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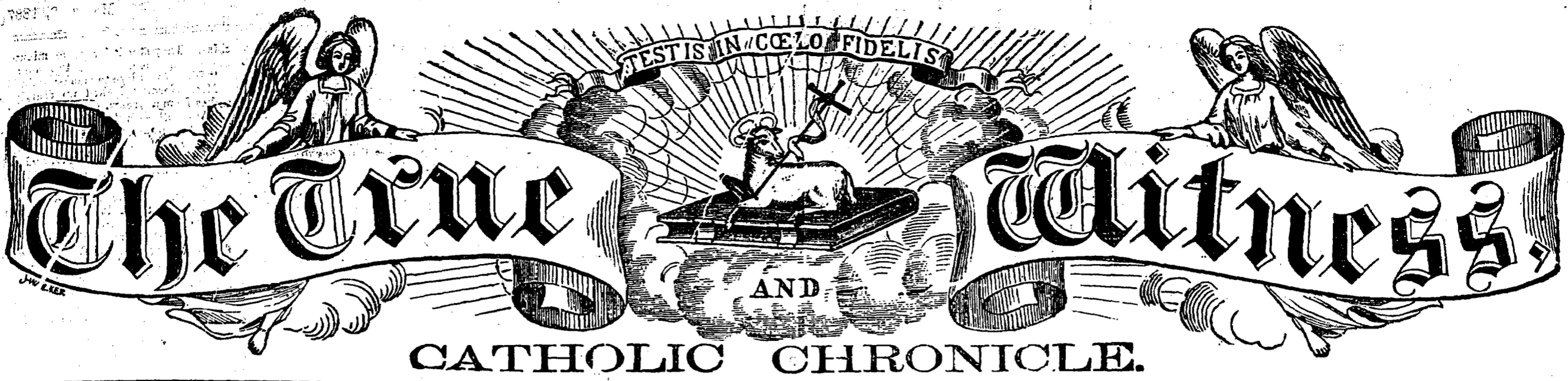
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887.

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A BIG WAR IN EUROPE

Predicted for the Early Future by Lord Wolsley.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Post's correspondent has had an interview with Gen. Wolsley. 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 Bismarck."

"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, and he had been to shoot over their heads. 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 Bismarck on the horizon?" "No," replied General Wolsley, rather sadly. "I do not. The miserable squabbles 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 differences on the questions of the Empire, Britannia and indeed an ultimate federation of all English speaking peoples."

"What, then, is your ultimate ideal for us?" "It is," General Wolsley said, with enthusiasm, "when every man who speaks English is in the same empire or federation, or whatever it may be called, the millennium will be reached, for we should then be able to impose peace and freedom on all the world. I am," he added, "a great admirer of America and the American people. I witnessed 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 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, always delighted when I hear of an Englishman marrying an American lady, or vice versa. With such a miserable squabble over a kettle of fish as the present fishery dispute I have not a moment's patience. I am convinced that it is only a man of ordinary tact or experience who is sent over with sufficient authority to arrange matters with a similar American representative. The whole affair could be settled out of hand in a week."

BISMARCK IS VICTORIOUS.

THE CHANCELLOR SECURES A SUBMISSIVE MAJORITY.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—All the first results of the German elections are now known. Taking uncounted cases and forecasting the supplemental 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 predict that the new house will be completely submissive to the Chancellor. The Socialist gains in Berlin are offset by losses in the provinces. The party is specially disgraced 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. 25, 3.30 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 separatists, including 3 Centrists and 2 New German Liberals, and 111 are anti-separatists. Fifty-six supplementary ballots are necessary.

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 provinces, 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.

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 Emmet was a physician of more than ordinary repute, and after his marriage with Miss Temple, a descendant of the celebrated writer and statesman, Sir William Temple, he settled in Dublin, where he was a zealous 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 barrister; he got involved in the revolt of 1793, 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 regulated his life was the martial music of the Volunteers, and the first words of political 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 teachings 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 victims of their iniquities.

METEOROLOGY.

Latent Heat Produces Cold, Free Heat, Warmth.

Letter VIII. He who considers how water when heated is transferred 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 turns cool, because the heat, instead of being imparted to the air, is used in forming vapor; this vapor, then, contains the same portion of heat that was necessary to form it, or, scientifically speaking, vapor makes heat latent.

When in summer it is oppressively hot, and a heavy shower comes, it is often more oppressive during the rain than before; but after the rain the weather is, as we call it, 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 withdrawn 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 cools off the air.

The reverse, however, may also take place. As the housewife'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 warmer, that is, when the cold suddenly diminishes, 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 fiercer, people say, "The sun draws water, it will rain." The 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 influence upon the weather—an influence that 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 influence on whole countries, and, therefore, often cause, contrary to the rule, cold summers and warm winters.

THE LAND QUESTION.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT. The report of the Royal Commission on the Irish land question is as follows: First—The term of judicial rents, fixed by the Land Act of 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 leaseholders 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 sanction, rather than legislative compulsion. They would remove legal technical difficulties which at present stand in the way of the operation of Lord Ashburnham's Act; but they strongly deprecate the compulsory expropriation of landlords or the compulsory creation of peasant proprietors. Fifth—They report that intimidation, in the shape of boycotting, prevails extensively; but they abstain from making any recommendations on the subject. Sixth—As to congested districts, they recommend that the excessive population on the western seaboard 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 peasant proprietors are not more contented than the tenants of the land. They are permitted to recover only two years' instead of six years' rent, and estimates the fall in agricultural prices two years at 18 per cent. The report also attributes many cases of boycotting and illegal practices to the refusal of landlords to abate rents. Lord Milltown dissents from this view, and proposes against the reduction of the term of judicial rents from 15 to 5 years. Commissioner Knipe writes that he cannot be expected to understand the legal changes suggested; but he declares emphatically that there would be no legal combinations if there were no unfair rents.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO ST. 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 Rome. 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.

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The conference on the Fisheries retaliatory bill has decided to report disagreement to their respective houses, being hopelessly divided as to the limitation to be placed on the prohibition of traffic. War is brewing between the two houses of Congress. The members of the Senate committee on appropriations make no concealment of their opinion 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 managers in respect to the appropriation bills. There is talk of the passage of a resolution extending the appropriations for six months upon the basis of those of the current year.

REBELLIOUS HALFBREEDS.

ST. JOHN, D.T., March 1.—Serious difficulty is feared with the halfbreeds. There are in this settlement upwards of 1,000 families of halfbreeds, among whom are many of Rich'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 tax. Writs were issued last week, directing Sheriff Flynn to seize sufficient goods and chattels to cover the tax. This Flynn has been doing, but the halfbreeds have been holding meetings, and threaten vengeance. They say they will make an effort to recover their property by force.

