelve, and proofs of bribery are abundant. As he has been returned for Carleton also, his double election will only count one in the new House, and thus reduce the ministerial majority at present to a bare cleven. On the other hand, Mr. Blake has been elected for two constituencies. He will sit for West Durbam, and will probably give West ruce to Mr. M. C. Cameron, who was defeated Huron. The Liberals will thus hold their ount on the double return of Mr. Blake,

PROOF is forthcoming that Sir Charles Tunner bribed Nova Scotia by wholesale and in detail, Without the sinction of Parliament be promised to subsidise railways to the extent of ten millions of dellars. This, too, in addition to the five millions previously granted to the Western Counties and Cape Braton railways. It was such bribes as these to provinces which called forth the condemnation of Rev. Mr. Grant and other men in high positions who saw in them an endless source of corruption.

THERE is truth in what the Hamilton Palladium says. Had the Liberals adopted the reforms sgitated for by the Labor party would have been more successful in the Land and currency, Government ownerof railways and telegraphs, are the princi reforms mentioned by The Palladium hese open a wide field for discussion. The

paper remarks:-"That the overthrow of Toryism is not complete and thorough is owing partly to the fraudulent, though effective, cry of the 'N. P. in danger,' raised by the Tories in Ontario, and partly to the stupidity of the Grits in going to the country without any broad, general policy."

Mr. Blake did have a broad, general policy of Reform, and would have carried the country but for the gerrymander, the revising barrister. intimidation and wholesale bribery.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR ROBINSON, now retiring from the position he has held with honor and advantage to the Province of Ontario for several years in excess of the regular term, deserves the encominms that the Toronto press has bestowed upon him. He has certainly been a model constitutional head of the Provincial Government, and we trust the port that further preferment awaits him ay prove correct.

their return. They are Sir John Macdonald, Kingston; Sir Hector Langevin, Three Rivers; Sir A. P. Caron, Quebec; Hon. John Carling, London. There may be other members of the Cabinet who will have to toe the mark, but those most certainly will be unscated.

On two leading questions the Government in a minority. The French Nationalists are pledged to condemn the mal-administration of the North-West, and all the members for Manitoba are equally pledged to oppose disallowance. Both these questions are certain to be brought up next session, and on both the Government is sure to be beaten. Other questions are likely to arise in relation to which the Ministry will be in a hopeless minority. Blake will soon make short work of Dominion Macdonaldiem, as he did with Macdonaldism in Ontario.

In the last parliament the Tories had a majority of 15 from the maritime provinces. They have now a majority of only I, and that is very doubtful. The Halifax Chronicle attributes the failure of the Liberals to sweep Nova Scotia for the Opposition to the scandalous manipulation of the electoral lists under the infamous franchise act, which makes the government, through its partizen officials, practically masters of the situation. The same paper also thinks that the victory of last June gave overconfidence to the Liberals. To these causes it adds the large army of civil service and railway employed who probably voted almost solidly for the government, and an unlimited amount of boodle distributed lavishly whereever it could have effect.

A TOTTERING GOVERMENT.

Tac Mail of yesterday took the same view of the result of the elections that was taken by THE Post yesterday. After summing up the returns The Mail goes on to observe :-

" To the question, Can the Government keep itself in power? no intelligent answer can, of be returned at the present time. In other days a majority of five-and-twenty would have been sufficient, but just now, when great uncasiness is abroad, the Premier will undoubtedly have a delicate task before him. It is clear, however, that should he fall, the Opposition would find itself in at least an equally difficult position; and we are therefore driven to the conclusion that a stormy and unsettled period

s in store for the country. Surveying the whole field, it is tolerably safe to conclude that another general election is not far off. Sir John, whose resources are great, may remain in power for a session, perhaps for two; but it would be impossible for any politician to carry on the affairs of Canada for a full Parliamentary term with so small and en heterogeneous a majority as he has at his command. The smaller provinces, including Quebec, are each fighting for its own hand—this for bester terms. that for larger appropriations, a third for both and we know from experience how casy it is for combinations, formed for purposes of plunder, to shake the strongest of Cabinets. For this reason, and taking into consideration the fact that the two parties are no longer fighting for principles, but merely for office, the only issue which has divided them of late years having been buried at Malvern, we see nothing but instability in the immediate future, and look twelvemonth.

ON ITS LAST LEGS.

To-day we publish a revised list of the members elect of the House of Commons. The object sought is to obtain a correct statement of the relative strength of parties in the new parliament. It will be seen by the list that the majority claimed for the government has dwindled to insignificance, with a certainty of its being still further reduced. The Ministry, in fact, exists on the votes of its own members, and as there is an absolute certainty of several of them being unseated, with a number of their supporters, against whom charges involving personal disqualification are also pending, the overthrow of the Government may be expected at an early day. So soon, in fact, as parliament assembles. The classification, given in another column, is made in accord. ance with the declarations of the candidates previous to the elections. Thus we class such Independents as Sir Donald Smith, Messrs. Labelle, Desjardins and Girouard as Ministerialists, and those who voted steadily with the Opposition last session and were supported by the Liberals in the elections. with the Opposition. These latter are Messre. Dupont, Coursol, Gaudet and Gigault. Strictly speaking, the Government has no right | have been devised. It reveals a depth of cunto claim the four Independents, because on certain questions which are sure to arise. they are pledged, or have declared themselves, in opposition.

An impartial survey of the situation will convince anyone that the House elected last Tuesday cannot last. Another general election is, therefore, probable before many menths. In any case the fate of the present ministry is sealed. To its former infirmity and corruption it now adds numerical weakness and must go down before the first blow of adversity. It is on its last legs.

JURY PACKING.

"British justice" and "British fair play are terms often employed by certain parties. who seem to imagine that they convey a meaning in perfect keeping with rectitude in settling disputes. But to Irishmen, in relation to English rule in Ireland, they are terms of bit-Last week the trial of Messrs. Dillon,

O'Brion, Sheehy, Redmond, and Crilly, all save O'Brien, members of Parliament, opened in the Commission Court at Dublin. Their offense is in inaugurating and carrying on the "Plan of Campaign," by which the Irish tenantry have been protected against the payment of an impossible rent. These friends of an oppressed peasantry are charged n a formidable indictment with con spiracy in inducing tenants to refuse the payment of rents which are uttely beyond their means. In order to secure the conviction of the accused. " Bri-Four members of the Government, de. tish justice" is exerted in the old contrivance

Catholic was set aside by the Crown officials in making up the jury lists. The 102 Catholics who had been summoned for jury duty, together with some Protestants suspected of Nationalist tendencies, were thrust aside, and their absence from business and their stay In a strange town were rewarded with insult only. So shameless was the action of the the act :-

We wish to express our dissatisfaction at the systematic exclusion of Catholics from the trial of cases in which the Crown was anxious to obtain convictions. We deplore such methods of administering the laws." A similar remonstrance, signed by the

Bishops and priests of Sligo, says :--"We protest against it with all our might

and we wish most emphatically to declare that as long as such vindictive violations of natural justice are tostered, or even tolerated by the Crown, there can be no cordial respect for the law or for those who adminis-

Under such conditions, what hope of fair play or for the redress of grievances can be expected? In the trials to which we allude a systematic endeavor was made to exclude every Catholic from the jury. Several Catholic jurors, including a prominent gen tleman named O'Brien, were ordered to stand aside. It was in vain that Counsel for the defendants protested against this insult and outrage. Mr. O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland and one of the defendants, declared that he would rather "be sent to juil at once than submit to trial before a jury composed so unfairly, that because a man's name is O'Brien he is excluded from it." Such trial by jury is a mockery, and where it prevails there can be, as the Irish Bishops declare, "no respect for the law or for those who administer it."

So great has been the scandal aroused by those proceedings on the part of the Crown prosecutors, that a number of English members of Parliament have protested in the strongest terms against jury packing, and the Liberal press of England has been cutspoken in condemnation of the flagrant injustice with which the gentlemen who are fighting the battle of the most unhappy and downtrodden people in the world are treated.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

Astounding as the revelations of bribery, corruption and intimidation in Quebec West and Three Rivers are, there is strong evidence that the same means were employed, though with less open violence, in other constituencies. It is therefore pretty certain that the very slim majority by which the Macdonald ministry retains power will be swept away when the protested elections come before the Courts.

Our Quebec dispatches to-day and Saturday contain accounts so shocking as almost to exreed belief, were they not substantiated from the pulpit of St. Patrick's church by the Rev. Pather Burke. We may form some idea of the extent of the bribery practised on behalf of Mr. McGreevy by the amount, \$455, placed with the Redemptorist brother, to be given to two men after the pol's closed. Mr. McGreevey's majority is variously stated from 45 to 70, so it is evident that he would have been defeated by a considerable majority were it not for the wholeale corruption employed to secure his return

In ordinary cases the crime of bribery is sufficiently repulsive to exoite the hearty condemnation of all respectable men; but when those who resort to it make the Church and the priests innocent partners in their guilt by a trick so diabolical as that exposed by Father Burke before his congregation yesterday, their conduct assumes a hue which language we hesitate to employ could alone characterize.

The trick must have been concected by some one of more than average electioneering courage, resource and reckless baseness. would seem that the denunciations of the Church against taking bribes had had their effect on the electors, and how to overcome the reluctance of voters to disobey the pastoral of the bishop was the problem which some alleged, but as yet unknown agent of Mr. McGreevy undertook to solve. The trick of making the Redemytorist Fathers the custodian of corruption monies was tried with success, and when the fact was made known to those whom the intention was to bribe, we can easily understand its effect. Nothing more calculated to give a shock to religion, as well as political morality, could ning in turpitude extremely painful to contemplate, and ought to convince those priests who supported the Conservative cause in the late elections of the inherent rottenness of a party which could descend to means so despicable to secure the election of an uupopular candidate. To make the Fathers of St. Patrick's partners in a crime denounced by the Church and obnoxious to the laws of the land, touches the uttermost depths of electioneering rascality. We are not astonished at Father Burke's expressions of horror and indignation, and we are glad to know that prompt and effective measures have been taken to secure the conviction and punishment of the

These revelations should spur Liberals everywhere to search out and bring to light the means employed by Tory agents to carry the elections. Examples are needed to stem the frightful flood of corruption that is sapping the foundations of public morality and reducing the people to a condition more abject than that of the meanest serfs in Russia.

THE TUPPER-CHAPLEAU GOVERN-

MENT. No one can contemplate the present position of the Dominion without grave misgiving. Emerging from the convulsion of a general election, we find the Government so weakened that its existence for a few months longer is a mere matter of speculation. Its stability depends on the good will of a dozen men, whose hostility to its policy on several leading questions has been emphatically pronounced. But even should their loyalty to the Ministry be secured by any means, new combinations are sure to arise and precipitate a crisis at any moment. Dangers which the Ministry have to face from the action of avowed opponents it to face the music of protests against winter assizes in the County Silgo every may be tolerably able to estimate; it is differ the present, but not shoved aside by the simply ridiculous. The Montreal organ did on every side that if the plan of campaign and

ent, however, when the disintegrating forces within the Government come to be dealt with. The preponderating influence of Mr. Chapleau is now the great disturbing fact confronting the Conservatives. The elections have made him master of the situation within the Ministry. He has triumphed in the struggle with Sir Hector Langevin for the leadership of the French Conservatives. Already Government efficials that fifty Protestants will he stop till he has driven his rival to the employ these words in a circular denouncing | wall. He now commands a following in parliament which enables him to dictate to the Premier, and however he may be induced to submit to Sir John Macdonald for the present, he will not yield to Sir Charles Tupper. In any case it is plain that he is determined to have his own way. Should those who attribute to him an unprincipled ambition be correct, he will take advantage of the great opportunity he now has at his command. At any rate the Ministry will have to be reorganized. A new deal is inevitable, and, when it is made, Mr. Chapleau will be found to have obtained that position of supremacy hitherto withheld from him by the jealousy of his French colleagues He is too astute a politician not to foresee the impending collapse of the old machine, and it would be crediting him with little ssgacity to suppose that he has not made preparations for new alliances. In the late elections he played his own hand distinct from that of his colleagues, and having succeeded, he may be expected to follow it, whether his course may please them or not.

When a government depends, as the present one does, on a bars majority, caves, rings and combinations are inevitable. Somebody is bound to "get left." But, whoever it may be, it will not be Mr. Chapleau. There is but one way by which a tolerably safe government can be formed with the Parliament just electedthat is by a umon of the National-Conservatives with Mr. Blake. Patriotism as well as sound policy points to such a union as the only practical solution of existing difficulties. The Conservative party cannot be kept together much longer by Macdonaldite methods. The Bondle system cannot be continued, and without Boodle Tory government is impossible.

But whatever name we may give the ministry that fact is now plain that it is the Tupper-Chap'eau Government. Thus truly and surely are the people of Canada punished for their sins. Where is the man who can contemplate this combination with satisfaction? What can the country expect from it, if the past affords any criterion of the future? But perhaps it is in the country, with the exception of its best that all the worst elements of Macdonaldism should be sublimated that its coming destruction may be all the more radically com-

To secure the adhesion of the Bleu Bolters to the Government is now the grand object. This can only be accomplished by the retirement of Sir John, whose rumored acceptance of the High Commissionership is probably well Majority in New Brunswick so far.

Majority in New Brunswick so far.

Majority in Manitoba sc far.

Majority in British Columbia so of the High Commissionership is probably well become Premier, with Mr. Chapleau as his chief colleague. Already there are indications that this shuffle is intended. Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe would then have to take back seats. Majority for the Government so far, 13. A strong leader from Ontario would be needed, but there is mone, except McCarthy, and he is by no means acceptable in some respects. Meantime we may rest assured that the ministry, as it stands, cannot face Parliament for even one session with success. The Tupper-Chapleau deal might get along a little better for a while, but it is doubtful. In fact, shuffle the session of a glowing optimism that puts Mank cards as they may, the Government is doomed Tapley's jollity under adversity to shame.

THE OLD STRUGGLE RENEWED.

All men, not blinded by partizonship, and who have the good of the country at heart, must regret the general result of the Dominion elections. Much thought has convinced us that when opposition is made to a wise reformation, corruption is at the bottom of it. A corrupt parliamentary government is a sort of oligarchy, and we wish it may not be found that the wickedness of some and the folly of others among us have produced a ground of opposition and party spirit of a pertain kind, the effects of which may dicpertain kind, the effects of which may dic-turb our measures for procuring redress. Government should be moved on North-

Happily for us there are no terms known to sedate prose wherewith to sufficiently characterize the conduct of those men who have bartered their franchise for a few dollars. We cannot, however, refrain from increasing their self-contempt, if such be possible, by telling them that each man who eccived \$5 for his vote put \$5 in the pocket | whatever they call themselves, will only need of the man who bribed him. \$10 was the amount coldly calculated at Ottawa as the price of the purchaseable franchise at Montreal. Tory agents were instructed to pay that amount, and were given the money to do it. They found the market glutted and bought freely at \$5, making thereby \$5 commission. Such is the degradation of certain men walking the streets of Montreal. Thus was Mr. Curran elected for Montreal Centre, but-

"I would rather be a kitten and cry 'Mew,' Than such a Roman."

But what shall be said of another class who abandoned principle to satisfy prejudice? Let them reflect that it has been the general unhappiness of countries in which corruption has prevailed that the bad men were ever bold and enterprising, forward and active; whereas, those who kept their integrity were inactive, cold and lazy. Contented with the barren praise of not being guilty themselves, they suffer others to obtain so much power that they can do wrong, and do it safely. In a nation debauched in principles, there may be many persons of high knowledge and virtue; but their love and zeal for the public, and their vigilance for its safety, their prudence, foresight and caution, may be all rendered ineffectual by the over ruling madness of others. And those who fatten on the general corruption stigmatize the true man with such terms as "a journalistic brave." Time was when the chain, dungeon and gibbet was his lot; but now he has only to endure the impotent bissing of the serpent whose fangs are drawn.

The side which would tread the path of

their account in promoting disorder and misgovernment. Shall it be said hereafter of those who have endeavored to stem the tide of Macdonaldite iniquity that they were admired, but not followed ; esteemed, but not consulted; heard, but not regarded? Shall it be said that it was sufficient favor that he has asserted his mastery of that position, nor, such among them as had more than common endowments were permitted to subsist and preserve themselves, but that all the while they were made uneasy, pursued with malicious whispers, blackened as disaffected, and made obnoxious to the people, till at last they were forced to retire and let the Boodle faction rain and betray the country in quiet ? Never !

This fight was not begun yesterday, nor will it be ended to morrow. The new parliament is a vast improvement on that which has just died. The Government may have a bare majority with the votes of the North. West and British Columbia. But no Ministry can hold power under such conditions. Thus while the elections have not been a complete victory for the Liberals, they have been disastrous to the Government. We, therefore, look forward with confidence to the defeat of the Ministry, in which case there will probably be a new election, for the parties are too evenly divided. This, however, may be obviated through the unseating of a number of Tories. It is notorious that bribery, intimidation, coercien and corruption of all sorts were employed in many constituencies. In each case where proof is to be had the election will be contested in the courts. The Liberals are not going to allow victory to be kept from them by the rascally methods of Tory campaigners. Justice will be sought and obtained wherever possible and the law-breakers punished as they de-

COUNTING THE CHICKENS.

Not only do government organs persist in claiming a majority for the government which does not exist, but The Gazette of this morna. has the impudence to lecture the Opposition press for not allowing the correctness of its figures. A careful comparison of the returns demonstrates the absurding of the organ's claims; moreover, it is the only paper brother organ at Ottawa, that asserts a majority of 27 for the government. The Toronto Mail, whose independence The Gazette will not question, gives the following as its estimate of the returns :--

far....
in Prince Edward Island. Maj

This is the most favorable showing that can be made for the Government by a journal which will be admitted, at all events, as friendly to the Government. If the organs are sincers in believing it "a sweeping victory" we must congratulate them on the possession the Ministerial organs shouted with delight over a majority of 94 on the Riel resolution proposed by Mr. Landry. Their actual majority was in the neighborhood of seventy, though it varied occasionally. Now after an appeal to the people the Ministry returns shorn of its great majority and so weakened that the Ottawa Journal, a sheet that has given, and still gives, a steady support to the lory party, is compelled to admit the extreme gravity of the situation. Its view of the situation is so precisely in accordsace with the facts that we cannot see how it can be successfully contradicted. The Journal 82V8 (--

West issues by the Liberals, all would probably vote against the Government, and as such a vote will be the one which will overturn the Government at the beginning of the next parliament, unless one party or other is returned with a decided unifority, the Conservatives may as well face the music and admit that so far they have yot a good deal the worst of the situation. Judging by Mr. Mercier's experience in Quebec, the average run of Rielites or Nationalists, or to see the parties pretty evenly divided to cast in their lot with Blake."

Anyone who studies the returns must admit the soundness of the conclusion arrived at by our Ottawa contemporary.

The Gazette arrives at its figures by claiming seats which are not down by The Mail and other papers in the Opposition column. Thus :-

Huron East McDonald Wellington Centre.....Semple are Liberal according to The Mail, but The Gazette makes them Conservative, thus :--Haldimand......Montague. Huron EastFarrow. Wellington CentreOrton.

In Quebec the Montreal organ claims all has no warrant for doing so is shown by the action of these gentlemen and the stand they took when the dissolution was announced. They held a meeting and adopted the follow ing resolution :-

"The Dominion elections having been officially announced, we believe we cannot better make known the attitude which we intend taking during the present contest than by re-ferring our constituents to our acts and declarations previous to and after the 16th of November, 1885. We have nothing to change in the line of conduct which we intend following. We will remain Conservatives, but we are not Ministerfulists, as every one knows; and as Conserva-tives we wish to be free to make the altianocs which will further provincial autonomy, our agricultural and commercial interests, and safe guard our rights and privileges as Catholics and French Canadians, without envying the prosperity of the other Provinces, while respecting the liberties and privileges of our English and Protestant competities."

To classify men who thus distinctly dehonesty and wisdom has been overborne for clared that they were not Ministerialists in cable assures us, there are expressions heard

crowd and strong faction of those who find the same thing after the Quebec election and persisted, till the defeat of the Taillon Government in the Legislature made it a laughing stock before the country. But, un. daunted by that unhappy experience, The Gazette takes the same course in relation to the Federal returns, although it knows perfectly well that the men it claims as supporters of the Government are perhaps among the most hostile of its opponents. The fact is that the exist. enue of the Government is in the hands of the Nationalists, who cannot be classed as Minis. terialists. Therefore, the Government is de. pending on the results in British Columbia and the North West for a majority. But even should they secure all those seats, Sir John Macdonald cannot hope to control Par. liament. Everybody knows that a small majority is certain to end either in a Minis. terial defeat or a dead-lock.

A peculiar feature of the situation is that Mr. Chapleau has badly worsted his colleague Sir Hector Langevin in the struggle for supremacy in the Cabinet. The latter has been beaten 17 to 4 in his district, whereas the former has been successful in his. The effect is to be seen already in the elevation of Mr. Chapleau's friend, Mr. Dansereau, to the head of the Department of Statistics, and other important appointments.

But however ministers may struggle be. tween themselves, the verdict of the country is unmistakably adverse to the Government. A majority so small, even granting all they claim, is a virtual defeat, because no ministry can conduct public affairs in the face of an opposition so able, aggressive and numer. ically strong as that which the country has returned in support of Mr. Blake.

But it is really very doubtful whether the Government has a majority at all. L'Electeur, which is a good authority in Quebec, claims the following as the actual result .__

	Majori	ties.
Ontario	Min.	Opp.
Quebec	. 2	16
Nova Scotia Prince Edward Island		6
Manitoba		٠.
Opposition majority, 10.	14	24

The claim of a majority for the Opposition in Nova Scotia does not seem to be well founded. The Globe gives the following as a comparison of the new rarliament as it stands to date with that which preceded :--

		tion 892.	Elec	tion
	Min.	9э2. Орр.	Min.	00n
Ontario		38	52	39
Quebec	49	16	21	42
Nova Scotia		5	13	8
New Brunswick		5 ·	9	7
P. E Island	3	3	ø	6
Manitoha		3	4	1
British Columbia	G	0	3.	
	141	70	100	103

Government majority 71

Opposition majority...... 3 It is plain from these conflicting estimates that the actual strength of parties cannot be known until the House meets. When that will be, it is hard to say. Under the circumstances Sir John is likely to delay the as long as possible, but he must call Parliament for the despatch of business before the end of the fiscal year, June 30th. Meantime we are perfectly satisfied that the Government will be overthrown very soon after the session opens.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND NO TAXES.

Throughout all ages Bishops of the Catholie Church have been found interposing their power and authority between the oppressor and the oppressed. The history of every country in Europe teems with such instances. and England herself owes the Great Charter of her liberties to a Catholic Archbiabop. It is, therefore, no new thing nor at all a matter of astonishment to find an Irish Archbishop planting his episcopal staff before the minions of Castle tyranny and defying them to further aggression. The cable despatches say the Government is considering the question of prosecuting Archbishop Croke for advising Irishmen not to pay taxes. We may be sure that His Grace would not have taken this step were he not convinced that resistance to the system which hat desolated Ireland, and wnich has lately bloomed out fully as a fixed policy of depopulation, must be resisted to the uttermost of human endeavor. A Dublin correspondent says the Irish people hail it with almost frantic joy, regarding it as a sanction by the Church of a policy long discussed by political leaders, but always hitherto regarded as a last resort. There seems to be little doubt that a "no tax" campaign will be organized as soon as the Nationalists can perfect their plans and get the necessary machinery in order for the successful carrying out of such. a movement. The plan of campaign, which is really but a revival with improvements of the Nationalists and Independents. That it the "no-rent' crusade of a few years ago, has been so effective as to embelden those who are now working up the "no-ax" movement.

Archbishop Croke's manifesto is but another step in the solution of the Irish question, and is only a practical application of the hint thrown out by Edmund Burke a century ago, and recently discussed by an Irish member of Parliament. Burke declared that he knew not how to frame an indictment against a whole people. A hundred tenants may be evicted but not a whole nation. As many persons who refuse to pay taxes may be locked up, but the jails will not accommodate all the people of a country. This is about the argument that is having a good deal of weight in Ireland just now, and though it has its logical defects, it is likely to be a difficult one to disprove in practice. At any rate, the is that of actual physical, rebellion and open

As might be expected, the Tory press are load in their denunciations of the Archbishop. confronted with "appropriate methods," a purase Covernment in Ireland is simply a great national crime. Archbishop Croke is su oy that the people should not supply the finds whereby a wicked government carries out its tyrannical and murderous policy. The spectacle of a British army drawn up with fixed bayonets protecting an agent while he fires a cabin in the mountains of Kerry with petroleum, the poor inmates cowering in a ditch by the light of their blazing home, is something magnificently suggestive of British law and civilization in the eyes of the world. England boasts of her Christianity, and spends millions annually in sending bibles to the heathen. But we Father Burke Denomices it from the Putpic can imagine a savage slave-hunting negro potentate in Africa direction the attention of potentate in Africa direction the attention of The conspiracy to lead the Redemptories the missionaries of "peace upon earth, good Fathers at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, intoin Ireland as in Africa.

The Government of England is making war to the knife on the people of Ireland. There is no law to protect the poor. Their leaders are arrested. Juries are packed. Even Parliament submits to be gagged in order that the Irish members may to muzzled. Who would not be justified in refusing to pay taxes to support such a government?

A curious thing in connection with the by English Catholics. We read in the cable lespatches :-

"Mr. Edwin DeLisle, Conservative member for Middle Leicestershire, as a Roman Catholic Conservative, denounced the cenduct of Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, in openly encouraging the conduct of the Irish Sational League, and said he would like to have the Archbishop tried for his conduct by a jury of Euglish Cathelies in London."

This would be as bad, if not worse, than a ing such government as now exists in Ireland

DEATH OF CARDINAL JACOBINI, THE

vice Jacobini, cardinal priest of the Holy Iloman church, was born at Albano, May 6, ISE, and was consequently nearly 55 years ferendaries of the Seguatura. Soon afterwards he was made secretary of the Congre-gation de Propanda Fide which is charged with the apecial supervision of the affairs of the Eastern church. He was subsequently appointed one of the "consultors" of the Propaganda, and his particular duty was to examine and report upon the decrees and ordinances of provincial synods. In 1867 he was made a member of the preparatory commission who were charged with examinbefore the When, in 1874, the nuncio at Vienna, Falcinelli-Antoniacci, was created a cardinal and withdrew from his post, Mon-signor Jacobini was chosen by Pius IX. to succeed to the vacancy which was at the time a position of no small difficulty. According to custom, he received episcopal consecration with the title of Archbishop of Thessalonica in partious insidelium, and was accredited to the Court of Vienna, where he remained until October, 1880. On September 19, 1879, he was created cardinal, but it was judged desirable that he should continue at the Austrian capital in order to carry on the negotiations commenced some time previously with Germany and Russia and also to regulate the new ecclesiastical arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina. But in conformity with the strict etiquette of the Papai court, which forbids a cardinal to hold the inferior rank or nuncio, Cardinal Jacobini, after his elevation to the purple, bors the title of pre-nuncio. In October, 1880, he was recalled from Vienna and appointed by Leo XIII. to the office of Papal Secretary of State in succession to Cardinal Nina. This position he held until January 20th, 1887, when he resigned owing to ill health, and was succreded by Monsignor Rampolla del Tindora, the nuncio at Madrid.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT ST.

LAURENT, The American students of St. Laurent College, although tar from their homes, do not fail to celebrate with becoming patriotism the recurrence of their national holidays. Such an occasion was the 22ad instant, the birthday of occasion was the 22ad instant, the George Washington. The celebration was inaugurated on the evening of the 21st by a grand musical and dramatic entertainment by the St. Patrick's L. and D. Association. After the St. Laurent College band had delighted the large audience by the excellent rendition of the "Washington Greys," grand march, Mr. Chas. Little, the orator of the evening delivered an address on the "Character of Washington." Mr. Little is a vigorous speaker, and he consider the state of the consideration of the co and he seemed to have thoroughly mastered his subject. Although this theme has been gone over by nearly every American speaker, never theless Mr. Little succeeded in putting it before his audience in a new light, and his success was manifest from the enthusiastic applause Marmaduke, his son. Thos. Kelly
Alphonsus Belhaven. J. F. Meeban
Major Lo kout. Thos. Heffernan
Teddy O'Neill. James Walsh Cuptain De Balzac John Martin Dick Harvey Thos. McGrath $\left\{ egin{align*}{ll} Andy ... \\ Tom ... \\ so & ... \end{array} \right\}$ Smugglers ... $\left\{ egin{align*}{ll} R. & McGinley \\ E. & Blondin \\ John & Reed ... \end{array} \right\}$

Servants, guards, etc. The play as a whole was very well rendered; and notwithstanding the great and numerous difficulties that were to be overcome, great praise is due to the amateur actors. Everybody filled his part well; but we think that special honor should be given to Mr. Heffernam for his skylful northwest of Mrier Legient, the cool skilful portrayal of Major Leokout, the cool-headed British soldier; likewise to Mr. Kelly for the natural manner in which he acted the role of the patriotic, impulsive Marmaduke, and also to Mr. Meehan for his vigorous delineation of the unscrapulous villian. Mr. Walsh, as

the plan of "no tax" fail the only resort left golden opinions for himself as Squire Hillon. In fact everybody did exceedingly well, and fulfilled the expectations of the large and appreciative audience. The entractes were pleasingly filled up by vocal and instrumental music.

Alessas. Gormely, Eaton and O'Callaghan sang load in their denunciations of the Archbishop.

In a charming manner the trio "Half post charming manner the trio "Half post in a charming manner the trio "Half civil war has already negati, and must be confronted with "appropriate methods," a confronted with "appropriate methods," a of Rev. M.c. Arsenault and Messrs. Hafer, phrase which means "Cromwellian methods." Viau and Harwood. Although the honr was late, Mr. Hart, in the title role of the "Negro Justice," kept the audience in a continual rear of Lughter at his novel manner of dispensing great national customers to its horrors, and rightly dean eye-witness to its horrors, and rightly dein eye-witness Patrick's L. and D. A., Mr. Kelly, C.S.C., and Mr. Thos. B. Kolly, for the admirable manner in which the stage was arranged, because the scenery and mechanical effects were perfect.

After the audience, well pleased with such a recherche entertainment, had departed, the actors set down to a sumptious collation. In the "wee small hours" all dispersed, well satisfied with the manner in which they had celebrated the birthday of the "Father of his Country." -- Com.

THE QUEBEC OUTRAGE.

the missionaries of peace upon earth, good I seemed at St. Fatrick's Church, Quebec, into-will towards men," to the blazing cabins of were endravoring to influence the electors, Glenbeigh and telling them it is all the same failed miserably, and has acted on its authors-like a boomerance. Vectorday the Park Fath. like a boomerang. Yesterday the Rev. Father Burke from the pulpit of St. Patrick's denounced and exposed the whole affair. As it was known that he intended doing so, the church was crowded to the doors by Protestants as well as Catholic. Father Bucke said he had to give to the con-

gregation the narrative of a transaction that had transpired which caused the other Fathers and himselt untold of annoyance and pain. public had noised the names of the Fathers, and there had entered into the public prints an accusation connecting the names of the Fathers of St. Patrick's Church with a most serious and A curious thing in committee grave offence. That offence was that of bribery Archbishop's manifesto is the fury exhibited and corruption and assistance to one of the candidates in the recent elections. Were he left to his own inclinations he would pass over the affair and hear himself the concorn and blame attached to the pastor, but, lest this should be construed or misconstrued by those parties who are not fully aware of the facts, it would appear as though they were guilty and in he wrong. It was, therefore, his most paint ful duty to-day to go beyond any supposition of the North Medill on tario North Madill and lay here all the facts in connection with this most deplorable circumstance. He denied the ontario West.

[Perley] that any partizanship existed among the Atlanta (Perley Fathers. He related that on election Ottawa.... (Robillard This would be as but, it not worse, that a packed jury in Dublin. English Catholics have ever been the bitterest enemies of the lish. However, we can trust Archbishop coke to do what is right by his people, and Irishmen everywhere will assist him in making such government as now exists in Ireland

estimation, far above reproach answered that if it was in his power he would do so.

The spoke-man said it's this:—"I wish to deposit with you \$155, it being an amount for a "bill of sale," and after 5 o'clock this evening PAPAL EX-SECRETARY.

None, Feb. 26.—Cardinal Jacobini died at loclock this afternoon. Hts Eminence Ludo-lieving it he a business transaction believing it he a business transaction. lieving it be a business transaction, accepted the trust, seeing nor suspecting any trickery. The money was then given to him and he gave a cheque signed by Father Burke of age. In 1862 Pius IX. made him one of as a receipt for the amount. It may be said the Prelate Domestici and one of the Rename was attached. It being usual with him to leave a number of signed cheques in case of his being called away to a sick bed or through other absence, and also that no inconvenience would be suffered through leaving the signed cheques with a lay brother, who would fill them out. The cheque in question he said was signed six weeks ago.

At four o'clock precisely on Tuesday, one of the two men who were to receive the money re-turned and asked for it, but the Brother told ommission who were charged with examining and arranging the business to be brought
efore the projected Vatioan council.