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ENGLISH TORYISM.

The quality of English Toryism—as far 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 creeds. The modern student of English history will, probably, learn with surprise that, during the agitation for the emancipation of Ireland, in the first quarter of the present century, from the then-existing Peers Laws, the existing Ministry—which was of the same "Coalition" 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 Ireland and England of certain political privileges, 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 bigots 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 Catholics the right of representation in Parliament, on the Judicial Bench, with unrestricted practice at the Bar, and in 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 Dissenters,—though constituting a large proportion of the English population,—were even more helpless than the Irish Catholics; 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 everlasting credit of O'Connell and the Irish agitators for Emancipation that, when this base proposition was made to them, they indignantly and unanimously rejected it, preferring to remain in political disability themselves rather than desert or betray their fellow-sufferers of other creeds. So far did their feeling on the subject extend, that O'Connell himself insisted on the rights of the Dissenters being made a preliminary feature of the Emancipation measures; and, so, it came to pass that through the agency of Ireland, the English Protestant Dissenters received their political privileges before the Irish people, who won them, had even the certainty of recovering the rights of which they had been so long deprived.

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THE NEW THROUGH RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Articles of incorporation will be filed to-day for a railway company to run a new line north from Brookville, Ont., to Saint St. Marie, which is to be extended from the south side of the Lawrence River, opposite Brockville, through New York State to a connection with the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad, and which is to form the Massachusetts link of an extensive system which is to bring Boston 270 miles nearer Buffalo. The name of the new company will be "The Northern Pacific and Atlantic Railway Co."

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THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Far down in a grassy hollow, Where a stream goes sweeping by, With its silver, glistening water, Crystal mirror for the sky...

BELLE MOTT.

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. "I understand no other question on earth. I am all in that," she replied...

"A far more royal queen than a voice and a face," said Mrs. Norman. "If that woman lost her beauty, she would have no more lovers, no more men would crowd round her..."

CHAPTER XLVI.

Every day affairs seemed to go from bad to worse in this wretched household. The indignation of Herne Norman for this beautiful Freda was talked of everywhere...

"I wish for it, now," she replied. "Very well," he said, sullenly, "you must have it, I suppose. I will attend to it after luncheon..."

CHAPTER XLVII.

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...

"I wish for it, now," she replied. "Very well," he said, sullenly, "you must have it, I suppose. I will attend to it after luncheon..."

CHAPTER XLVIII.

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...

"I wish for it, now," she replied. "Very well," he said, sullenly, "you must have it, I suppose. I will attend to it after luncheon..."

CHAPTER XLIX.

Then came the scene which half the ladies in Paris had crowded to see—the queen in a 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...

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CHAPTER L.

They parted to let a carriage pass through their midst, which drew up at the theatre door; then Agatha found herself close to a young girl, who was weeping bitterly. "Oh, the beautiful Freda! She was so kind to me..."

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.

Mr. Blake and Mr. Patterson will, it is reported, shortly proceed to Algoma and the North-West Territories, where they will discuss the political situation at public meetings.

ALREADY it is stated that Mr. Girouard, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, is to be Speaker of the House of Commons.

THERE is a perceptible abatement of the European war fever since the success of the Bismarck candidates in the German elections.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S return for Kingston will be contested in the courts. His majority was only twelve, and proofs of bribery are abundant.

PROOF is forthcoming that Sir Charles Tupper bribed Nova Scotia by wholesale and in detail. Without the sanction of Parliament he promised to subsidize railways to the extent of ten millions of dollars.

THERE is truth in what the Hamilton Palladium says. Had the Liberals adopted the reforms suggested for by the Labor party would have been more successful in the Land and currency, Government ownership of railways and telegraphs.

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.

MR. 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 encomiums that the Toronto press has bestowed upon him.

FOUR members of the Government, defeated by very small majorities, will face the music of protests against

their return. They are Sir John Macdonald, Kingston; Sir Hector Langevin, Three Rivers; Sir A. P. Caron, Quebec; Hon. John Carling, London.

ON two leading questions the Government is 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.

IN the last parliament the Tories had a majority of 15 from the maritime provinces. They have now a majority of only 1, and that is very doubtful.

A TOTTERING GOVERNMENT.

The 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:

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.

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.

THE TUPPER-CHAPLEAU GOVERNMENT.

No one can contemplate the present position of the Dominion without grave misgivings. 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.

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.

"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 law."

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 fostered, or even tolerated by the Crown, there can be no cordial respect for the law or for those who administer it."

Under such conditions, what hope of fair play or of 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 gentleman named O'Brien, were ordered to stand aside. It was in vain that Counsel for the defendants protested against this insult and outrage.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

ASTONISHING 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 retained power will be swept away when the re-elected elections come before the Courts.

THE OLD STRUGGLE RENEWED.

All men, not blinded by partisanship, 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.

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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.

When a government depends, as the present one does, on a bare majority, caves, ricks and combinations are inevitable. Somebody is bound to "get left." But, whoever it may be, it will not be Mr. Chapleau.

But whatever name we may give the ministry that fact is now plain that it is the Tupper-Chapleau Government. Thus truly and surely are the people of Canada punished for their sins.

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 Commission is probably well founded.

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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 received \$5 for his vote put \$5 in the pocket of the man who bribed him.

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.

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crowd and strong faction of those who find 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 admitted, but not followed; esteemed, but not consulted; heard, but not regarded? Shall it be said that it was sufficient favor that 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 Boodie faction ruin and betray the country in quiet?

Not only do government organs persist in claiming a majority for the government which does not exist, but The Gazette of this morning has the impudence to lecture the Opposition press for not allowing the correctness of its figures. A careful comparison of the returns demonstrates the absurdity of the organ's claims; moreover, it is the only paper in the country, with the exception of its brother organ at Ottawa, that asserts a majority of 27 for the government.

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 morning has the impudence to lecture the Opposition press for not allowing the correctness of its figures.

Table with columns: Majority in Ontario so far, Majority in Quebec so far, Majority in Nova Scotia so far, Majority in New Brunswick so far, Majority in Manitoba so far, Majority in British Columbia so far, Total.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND NO TAXES.

Throughout all ages Bishops of the Catholic Church have 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 Archbishop. 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.

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the same thing after the Quebec election, and persisted, till the defeat of the Tullion Government in the Legislature made it a laughing stock before the country. But, undaunted 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.

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. Danereau, to the head of the Department of Statistics, and other important appointments.

But however ministers may struggle between 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 numerically strong as that which the country has returned in support of Mr. Blake.

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Table with columns: Opposition majority, 10. Government majority 71, Opposition majority 3.

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I CAN'T TURN THE KEY AND MY BARRIN 'OUTSIDE.'