When it is a left that the went away, and at five
o'clock the two men returned and upon seeing
the Brother than east to The III. the Brother they said, "Its all right now, the elections are over." They handed back the receipt given in the morning and received the whole amount, giving a joint receipt to the Brother for the amount. It seems that the cheque signed by Father Burke was made great capi al of for purposes of bribery as it is said that persons who were not inclined to accept bribes were fully assured that it was all right. The Fathers were in it and they need fear no entechising from that quarter. L'ather Burks went on to say that he was ontirely ig-norant of the transaction until Thursday last. The Brother not having told him, believing that he only did an act of kindness. On Thursday the Father found out that the whole populace were talking about St. Patrick's Church, that they (the Fathers) were giving out money for bribery and corruption. He did not blame the parties involved, maintaining that they had only been willingly led to the plot by some cunning deviser who saw the outcome of all. He assured the congregation that the Carbray family were entirely ignorant of the part taken by Herbert W. Carbray. He continued by saying that when the two mea left the presbytery they puted between themselves and told others that they had received the money from St. Patrick's

presbytery.
Another circumstance, he said, had been noised around principally by the members of the congregation who had been opposed to the Fathers since their arrival here some 13 years ago. It was to the effect that on the Sunday before the election the pastoral letter on bribery and elections was not read, as it should have been. This their opponents took ndvantage of, saying that it was on account of the Father's opposition to one of the candidates. He explained that having read the pastoral just before the local elections, that the congregation knew the duty involved upon them, and that knowing it they would prefer hearing a sermon and the pastoral laid aside." The order held themselves aloof from politicians in any one way or another and the Rev. Father swore, "before God in Heaven" that he never influenced a vote neither from word or writing, and said it was 150 years since the order had been established by St. Alphonsus, and never before in its history had such an accusation been levelled against it. concluded by saying that he would take no fur-ther action, that the matter was already in the courts and would be sifted to the bottom. The greater indignation is felt towards the plotters for their cowardly action in drawing the Rever-end Fathers unsuspectingly into such a diaboli-

cal plot.

The chances are that tar and feathers will be applied to the originators when their names are made known. Another story is told about how the cat got out of the bag. It seems that several of the parties who were to receive boodle met after 5 p.m. on election day, and the divy not being satisfactory, one of the parties there assembled drew a dagger and attempted to plunge it into the heart of another of the party, but was prevented by friends. This led to an enquiry about the quarrel, with the above result.

AN OLD CYPRESS TREE.

The oldest tree on record in Europe is asserted to be the Cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy. The tree is believed to have been in existence at the time of Julius Cesar, forty-two years before the Christian Era, and is therefore 1,929 years old. It is 106ft, in height and 20ft, in circumfecence at 1ft, from the ground. Napoleon, when laying down his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree. Superior antiquity is claimed for the immense tree in Calaveras County, California. This is Teddy O'Neill, won the hearts of the audience supposed from the number of concent ic circles by his sparkling wit, while Mr. Farrelly won the trunk to be 2,565 years old.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Corrected Being, 18 to Date,

The following is a return of the members elected so far as known up to the time of going to p.e.s :--PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ministerial, Op position. Addington...Bell
Algoria...Election not held yet. Milla Bathwell Bothwell Some ville Brant South Pater son

Brockville. Wood

Brock Ville. Wood Bruce East Cargill
Bruce North McNeill Bruce West Blake Cardysell White Cardwell..... Carleton Macdonald Cornwall Bergin
Dundas Hickey
Durham East Ward Flate Blake
Elgin Esst. Wilson
Elgin West. Casey
Essex North Patterson
Essex South Resear South Essex South..... Frontenas......Kirkpatrick Glengarry Purcell Grenville South Shanly Grey EastSproule Grey North......Masson Grey South.....Landerkin Haldimsnd Colter
Halton Waldin
Hamilton Brown Hamilton McKay
Hustings East Burdette
Hastings North Bowell Hastings West. Robertson Macdonald Huron South: PorterMeMillan Lambton West..... . Lister Lanark North..... Jamieson Lanark South ... Haggart Leeds and Grenville N. Ferguson Leeds, South Taylor LincolnKvkort

London Carling Middlesex East Marshall Middlesex North....Coghlin Middlesex West Monek.... Muskoka. O'Brien Norfo'k North Norfolk South TisdaleCharlton Northumberland East..... North mberland West. GuilletMalloryEdgar Oxford North Sutherland

Oxford South
Peel McCulla
Perth North Hesson Perth South Peterboro' East Peterboro West Stevensen Prince Edward

Frince Edward Platt
Renfrew North, White
Renfrew South Campbell Russell Edwards Sincoe East Cook Sincoe North McCarthy

Sincoe South.....Tyrwhitt Toronto Centre....Cockburn Toronto East Small Toronto West DenisonBarron Victoria North... Waterloo North.....

Bowman Waterloo South Livingstone
Welland Ferguson
Wellington Centre Semule York East Mackenzia
York North Mulock
York West Wallace

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Argentenil......Wilson Bagot Beauce Godbout
Beauharnois Bergeron Beilechase Amyot
Berthitr Beausoleil
Bonaventure. Riopel Bonaventure. Riopei

Brome. Fisher
Chambly. Prefontaine
Champlain Montplaisir
Charlevoix Cincon

Chateauguay Holton Chicoutimi Coutoure Compton.....Pope .Seriver Iuntingdon..... Iberville....Bechard
Jacques Cartier....Girouard

Joliette Gulbault Kamouraska Dessaint Laprairie Doyon
L'Assomption Gauthier
Laval Ouinet Levis L'Islet......Casgraon

Pontiae.....Bryson

Quebec East. Laurier Quebec West. McGreevey Richmond and Wolfe. Ives Rouville. Gigault
St. Hyacinthe Bernier St. Johns. Bourassa St. Maurice. Desaulniers

Soulanges. Bain
Stanstead. Colby
Temi-coutata. Grandbois Terrebonne......Chapleau Three Rivers....Langevin
Two Mountains...Daoust Vaudreuil......McMillan Vercheres.....Vanasse ... Geoffrion PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. AntigonishThompson
Cape BretonMcKeen

Goldiester Manager Comberland Tupper Digby Gampbell Kirk Halifax Jones Halifax Kenny Hants Putnam Inverness Cameron Borden , Borden Kings.....Borden
Lunenburg....Eisenhauer
Pictou.....Tupper
Macdongald Pictou. Macdougald Queen's Freeman Richmond .Flynn Shelburne. AfeDonald

NEW BRUNSWICK. AlbertWeldon Carleton Hale
Charlotte Gilmour
Gloucester Burns
Went

Kent....Landry King's.....Foster
Northumberland.....Mitchell Queen's King Restigouche Moffat St John City. Ellis
St. Johns city and { Weldon Victoria. Costigan Westmoreland. Wood YorkTemple

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. King's McIntyre Kings Robertson rince.....Yeo Pr. ucs. Perry Que ur's Welsh MANITOBA. Lisgar....Ross (Ind) Marquett Royal Selkirk Daly Winnipeg Scarth L RITISH COLUMBIA. Election not held yet Cariboo..... New Westin. Vancouver

Victoria.... Yale..... Mara (Ii 'd) RECAPITUL LYION. El ection of 1887 Min. ()pp. Ontario..... Quebec. 49 Nova Scotia 16 New Brunswick 11 P. E. Island..... Manitoba Br.tish Columbia... 1-11

Victoria....

Government maj.. 71 The elections for British Columbia, No 7th-West Territories, Gaspe and Algoma do 1 tot occur till next month.

THE LANSDOWNE TENANTRY AND THE PLAN.

(United Ireland.)

An immense gathering of people took place at Maryboro on Sunday, the object ping to sustain the Lansdowne tenantry, who have lodged their rents in accordance with the plan of campaign. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in the Queen's Co., and the enthusiasm of the multitude was an indication of the spirit Burke, who fully confirmed his suspicions, which animates the Queen's Co. in the present campaign. The Very Rev. Andrew Phelun, P.P., Maryboro, on being moved to the chair, delivered a stirring speech, in the course of which he said : - We have met here to day in a special manner to offer our sympathy and support to the men of Luggacurran, who are making such a gallant stand under the Plan of Campaign (sheers). When a country sends an army into the field they are bound to stand by that army, to cheer them cn, and support them with the sinews of war. The men of Luggacurran are soldiers in the field. It is our business in the whole country, and everywhere an Irishman lives at home and abroad, to support them by every means in our power (cheers). Lord Salisbury said the tenants ought to pay or quit (groans). I tell him that we have had enough of that policy in the Queen's County (cheers). Under its operation one half the population has disappeared in the last forty years. Its action has been sorely felt on this very property at Lugga-curren. I have walked frequently over the lands at Luggacurran, and in surveying the richness of its soil and the beauty of its scenery there was one fact that always sad-

dreds and hundreds of acres where there was not a human habitation. A DECIMATED DISTRICT.

dened my heart-it was that there were hun-

Before the famine there were many happy families in this favored spot. What has become of them? There is a book written by the late John Francis Magnire called "The Irish in America." There is not, I venture to say, in the whole range of English literature a more touching picture of human suffering than is given in that book of the fever ships and the fever sheds of Canada. In these fever ships and fever sheds were to be found the starved-out and evicted tenants of Lord Lansdowne, and so numerous were his victims that there was a that time his majorities have shown a steady ward set apart for them, called the Lansdowne Ward. The late Dr. Magee of Stradbally, said on one occasion that one Trench would drain a whole country. I fear this Trench at Luggacurran has so drained the pockets of the tenants for the past eight fears that they have nothing left to support their families or bny seed or stock for their turns in the coming spring.

A FAIR RENT REFUSED.

Meganitic ... Turcotte Missisquoi ... Cloyes Montealm ... Therien ... Chapter the draining of the heart's blood of .Coursol (I.) Leggacurran on the same scale as that laid down by Lord Lansdowne himself for to accept this fair offer; when all has failed and sides have to be taken, the priest of posits, Portneuf. De St. Georges and sides have to be taken, the priest of Quebec Centre. Langelier Luggacurran would not be worthy of their high vocation—they would not be walking in high vocation—they would not be walking in the foorsteps of their Divine Master-they would be false to the glorious traditions of the Irish priesthood (applause) if they were not found at the side of the poor and oppressed-if they were not prepared to share in the dangers with their people, and willing to bless their banners as they march into the battlefield (renewed applause). The Archbishop of Dublin (cheers) is a prefound theologian. He has written the ablest tract that ever was written on human acts and consciences. He ought to be as good a judge of the morality of an act as Lord Salisbury; and yet he is reported to have said bury; and yet he is reported to have said successful attempts to debauch the contact, under all the surrounding circumstances, he could find nothing to condemn as immoral and the determination was to rush the in a number of tenants combining openly to defend themselves, as labourers and artisans do in England (cheers). A rural parish priest and his curates must be excused if they have such an opinion as this to follow (great cheer-

> Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the cliest is relieved, even the worst case of conaumption is relieved, whlle in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues several medicina! herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

The innocent plessures of life are as much a part of its beneficent economy as are its duties and stern responsibilities. He who fulfils the one acceptably must judiciously parti-Karmouth..... Lovett cipate of the other,

AFTER THE BATTLE. CONCEDED.

The Gazette throws up the sponge this morning and confesses that Montmagny and Montmorenci have gone Liberal, but endenvors to find some comfort in the hope that Mr. Melloy's majority in Northumberland will be counted out.

A despatch from Quebec indicates that the

THE QUEBEC OUTRAGES,

corruption in Quebec West during the late election must have been of a most extraordinary character. Two of McGreevy's agents, Nolan and Hanlan, have been arrested, as already reported. But the following tale of political debauchery shows in strong colors, as a good priest was duped by the brawling brood and made an unremitting accomplice on the 15th. Northumberland nomination in their iniquity:—"McGreevy's victory takes place March 9, and polling day on the surprised a good many. As will be seen, it 16th. is explained by fraud and corruption. The shameful opisodo we are about to relate and the arrest of a young man in good so-ciety in connection with it have created a profound sensation throughout the city. The affair, with regard to which we have the full. est revelations, shows what desperate and dishonest means it was necessary to resort to secure Mr. McGreevy's return by even the having previously led us in error on this subject, modest majority of 46. Money was lavishly we haven to do this act of justice to Mr. scattered, and the price of votes on Tuesday last reached extravagant figures. Let the reader judge. A group of about twenty electors had arranged amongst them selves to get the most they could out of Mcgreevy's canvassers. They demanded that a round sum of \$465 should be deposited in a sure place for distribution among them them the selves of \$100. In North Essex in 1882 Mr. I. C. Pateerson was elected by a vote of 692 majority. In 1887 he has only obtained 136. In 1882 Mr. Grandland was adopted in Tamisground. twenty electors had arranged amongst them. after they had voted. The shame-ful bargain was concluded with them. shame-Herbert Carbray, a son of Felix Carbray, ex local member for the division, was McGreevy's authorized agent. It was agreed that the \$465 should be, on some tained success by a majority of 146. plausible pretext, deposited at the presby tery of St. Patrick's. Herbert Carbray accordingly called on Rev. Father Burke, the parish priest, on the morning of polling day and asked him as a favor to keep the money as a deposit for him for a few hours, saying that he did not want to carry it around, and that he would call for it in the evening. Never sus-pecting the base object for which it was intended, or the trap which was laid for him, Father Burke accepted the deposit to oblige young Carbray, whose father is one of the to ustees of the church. Having satisfied themserves that the money would be forthcoming according to contract, the parties to the bargain performed their part of it by duly voting for McGreevy, after which the deposit was withd awn and distributed among them.
An inkling of the matter having been obtained by W. Hearn, the defeated Liberal candidate, he at once called upon Father and whose pain and indignation at being unconsciously associated as su instrument with so shameless an act of wholesale corruption

can hardly be described." TERY ANDOYING.

The Kingston News says :- "A very annoying mistake came out in last night's Neres, which will, we are told, be made a handle of by a Grit writer. In correcting the proof the compositor made us say the battle had been "bought and won" instead of "fought and won," a mistake which any casual observer would casily recognize and smile at, but which some thick heads may attempt to convertinto "a damaging confession." Probably the printer was thinking the truth when he set the paragraph.

"There should be a recount in every con-

GOOD ADVICE. The Hamilton Times says :-

stituency where the Tories gained by a small majority, as in Kingston and London, where Sir John Macdonald and his benchman Minister Carling managed to equeeze in hy very small majorities. In the large majority of cases the deputy returning officers were selected by the local Tory bosses because of their partisanghin and for believing that in the case of doubtful ballote the Liberal candidates invariably got the worst it. In Kingston, Macdonald's majority was only 12, though he had a great advantage over Mr. Gunn, his opponent, who was in Europe seeking health for his invalid wife when the election was ordered, and was unable to participate in the contest till a day or two before the polling. This majority, our despatches assert, was not gained honestly, and no doubt if the recount does not upset the election of the Tory leader, it will be doclared voided by an Election Court. Carling began his Parliamentary career at Confederation with a majority of 848, and ever since decrease, until now, with an electorate double what it was twenty years ago, it has reached the low cbb of 36. Thus London can no longer be claimed as a Tory stronghold. but must be classed among the doubifuls With a popular candidate like Mr. Hyman. who is one of the most liberal employers of labor and progressive public men in Western Ontario, the city can be carried by the Liberals when another occasion offers, if the recount, which is certain to be demanded does not blot out the whole of Mr. Carling's majority.

Messre. Drouin, in Quebce East; Burroughs, in Quebec Centre; Taché, in Ri-mouski; Belleau, in Bellechasse; Poirier, in Beauce; Baker, in Lotbiniere; Durocher, in St. Hyacinthe-are among the Tories whose vexatious and factious intrusion into the elections have caused them to lose their de-

An elector from Montmorency says there is good reason to believe that a recount of votes before a judge will give Mr. Langelier a majority of between thirty and forty, as it is tolerably well known that in two divisions votes were passed for Mr. Valin which would certainly be cancelled by a judge. The Ottawa Free Press of Saturday says :-

'No one who attended the seven Liberal meetings held in Ottawa last night and saw the large and enthusiastic audiences would ever have supposed that they represented the defeated party. The Liberals present were enthusiastic in the cause, and determined to punish those who were ringleaders in the personal charges against the two candidates and their principal supporters to the bitter end, and anmark the practices which the mask of respectability served to cover. The Liberals of Ottawa have a duty to perform, and they cannot be bulldozed into avoiding that duty by threats from the Boodlers and their organs.

TWO MORE.

The election of Mr. Cumps for Charlevoix, by 120 majordy, and of Mr. Conture, for Chicontimi, by a heavy majority are now fully confirmed beyond the possibility of further dispute, Both are Opposition

BUNTING LEAVES THE PARTY. C. W. Bunting, Managing Director of The Mail, resigned the presidency of the Albany Macdonaldite Club of Toronto last week. His pursued recently by The Mail.

our province whom the Government organs are claiming as theirs there are three, for instance, to whom the editor of L'Electeur himself forwarded the amounts necessary to make their deposits before nomination."

MONTCALM.

Mr. O. Therien, elected in Montcalm, has alr. U. Therien, elected in Montcaim, has telegraphed to Sir Hector Langevin: "Sincere congratulations on the result of the 22nd of February. As the same as my election, I have the pleasure to assure you of my active approval of your policy," thus clearly defining his posi-

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The election of Messrs. Ellis and Adams to the C minus and accessitated their resignation as mendate in the Local Legislature. Write the Local Legislature and the have been issued for the local elections and the nominations will take place in St. John. Nominations will take place on March 8, and polling on the 15th. Northumberland nomination

L'Etendard in speaking of him says:—"We have ascertained from a source which cannot be questioned that Mr. Audet, the member elect tor the County of Shefford, declared himself openly a National Conservative during the campaign and that he has pledged himself to follow Mr. Gigant's (Rouville) programme. Informations, or rather contrary indications having previously led us in error on this subject, Andet.

BOWR MARKED REDUCTIONS,

Mr. Monplaisir, the Government candidate, 1882 Mr. Graulhois was elected in Temiscouta by acclamation. In 1887 he fras narrowly escaped defeat, his majority being but 65. In 1882 Mr. Ives was returned in Richmondand Wolfe by acclamation. In 1887 by the free use of the most unblushing corruption, his party has ob-

THE CATHOLIC CANDIDATES. Eight Irish Catholies ran in Ontario in the

late election, with the following result: -late election, with the following result:

Coughlin (Con.). North Middlesex, elected.
McMalon (Con.). West Lumbton, defeated.
Hawkins (Con.). South Oxford, defeated.
Bergin (Con.). Stormant, elected.
Parcell (Ref.). Clongarry, elected.
Cleary (Ref.). North Essex, defeated.
Anglin (Ref.). North Sinces, defeated.
Conlon (Ref.). Welland, defeated.
Conlon (Ref.). Welland, defeated.
Besides these three there are two French
Canadian Catholics returned for Ontario—
Messrs. Robillard of Ottawa and Labrosse of
Prescott. As Catholics make up one-fifth of

Prescott. As Catholics make up one fifth of the population, and as the members from this province number ninety-two, they ought to-have eighteen members instead of live. MORE CORRUPTION.

Le Progress de L'Est, the National Conserva-Le Progress de Lest, the National Conserva-tive organ in Sherkrooke, in speaking of the contest between Mr. Hall and Mr. Belanger says:—"The Returning Officer had tixed the Brd of February for a recount of the votes ; But 23rd of February for a recount of the votes; out that that day being a legal holiday a protest was filed with him. He did not proceed in the recount-on the 23rd, claiming as his reason that the box from Cherry River was missing. He adjourned until the 23rd. On the 24th February the Researcher Chinan increased at graviting the proturning Officer proceeded, reserving the pro-test, and declared Mr. Hall elected. It is stated that a recount before the judge will be stated that a recount before the judge will be asked for, and that singular revelations will be made. It is also very probable that the election will be contested for corruption, undue influence, &c. Astounding cases of corruption are reported. At the polls at Cherry River and Bayas, as well as at No. 7 South Ward, it appears that taverns were open all day for Mr. Hall's partizans. Most of the backmen of the city were engaged by Mr. Hall's friends and the horses had on their backs "Vote for Mr. Hall." In the factories, especially at the Pa'on Company, the foreman would not permit the electors pany, the foreman would not permit the electors supposed to be favorable to Mr. Belanger to go and vote. On the whole, the election was won by terror, undue influence, money and whiskey.

PRINCE ROWARD ISLAND.

The Toronto Mail says of the elections in Prince Edward Island :- Though the first reports gave the Conservatives a majority in Prince Edward Island, it is certain now that the island has gone completely Liberal. One weakness of the Covernment there is the want of a previncial leader. Though two or three able men ran on the Censervative side, not one of them was the equal of Mr. Davies, the Liberal champion. Mr. Davies is a young man of fine address. He is an admirable speaker and a vigorous worker. Added to this, he has and a vigorous worker. Added to this, he has great political experience, having been premier of the province; and he brings to his party considerable strength by his thorough knowledge of the fishery question, which he acquired as one of the counsel for Canada at the Hulifax arbitration. The Prince Edward Islanders could not have expected Cabinet representation from among the Conservative candidates but they must have Conservative candidates, but they must have felt that Mr. Blake could not have formed a Cabinet without taking Mr. Davies into it. The island has not had a Minister since the retirement of Hon. J. C. Pope, and now the demand for a portfolio for the province is settled so far as Sir John Macdonald is concerned. There never was such a clean sweep before.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-live cents to try it and be convinced

A CORVETTE TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Advices from the Tonga or Friendly Islands show that there continues to be great excitement among the natives over the trial and panishment of the mon under arrest for the attack on missionary Baker. Five death and thirty others are awaiting trial. The British consul, it is said, has succeeded in avert-British consul, it is said, has succeeded in averting further executions, but he declines to interfere otherwise with the course of justice as administered by the king. The party known as Old Wesleyans now accuse Mr. Baker of jury packing and of personally trying the natives, and have appealed to the Government of the Fiji Islands to send a war ship to allay the excitement fomented by Baker's conduct. The Catholic priests are appealing to France for protection. The British correcte Diamond has started for the Tonga Islands from Melbourne.

LOYALISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23 .- Ever since the celepration of the seventieth anniversary of, King-William's birthday on the 19th instant, there. has been an almost continuous series of col-lisions between loyal workmen and Socialists in this city. Last evening a band of workmen while singing the national arthem in a café wore attacked by a crowd of Socialists. A serious conflict ensued and the police had all they could do to restore order. Many arrests. were made.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, he the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

The memory, like the hands and the tongue and the other members, is a willing servant, and will do what we bid it do. If we train it. to du honest veoman's service, it will continue to do it; but, if we let it fall into a careless way, it will be difficult, and may be impossible, to break it of the habit.

Mail, resigned the presidency of the Albuny Macdonaldite Club of Toronto last week. His action was in compliance with a hint from the members of the club on account of the course TORY PRESENTED BY The Mail.

As prepared by M. H. BRISHETTE, O New York of Montreal, is vary highly recommended for all persons of both serves and of all ages. Destillated persons of both serves and of all ages. Destillated persons and of all ages. Destillated persons and of all ages. TOANY OT TURN THE KEY AND MY BAIRN COUTSIDE."

In U .ie village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., there is a tender sentiment, or custom, still prevailing. When one of the family has been buried, or gone away, the house-door is left unlocked for seven nights, lest the defeated might, in some way, feel that he was locked out of his old home.

"Suspense is worse than bitter grief-"Suspense is worse than butter griet—
The lad will come no more;
Why should we longer watch and wait
Turn the key in the door.
From weary days and lonely nights
The light of hope has fled;
I say the ship is lost, good wife,
And our barrn is dead."

" Husband, the last words that I spoke,

Just as he left the shore,
Were: 'Come thou early, come thou late.'
Thou'lt find an open door;
Open thy mother's heart and hand,
Whatever else betide.'

And so I cannot turn the key And my bairn outside. " Seven years is naught to mother love,

And seventy times the seven : And seventy times the seven:
A mother is a mother still.
On earth or in God's heaven.
I'll watch for him, I'll pray for him—
Prayer as the world is wide—
Ent, Oh! I cannot turn the key
And layer my being outside.

And leave my bairn outside. " When winds were loud and snow lay white And storm-cl uds drifted black,
I've heard his step—for heart can hear
I know he's coming back.

What if he came this very night, And he the house-door tried, And found that we had turned the key. And our bairn outside !"

The good man trimmed the candle light Threw on another log,
Then suddenly he said: "Good wife!
What ails—what ails the dog!
And what als you! What do you hear?" She raised her eyes and cried:
Wide open fling the house-door now For my bairn's outside.

Scarce said the words, when a glad hand Flung wide the household door, " Dear mother ! Lather ! I am come ! I need not leave you more!"

That night, the first in seven long years, The happy mother sighed;
Father, now you may turn the key
For my baim's inside!"

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKES

Incalculable Loss to Life and Property-Graphic Description of the Scares nerong the Populace Buring the Shocks.

Rone, Feb. 23.—Two shocks of earthquelec were felt at Nice at 6 o'clock this morning. The earth rocked, the walls crocked, and on some cases frail tenements were thrown to the ground. People rushed from their houses and fell upon their knees in the streets praying for deliverance from sudden death. Visitors to the city have become thoroughly frightened and are bearing the place. Many persons were injured by fulling debris. Much alarm is felt lest there he a recurrence of the shock. The Prince of Wales, who was in Nice a shock. The Frince of Wales, who was in Nice at few days ago, witnessing the festivities, which precede the Lenten season, had taken his departure and was safe at Cannes. The shocks were also felt at Monte Carlo and Monaco, at which places they were so severe that rocks were detached from the chies and precipitated into the sea. The disturbances extended as far

LONDON, Feb. 22, 2.30 p.m.-Advices from Nice at noon state that many casualties were caused by the certhquake there this morning. The people are panic stricken and the entire population is in the streets. The railway station is besieged with visitors who are anxious to leave at the first chance that offers itself. Two houses, one in St. Etienne street and one in St. Phillippe street and Maron Bourke were destroyed by the earthquake. Three persons are buried in the ruins of these buildings. There was also a slight shock at Marseilles this morning. The walls of a number of houses in that city were cracked. Shows were also felt at Leghorn and Milan and several places in the province of

Genon, Italy.
LONDON, Feb. 23.—Advices from Nice at noon say that, at the time of the earthquake, this morning, the Riviera was crowded with English and American tourists and persons of distinction. When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ballroom costumes returning to their homes from the last carnival ball of the winter season. To these the earthquake came with peculiar terror. The shocks were felt with great severity at Savona, near Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and eleven persons killed. The Prince of Wales being at Cannes, the Queen became exceedingly auxious concerning him when she learned of the earthquak's. Her Majesty at once telegraphed him. The Prince immediately telegraphed a reassuring reply, saying he was well and uninjured. The Government taking into consideration the popular concern about the safety of the Prince, have

as he can conveniently to allay anxiety.

London, Feb. 23.—Further despatches concerning the earthquake in the South of Europe this morning state two violent shocks were felt at Toulon at 6 o'clock. The first shock was of fifteen seconds' duration, the second of twelve seconds. The movement was from west to east. At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first shock, which was very viclent, lasted for a minute. The second and third shocks were not as heavy as the first. Many persons at this place rushed to the sea shore for safety and nobody was injured. At Avignon three shocks were experienced between 6 and 8 shocks were experienced between 6 and 8 Mount Etna. The director of the Turin o'clock. The first shock was very severe and observatory telegraphs that the seismic inawakaned everybody in the place. Several shocks were felt at Geneva at 6 o'clock.

requested him to return to England as soon

Rosse, Feb. 23.—The earthquake this morning devastated the whole of the Italian Riviera. At Noli, on the Gulf of Genoa, and not far from Savona, several houses fell and fifteen persons were killed. Six persons were killed and thirty wounded at Oneglia, also on the gulf of Genoa. At Diano-Marino, near Oneglia, scores of people were killed and hundreds injured. Fully one-third of the town was destroyed. A second and severer shock of earthquake has occurred in Genos, Pavis, Lucca, Cunes, Albissola, Porto Maurizio, Oneglia and Noli, At Savona eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured. Immense damage was done to pro-

perty.
London, Feb. 24.—An official despatch from Caunes says that no injury was done to lile or property there, but that a great panic prevails. Further details from the Riviera increase the disaster. At Cervo, near Diano Marino, 300 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Lailway traffic is suspended beyond Savona. The prisoners in the Government jail at Final-borgo, alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape, but were overcome by the guards. At Genoa the shock was very violent and the the Callo Folice theatre to witness a gala cessfully. performance, and the greatest alarm was a manifested when the shock came; Affirm The Judge of a police court has business the churches suffered severely. In the neighbor reduced to a "fine" point.

borhood of Dordigers many houses fell, killing the immates.

Ing the immates.

Rose, Feb. —At Nice the earthquake shocks caused an awful surprise to crowds of maskers returning home from the carnival festivals in their fancy costumes, worn and becraggled by the night exercises and looking dull and dreary under the glars of the early morning sun light. The first shock created an immediate panic. Women ecreamed in terror, and there was a wild rush in a l drections for safety from what every one thought to be an awful impending calamity. The barking of dogs and clanging of church bells added to the momentary terror. People first rushed to the church of Notre Danie and besieged the confessionals, and the dramatic scene was presented of many atrong men on scene was presented of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came a record shock and terror was depicted upon every face. The praying crowds bastened outside the church for

The troops were called out to keep order among crowds besieging the railway throughout

the city.
NICE, Feb. 24.—Although the earthquake was much less serious in France than in Italy the panic here has been excessive. People are depressed by the carnival dissipations, and their imaginations have painted the event in the darkest colors. Exerbitant rates are charged for all conveyances. There is a crush of visitors who desire to leave fearing a renewal of the shocks. Nobody dares to sleep in a house. Wagons, carriages, ships, cabins, and other available conveniences have been secured at available conveniences have been secured at high prices, the owners camping out. The streets are filled with people carrying bedding. Visitors have deserted the hotels, and are sitting in long rows of chairs in the streets. The beliry of St. Augustin's Church, Nice, fe'l down. The Prince of Wales has gone to Monte Carlo. There are rumors of enormous to Monte Carlo. There are rumors of enormous and twice that sum on the merchants' damage in the mountains caused by avalanches put in motion by the sheeks. The river fed by Petrarch's fountain and done and the sheeks. She Petrarch's fountain suddenly overflowed, but

soon subsided. Rome, Feb. 21.—Several slight shocks were telt in Rome, but no damage was done.

Two sharp shocks of earthquake was felt in Corsica and several persons killed at Mentone by the collapse of the Gendarmerie barracks.

St. Michael' Church was badly damaged and the persons with the persons to the collapse of persons. the post-office wrecked. A number of persons

were wounded.

An inmate of the Convent of the Holy Sacrament at Nice died from fright. The shocks affected a wide occentric area. The first shock occurred at 6.30 and the last at 16 o'clock. Up to the present time ascounts are vague and conflicting, but there seems to have been no damage done in the inland towns. The earthquake was felt throughout Liguria and Piedmont, but the wires are broken and news travels slowly. l'exple everywhere spent the night in the inderground rumblings and lasted 12 seconds. similar. At Lucca the shock lasted 40 seconds. At Genoa it lasted one minute and created the greatest excitement, but so far as ascertained

no damage was caused.

Berlin, Feb. 24—Papers here call attention to the fact that several days ago there was published a statement that the annular eclipse of the sun visible in the Southern hemsphere would be accompanied by an extremely strong ismic phen mena, owing to the coincident influence of sun and moon on the earth.

Rose, Feb. 24.—Details have been received of the results of the earthquakes yesterday, of the results of the earthquakes yesterday, showing the effects were far more scrions than was thought. The loss of life, and the most stortling news comes from Genoese Riveria. Over 1,500 people were killed in that district. At the village of Bajard, eith sted at the top of a hill, a number of inhibitants took refuge in the church when the shock were first felt. Subsequently, a greater shock demolished the church and three hundred of the people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in the sections of Indy visited by the earthquake was sections of Irrly visited by the earthquake was

immense and widesuread.

London, Feb. 21.—Another shock was felt at Mentone to-day. It was so revere that houses ever, possess a c were shaken, but no one injured. Additional know not what. details concerning the damage done by yester day's shocks show in some cases that the villages built on the mountain side toppled into the valley. Three railway trains have been despatched with food for the sufferers. A number d soldlers have been sent, to assist Rome, Feb. 24. - Sixty houses here are tottering and ready to fall from shatterings inflieted by yesterday's carthquakes. Many others are much damaged and in most residences more or less of the furniture was damaged by the severity of the shocks. The Prince of Wales remains at Cannes. Fifty persons were injured at Mentoue and one person was killed. King Charles and Queen Olga, of Wurtemburg, remain in their villa at Nice,

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Two sharp sheeks of carthquake were felt in Corsica. Several persons were killed at Montone by the collapse of the Gendarmerie barracks. St. Michael's Church was badly damaged and the post office wrecked. A number of persons were wounded.

Paris, Feb. 24, 4 p.m.-A renewal of the earthquake shocks occurred in the southern section of France. A terrible disaster is momentarily expected. Nice, Cannes and Mentone are half deserted. Fears are expressed for the safety of the Prince of Wales and the Orleans princes, all of whom are in the coun-

try affected.
PARIS, Feb. 24.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt to-day at Nice and Caunes, but no injury was caused. Yesterday's disturbances killed two persons and injured ten at Nice: killed four and injured two at Bari; killed two and injured twelve at Boilere. At Chateau Neuf many were injured. At Savona two houses fell, killing nine persons and injuring fifteen. The whole population of Savona are bivounched about

OVER 2,000 KILLED.

ROME, Feb. 24.-Reports of disaster continue to arrive. The total number of deaths reported up to the present time is about 2,000. Shocks were felt at Parms, Turin and Cosenza. Undulations of the earth were noticed at Catania, in Sicily, at the foot of struments are now quiescent, and that no further disturbance is feared.

FELT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The seismoscope set up in the physical laboratory at the United States signal office in this city was disturbed by ank accurately recorded at seven hours thirty-nine minutes no seconds a.m., 7:50 meridian time, F. bruary 23rd inst, the arrival at this point of the recent earthquake that was reported to have occurred in France and Italy. A rough calculation gives about five hundred miles per hour as the velocity of transmission.

Helloway's Continent and Pills,—Rheumatism and Neuralgia—Though the former classes remorselessly attacks persons of all ages, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the persovering use of these remedies will infallibly cure both complaints. After the effected parts have been dili-gently fomented with hot brire, and tne skin thoroughly dried. Holloway's Ointment must be rubbed in firmly and evenly for a few minutes twice a day, and his wills taken according to the printed time his pills taken according to the printed girections wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Cintment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public ducal polace and many bouses were seriously and no invalid who attentively reads them can damaged. There was an enormous crowd at now be at any loss how to doctor himself suc-

THE GOLD POURED/INTO THE SEA BY. WRECKS....