In the village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., a tender sentiment, or curiosity, led a young man to attempt to turn the key of his door when he was out of his home.

"Suspect is worse than bitter grief—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 key is lost, good wife, And our barrin is dead."

"Husband, the last words that I spoke, Just as he left me, were: 'Come, then, come thou late, Than't it had an open door; Open thy mother's heart and hand, Whatever else betide; And so I cannot turn the key And my barrin outside.'"

"Seven years is naught to mother love, 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 for the world is wise, But, Oh! I cannot turn the key And leave my barrin outside."

"When winds were loud and snow lay white And storm-clouds driled black, I've heard his step—my 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 barrin outside!"

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

Source said the words, when a glad hand Thru the door-shoulder door, "Dear mother! Father! I am come! I need not leave you more!"

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKES.

Incasurable Loss to Life and Property—Graphic Description of the Scenes among the Population During the Shocks.

ROME, Feb. 23.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Nice on the 23rd inst. The earth rocked, the walls cracked, and in some cases fell tenants 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 now avoid the places. Many persons were injured and falling debris. Much alarm is felt that this may be a recurrence of the shock. The Prince of Wales, who was in Nice a 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 the Prince and his party were detained from the city and precipitated into the sea. The disturbances extended as far as Genoa.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 2.30 p.m.—Advices from Nice at noon state that many casualties were caused by the earthquake this morning. The people are panic-stricken and the entire population is in the streets. The railway station is being visited by visitors who are anxious to leave at the first chance that offers itself. Two houses, one in St. Etienne street and one in St. Philippe 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 Mentone this morning. The walls of a number of houses in that city were cracked. Shocks were also felt at Leghorn and Milan and several places in the province of Genoa, 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 people in bathroom 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 anxious concerning him when she learned of the earthquake. 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, had requested him to return to England as soon 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 Mentone 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 violent, 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 o'clock. The first shock was very severe and awakened everybody in the place. Several shocks were felt at Geneva at 6 o'clock.

ROME, 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 Diana Marina, 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 Genoa, Pavia, Lucca, Cuneo, Albissola, Porto Maurizio, Oneglia and Noli. At Savona eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured. Immense damage was done to property.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—An official despatch from Cannes says that no injury was done to life or property there, but that a great panic prevailed. Further details from the Riviera increase the disaster. At Carvo, near Diana Marina, 300 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Eighty persons were killed and thirty wounded at Oneglia, also on the Gulf of Genoa. At Diana Marina, 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 Genoa, Pavia, Lucca, Cuneo, Albissola, Porto Maurizio, Oneglia and Noli. At Savona eight persons were killed and fifteen others injured. Immense damage was done to property.

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 Parma, Turin and Cosenza. Undulations of the earth were noticed at Catania, in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna. The director of the Turin observatory telegraphs that the seismic instruments are now quiescent, and that no further disturbance is feared.

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THE GOLD Poured INTO THE SEA BY WRECK.

The memory of the loss of £200,000 of silver and gold will survive the drowning of one thousand souls in a coup. There was the Lusine, for instance. She was of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captain Skinner, and she went ashore on the banks of the Fay Island passage on the night of Oct. 5, 1799. At first she was reputed to have had £600,000 sterling in specie on board. This was afterward contradicted by a statement that "the return from the Bullion Office makes the whole amount about £140,000 sterling." "If," I find in a contemporary account, "the wreck of the unfortunate Lusine should be discovered there may be reason to hope for the discovery of the bullion."

In the reign of James II. some English adventurers fitted out a vessel to search for gold which had been lost on the coast of South America. They succeeded, and brought home £300,000, which had been fifty-four months in the bottom of the sea. Capt. Paine commanded, had £20,000 for his expenses, and the Duke of Albemarle £50,000. A medal was struck in honor of the event in 1657. There was a very costly wreck in 1767. She was a Dutch East India vessel, on her way to a storm within three leagues of the Texel, taking down all the regalia of the Emperor. The price of the wreck was £500,000. The price of the wreck was £500,000. The price of the wreck was £500,000. The price of the wreck was £500,000.

In the same year the Dutch lost the Antiojetta, an Indian, and with her sank £700,000 sterling, besides jewels of great value. The Royal Charter is the most notable modern instance of the wreck of a "treasure" ship that I can just now call to hand. She left Australia with £350,000 in her. Of this sum, says Charles Dickens in his chapter on this dreadful shipwreck in "The Commercial Traveller," £200,000 worth were reserved, at the time of the vessel's visit to the spot, where she had driven ashore. "The great bulk of the remainder," writes Dickens, "was surely and steadily coming up. Scarcely of coverings there would be, of course; indeed, at first sovereigns had drifted in with the sand, and been scattered far and wide over the beach, like sea shells, but as the golden treasure was found. So tremendous had the force of the sea been when it broke the ship that it had beaten one piece of gold deep into a solid and heavy piece of her solid iron work, in which also several loose sovereigns, that the iron had swept in before it, had been found as firmly imbedded as though the iron had been liquid when they had been forced there." This is a curiosity of disaster, but mightily suggestive of the sea's miserly trick of concealing her plunder.

ROME, Feb. 21.—Several slight shocks were felt in Rome, but no damage was done. Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt in Corsica and several persons killed at Mentone 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.

An inmate of the Convent of the Holy Sacrament at Nice died from fright. The shocks affected a wide eccentric area. The first shock occurred at 6.30 and the last at 10 o'clock. Up to the present time accounts 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. The sharp shocks of the night in the open air. At Leghorn the earthworks had a strong undulatory movement accompanied by underground rumblings and lasted 12 seconds. At Genoa, Turin and Milan the shocks were similar. At Lunce 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.

ROME, 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 hemisphere would be accompanied by an extremely strong seismic phenomenon, owing to the coincident occurrence of several earthquakes.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Details have been received of the results of the earthquakes yesterday, showing the effects were far more serious than was thought. The loss of life and destruction of property is terrible, and the most striking news comes from Genoa. Over 1,500 persons were killed in that district. At the village of Biadene, situated at the top of a hill, a number of inhabitants took refuge in the church when the shock was 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 same village was total by the earthquake was immense and widespread.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Another shock was felt at Mentone to-day. It was so severe that houses were shaken, but no one injured. Additional details concerning the damage done by yesterday's shocks show in some cases that the villages on the mountain side toppled into the valley. The railway trains have been completely stopped by the shocks. A number of soldiers have been sent to assist them.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Sixty houses here are tottering and ready to fall from shattering inflicted by yesterday's earthquakes. 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 Mentone and one person was killed. King Charles and Queen Olga, of Wurtemberg, remain in their villa at Nice.

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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 country affected.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt to-day at Nice and Cannes, but no injury was caused. Yesterday's disturbances killed two persons and injured ten at Nice; killed four and injured twelve at Bari; killed two and injured twelve at Biadene. The Gendarmerie barracks were injured. At Savona two houses fell, killing nine persons and injuring fifteen. The whole population of Savona are bivouacked about the town.

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 Parma, Turin and Cosenza. Undulations of the earth were noticed at Catania, in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna. The director of the Turin observatory telegraphs that the seismic instruments are now quiescent, and that no further disturbance is feared.

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THE WIT'S BATE.

A CRUEL PREJUDICE OF OLD TIMES MORE THAN YOU'LL ASSESS NOW.

Not many days ago in this country, the people were excited over witchcraft. Persons suspected were thrown into the water; if not wither they would drown; if they were wither they would swim ashore, and would be put to death! In any event, they were done for!

Not many years ago if a person were taken sick with an advanced disorder of the kidneys, the physician would pronounce the disease "Bright's disease," and when so declared, he would fix his responsibility at an end. For medical authority admitted that the disease was incurable.

When the physician found a patient thus afflicted, he would say, "Oh, a slight attack of the kidneys; will be all right in a little while." He knew to the contrary. But he could keep his patient on his hands for a few months, he knew a valid 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 awayed the public mind, long after the fact has ceased to be. But public opinion has been educated to the true status of the case by those who have discounted the incurability theory, and the public recognizes and testifies to the fact that Warner's safe cure is a specific for this disease. This has been shown with thousands of testimonials.

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 all, 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 physicians do not publicly endorse it. Many of them, we 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.

Today when prominent people are dying (and hundreds of thousands of common people die of kidney disease), we are told that doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's disease of the kidneys and say that they die 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 disease. They are not the real disease itself.

We sometimes wonder if they avoid stating the real cause of disease for fear they will drive the public into patronage of the only scientific proprietary specific for kidney disease 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 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 under 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 complaint than Burdock Blood Bitters. "I had liver complaint and my husband was so 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.

PAASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND THE IMPERIAL ASSENT DEMANDED—WHAT THEY SAY IN WASHINGTON.

ST. JOHN'S, Feb. 19.—The Legislature suspended the rules today to give the Bait Bill a precedent of other business. It was read a third time and passed amid much enthusiasm, and was sent by Monday's mail for the Imperial assent. The Government has disallowed the bill by the Crown in view of the disapproval of Gen. Leveson Gower, M.P.'s advice. Courtney Knapp, M.P., gave notice yesterday in the British House of Commons that he would ask the Government on Thursday why the Newfoundland Bait Bill was vetoed. The Newfoundland bill to protect bait fishes, which are the food of cod, if these are destroyed the cod will disappear. It is also required to keep in check French competition.

THE WIT'S BATE.

A CRUEL PREJUDICE OF OLD TIMES MORE THAN YOU'LL ASSESS NOW.

Not many days ago in this country, the people were excited over witchcraft. Persons suspected were thrown into the water; if not wither they would drown; if they were wither they would swim ashore, and would be put to death! In any event, they were done for!

Not many years ago if a person were taken sick with an advanced disorder of the kidneys, the physician would pronounce the disease "Bright's disease," and when so declared, he would fix his responsibility at an end. For medical authority admitted that the disease was incurable.

When the physician found a patient thus afflicted, he would say, "Oh, a slight attack of the kidneys; will be all right in a little while." He knew to the contrary. But he could keep his patient on his hands for a few months, he knew a valid 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 awayed the public mind, long after the fact has ceased to be. But public opinion has been educated to the true status of the case by those who have discounted the incurability theory, and the public recognizes and testifies to the fact that Warner's safe cure is a specific for this disease. This has been shown with thousands of testimonials.

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 all, 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 physicians do not publicly endorse it. Many of them, we 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.

Today when prominent people are dying (and hundreds of thousands of common people die of kidney disease), we are told that doctors disguise the fact that it is Bright's disease of the kidneys and say that they die 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 disease. They are not the real disease itself.

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

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"UNEARNED INCREMENT."

If things were called by their common names instead of being mystified by high sounding titles, ordinary people would understand a great many things which appear to be beyond their capacity. Certain political economists have written very learnedly on what they term "unearned increment."

If we will strip the question of its scientific dress we will find that it means simply the increased market price of an article arising from demand, and that it applies to everything capable of being sold, from labor to land. A man's labor is his own, he may employ it upon an object for his own use independently of surrounding circumstances, but if he wishes to sell the product of his labor, the price it will bring in the market will depend upon the demand for it, and the price will fluctuate according as the demand is greater or less; but demand is not created by the laborer, and consequently the enhanced value which attaches to the product in consequence of it, may be called "unearned increment."

A farmer may invest a certain device for opening his gate, no one will question his right to use it for that purpose; under our present laws he may obtain the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the invention, the thing itself is his, but it may be useless and he may never realize out of it the cost of obtaining the patent, but if the thing will have a high market value simply because people want it and are willing to pay for it, an acre secured in the middle of a prairie is worth intrinsically as much as the same quantity of land in the heart of a great city; it will support just as large a house, 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, Mr. George's theory is that this "unearned 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 supposing that the estimated market value of anything is property at all which can belong to anybody. The thing itself is the property not the price it will bring. The price is not a quality of the thing any more than the price is paid to a prima donna for singing in public is a quality of her voice. It does not profit the inventor to say that his property is worth so many thousand dollars, on the contrary, most owners, except those 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 business to inquire into the reason why A is willing to pay B a certain sum of money for a certain property. 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 conditions likewise influence the labor market and indeed influence our whole commercial system and is by no means a special peculiarity of property in land.—Chicago Catholic Home.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A despatch with reference to the attitude of the Pope towards Germany says:—"The peace of Europe hangs upon a thread. The general war which threatens will, if it gains headway, inflict a serious blow on civilization. The end of that portentous beginning no man can foresee. When Prince Bismarck in his speech in the Reichstag, demanded not only an increase of troops, but the septennate, 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 condition of military preparation as should make her against her opponents, while she herself remained neutral. Her 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 general war, which, in his opinion, is a matter of whom on matters relating to the Church he has had long continued and serious differences. It is an evidence, it seems to us, of the highest order of Christian statesmanship—this interposition of His Holiness in the affairs of Germany. Some narrow minded Italians have on his response in an 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 statesmanship. "Hollandaen the good will of France," said one of these Italians; but a cable from our Paris correspondent reported the exact contrary. "It reconciles the Emperor, France and the Vatican." "It means the temporary peace," 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 Schlozer, the Russian envoy at the Vatican, says:—"The Vatican has not interfered in the interests of peace and unity. This throwing of the moral weight of the Vatican fearlessly on the side of European peace will be justly held an honor to the Pope, whose highest 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 the statesmanlike wisdom, the Christian courage, to interpose for peace at the hour 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 Pills," sugar-coated granules—which obviate the necessity of choking and "gagging" in the attempt to swallow some huge bolus of uninviting aspect and disagreeable effect. Their cathartic action is thorough, yet perfectly gentle, and other pills, they never react towards constipation. In cases of weak-ache, and as a promoter of digestion, they are unsurpassed. By Druggists.