The memory of the loss of £200 000 of silver and gold will survive the drowning of one thousand sculs in a coup. There was the Lutine, for instance. She was of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captain Skynner, and she went ashore on the banks of the Pay Island passage on the night of Oct. 9, 1799. At first she was reputed to have had £600,000 sterling in specie on board. This was afterward confrom the Bullion Office makes the whole the amount about £140,000 sterling." "If," I Brif find in a contemporary account, "the wreck of the unfortunate Lutine should be discovered there may be reason to hope for the discovery of the bullion."

In the reign of James II. some English ad venturers fitted out a vessel to search for a ad weigh up the cargo of a rich Spanish kip which had been lost on the coast of Spanish which had been lost on the coast of Spanish kip America. They succeeded, and brough knowe £300,000, which had been fifty four /ears at the Duke of Albemarle £90,000

A medal was struck in honor of the event in 1687.

was struck in honor of the event to 1687.

There was a very coatty veck in 1767.

She was a Dutch East Indian ws, and foundered in a storm within three leagues of the Texel, taking down all is the state of 1588 went down in the last century alone in the shape of wild, silver and plate. She was the annual register ship, as the term then was, and had in the 10,000 ounces of gold on account of the King. 10,000 onness of go' at on account of the King, and when.

ln the rame year the Butch lost the Antor detta, an Indianan, and with her sank 1700,000 seerling, beside jer als of great value. The Royal Charter is the most notable modern instance of the w rock of a "treasure' ship that I can just n sw call to hand. She life Australia with £350,000 in her. Of this tum, says Char les Dickens in his chapter on this dreadful shipwreck in the "Uncommercial Traveller," £300,000 worth were recovered, at the ti me of the novelist's visit to the spot where the had driven ashore. "The great bulk of the remainder," writes Dickens, "was surely and steadily coming up. Same less of sover-eigns there would be, of course; indeed, at first sovereigns had drifted in wire the sand, open air. At Leghorn the earthworks had a and been scattered far and wide over the strong undulatory movement accompanied by beach, like sea shells, but more other golden treasure would be found. So tremendous had At Genoa, Turin and Milan the effects were the force of the sea been when it broke the ship that it had beaten one great ingot of gold deep into a solid and heavy piece of her solid iron work, in which also several loose sovereigns, that the ingot had swept in before it, had been found as firmly imbedded as though the iron had been I quist when they had been forced there." This is a curiosity of disaster, but mightly suggestive of the sea's miserly trick of concealing her plunder. -London Telegraph.

will not cure. 4-That gelatine is nutritious. It will not keep a cat alive. Beef tea and g latine, however, possess a certain reparative power, we

5-That cheese is injurious in all cases. It is, as a rule, contra-indicated being usually indigestible; but it is a concentrated natriment and a waste-repairer, and oiten craved.

6-That an egg is equal to a pound of meat, and that every sick person can eat eggs. Many, especially those of nervous or bilious temperament, cannot cat them; and to such eggs are injurious.

7—That the cravings of a retient are

whims and should be denied. The ecomach often needs, craves for, and digests articles not laid down in any dietary. Such, for example, as fruits, pickles, jures, cake, ham or bacon with fat, cheese, butter and milk.

8-That an inflexible diet may be marked out which shall apply to every case. Choice of a given list of articles allowable to given cases must be decided by the opinion of the stomach. The stomach is right and the theory wrong, and the judgment admits no

appeal. A diet which would keep a healthy man healthy might kill a sick man, and a diet sufficient to sustain a sick man would not keep a well man alive. Increased quantity of food, especially of liquids, does not mean increased nutriment, rather decrease, since digestion is overtaxed and weakened. Strive to give the food in as concentrated a form as possible. Consult the patient's stomach in preference to his cravings; and if the stomach rejects a certain article go not force

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale. writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, con cluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has an eved cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

ROME AND CANADA.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE CHURCH. ROME, Feb. 25.-The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Canadian Church College took place at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Cardinal Howard officiating. Among those present were Cardinals Gibbons and Tasche-reau, Mgrs. O'Connell of the American College, O'Callaghan of the English College, Campbell of the Sasteb College, Arabbichus Cirbus & the of the Scotch College, Archbishop Kirby of the Irish College, Bishop Keene of Richmond, Va., and other Church dignataries. The Church was dedicated to Saint Joseph. The spectacle was solemn, and religiously beautiful.

Among the Warmest Advocates of the use of Northrop & Lymno's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure are ladies formerly in deli and Dyspepte Cure are taches formerly in deli-cate health, whose viger and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debility of long standing, chronic billiousness, weakness of the tack and kidneys, feminine ailments and obstinate types of nervous indigestion, are overcome by it.

The books that Bacon said would be di gested are probably those which have been

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why net be fair about it and buy her a box?

I No love is so intense as that of the eighteenyear-old youth for the twenty-six-year-old

THE WITC A'S FATE. A CRUEL PREJUDICE O .F OLD TIMES MORE THAN

RQU/ JLED NOW. Not many decar ses ago in this country, the people were ex lited over witchcraft. Persons suspected were thrown into the water; if not witcher, they would drown; if they were witcher, they would swim ashore, and

were door sed!
Not m any years ago if a person were taken ick with advanced disorder of the kidneys an article arising from deman d, and that it the r nysician would pronounce the disease applies to everything caps de of being sold. Brit have discase, and when so declared, he from labor to land. Am at's labor is his own, re arded his responsibility at an end, for he may employ it upo an object for his own independently.

afflicted, he would say, "Oh, a slight attack tring in the zuarket will depend upon the of the kidneys; will be all right in a little demand for it, and the price will fluctuate of the kidneys; will be all right in a little while." He knew to the contrary. But if according as the demand is greater or he could keep his patient on his hands for a less; they demand is not created by the few months, he knew a would derive a great revenue from his case, and then when the disease had progressed to a certain stage. he would state the facts and retire, exonerated from all blame.

But the error of supposing the disease incurable, has swayed the public mied, long after the fact has ceased to be. But public opinion has been educated to the true status | the invention, the thing itself is his, but it of the case by those who have discounted the incurability theory, and the public recornizes and testifice to the fact that Warner's safe ozre is a specific for this disease. This has been shown with thousands of testi. simply because people want it and are willing

Upon referring to them in our files we find that \$5,000 reward will be given to any one who can prove that so far as the manufacturers know they are not genuine, and that hundreds of thousands similar in character could be published, if it were necessary.

This condition of things is very amusing to the journalist, who looks upon all sides of every question. Proof should be accepted by ail, but prejudice fights proof for many years. It seems strange that when a proprietary medicine is doing the good that Warner's safe cure is that the physicisms do not publicly endorse it. Many of them, we Mr. George's theory is that this "uncarned are told, privately prescribe it.

A few years ago, as stated, when a man had Bright's disease, the doctor boldly announced it because he thought it relieved him of responsibility.

(and hundreds of thousands of common people die of the same disease), we are told that doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's is the property not the price it will bring, disease of the kidneys and say that they die The price is not a quality of the thing any of paralysis, of apoplexy, of pneumonia, of consumption, of general debility, of rheumatism, of heart disease, of blood poisoning, or some other of the names of the direct effects of kidney discuse. They are not the real disease itself.

We sometimes wonder if they avoid stating the real cause of discase for fear they will drive the public into patronage of the only scientific proprietary specific for kidney diseases and the thousand and one diseases that originate in inactive kidneys.

We do not believe every advertisement we read. Some people perhaps may regard this ness to inquire into the reason why A is will. article as an advertisement and will not believe it, but we are candid enough to say that we believe the parties above mentioned have stated their case and proved it, and nuder such circumstances the public is unwise if it is longer influenced by adverse prejudice.

DOUBLY BENEFITED.

There is no one remedy known that has more curative power over dyspepsia and liver conditions likewise influence the labor mar-complaint than Burdtek Blood Bitters. "I ket and indeed influence our whole comhad liver complaint and my husband was so mercial system and is by no means a special bad with dyspepsia that he could not labor. One dozen bottles of B. B. B. has enabled us both to attend to our usual work," reports Mrs. John A. Campbell, of Brighton, N.B.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S BAIT BILL

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND THE IM-PERIAL ASSENT DEMANDED -WRAT THEY

SAY IN WASHINGTON. St. John's, Feb. 19.—The Legislatura suspended the rules to-day to give the Bait bill a precedence of other business. It was read a third time and passed amid much enthusivem, and will assent by Monday's mail for the Imperial assent. Indignation over its previous disallowance by the Crown is despending and spreading. ance by the Crown is deepening and spreading. ance by the Grown is despening and spreading. Gov. Leavoeux storedy recommends its acceptance. Courtney Kenny, M.P., gave noticely esterday in the British House of Commonsthat he would ask the Government on Thursday why the Newfoundland Bait Ball was vetoed. Newfoundland wants the bill to protect hait fishes, which are the food of cod. If these are destroyed the and wall discound the first the code of the code destroyed the cod will disappear. It is also required to keep in check French competition. Washington, Feb. 22.—The despatch from St. John's, Nild., saying that the Assembly of that Province has unanimously passed a bill to prohibit the sale of bait to French and American fishing vessels has caused very little comment here. Representative Hill, ittle comment here. Representative 1111, of Illinois, an ex-assistant Secretary of State, said:—"Af France is included in that not it may result in serious State, and :— If Prance is included in that exclusive act it may result in serious consequences unless the act is general in it its application. No nation will submit to be singled out in this manuer without resent. ing the act, and besides this France has a treaty with Great Britain very similar to that which existed between the United States and England before the fisheries clause was abrogated. As far as the act of the St. John's Assembly applies to United States fishermen it can have little effect. It is simply another descrate attempt on the rest of correctly desperate attempt on the part of our neighbors desperate attempt on the part of our neighbors to force us to admit their fish free of duty."

Mr. Belmont, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, said:—"It is in line with the recent act of the Dominion Parliament, and will have no further effect, as the Dominion Act has already received the attention of Congress."

ground that there is not sufficiet time to pass a bill in the House differing so radically from the Senate bill with any hope of securing the con-currence of the Senate in the existing state of

MORE THAN CLAIMED.

business.

"For the past four or five years," says Mrs. Emery, of Cottan, Ont., "I have been subject to kidney troubles. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. It has done me more good than what was claimed for it. I can recommend it to all sufferers from like diseases."

AN EXPLOSION.

Boston, Feb. 24.—Late last night a bomb was thrown into North street from Everett court by some unknown person and exploded with a great noise. Many panes of glass were broken. The houses in the vicinty were shaken and occupants rushed into the street.

HUMOROUS.

The most humorous man is not always the happiest; the man who has scrofulous humor or any other obstinate humor of the blood does not feel very lively, at least not until he is cured, which, by the way, Burdock " UNEARNED INCREMENT."

If things were called by their common names instead of being mystified by high sounding titles, ordinary people would under. stand a great many things which appear to be beyond their capacity. Certain political economists have written very learner by on what they term "unearthed morewould be p at to death! In any event, they ment." If we will strip the question were door aed!

Not w any years ago if a person were taken it means simply the increased w arket price of Arded his responsibility at an end. for ne may employ at an objection me may employ at an object laborer and consequently the enhanced value which attaches to the product in consequence of i'. may be called "uncerned increment." A farmer may invent a certain device for Opening his gate, no one will question his right to use it for that purpose; under our patent laws he may obtain the ex-clusive right to manufacture and self may be uselese and he may never realize out of it the cost of obtaining the patent, but it on the other hand there arises a great demand for it, the thing will have a high market value to pay for it. An acre of ground in the middle of a prairie is worth intrinsically as much as the same quantity of land in the heart of a greateity; it will support just as large abouse, but the market price of either will depend upon the demand for it. Now, it is folly to assert that the owner of any kind of property, no matter where it is situated, is not entitled to the price it will bring because he did not create the desire of the purchaser to buy it, or bring about the conditions which prompted the desire. Everybody knows that the market value of everything is controlled by demand, and this demand is an "unearned increment." Now, increment" property belongs not to the individual but the community, and he thinks he can bring about a more equal distribution of property by putting his theory into practice. He is mistaken in the first place in sup-To-day when prominent people are dying posing that the estimated market raluc of anything is property at all which can belong to anybody. The thing itself more than the price that is paid to a prima donna for singing in public is a quality of her voice. It does not profit the owner to say that his property is worth so many thousand dollars, on the contrary, mest owners, except these who are trying to sell, prefer to put a low valuation upon their property in order to avoid taxes, and those who wish to sell, discover that their property is worth just as much as somebody else is willing to pay for it and no more. We think Mr. George is also mistaken in supposing that the community have any busiing to pay B a certain sum of money for a certain property. It is none of the community's business. It is sufficient that A is willing to sell and that B wants to buy and that they can agree between themselves upon the terms of the sale. It is true that the demand which controls the value of property is created by certain conditions which the owner did not bring about, but it is equally true that certain pseuliarity of property in land.—Chicago Catholic Home.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

PROTESTANT GERMANY AND THE VATICAN. New York, Feb. 23 .- A despatch with reference to the attitude of the Pope towards Ger-many says:—The peace of Europe hangs upon a thread. The general war which threatens Bismarck, in his speech in the Reichstag, demanded not only an increase of troops, but the septemate, Europe for a moment stood aghast; but it was presently seen that this demand meant not war, but peace, and that Bismarck aimed to secure for Germany such a Bismarck aimed to secure for Germany such a secure for Germany such a secure for Germany such as the secure of such articles of diet that a constitution may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be arminally built up strong enough to resist condition of military preparation as should make war against her an imprudence, while she herself, from her central position, could command the peace among the nations It is with this clear understanding, evidently, of the German Chancellor's purposes, that the Pope has taken the unusual but most statesmanlike and most Christian step of urging German Catholics to support the policy, in this instance, of a ruler with whom, on matters relating to the Church, he has had long continued and serious differences. has had long continued and serious differences. It is an evidence, it seems to us, of the highest order of Christian statesmanship—this in-terposition of His Holiness in the affairs of Germany. Some narrow minded Italians seem by our correspondent expressed regret that the Pope should have "gone into politics." They could not appreciate what appears to us to be truly "politics," but politics of that high order men call states. manship. "He alienates the good will of France," said one of these Italians; but a cable from our Paris correspondent reported the exact contrary "Reconciliation between France and the Vatican." "It means the temporal power," was again objected; but what has the Pope's interposition for the peace of Europe to do with the restoration of the temporal power? Mr.
Von Schloezer, the Russian envoy at the Vatican, says:—"The Vatican has not interfered in politics; it has interfered in the interset of vacca and humanic temporary of the control of the c Mr. Belmont is using all his persuasive powers among Republican members to-day to induce them to stand by him to morrow. The retaliatory bill will be called up before noon, and Chairman Belmont is hopeful that he will be able to induce the House to adopt his substitute to the Edmunds bill. Republican members to the committee will oppose. peace will be justly held an honor to the Pope, whose highest office office and duty, as a minister of Christianity, it surely is to use his great influence to avert a horrible and calamitous strife. It will be a great thing for the Vatican that it has spoken in the interest of the peace of Europe. Yes, whether war comes or peace it will be a true glory for Pope Leo XIII, that at a critical moment he had thestatesmanlike wisdom, the Christian courage, to interpose for dom, the Christian courage, to interpose for peace at the risk of being misunderstood by petty minds If by this wise interposition the present imminent risk of a general European war shall be put away is it too much to hope that the Pope may hereafter once more speak—this time to urge upon the governments of Europe, in the name of Christianity and humanity, a general disarmament?"

> "GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW,"

and great benefits ensue from the use of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets"—tiny, sugar-coated granules—which obviate the necessity of choking and "gagging" in the attempt to swallow some huge bolus of uninviting asnect and disagreeable effect. Their cathartic action is thorough, yet perfectly gentle, and unlike other pills, they never react towards constipation. In cases of sick-head ache, and as a promoter of digestion, they are unsurpassed. By druggists.

Fothergill stated some time ago that beef tes is rather a stimulant than a nogrishment, and now an article appears in the Nineteenth it's in motion it's sixty miles an hour, include Blood Bitters will do in the most troublesome digestion. This action is said to be due to the ing steps.



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pite are country valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct ail disorders of the stoneron, stimulate the liver and resultate the lowels. Two if "by only cared

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceies to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness they have end here, and those who once try them wit, find face this collar almahe in so many ways that they will no be willing to do without them. But after all see, head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where

Is the hanc of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and was very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or purge, but by their gentle action pleus in who use them. In viais at 25 cents; five i \$1. Sold by draggists everywhere, or sent by had.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Now York City.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

Allustrative Sample Free SELFX PRESERVATION

HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of collars for advertised patent medicines at a dol'ar a bottle, and French your system with nausoons slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and

Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invariable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopesis, for all forms of chronic and acate diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid

scaled implain wrapper.
ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next rine'y days. Sond now or out this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass. 49-G

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up streng enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle unladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, inbelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMBOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Bac

-ASK YOUR GROCER OR DEUGGIST FOR-Johnston's Fluid Beef And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the barries of two or more other babies, and their parents addresses. Also a handsome Diamond Dye Sample Card to the mother and much valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Biontreal.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST

WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for a ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

Instantrollof, Final ouro and never lenife, purce, salve or suppository. Liver, kidney and all bowel troub, 2—especially constipation—cured like marie. Swarerer willicarn of azimple renedy tree, by addressing, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. S. 11-G.