FOSTERGILL stated some time ago that beef tea is rather a stimulant than a nourishment, and now an article appears in the Nineteenth Century, showing that it powerfully retards digestion. This action is said to be due to the lactic acids contained in it.

MORE THAN CLAIMED.

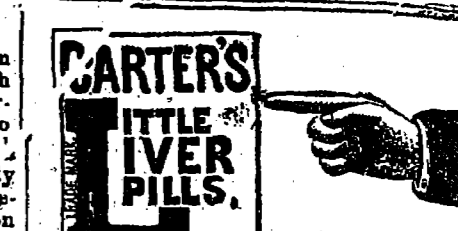
"For the past four or five years," says Mrs. Emery, of Cottam, Ont., "I have been subject to kidney troubles. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. It has done me more good than what was claimed for it. I can recommend it to all sufferers from like diseases."

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 vicinity were shaken and occupants rushed into the street.

HUMOROUS.

The most humorous man is not always the happiest; the man who has scrupulous 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 Blood-Bitters will do, in the most wondrous manner of blood humor.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Indigestion, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. With their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE, get Carter's Little Liver Pills, an extremely valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also cure all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and cleanse the bowels. Put them in your pocket and do without them.

ACHE. Is the cause of so many ills that there is where we make our most boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make you feel better. They are strictly vegetable and do not irritate the stomach, but by their gentle action purify the blood by drugging everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK CITY.

CONSUMPTION. Illustrative Sample Free.

HEAL THYSELF. Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a 30¢ a bottle, and treat your system with poisonous drugs that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION.

SELF-PRESERVATION. Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopoeia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, besides being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only 51¢ by mail, postpaid, sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL young and middle aged men, for the next thirty days. Send now or address Dr. W. L. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. 49-C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up, strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frames.—Sold in all parts of the world.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF! The only preparation of the kind containing the entire nutritious constituents of the beef.

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 to the name of two or more other ladies, and their parents' address. Also a handsome Diamond Ring, by sending a second marriage. Send now, with valuable information, to the mother and child. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

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 substances, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period. RETAINED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on package.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FARM AND GARDEN.

LIST OF PRIZES DRAWN AT ST MICHAEL'S ORPHANAGE...

- 1-2240, J. Brian, Freshwater road. Two very valuable oil paintings, "Morning and Evening."
2-1147, John Flynn, Presque, Provenza Bay. A carriage marble statue of the Blessed Virgin.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY CURES ALL HUMORS. From a common Ditch or Eruption, the worst Scrofula, Salt-Rheum, "Fever-sores," Sea- or Rough Skin...

CONSUMPTION, which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy...

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

LSL CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the drawings for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Dr. of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

ALLAN LINE. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN MAIL.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED Louisiana State Lottery Company. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

Arrangements--1887. This Company's Lines are composed of the finest double-ended, Clyde-built iron steamers. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, and comfort, are fitted up with all the improvements that practical experience...

(Specially prepared for THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.) We take the liberty of printing another of the New York Freeman's "Ten dinners for Friday."

MENU (FOR FRIDAY.) Tomato Soup, Scotch Toast, Broiled Shad, Potatoes, Lobster Salad (second receipt), Orange Pudding, Black Coffee.

TOMATO SOUP. One can of tomatoes, one quart of boiling water; boil, strain, add one tea-spoonful soda, one pint milk, a little butter, pepper and salt; let it boil; add two rolled crackers.

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

BROILED SHAD. When thoroughly cleaned and dried, split open so that when laid flat the back bone will be in the middle; sprinkle with salt and lay on a hotbed of coals, over a clear fire, lay on the inside downward until it begins to brown, then turn over. When done, lay on a hot fish and butter plentifully.

STEWED TOMATOES (CANNED.) Open and empty the cans some hours before you mean to cook the contents. The flavor will be much improved by this precaution. Drain off half the liquor, and set away for future use.

POTATO RIBBONS. Cut the potatoes into slices rather less than an inch thick, free from the skin, 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.

POTATOES AFTER CORN. It is common where potatoes are grown in large quantities to plant them on newly turned soil. But if this be done, and heavily manured, the soil will be so heavy and scabby or rotten or both.

KEEPING ONIONS. Concerning this subject, an expert writes an answer to a question: "Every year we have many letters, Joseph Harris writes, asking us for some method of keeping seed onions. In our own case, we should not try to keep a stem, unless it were a few bushels for family use."

SERVING HORSES. 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.

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 little daughter, and then turned his pistol upon himself.

CHICOORY VS. THISTLES. We have seen in a Canadian paper the "modest assurance" that chictory was a counter agent to Canada thistles, and the delusion has been referred to in our farming columns.

BLACK COFFEE. Java and Mocha. Pour boiling water on the coffee. Cover the coffee-pot at once and set aside for five minutes. Do not let the coffee boil. Serve in small cups.

PICKLETT. Four large cabbages, cut fine; one quart onions chopped fine; two quarts vinegar, or enough to cover the cabbage; two pounds brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls ground mustard and black pepper, two tablespoonfuls cayenne, two tablespoonfuls turmeric, two tablespoonfuls celery seed, one tablespoonful alum, pulverized. Tack the cabbage and onions in alternate layers, with a little salt between them. Let them stand till the next day. Then soak 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 well.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 506. Notice is hereby given that Dame Marie F. Pincus, of Montreal, wife of Robert G. Pincus, of the same place, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 507. Notice is hereby given that Dame Marie Ann Mackay, of Montreal, wife of Robert G. Mackay, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 508. Notice is hereby given that Dame Louise Chamberlain, of Montreal, wife of Robert G. Chamberlain, of the same place, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 468. Dame Radda Hurtubise, of the Parish of Notre Dame de Grace, in the District of Montreal, wife of Gustave Hurtubise, of the same place, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system all the impurities and foul humors of the system.

EVANS' ADVERTISING HAND-BOOK. (SIXTEENTH EDITION) Containing Classified Lists of all the Best Advertising Mediums in the United States and Canada with Circulation, Rates and other valuable information mailed post free on receipt of 10c.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 506. Notice is hereby given that Dame Marie F. Pincus, of Montreal, wife of Robert G. Pincus, of the same place, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

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PUBLIC NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the FRATERNITY OF THE ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS, OF MONTREAL, will demand to be incorporated by the Quebec Legislature at its next Session.

TRAVEL VIA THE GREAT WESTERN ROUTE. DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, CITY OF PEACOCK.

MARVELLOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY. Wholly unlike Memorabilia—Cure of Mind Wander. An eye-opening book on a new reading prospectus, with full details of the method.

I CURE FITS! Where a cure is a matter of life and death, a cure is a matter of life and death. I cure fits, epilepsy, and all other nervous diseases.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Bells, etc.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest T. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

NEEDS TESTED RELIABLE. CATALOGUES FREE THE FINEST IN CANADA. Send for it. IT WILL PAY YOU. Address: UTELE BROS & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, at all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

MARVELLOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY. Wholly unlike Memorabilia—Cure of Mind Wander. An eye-opening book on a new reading prospectus, with full details of the method.

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NEEDS TESTED RELIABLE. CATALOGUES FREE THE FINEST IN CANADA. Send for it. IT WILL PAY YOU. Address: UTELE BROS & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

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

CANNES, Feb. 26.—The Prince of Wales while here stayed at a hotel some distance from 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 prefer to remain where I am, in bed." Great damage was done in the village of Monte Carlo. The tower of St. Raphael is leaning like the famous tower of Pisa. The Queen of Wurtemberg has given \$1,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and the King and the Government of Italy have subscribed \$50,000.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The earthquake shocks were felt in the city. The principal buildings were not affected by the earth disturbances. Another earthquake shock was felt in Genoa this afternoon. No damage was done.

RECOVERING FROM THE SHOCK. 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 camped outside the city. Large quantities have been developed in the cemetery at Mentone since the earthquake. The church on the cathedral and the convent of the nuns have fallen. Twenty thousand persons have already fled from Nice. Astronomer Roberts, of Nice, says that the danger from seismic disturbance is passed.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Cannes has resumed its usual appearance. The town has a thousand more inhabitants than it had before the earthquake and refugees are still arriving there. 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 scientists that there will be no recurrence of the shocks. Some houses at Bouillon have fallen down owing to damage sustained during the shocks. In several places springs have become turbid.

A WHOLE TOWN ENVELOPED. ROME, Feb. 26.—Three more shocks of earthquake were felt at Forli in the province of Campo Basso yesterday. The bodies of twenty-four persons, who were killed by the earthquake last Wednesday, have already been taken from ruins in Diano Marina, and it is known 164 are yet under the fallen buildings. Almost the entire population of Diano Marina are camped on the sea shore. Three hundred communes were visited by the earthquake, and as yet reports of casualties have been received from but sixty. The Pope sent \$2,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Later reports show the great extent of the earthquake. Shocks were felt at Lenny and Bismarck. A lady entering from a party at the Grand hotel, Monte Carlo, and who had been for a long time unable to move, jumped from her bed in a fright when she felt the shock and ran down several flights of stairs.

WRECK OF MARTINIQUE DETAILS. ROME, Feb. 27.—Heartrending details of the disasters caused by the earthquake continue to arrive. At Diano Marina to-day a child of 12 years and her father were extricated from the debris, when the latter expired on the spot. The survivors at Diano Marina say that a majority of the victims were killed by the second shock, 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 Bismarck only a church steeple remains standing. The soldiers there are still searching for the ruins. They have rescued twenty-seven persons, all of whom are more or less injured. The panic was renewed at Genoa to-day on a false report that Father Donna 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 Genale, 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 to-day at Alberga and Porte Marzio. 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 in the adjacent country the shock continued five seconds. The direction was from west to east. No damage was done.

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

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The troops have been compelled to keep at the point of the bayonet the crews of despairing men and women who are impeding the work of excavation in their efforts to free the relatives. The bodies of the victims of the disaster are terribly disfigured. 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 Bajardo were killed, and as yet reports of casualties have been received from another family of 22 persons named Mad. Only one single member half demented is left. Half-dressed people 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 23rd, 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.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—M. Lockroy, Minister of Public Works, says the workers in the shaken districts are so damaged that the soil will be somewhat infiltrated with sewage and be a source of contagion as soon as hot weather comes. The Government will send engineers and specialists to do everything possible to avert the disaster. A chain has opened in the ground near Nice from which a stream of hot water bubbles up. Portions of the coast line

have sunk and other portions have risen. A stiff wind blowing at Mentone making it perilous to walk about. Hundreds of visitors from a distance have arrived there, being impelled 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 earthquake 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 Falk, 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 France and Italy at the end of August." "November will be remarkable for earthquakes, especially about the 18th and 22nd; shocks will be felt in France, Italy and Southern Europe and perhaps in the British Isles." Then "the early days of December will see earthquakes in Europe and New Zealand, Scotland and Ireland, and about the 23rd in Afghanistan, and probably France and Italy."

CONVIC VS. FREE LABOR.

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

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The second annual report of Garrall D. Wright, commissioner of labor, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. It relates entirely to the subject of convict labor. The investigation conducted 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 employed in productive labor. The number of persons of all grades employed in the institutions covered by the report is 64,009; the males number 58,514 and the females 5,495. Of this total number 46,277 are engaged in productive labor, 15,869 are engaged in prison duties, 3,072 are sick or idle. Of the total number, 14,827 are employed under the public account system, by which the institution buys raw material and converts 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; 5,750 under the piece price system, under which the contractor furnishes the material and receives the manufactured article at an agreed price, and 3,104 under the lease system, under which the institution leases the convicts to a contractor for a specified time and for a fixed sum, the lessee usually undertaking to clothe, feed, care for and maintain proper 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 the competition of thousands 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 employed. The total value of goods made and work done on productive labor in the penal institutions of the whole country is \$28,733,999 13. It took 45,277 convicts one year to produce this total value. It would have taken 25,334 free laborers to have produced the same quantity of goods. The total product of all penal institutions is 54 of 1 per cent. of the total products of the industries of the country. The report states that it is perfectly evident from information obtained that the competition arising from the employment of convicts, so far as the whole country is concerned, would not 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.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' association commenced here this morning, with over 150 members present. The following officers were elected:—President, John Dryden, M.P.P.; vice-presidents, J. S. Williams, Knowlton; Nova Scotia, Prof. G. Lawson, Halifax; Prince Edward Island, Hon. D. Ferguson; N. B. Fairweather, Manitoba; James Smellie, Bin Sarah farm; Northwest Territories, James Geddes, Calgary; British Columbia, James Steele, New Westminster. At the afternoon session the election of officers was continued with the following result:—Executive committee, Edward Jeffe, Bonhead; Francis Green, sr., Inverkip; James Hunter, Alma; T. C. Patterson, Eastwood; John J. Hodgson, Mowbray; Revising committee, John C. Snell, Edmonton; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; T. C. Patterson, Eastwood; James J. Davidson, Balsam; James Hunter, Alma; A. R. Gordon, Cookville; Francis Green, sr., Inverkip; 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 Herdbook, 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 \$416, leaving a balance of \$1,289. It was stated that owing to low prices in England and the expense of transportation 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 the following officers were elected:—President, Cornelius Flanagan, Toronto; first vice, Thos. O. Robinson, St. Mary's; treasurer, B. Blong, Toronto; secretary, R. Bicknell, Montreal. The committee on the Kelly suit against the Dominion Steamship Company reported, recommending 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 care and management of live stock on board steamships carrying cattle between Canada and Europe.

A WOMAN HANGED.

PAINFUL SCENE AT THE EXECUTION OF MRS. DRUSE WHO KILLED HER HUSBAND.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Druse was hanged at noon to-day. Upon reaching the 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 goodbye 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 the black cap drawn down over her face. At this point she again showed signs of collapse and began to scream and shriek 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 setting back within one foot and a half of the platform. Dr. Suter and Kay examined the pulse beats, which were almost imperceptible. After a lapse of one minute a spasmodic clenching of the fingers 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 quite 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 dead had resulted from asphyxia. The body was placed in a coffin and turned over to Dr. Powell, who promised to give Mrs. Druse christiania burial. The remains will probably be taken to the receiving vault of Oakhill cemetery until Dr. Powell determines its final resting place.

HOUSES FOR THE ARMY.

CANADIAN BREED ANIMALS ATTRACT ATTENTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, Hon. Edward Staaboe, 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 encourage in every way the supply of horse breeders for the army. It is officially reported that the government experiences great difficulty in obtaining suitable horses for the army and cavalry in England at the stated price of \$225. The horses already received from Canada turned out remarkably well, and consequently the government has ordered a further supply.

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

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, they did not overcome his habit, he adopted the following. The valet who attended him was strictly enjoined not to disturb him in the morning, and not to desert until he had thoroughly awakened and induced him to rise. To his mortification and chagrin, the naturalist found himself day after day waking to self-reproach and the sense of time lost and opportunities for study gone by. He bitterly accused his servant of neglecting his orders by allowing him to sleep. "But, monsieur," replied the man, "you are so angry with me when I call you! 'What of that?' 'You abuse and drive me away; you command, threaten, it pains me. I am ashamed to persevere, and dare to torment you no longer.' 'Have I not told you many times,' exclaimed Buffon, '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?' 'Yes, monsieur.' 'Stay!' added the philosopher, as a new idea occurred to him. "Every morning that you have me up at the desired hour I shall reward you with a doucener. 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.

ANTI-EVICTION FUND.

- E. Lynch, L'Epiphanie..... \$ 2 00
Julia..... 1 00
John Murphy, St. Johns, P.Q..... 1 00
John O'Connell, St. Johns, P.Q..... 2 00
Faddy from Cork..... 2 00
John Lunny..... 1 00
Richard Lunny..... 1 00
James Phillips..... 1 00
Collected by William O'Meara, Sherrington, Ont.
William O'Meara..... \$ 5 00
Matthew McCaffry..... 3 00
David O'Meara..... 2 00
John O'Meara..... 2 00
John Keough..... 2 00
Nicholas O'Meara..... 1 00
John Heaney..... 1 00
Jeremiah O'Connell..... 1 00

THE NEW STEAM SERVICE.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S INDISCRETION. LONDON, Feb. 21.—Reuter's agent in Canada sent us from Halifax quite a lengthy summary on the points of view of Sir Charles Tupper's recent speeches in Cumberland County. 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 any definite stage. Some 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 connected with the enterprise much dissatisfaction is felt at Sir Charles Tupper's indiscretion in indicating what he believes 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 urged, that it should be first announced by them, and certainly the probability is that umbrage will be taken at Sir Charles Tupper's haste to attribute and to declare at his own pleasure for his own purposes intentions which it may very possibly not be desirable to announce to the world at large even if already finally formed. The news published within the past few days as to the fresh arrangements regarding the Atlantic mail service unmistakably shows that the Government are anxious to complete arrangements similar in character with other lines of steamships by which a very valuable naval reserve may be maintained at a minimum cost to the nation. And, it is very reasonably argued, the public 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, will be to be equal to the Pacific scheme. Hence, the fears which have been generally expressed that Sir Charles's indiscretion 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 from the Imperial authorities.—[London Correspondence.]

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. Witlow 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 of wood the flames could be seen for miles. All were completely destroyed in two hours, everything in the house was also destroyed. Loss about \$10,000, partly covered by insurance. Mr. M. Deschamps' loss about \$4,000, Mr. Theriault \$3,000, Mrs. Levesque \$3,000, Mrs. Dion about \$2,000; all partly covered by insurance. Several 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.

CANINE INSTINCT.

On the 19th of May, 1834, a party, who had been living at Quebec, within two miles of Gloucester, sailed from Bristol to New York, intending to retire in one of the Western States of America. They took with them a wire-haired terrier, which whelped during the passage. The distance from Quebec to Bristol is twenty-seven miles. From New York they proceeded in a steamboat to the Hudson to Albany, 190 miles; thence to Schenectady, fifteen miles; by railroad; thence to Syracuse, 100 miles; and finally to the city of Syracuse, where they were to disembark. The dog was missed, and all trace of her lost. Some 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 arrived at Quebec, was lying down in front of his 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 Bristol, but how, or by what ship, is a matter of doubt; that she did make her way to her home, is, however, a slight question. She ended her days in the drain at Quebec, being smothered while ranting there in 1831. She was the property of Mr. Richard Guilding, formerly of Quebec, who went to St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, 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, caterpillar, pupa, or chrysalis, and about eight species hibernating in the image of perfect insects. These emerge from the chrysalis in the autumn, remain on the wing for a short time, then retire into the crevices of walls, hollow trunks of trees &c., resuming their flight on the first genial days of spring, giving beauty and animation to the otherwise monotonous landscape. The eggs are then deposited, 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 lady, and tortoiseshell. The hibernation of a species of insect in a certain stage 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 hibernate in the same stage; that is to say, if one peacock butterfly passes the winter season in the pupa 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.

(From the New York Times.) There are, no doubt, among the hereditary law givers of Great Britain men whose talents 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 senses can say that the French revolution did any public mischief in wiping out the French nobility.

SEA SERPENT.