NOTICE that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the part of Dame Suzzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebro, to Mandon, of paris unknown in the United States of Aherica, on the ground of descriton; and because the Said William Manton having obtained a diverse from the said Sakan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Massachusetts; one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marsiage. Montreal 18th Suprember, 1888. DULLAMEL, HAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attornoys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.

THE HOUSEHOL D.

The Edities as is propored to answer all questions on The Educated with this Dopartment

Specially prepared for THE Post and TRUE Wainess.)

We take the liberty of printing anoth er of the New York Freeman's "Ten dinners for Friday." MENU (FOR FRIDAY.)

Tomato Soup. Sootch Toast. Broiled Shad.

Stewed Tomatoes. Potato Ribbons Lima Beans. Lobster Salad (second receipt.) Orange Fritters. Black Coffee. TOMATO SOUP.

One can of tomatoes, one quart of boiling water; hoil, strain, add one teas conful sods, one pint milk, a little butter, pepper sous, one plan it sould, not boil; add two rolled crackers.

SCOTCH TOAST.

Take four slices of bread half an inch thick ; toust and butter well; take the crust off and spread over them some anchovy plate; lay them one on the other, pour over them thick melted butter made with milk and send them to the table very hot.

BROILED SHAD.

lay on buttered gridicon, over a clear fire, with the inside downward until it begins to a hot dish and butter plentifully.

STEWED TOMATOES (CANNED.) Open and empty the can some hours before you much improved by this precaution. Drain of balf the liquor, and set away for future use. Season the tomators for to-day with a saltspoonful of ealt, half as much pepper, and an even teaspoonful of sugar. Some ike the addition of a little mineed onion. Stew fast half an hour in a sourcepan-metal should be avoided - set in a vessel of water kept at a hard boil from the moment the tomatoes go in. Then stir in a heaping teaspronful of butter, simmer ten minutes, covered, in hot water, and they are ready for

POTATO RIBBONS.

Cut the potatoes into slices rather less than an inch thick, free them from the skins, and then pare them round and round in very long and thin ribbons. Place them in a pan of cold water, and, a short time before they are wanted on table, drain them from the water. Fry them in hot lard or good dripping until they are quite crisp and browned; drain and dry them on a soft cloth, pile them on a hot dish and season them with salt and cayenne in tine powder.

BUTTERED LIMA BEANS.

Wash a quart of Line usaus put them over the fire in a saucepan with flour, tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a saltspoonful of pepoer, stew them gently until they are tender, which will be in about twenty minutes, keeping them closely covered; and then serve them in the sauce in which they have been cooked.

LOBSTER SALAD.

Take one or two lobsters, cut up all the fiesh into convenient pieces, reserving the soit part to mix with the dressing, and a few pieces to ornament the salad. Prepare some lettuce, as for an ordinary salad, mix the obster and lettuce together with a fork in the bowl, and pour over it a mixture of three parts olive oil, one part tarragon, vinegar, pepper and salt to taste, to which has been added the soft part of the lobiter and a little mustard. Garnish the dish with the pieces of lobster reserved for the purpose, with the

coffee boil. Serve in small cups.

PICKLETTE.

Cour large cabbages, cut fine; one quart quions chopped fine; two quarts vinegar, or snough to cover the cabbage; two pounds brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls ground musard and black popper, two tablespoonfuls cinamon, two tablespoonful turmeric, two tablespoonfuls celery seed, one tablespoonful alum, pulverized. Fack the cabbage and onions in alternate layers, with a little salt between them. Let them stand till the next day. Then scald the vinegar, sugar and spices together, and pour over the cabbage and onions. Do this three mornings in succession. On the fourth put all together over the fire, and heat to a boil. Let them boil five minutes. When cold pack in small jars. It is fit for use as soon as cool, but keeps

PRESERVED CUCUMBERS.

Split the outumbers and extract the seeds. Let them remain for three days in salt and water. Put them now into cold water, with a small quantity of alum, and hold them till tender. Drain them and allow them to lie in athin syrup again, then take them out, boiling the syrup again, and pour it over the cucumbers, repeating this operation twice more. Now boil some clarified sugar until, when a spoonful of it is taken up and blown through, small sparks of sugar will fly from it; put the cucumbers into this and let them simmer hve minutes. Leave them until the next day, when the whole must be boiled up again, and afterward put by for use.

NOTES.

To mend china or broken earthenware take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water and stir into it plaster of paris until the mixture becomes of the consistency of cream, apply with a brush to the broken edges of the ware and join together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the

To polish brass kettles that are very much tarnished, first rub with a solution of oxalic acid, then dry and polish with rotten stone

wollen cloth wet with ammonia and whiting, and polish on the chaued and filigree parts with a tooth brush. It is nice to clean glass windows and all kinds of glassware.

To clean old lamp burners, wash and boil them in ashes and water, then rub them with exalic soid, then dry and polish with fine Wash the wicks and dry. Many times the burners are condemned when only the may be placed in a hot bed. but can never wicks are at fault. wicks are at fault.

FARM AND GARDEN.

POTATOES AFFER CORN.

It is common where potatoes are grown in large quantities to plant them on newly-turned sod. But if this be clover, and heavily manured, it is apt to make the potatoes scabby or rotten or both. If the frash manure on sod is used the first season for growing corn, the grain crop will benefit more from both than potatoes could do, and both will be in excellent condition for growing a superior quality of tubers. If more green manure is needed, it can be had by wwing rye among the corn just before harw sating it.

KERPING ONIONS.

C meerning this subject, an expert writes an an awer to a question :- " Every year we have many letters. Joseph Harris writes, usking us for some method of keeping seed onions. In our own case, we should not try to keep them, unless it were a few bushels for family use. Sell them for what you can get and procket the loss. There are many ways of kneeping good, sound, ripe, dry onions. The great point is to keep them dry. But you must recollect that even a ripe, dry onio a contains at least eighty percent of water, and when a large mass of them are kept .together they are liable to "sweat" and the skins and tops become damp, and if the remperature is above freez ing they will throw out roots and commence When thoroughly cleaned and dried, split to grow, just as they would in the damp soil. open so that when laid flat the back bone of it is necessary to keep them in a large will be in the middle; sprinkle with sait and mass, put them in a dry place, such as a mass, put them in a dry place, such as a shod or barn, then they will freeze solid and atay frozen till wanted in spring. They must with the first and over. When done, lay on be well covered to keep them from thawing, and you should avoid putting them in a barn with a basement underneath, where horses, cattle, sheep or hogs are kept, as the warmth from the animals might thaw them out. We have kept them perfectly on the east side of a north and south wall, where the snow drifts several feet high and remains till spring. They were simply covered with corn-stalks and leaves.' NERVOUSHOBSES.

Finely bred, intelligent horses are very often nervous. They are quick to take notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in moments of sudden terror, necessary to escape from possible harm, from something they do not understand. This is what makes them shy, bolt and run away. We cannot tell what awful suggestions strange things offer to their minds. For aught we can tell, a sheet of white paper in the road may seem to the nervous horse a yawning chasm, the open front of a baby carriage the jaws of a dragon ready to devour him, and a man on a bicycle some terrifying sort of a flying davil without wings. But we find that the moment he becomes familiar with those things or any others that affright him, and knows what they are, he grows indifferent to them. Therefore, when your horse shies at anything make him acquainted with it; let him smell it, touch it with his sensitive upper lip, and look closely at it. Remember, too, that you must familiarize both sides of him with the dreaded object. If he only examines it with the near nostril and oye, he will be very apt to some at it when it appears on his off side. So, then, rattle your paper, beat your brass drum, flutter your umbrella, run your baby carriage and your bicycle, fire your pistol, and clatter your tinware on both sides of him and all around him until he comes to regard the noise simply as a nuisance and the material objects as only trivial things liable to get hurt if they are in his way. He may not learn all that in one lesson, but continue the lesson and you will cure all his nerrousness, CHICORY VS. THISTLES.

We have seen in a Canadian paper the "niodest assurance" that chicory was a counter irritant to Canada thistles, and the delusion has been referred to in our farming columns. The same delusion seems to of lobster reserved for the purpose, and some spawn and with slices of hardboiled eggs, exist in the United States, and some his pistol upon himself. Part of his wife's anrigs of chervil, tarragon, etc. ELACK COFFEE.

The college of the co set aside for a few minutes. Do not let the The following letters sum up the position coffee boil. Serve in small cups. consideration of any one really contemplating the propagation of chiccory. One correspondent writes in answer to a question on the subject:—"Tell J. E. V. not to sow chiccory on any account, and if it is in the limits of possibility to eradicate what he already has, to do so without delay. I have never seen

it eradicated on land where it once obtained possession, and do not he-lieve it possible without greater expense than the land would be worth when it was done. Indeed, I do not believe it possible under any circumstances; no weed that I know of compares with it. Canada thistles are nothing beside it on clay land; it was introduced here in seed oats from Canada, I believe, and in one case from the garden, and has completely ruined those farms for grass. Nothing will cut it green or dry, and the more it is subdued the more it flourishes. Canada thistles can be kept under and subdued if summer-fallowed in a thorough manner, but chicory cannot in several years at least, as the seed lies dormant for years, waiting for a chance to grow, the same as blue thistles. As a rule it is best never to attempt to destroy a noxlous plant by introducing another. especially as in this case, the remedy is much worse than the disease, and looking back I have come to the conclusion that it is very dangerous to sow any seeds brought from a distance without very careful examination. I have seen repeated instances where a few bushels of oats damaged a tarmer more than thousand dollars, and the damage con-

Mr. Baker says :- " J. E. V., thinks chiccory might be used to destroy Canada thistles and other weeds. I think if he does not look out he will have something worse than Canada thistles to destroy if he gets chiccory well started in his soil, if it is the same that now grows not far from Auburn. Ahcut twelve years ago, some grass seed was sown, supposed to be clean, but after a time some little plants came up resembling dandelion which has proved to be chiccory, and a fearful pest. In many places it is the only thing that

acid, then dry and polish with rotten stone of the finest emery.

The best thing for cleaning tinware is compared to the finest emery.

The best thing for cleaning tinware is compared to the highway, and when cut off readily starts up and goes to seed, continually mon sods. Dampen a cloth and dip tinsods, appealing after which the figure of the first tinware can be start up and black and direct inware can be start to the avert we start to discove go to seed look like new little in the first tinware can be start to the first tinware can be start to the first tinware to t

It is the infiritity of little minds to be taken with every approxime, dazzled with everything thet sparties; but great minds have but little admiration because few things seem new to them;

Wealth cannot confer greatness, for nothing become an oak,

LIST OF PRIZES DRAWN AT ST MICHAEL'S ORPHANAGE LOF-TERY, ST. JOHN'S, NEW. FOUNDLAND

1-2260, J. Brine, Freshwater road. Two eary valuable oil paintings, "Morning and Evening." 2-1147, John Flyna, Presque, Presentia

Bay. A carrara marble statue of the Blessed -S936, Mrs. Catherine Hayes, King's road. A handsomely wrought double case

eilver waten. 4-2246, Miss Coleman, 153. Southern States. A portrait, in oil, of the Irish leader,

Parnell. 5-1273, Mrs. Dinovan, Patrick street, Montrad. A beautiful Ormala clock. 6-2238, W. J. Martin (Clift, Wood & Co.) Montrad.

Fifty arres of find, 7-199, Mrs. J. Eigan, New Gowor street.

an elegantily bound Family Bible. 8-5189, Hon. J. McLoughlin. A forty lolier bill. 9-795, John Cassy, Franch Store. A

louble-parrelled gun. 10-1149, Mitthew Bence, Runs Island, P.B A valuable curiosity. 11-4800, Hon. Jarans Pitts. A tweaty

12-1736, J. Broone, Hoylestown. A handsome co d vase. 13-7832, Miss Katie S naott, Great Placentia. An elegantly bound aloun. 14 -4317, -----, No. 21 New Gower

street. "Plasuresque Lesi sad." 15-5576, Rev. J. K nay, G. Seminary, Montreal. A fat sheep. 10-771, Ellie Fitzpatrick, New Gower

street. A silver teaset. 17-5487, Hon. James McLoughlin. A picture of the Immaculate Conception. 18-1251, Mrs. D. Flyon, 153 Manufacture, Montreal. A purlor sev-saw. 19-1520, Rev. M. A. Clancy. Picture of

Archbishop of Dublin. 23-8921, Mrs. J. J. O'R dily, Water treet. Moore's melodies (in moroeco and gilt).

21-155, S. W. Bethel, Government House. An emproidered satia cashiou. 22-6189, Michael Delaney, Antigonish. A

pair of jet and gold vases.
23--5578, Mrs. W. McGrath, 46 Water street, Eist. An elegant table inkstand and pen rack. #24.-291, Michael Dunn, James street,

West. Longfellow's Poetical Works. 25-1549, Mr. Dillon, Gower street. handsom + pair of pale blue lustres. 26-963, Stephen Raddin (J. Thornburn).

A porcelain es parque. 27-501, Rev. J. Roach. A pair of silver vases. 28-1813, Mrs. A. Fitzputrick, Placentia

Bay. A pair of Mikado lustres. 29-5484, P. D. Burke, St. Jucques, Fortune Bay. A pair of plush photo frames. 30-887, F. Williams, Bay Butls. A hand-

some embroidered velvet cushioa. 31-2165, Rev. J. Scanlan, Ireland. A pair of blue vases. 32-Mrs. E. Mellenald, English Harbor Picture of Parnell.

33-8808, E. Masphy, jc., (Mitchell's) Woodsworth's poems. 34-8323, Ray. J. Whelan, Harbor Beiton. An Oliograph picture of Masor Dolorosa. 35-718, J. J. Fox, Queen's Road. A handsomely bound book, "Mirror of True

Wouldnhood. 36-3145, Viscent Cleary, Menkatowa Road. A large Bible.

A MURDEROUS MINISTER.

IN A FIT OF INSANITY HE ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER AND HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 .- Rev. Charles W Ward, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Englewood, N.J., in what seems to be a fit of mental aberration, shot his wife early yesterday morning, fired once without effect at his liltle daughter, and then turned his pistol upon himself. Part of his wife's oue, but he is in much less danger than his wife. Both may recover, but the chances point the other way.

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 596.
Notice is horoby given that Dame Miriam F. Finers, of
Montreal, wife of Marks Kutner, of the same place,
trader, has instituted an action for separation as to
property against her said husband,
Montreal, 14th February, 1887.

T. C. De LORIMIER.

20 5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC - DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 774. Notice is hereby given that Dame Mary Ann Mackay, of Montreal, wife of Robert Gair, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 26th January, 1887.

T. C. De la RIMIER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No 2488. No ice is hereby given that Dame Louisa Chamberlain, wife of William G. Tompkins, of Montreal, has instituted an action for separation as to property frem her said husband.

Montreal, 27th January, 1887.

26-5

C. O. DE LORIMIER,
26-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 82.
Notice is hereby given that Dame Philomene Laurent dit Lortie, of Lachine, wife of Stephen St. Denis, of the same place, has instituted an action for separation as to property sgalosther said husband.

Montreat, 20th January, 1887.

T. C. DE LORIMIER.

20 5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal. Superior Court,
No. 248. Malvina Beauchamp, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of Guetave Arthur Lamontague,
merchant, of same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Gustave
Arthur Lamontague, Defendant.
An action for separation of property has been this
day instituted by Plaintiff.

Montreal, January 10th, 1887.

ADAM & DUHAMEL,
25 5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 468.
Dame Relida Hurtubi-c, of the Parish of Notre Dame do Grace. In the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Enstache Prud'homme, junior, furner, of the same locality, authorised to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiffa, vs. the said Eustache Prud'homme, junior, Pafondant.

A sul. for separation of property has been 'instituted in title ones, on the thirty-first day of January last (1887).

Montreal, February 3rd, 1887.

Montreal, February Srd, 1887. LAFLAMME, LAFLAMME, MADORE & OROSE, Attys, for Flainville.



GURES ,ALL HUMORS,

com a common B. otch, or Eruption, to the worst Scroil la. Sall-rheum; the worst Scroil la. Sall-rheum; Fover-sores, Scally or Rough Skin; in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this power, ul, purifying, and evigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcors rapidly heal under its lenign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in ording Tettor, Rose Rash, Volls, Caritutelos, Soro Eyos, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, Raite Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, Raite Swellings, Goitro, or Thick veck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tenests in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same mount for atreatise on Scrofulous Affect, one.

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insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—SUPERIOR COURT.—In the matter of Martin O'Loghlin, of Montreal, traier, an Insolvent, and Arthur in Porkins, Assignee. On Wednesday, the ninth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under said Acts.

MARTIN O'LOGHLIN, By Crulckshank & Murray, his attorneys ud iden.
Montreal, 25th January, 1887. 25

Notice is hereby given that the FRATERNITY Notice is hereby given that the Fraternity of Thind Order of St. Francis, of Montreal, will demand to be incorporated by the Quebec Legislature at its next Session.

J. J. BEAUCHAMP,

Attorney for the Petitione rs

Montreal, 5th Feb., 1887.

1. 1887.

Attorney for the Petitione rs

Montreal, 5th Feb., 1887.