To Mr. Grosse and Mr. Proctor the sea serpent is simply a large unknown marine monster; and the reasons which they give for accepting his existence are such as would be tendered as evidence in any court of justice in any country. But to the master-mariners and Sealandian sailors who see the creature gaily disporting himself in Massachusetts Bay or among the dangerous passes of the outer Hebrides the sea serpent is nothing so common and zoological as that; he is the dragon, or sea-serpent, not a sea serpent, but a sea dragon, the same as the dragon which reared himself up in the air for Bishop Pontoppidan, and breathed forth clouds of smoke and fire of good Hans Egede. That there are many notions of the 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-backed, serpentine and stumpy, white and black, long and short, toothed and toothless, timid wanderers and fearless beasts of prey, the whales themselves would suffice to supply 10,000 sea serpents of infinite variety and extraordinary proportions.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR.—The market continues firm, but very dull. Sales are reported of 4 cars choice Manitoba strong bakers' at \$4.35. Quotations are steady but unchanged, as follows:—
Patent..... \$4.20 @ 4.65
Choice Superior Extra..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Superior Extra..... 3.90 @ 4.30
Extra Superfine..... 3.70 @ 4.30
Fancy..... 3.45 @ 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..... 2.75 @ 2.80
Middlings..... 2.50 @ 0.00
Pollards..... 2.00 @ 0.00
Ontario bags—
Medium..... 1.85 @ 1.95
Spring Extra..... 1.65 @ 1.75
Superfine..... 1.40 @ 1.50
City bags (delivered)..... 2.20 @ 2.25
OATMEAL.—Quotations are:—
Granulated, per brl..... \$4.30 @ 4.50
" bags..... 2.15 @ 2.30
Ordinary, per brl..... 4.00 @ 4.25
" bags..... 1.95 @ 2.00
CORNMEAL.—Quotations are:—
White, per brl..... \$0.00 @ \$0.00
bag..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Yellow, per brl..... 2.40 @ 2.50
bag..... 1.15 @ 1.20
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 barrel.
GRAIN.—There is a dull market for all grains. There is some movement in Manitoba hard wheat, but we did not hear the figures. In Peas, holders are willing to sell at about 70 per 60 lbs., for May delivery, buyers offering 68c. Oats are being dealt in in small way, at equal to about 27½ to 28c in store here. Our quotations are as follows:—
Canada spring wheat at 80c; Canada red winter, 88c to 90c; Canada white, 88c to 90c; No 1 hard Manitoba, 94c to 96c; No 2 do, 92c to 93c; No 1 Northern, 90c to 91c. Peas are nominally unchanged at 54c to 55c duty paid, 48c to 49c in bond. Oats are more active at 27½ to 28c per bushel of 33 lbs. Malt barley at 55c and feed barley 45c to 50c per bushel; rye is nominally unchanged at 48c to 50c per bushel of 48 lbs.
PROVISIONS.—PORK, LARD, &c.—The market is dull, the lard season having a depressing 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 cwt, \$00.00 to \$00.00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00.00 to \$00.00; Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$00.00 to \$00.00; Chicago short cut per brl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$15.00 to \$15.25; Lard, Fairbanks, per lb, 9½c to 10c; Lard, unadvised in bulk, per lb, 10c to 9½c; Hams, unadvised, 00c to 00c; Hams, picked \$00.00 to \$00.00; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, per lb, 4½c to 4¾c.
DRESSED HOGS.—Holders are asking higher prices, but as far we do not hear of any transactions at increased value. We quote heavy packing \$6.10 to \$6.20, light do, \$5.25 to \$5.30 per 100 lbs., in car lots.
POULTRY.—There is a fair jobbing trade but otherwise the market is quiet. We quote turkeys 9 to 11c, chickens, 6 to 7½c, geese, 5½ to 7c.
EGGS.—The demand for fresh eggs continues and there is a good supply. Quotations are fresh 20c to 22c, limed 17c to 18c.
ASHS.—The potash market continues quiet at \$4.15 to \$4.20 per 100 lbs for first sorts.
DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The butter market is fairly active, the local demand being large for dairy. Creamery is dull but firm as to values at 25c to 26c, according to quality. There is no demand for export, prices here being beyond a shipping point. Quotations are unchanged.
CHEESE IS FIRM.—The English markets having made up the recent decline are to-day quoted steady at 64c to 65c per cwt. Sales were made here on Saturday at 13c per lb for fine colored for shipment.
We quote butter and cheese as follows:—
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; Brockville, fine to finest, 19 to 20c; do, fair to good, 16 to 18c; Western, fine to finest, 17 to 18c; fair to good, 16 to 17c; low grades, 14 to 16c.
CHEESE.—
Finest Fall Colored..... 00 @ 13
Finest Fall White..... 00 @ 13
Fine..... 12 @ 12
Medium to fair..... 10 @ 11

OTTOMAN CLOTHS
OTTOMAN CLOTHS
OTTOMAN CLOTHS
OTTOMAN CLOTHS
OTTOMAN CLOTHS
New Ottoman Cloths, in new Spring Colors, At S. CARSLY'S.

AURANIA CLOTH
AURANIA CLOTH
AURANIA CLOTH
The New Aurania Cloth, in all Fashionable Colors, At S. CARSLY'S.

BROKEN CHECKS
BROKEN CHECKS
BROKEN CHECKS
New All-wool Broken Checks, in Greys, Browns and Fawns, very suitable for Misses' School Dresses, At S. CARSLY'S.

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

NW DRESS GOODS
NW DRESS GOODS
NW DRESS GOODS
New Spring Dress Goods, in all the Fashionable Shades and Colors, daily arriving at S. CARSLY'S.

JACKETS. JACKETS. JACKETS.
More Jackets at Reduced Prices.
More Jackets at Reduced Prices.
More Jackets at Reduced Prices.
S. CARSLY'S.

OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$1.50
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$1.75
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$2.00
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$2.25
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$2.50
OUR LINE OF JACKETS AT \$3.00
The largest assortment of Ladies' Jackets to be held at
S. CARSLY'S.

MISSIE'S JACKETS. CHILDREN'S JACKETS.
MISSIE'S MANTLES. CHILDREN'S MANTLES.
All at special prices. Right place for Misses' and Children's Mantles.
S. CARSLY'S.

ABOUT BROOKS
ABOUT BROOKS
If you want the best possible make of Six Cord Spool Cotton for hand or machine use, ask for Jones Brooks, and see that the name Jones 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.

KNABE
PIANOFORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 205 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them we will give away to the first person who will buy a pair of our Self-Opening Washing Machine, \$10.00. The offer is good in all parts of the Dominion. The National Co., 251 Broadway, N. Y.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure!
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in conjunction with the milk of low test, short weight, or of phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking 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, or 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 to be locked up.
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 sums profitably, happiness in like is the result of spending the hours profitably.
Thoughtlessness is never an excuse for wrongdoing. 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 passed 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.
None of the minor "ills" is more troublesome than an ingrowing nail. By pinning hot butter over the nail the hardened flesh about it is shrunk and relief is immediate.

None of the minor "ills" is more troublesome than an ingrowing nail. By pinning hot butter over the nail the hardened flesh about it is shrunk and relief is immediate.