Attorney for the Petitione rs

Montreal, 5th Feb., 1887.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,

Wedo hereby critiy that we supervise the a ments for all the Monthly and Simi-Annual Dr. of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and is son manae cand control the Drawings themselves, that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of on signatus e attached, in its advertisements. rrangs

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			Sizia,	
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	GRAND PRIZE		50,000	50,000
3	GRAND PRIZE	OF	20,000	20,000
	LARGE PRIZE		10,000	20,000
	LARGE PRIZE	S OF	6,000	20,000
	PRIXES OF		1,000	20,000
50	"		500	25,000
100	**		300	30,000
200	••		200	40,000
ECO	**		100	60,000
,000	•		50	60,000
			ON PRIZES.	,
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Betes of r arch 21st, April 4th, April 18th.

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HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Lending Necessa-ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to those great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments in cidental to Expresses and constitution. incidental to Females of all ages, and, eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties re Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck andChest, as salt into meat, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn in to fail

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THE EARTHQUAKE.

Great Damage and Terrible Loss of Life in all Directions-The Wave Feit in the Southern States.

CANNES, Feb. 26.—The Prince of Wales while here stayed at a hotel some distance np the mountain. When the earthquake shocks were felt his attendants implored him to leave the house; the Prince replied: "Since the shocks are over and the hotel is not falling, I preter to remain where I am, in bed." Great damage was done in the villages around Nice. Atdalius church and Drap castle are in ruins. Mount Fort chateau at Colle is leaning like the far famed tower of Pisa. The Queen of Wurtembury has given \$1,000 for the relief of the dist second ansferers, and the King and the Government of Italy have subscribed \$50 000

LONDON, Feb. 26,-The seight, instruments on Mount Vesuvius were unaffected by the earthquake, but Mount Asina reports a strong movement since the 19th inst. The seismic instruments at Cologne observatory were affected by the earth disturbances. Another earthquake shock was felt in Genoa this afternoon. No damage was done.

RECOVERING FROM THE SHECK, The theatre at Nice will reopen to-night and the concerts will be resumed in the public gardens. The college has been reopened A few timid persons remain encamped outside the city. Large crevices have developed in the cemetery at Mentone since the earthquake. The cupple on the cathedral and the vault of the white penitentiary have fallen. Twenty thousand persons have already fled from Nice. Astronomer Roberts, of Nice, says that the danger from seismic disturbance

ів[раваед. PARIS, Mob. 27.—Cannes has resumed its nsual applearance. The town has a thousand more inhabitants than it had before the earthquake and refugees are still arriving The Government architect has examined the principal buildings and found that little damage was done. The mayor of the town announces on the authority of occentiate that there will be no recurrence of The shocks. Some houses at Boullon have fallen down owing to damage sustained during the shocks. In several places springs have become turbid,

A WHOLE TOWN ENGULFED.

cartiquake were felt at Forli in the province of Campo Basso yesterday. The bodies of twenty-four persons, who were killed by the carthquake last Wednesday, have already been taken from ruins in Diane Marina, and it is known 164 are yet under the fallen buildings. Almost the entire population of Diano Marie a are encamped on the sea shore. Three hundred communes were visited by the eartnqcake, and as yet reports of cast ilties have been received from but tixty. The Pope sent (2,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Later reports show the great extent of the clothe, feed, care for and maintain proper earthquake. Shocks were felt at Lenny and Fremerenau. A lady suffering from paralysis at the Grand hotel, Monte Carlo, and who had been for a long time unable to move, jumped from ber bed in a fright when she felt the sbock and ran down several flights of staīrs. MODE HEARTRENGING DETAILS.

Ross, Feb. 27.—Heartrending details of the disasters caused by the earthquakes continue to arrive. At Diano Marina to day a child of 12 years and her father were extricated from the debris, when the latter ex-pired on the spot. The survivors at Diano Marica say that a majority of the victims were killed by the second chock, the people having re-entered their houses to procure clothing. The sum of \$15,000 has been found in the ruins there. Bodies wrapped in shrouds lie in the middle of the streets. At Bussana only a church steeple remains standing. The soldiers there are still searchseven persons, all of whom are more or less injured. The panic was renewed at Genoa today on a false report that Father Densa had predicted another shock. Both there and at Savona the people refuse to return to their houses. They sleep in carriages and improvised places of shelter. Signor Gensla, minister of public works, has visited Bajardo and attended the funeral of 230 victims of the church collapse who were buried in a common trench in the cemetery. He also made arrangements for a temporary hospital for the injured. Slight oscillations were felt today at Albenga and Porte Macriso. Relief committees are being organized, but it is impossible to supply the numerous wants. San Remo is deserted. There were 303 persons killed and 150 injured in that town.

CHARLESTON SHAKEN. CHARLESTON, S.C., Feb. 26,-About 6 o'clock this morning a slight earthquake shock was felt here. At Summerville and east. No damage was done.

Rome, Feb. 27.—Three more shocks of earth-quake were felt at Forli in the province of Oampo Basso yesterday. The bodies of 24 persons who were killed by the earthquake last Wednesday have already been taken from the ruins in Diano Marino, and it is known that 164 are yet under the fallen buildings. Almost the entire population of Diano Marino are encamped on the sea shore. Three hundred communes were visited by the earthquake and as yet reports of casuaties have been received. as yet reports of casualties have been received but sixty. The Pope sent \$2,000 for the relief of sufferers.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The troops have been compelled to keep at the point of the bayonet the crowds of despairing men and women who are impeding the work of excavation in their efforts to find missing relatives. The bodies of the victims of the disaster are terribly dis-figured. The suffering of survivors is very great. The rescuers in some cases have been obliged to flee from the tottering walls, although they could hear the groans of the victims buried beneath the debris. All the members of the family of the mayor of Bajarido were killed. Of another family of 22 persons named Maestri only one single member half demented is left. Haif-clothed peopled are wandering to the seashore exposed to the inclement weather.
VIENNA, Feb. 28.—M. Fabb predicts that the

earthquake shocks will continue and be accompanied by terrific storms. He mentions March 9th and 24th, April 7th and 8th, and the middle of September and October as the dates upon which the worst shocks may be expected.

LONDON, Feb. 28.-A letter from Cannes says a feeling of profound gratitude is general over the providential escape of the town from terrible disaster, but that deep gloom prevails, especially among business men who foresee that the Riviera will never again be a health resort. Marie Van Zandt, the singer, and her mother took refuge in a garden during the excitement. They suffered extremely from cold, nervousness and insomnia.

Panis, Feb. 28.-M. Lockroy, Minister of Public Works, says the sewers in the shaken districts are so damaged that the soil will be come infiltrated with sewage and be a source of contagion as soon as hot weather comes. ground near Nice from which a stream of hot down't contain a quantity of butter by this water bubbles up. Portions of the coast line time it ien't for want of churning."

have sunk and other portions have risen. stiff wind is blowing at Mentone making it perilous to walk about. Hundreds of visitors from a distance have arrived there, being im-pelled by curiosity. The building inspectors have condemned two-thirds of picturesque old Mentone.

PARIS, Feb. 28 .- The damage to property at Mentone by the earthquake is estimated at \$2,000,000. Comparing all the accounts received from places affected by the earth quakes the estimated loss of life, so far as known, is 600. Many places, however, are still to be heard from,

Nice, Feb. 28 .-- This city has resumed its normal condition, the people having recovered from the earthquake fright. Thirty houses have fallen in consequence of damage done by

the earthquake. Herr Falt, whose prophecy regarding the shocks was mentioned, predicts in his almanac that "on April 20th there will be earthquakes in the South of Europe, the Grecian archipelago, and perhaps in Scotland." In May earthquake shocks will be felt in Europe," while "earthquake shocks will be felt in France and Italy at the end of Aug. et,"
November will be remarkable for earthquakes, especially about the 18th and 22nd : shocks will be felt in France, Lealy and Southern Europe and perhaps in the British Isles." Then "the early days of December will see earthquakes in Europe and New Kealand, Scotland and Ireland, and about the 23rd in Afghanistan, and probably France and Italy."

CONVICT VS. FREE LABOR.

AN RIAHORATE REPORT BY THE UNITED STATES LABOR COMMISSIONER DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT OF COMPETITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. - The second annual report of Garroll D. Wright, commissioner of abor, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. It relates entirely to the sub-ject of convict labor. The investigation con-ducted by the bureau has reached all penal institutions of all grades in the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, in which the inmates are in any degree em-ployed in productive labor. The number of persons of all grades employed in the institutions covered by the report is 64,609; the males number 58,514 and the females 5,895. Of this total number 45,277 are engaged in productive labor, 15,360 are engaged in prison dutiec and 3,972 are sick or idle. Of the total number, 14,827 are employed A WHOLE TOWN ENGULISED.

Under the public account system, by which have, Feb. 26.—Three more shocks of the institution buys raw material and constitutionally are verts into manufactured articles, which are sold in the best available market: 15,670 are employed under the contract system, under which a contractor employs convicts at a certain agreed price per day for their labor; 5,756 under the piece price system, under which the contractor furnishes the material and received tho manufactured article at an agreed price, and 9,104 under the lease system, under which the institution leases the convicts to a contractor for a specified time and for a fixed sum, the lesses usually undertaking to discipline among the prisoners. There is a prison population of 64,609, a proportion of one in a thousand to the population of the United States. Whatever competition, considering the country at large, which comes from convict labor in any form, the report says, must come from this one convict in one thousand of the population, not the proportion to those engaged in mechanical pursuits in the whole country, which is about one convict to every fifty persons so em-ployed. The total value of goods made and work done on productive labor in the penal institutions of the whole country is \$28,753,-909 13. It took 45;277 convicts one year to produce this total value. It would have taken same quantity of goods. The total product | dent, J. Featherston, Toronto; first vice, Corof all penal institutions is 54 of 1 per cent. of | nelius Flanagan, Toronto; second vice, Thos the total products of the industries of the country. The report states that it is perfeetly evident from information obtained that the competition arising from the employment of convicts, so far as the whole country is concerned, would not itself constitute a question worthy of discussion. However, locally. and in certain industries, the report says, the competition may be serious and of such proportions as to claim the serious attention of the Legislature.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND EX-PRESSES HIS OPINION ON THE PROJECT.

prime minister of New Zealand, contributes an article to the Nincteenth Century on Im-perial Federation. He says there is no real greement on the subject of federation itself in any colony, but close union is required by some of the colonies, without, however, surrea lering the power of self-government. If federation is accomplished, the foreign policy of England must undergo a decided change; the adjacent country the shock continued five for if the colonies and dependencies are seconds. The direction was from west to effectually defended, she need care little for a political redivision of the map of Europe. Under federation the British nation would be the centre of a world-wide dominion. The constitution of England is unwritten; but federation requires a written constitution. with a supreme court to interpret its provisions. The necessary guarantees of the independence of the states in the federation must result from the feeling created in England in favor of a strong unity. Colonial federation should precede Imperial federation, though the one was not necessary to the other. The bond of Imperial federation should belooser in Australasia and South Africa than in Canada, The agents general while resident in England lose their colonial feelings and English states men are misled by their opinious. Sir-Robert advocates the resident ministers in England retiring with the changes in the governments of the colonies which they represent. He concludes by saying that the English nation may yet comprehend not only England and the colonies, but Greater Britain and the United States. English statesmen, says Sir Robert, must meet the question of Imperial federation face to face,

as the necessary destiny of the Empire. THE PARTY IN DANGER .- A Texas gentleman and a Democrat who applied for office under the civil service reform rules, failed to answer correctly some very simple questions. "Why, you don't know your mother tongue!" exclaimed the chairman of the examining committee. "No wonder I don't My mother died when I was a baby, and I was raised by my stepmother. Do you mean to say I'm going to slip up on the posiah because my mother died?" "Just so, my friend?" "Well, all I've got to say is that Cleveland has gone back on his party, and I'll tell my friends in Texas so. You will wonder what has become of that 140,000 Democratic majority in Texas when the next Presidential election

"Sare h, dear," said a waggish husband to his wife, " if I were in your place, I wouldn't keep that h be so full of butter as you do." Butter, my dear ! I never give it any but-The Government will send enginers and ter." "No; but you poured about a quart ordered a further supply. specialists to do everything possible to avert such a disaster. A chasm has opened in the ted it on the knee for nearly two hours. If it A trick of law has no ted it on the knee for nearly two hours. If it wheel of fortune to life.

comes off."

THE FRENCH NATURALIST.

Buffon, the great French naturalist, had one constitutional infirmity which seriously interfered with his studies-he would sleep late in the morning. After trying several plans to conquer this, and finding that, though they seemed effective, did not overcome his habit, did adopted the following. The valet who attended him was strictly enjoined to arouse him in the morning, and not to desist until he had thoroughly. awakened and induced him to rise. To his mortification and chaprin, the naturalist found himself day afte, day waking to selfreproach and the ser ie of time lost and opportunities for stur, y gone ky. He bitterly accused his servant of neglecting his orders by allowing him to aleep. "But, monsieur," replied the man, "You are so angry with me when I call you!" "What of that?" "You abuse and driv's me away ; you command, threaten. It para me. I am ashamed to persevere, ar d dare to torment you no longer." "Have I not told you many times," exclaimed Buffoon, "not to mind my anger, not to listen to my threats?" "Yes, monsieur." "Have I not ordered you to rouse me, shake me, pull me out of bed?" "Yee, monsieur." "Stay!" added the philosopher, as new idea occurred to him. "Every morning that you have me up at the desired hour I shall reward you with a douceur. Ten minutes after that, and not a sou do you touch!' From that day forth the valet gained money, the master time, and posterity instruction.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS. TOBONTO, Feb. 24 .- The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' association commenced here this morning, with over 150 members present. The fol lowing officers were elected:-President, John Dryden. MPP; vice presidents, Ontario, R Gibson, Delaware; Quebec, J S Williams, Knowlton; Nova Scotia, Prof Geo Lawson, Halifax; Prince Edward Island, Hon D Ferguson, M P P, Charlottetown; New Brunswick, JE Fairweather; Manitoba, James Smellie, Bin Scarth farm; Northwest Territories, James Geddes, Calgary; British Columbia, James Stoele, New Westminster. At the afternoon session the election of officers was continued with the following result :- Executive committee, Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; Francis Green, sr. Innerkip; James Hunter, Alma; T C Patteson, East wood; John J Hodgson, Mosherough. Revising committee, John C Snell, Edmonton; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; T C Patteson, Eastwood; James J Davidson, Bilsam; James Hunter, Alma; A R Gordon, Cooksville; Francis Green, sr, Innerkip; auditors, James Laidlaw, Guelph, and Wm White; registrar, R. L. Denison; secretary and editor, Henry Wade, Toronto. An acrimonious discussion took place on a motion that the by law be altered so as to provide a standard of registration similar to that of the old British American Herabook, which in effect would lower the present standard. The motion was defeated by 74 to 10, and the association adjourned.

LIVE STOCK MEN.

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Live Stock Association commenced here this morning. The secretary's report showed receipts of \$1.725 and disbursements \$146, leaving a balance of \$1,289. It was stated that owing to low prices in England and the expenses of transportathat the export trade had not been very profitable during the past season, there being a loss estimated at \$1 per head on cattle. In other respects the association is in a satisfactory condition. In the afternoon and evening 35,534 free laborers to have produced the the following officers were elected :- Presinelius Flanagan, Toronto; second vice, Thos O Robinson, St Mary's; treasurer, E Blong, Toronto ; secretary, R. Bickerdike, Montroal. The committee on the Kelly suit against the uminian Steamshin Comr commending that no further action be taken, which was adopted. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions adopted at the last annual meeting as to the proper cars and management of live stock on board steamships carrying cattle between Canada and Europe.

A WOMAN HANGED.

PAINFUL SCENE AT THE ENECUTION OF MRS. DRUSE WHO KILLED HER HUSHAND.

HERKIMER, N.Y., Feb. 28 -- Mrs. Druse was hanged at noon to-day. Upon reaching he gallows Mrs. Druse stepped to the middle of the board platform and knelt while Dr. Powell offered up prayer, lasting about three minutes. She sobbed gently at intervals. At the conclusion of her prayer her clergyman, Dr. Powell, grasping her hand bade her good bye and stepped outside of the enclosure so as not to witness the hanging. Previous to this Mrs. Druse gave to Dr. Powell a bouquet of .flowers which her daughter, Mary, had sent her. The executioner then stepped forward and pinioned her arms and legs together. The noose was adjusted and the black cap drawn down over her face. At this point she again showed signs of collapse and began to scream and shrick at the top of her voice in a hysterical manner, but the drop choked off her cries in her throat and the body of the murderess was sent flying upward about four feet, shooting forward to the right and secting back within one foot and a half of the platform. Drs. Suiter und Kay examined the pulse heats, which were almost imperceptible. After a lapse of one minute a spasmodic clinching of the largers occurred, followed by efforts to draw up the legs. The pulse also began to beat very rapidly, about 102, although very feeble. This increased at three minutes to 140, although still grite weak. The pulsations were then less rapid and continued to get slower until fifteen minutes after the drop fell, when life was pronounced extinct. When the black cap was drawn back it was found death had resulted from asphyxia. The body was placed in a coffin and turned over to Dr. Powell, who promised to give Mrs. Druse christian burlal. The remains will probably be taken to the receiving vault of Oakhill cemetery until Dr. Poweil determines its final resting place.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

CANADIAN DRED ANIMALS ATTRACT ATTENTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 22.-In the House of Commons to-day, Hon. Edward Stanhope, the secretary for war, stated that the government had ordered the purchase of horses in Canada with the object of developing the markets on which, in the case of mobilization, it would be possible to draw a portion of the large supply which would be required. The war office at the same time desired to green wars the time desired to encourage in every way the supply of home breeders of horses for the army. It is officially reported that the government experionces great difficulty in obtaining suitable horses for the cavalry and artillery in England at the stated price of \$225. The horses already received from Canada turned out remarkably well, and consequently the government has

A trick of law has no less power than the wheel of fortune to lift men up or cast them down, -Sir T. More, ..

ANTI-EVICTION FUND.

E. Lynch, L'Eninhania

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	Collected by William O'Meara, Sherring Ont.:- William O'Meara		

 Matthew McCaffry
 3 00

 David O'Meara
 2 00

 John O'Meara
 2 00

 John Keough
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 Nicholas O Meara
 1 00

 James McManus
 1 00

 Table Heading
 1 00

THE NEW STEAM SERVICE.

John Heavny.....

SIR ORARLES TUPPER'S INDISCRETION, LONDON, Feb. 21.—Reuter's agent in Canada sent us from Halifax quito a lengthy summary on the points of one of Sir Charles Tupper's re-cent speeches in Cumberland Ocunty The only announcement made by your new Finance Minister which attracted any attention here was that in which Sir Charles declared that he had every assurance that the Imperial Government would immediately grant a subsidy of £100,000 per annum to the projected service of fast mail steamers to China and Japan in connection with the C.P.R. I thought it right to cable you at once that this declaration caused much annoyance here. As a matter of fact the negotiations on this subject, I am informed, are still incomplete. As your readers know they have already been carried on for some time past and indirectly touch several questions of importance. While some progress has undoubtedly been made the matter has not reached a final stage. Rumors were months ago current that the Government were willing to extend some degree of support to the enterprise. But their final decision has not yet been announced, if indeed it has been arrived at. And naturally it follows that amongst the most intimately corrected with the second the most intimately connected with the enter-prise much dissatisfaction is felt at Sic Charles Tupper's indiscretion in indicating what he be lieves to be the intentions of the Imperial authorities. Whatever resolutions may be ultimately come to by the Imperial Government, it is only right and fit, it is nixed, that it should be first announced by them, and certainly the probability is that umbrage will be taken at Sir Charles Tupper's baste to attribute and to de-clare at his own time and for his own purposss intentions which it may very possibly not be des rable to announce to the world at large even if already finally formed. The news published within the past few days as to the fresh arrangemenss regarding the Atlantic mail service unmistakably shows that the Government are auxious to complete arrangements similar in character with other lines of seamships by which a very valuable naval reserve may be maintained at a minimum c st to the nation. And, it is very reasonably argued, the plemature disclosure at such a juncture of the action they may possibly contemplate in regard to one branch of the subject will probably be regarded with extreme dissatisfaction. The result, of course, would be unfavorable to the Conglish. course, would be unfavorable to the Canadian Pacific scheme. Hence, the fears which have been generally expressed that Sir Charles's in-discretion may have seriously damaged the projected Canadian service which Sir George Stephen and his colleagues were naturally anxious to see established by means of help

A BAD BLAZE AT RIVER DU LOUP. RIVER DU LOUP, Que., Feb. 22 .- About 7 this evening fire broke out in the house occupied as a millinery store and boarding house by Mrs. Widow L. H. Dion, near the station of the Intercolonial railway. In a few minutes the house, which was a two storey wooden building, was all ablaze and in its turn set fire to the adjoining haggard and to Widow Laurant Levesque's house across the street. The buildings being all wood the flames could be seen for miles. All were completely destroyed in two hours Loss about \$10,000, partly covered by in-surance. Mr. M. Deschenes' loss about \$4 000, Mr. Theriault \$3,000, Mrs. Levesque \$3,000, Mrs. Dion about \$2,000; all partly covered by insurance. S-verai boarders lost all their clothes, etc., E. H. Crean and C. King losing about \$200 each. The telegraph wires were broken and delayed the despatch of election news and other business for three hours. It is supposed the fire originated by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the hands of a servant, who is badly burned about the hands.

from the Imperial authorities. - [London Corre

CANINE INSTINCT.

CANINE INSTINCT.

On the 19th of May, 1834, a party, who had been living at Quedgeley, within two miles of Glouc-ster, suled from Bristol to New York, intending to settle in one of the Western States of America. They took with them a wire-haired terrier, which whelped during the passage. The distance from Quedgeley to Bristol is twenty-seven miles. From New York they proceeded in a steamboat up the Hudson to Albany, 190 miles; theree to Schenectady, fifteen miles, by railroad; thence to Syracuse, 140 miles, by tow-boat. In the hurry of disembarking at Syracuse the dog was missed, and all trace of her lost. Some was missed, and all trace of her lost. Same time after arriving at their destination, one of the party wrote to his father, and amongst other things mentioned the loss of the dog, which animal, at the moment the letter ar rived at Quedgeley, was lying down in front of the kitchen fire of the house which she had been originally taken from having been absent from her original home ten months. It is conjectured (for nothing is known) that she found her way back to New York, and thence to Bristel, but how, or in what ship, is a matter of doubt; that she did make this extraordinary tour is beyond the slightest question. She ended her days in a drain at Quedgeley, being smoth red whilst rathunting there in 1841. She was the property of Mr. Richard Guilding, formerly of Quedgeley, who went to St. Loui, in the State of Mississippi, and returned from thence to Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, at which place he is now residing.

WHERE ARE THE BUTTERFLIES IN WINTER?

This is often asked us. In Britain there are sixty-four different kinds of butterflies, each of which passes the winter in a dormant state in one or other of four stages, but the greater number remain in the earlier stages of egg, cater-pillar and chrysalis, only about eight species hybernating in the image of perfect state. These emerge from the chyrsalis in the autumn, remain on the wing for a short time, then retire into the cravices of walls, hollow trunks of trees &c., resuming their flight on the first genial days of turing, giving beauty and animarion to days of spring, giving beauty and animation to cays of pring, giving beauty and animation to the otherwise anonotonous landscape. The eggs are then derosited, which produce perfect insects in autumn, to go through exactly the same cycle as their parents. They include amongst them some of the most beautiful of these winged gems of nature, such as the peacock butterfly, red admiral, painted lacy, and tortoiseshel. The bybernation of a species of insect in a certain hybernation of a species of insect in a certain stage is strictly constant. It was a most interstage is strictly constant. It was a most interesting fact, and one that cannot be too strictly pressed on the memory, that all the individuals composing one kind, or more properly one species of butterfly, always hybernate in the same state; each adheres strictly to the practice of its species; that is to say, if one peacock butterfly passes the winter season is the butterfly state, so will its children pass the next winter in the same state, and its children's children the next following winter in the same, state, and so on for countless generations;

THE BRITISH NOBILITY.

There are, no doubt, among the hereditary law givers of Great Britain men whose talents

Jeremiah O'Connell...... 1 00 and the reasons which they give for accepting his existence are such as might be tendered as evidence in any court of justice in any courtry. But to the master-mariners and Scardinavian sailors who see the creature gayly disporting himself in Massachusetris Bay or among the dangerous passes of the outer Hebrides the sea serpect is nothing so common and zoological as that; he is the drag on in person—the sea serpent, not a sea serpent—the same parlons beast who rened himself up in the air for Bishop Pontoppidan, and breathed forth clouds of smoke and fire for good Hans Egede. That there are many znon-ters of the great deep yet unknown to good years energy great deep yet unknown to modern science nobody who knows anything of our existing whales and grampuses and sharks would for a moment hesitate to assert. Every day new animals turn up in the sea, and the distinct species of whales alone already described in our books of natural history are something truly prodigious. Of all shapes, kinds and sizes, broad and narrow, flat and round-back d, serpentine and stumpy, white and black, long and short, toothed and toothless, timid wanderers and fearless beasts of prey, the whales themselves wou'd suffice to supply 10,000 sea serpents of infinite variety and extraordinary propertions.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-

FLOUR .- The market continues firm, but very dull. Sales are reported of 4 cars choice Manitoba strong bakers' at \$4.35.

	follows:	,	ΔH
ì	Patent\$4.20 @	4.	65
I	Choice Superior Extra 0.00 @		00
I	Superior Extra 3.90 @		00
i	Extra Superfine 3 70 @		80
	Fancy 3 55 @		65
	Spring Extra 3.45 @		50
ı	Superfine		20
١	Manitoba Strong Bakers' 4.25 @	4	35
ı	Canada Strong Bakers' 4 00 @		.05
Į	American Strong Bakers' 4.10 @	4	30
i	Fine 2.75 @	2	80
ı	Middlings 2 50 @	0	.00
i	Pollards 2.00 @	0	.00
ı	Ontario bagg		
Ì	Medium 1.85 @	1.	.95
	Spring Extra 1.65 @	1	.75
ļ	Superfine 1.40 @	1	.50
	City bags (delivered) 2.20 @	2	.25
	OATMEAL-Quotations are :-		
	Granulated, per brl\$4.30 (a.	4	50
	bags 2.15 @		.30
	()rdinger non hal		

GRAIN-There is a dull market for all grains. There is some movement in Mani toba hard wheat, but we did not hear the figures. In Peas, holders are willing to sell at about 70 per 66 lbs., for May delivery, buyers offering 68c. Oats are being dealt in, in a small way, at equal to about 27½c to 28c in store here. Our quotations are as follows:—Canada spring wheat at 89c; Canada red winter, SSo to 90c; Canada white, SSo to 90c; No I hard Manitoba, 94c to 96c; No 2 do, 92e to 93e; No 1 Northern, 90e to 91c. Peas at 63½c to 64½c per 60 lbs. Corn is nominally unchanged at 54c to 55c duty paid, 48c to 49c in bond. Uats are more active at 274c to 280 per bushel of 33 lbs. Malting barley at 55c and teed barley 45c to 50c per bushel; rye is nominally unchanged at 48s to 50c per bushel of 48 lbs.

PROVISIONS-PORK, LARD, &c.-The market is dull, the lenten season having a de-pressing effect on provisions. Montreal short cut is firm at \$17, but we doubt if much would be sold at this figure with the present prospects for pork in Chicago. Other quotations are unchanged as follows :- India mess beef, per ice, \$00 00 to \$00 00; Mess beef, por brl, \$00 00 to 0000; Montreal short cut pork per bri, \$00 00 to 17 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$16 50 to 17 00; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$1500 to 1525; Lard, Fairbanks, per lb, 9%c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b. 00 to 9 je; Hams, uncovered per lb, 114c to 124c; Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams, picnic \$00 00 to 11c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, per lb, 4½c to 43c.

DRESSED Hogs -Holders are asking higher prices, but so far we do not hear of any transactions at increased value. We quote heavy packing \$6 10 to \$6 20, light do, \$6 25 to \$6 30 per 100 lbs., in car lots.

POULTRY.—There is a fair jobbing trade

quote turkeys 9 to 11c, chickens, 6 to 71c, geete, 5½ to 7c.

tions are fresh 20c to 22c, limed 17c to 18c. AsiiEs. -The potash market continues quiet at \$4 15 to \$4 20 per 100 lbs for first sorts. DATRY PRODUCTS -The butter market is

changed. Cheese is firm. The English markets having

We quote butter and cheese as follows:

CHEESE :--

(From the New York Times.)

and character do something towards excusing the absurd anomaly which their order constitutes in a modern industrial community. But these men are very few, and they are almost all among the elderly peers. Upon the whole it would be hard to show that the British nobility now subserves any public purpose better than the French nobility 100 years ago; and no man in his souses can say that the French revolution did any public 3 00 | mischief in wiping out the French nonlity.

SEA SERPENT.

To Mr. Grosse and Mr. Proctor the sea ser. pent is simply a large unknown marine monster:

sale Markets.

Qutations are steady but unchanged follows:	j, ae
Patent\$4.20 @	4.65
Choice Superior Extra 0.00 @	0.00
Superior Extra 3.90 @	4.00
Extra Superfine 3 70 @	3.80
Fancy 3 55 @	3.65
Spring Extra 3.45 @	3.50
Superfine 3.10 @	3.20
Manitoba Strong Bakers' 4.25 @	4.35
Canada Strong Bakers' 4 00 @	4.05
American Strong Bakers' 4.10 @	4.30
Fine	2.80
Middlings 2 50 @	0.00
Pollards 2.00 @	0.00
Ontario bage-	0.00
Medium	1.95
Spring F-tra	
Spring Extra 1.65 @	1.75
Superfine	1.50
City bags (delivered) 2 20 @	2.25
OATMEAL—Quotations are :	
Granulated, per brl. \$4.30 (a)	4.50

Ordinary, per brl...... 4.00 @ 4.25 bag..... 1.95 @ 2.00 CORNMEAL -Quotations are :-

FEED-We quote bran firm at \$14.50 to \$15 per ton of 2,000 lbs., and the demand is good. Shorts are dull, we hear of nothing being done, the quotations are \$15 to \$16 per

but otherwise the market is quiet. We to be locked up.

Eccs.-The demand for fresh eggs con tinues and there is a good supply,

fairly active, the local demand being large for sums profitably, happiness in like is the redairy. Creamery is dull but firm as to values sult of spending the hours profitably. at 23c to 26c, according to quality. There is no demand for export, prices here being beyond a shipping point. Quotations are un-

made up the recent decline are to day quoted steady at 64s 6d per owt. Sales were made here on Saturday at 13c per lb for fine colored for shipment.

BUTTER.—Creamery, 23 to 26c; Townships, fine to finest, 19 to 22c; do, fair to good, 17 to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 19 to 20c; fair to good, 16 to 18c; Brock ville, fine to finest, 19 to 200; do., fair to good, 16 to 18c; Western, fine to finest, 17 to 18:; fair to good, 16 to 17e; low grades,

Finest Fall Colored 00 @13 None of the minor "ills" is more troublesome than an ingrowing nail. By pouring hot tallow over the nail the hardened flesh about it is shrunken and relief is immediate.

OTTOMAN OTTOMAN CLOTHS CLOTHS CLOTHS OTTOMAN OTTOMAN OTTOMAN CLOTHS CLOTHS OTIOMAN CLOTHS

New Ottoman Clothe, in new Spring Colors, At S. CARSLEY'S.

AURANIA CLOTH AURANIA CLOTH CLOTH The New Aurania Cloth, in all Fashionable

At S. CARSLEY'S. BROKEN BROKEN BROKEN CHECKS CHECKS

New All-Wool Broken Checks, in Greys, Browns and Fawns, very suitable for Misses' School Dresses,

At S. CARSLEY'S. CHEVRON CHEVRON BEIGE BEIGE BEIGE

CHEVRON The New Chevron Beige, in all Spring Shades, At S. CARSLEY'S

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NEW DRESS GOODS New Spring Dress Goods, in all the Fashion able Makes and Colors, daily arriving at S. CARSLEY'S

Jackets. Jackets. Jackets. More Jackets at Reduced Prices. More Jackets at Reduced Prices. More Jackets at Reduced Prices.

S. CARSLEY. OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$1.50 OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$1.50 OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$2.00 OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$2.00 OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$4.00 OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$4.00 OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$4.00

The largest assortment of Ladies' Jackets to be held at

S. CARSLEY'S. MISSES' JACKETS, CHILDREN'S JACKETS, MISSES' MANTLES, CHILDREN'S MANTLES.

All at special prices. Right place for Misses and Children's Mantles.

S. CARSLEY'S.

ABOUT BROOKS ABOUT BROOKS

If you want the best possible make of Six Cord Spool Cutton for hand or machine use, ask for Jonas Brooks', and see that the name Jonas Brooks' Bros. is on each spool. None are genuine without the name.

For sale throughout the Dominion by first

class dry goods firms and becoming more popular every day.



BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will Cive Away 15% A Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want a one send unyour name, It of and express offer at once. The National Co., 20 Bey St., N.L.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight a um or phosphate powders. Sold only in casts: Royal Bleina Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

PITH AND POINT.

There is nothing easier than to confound volatility with happiness. The mercury must stop taking a drop, ur we shall have to insist on its signing the pledge.

Paterfamilias-"Do you know, miss, it was twelve o'clock last night when that young man left.

The age which sailors who have been long at sea are most anxious to reach is a good old anchorage. In the New York boodle aldermen trials

the jurymen are the only persons who appear The modern society girl is an accomplished actress, but, as a rule, she is not fond of long

engagements. A watch has been invented to carry in the boot while travelling. In this a man can always travel on tick.

If economy is the result of spelling small

Thoughtlessness is never an excuse for wrong-doing. Our hasty actions disclose, as nothing else does, our habitual feelings.

Cloths dipped in hot potato water are recommended for immediate and complete relief in the severest cases of rheumatism. By holding a very little misery quite close

to our eyes we entirely lose sight of a great deal of comfort beyond, which might be taken, "Doctor," said a friend, stopping him on the street, "what do you take for a heavy cold?" "A fee," replied the doctor, softly,

and pessed on. A young lady living on the line of the railroad finds fault with the locomotives that

whistle as they pass by. She considers their conduct very rude.