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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 33.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Montreal Irishmen.

A GRAND SERVICE IN ST. PATRICK'S

Eloquent Sermon by Father McCallen on the Irish People, Their Persecutions and Their Steadfastnesss in the Catholic Faith - Decorations Along the Route-The Societies Which Participated in the

or secure a good point from which to view, the different societies, which had been forming on Craig and Alexander streets moved slowly to-

THE SERMON.

After the Gospel, Rev. Father McCallen ascended the pulpit and delivered a most eloquent sermon on St. Patrick and the Fath which he had bequeathed to the Irish people. He chose for his text the words: "If you have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet not many fathers. For in Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the Gospel. Wherefore I beseech you, be ye followers of me as I also am of Christ. (7 cor. ch. 4, 15, 16.)" Rethen said: From the high throne of glory among the elect of God does the great saint whose feast on this day we c lebrate look down with joy and consolation on this beautiful scene which meets my gaze. Thousands of Ireland's sons and daughters from every part of this great Catholic city assembled in the church of their own patron saint to do hoaor to his memory, to sound his praises, to invoke his intercession and to study, to imitate, the virtues of which he is so bright a model. The Catho is which he is so origin a model. The Catho is children of Canala, too, are in faith with their Irish brethren, manifesting by their presence the common joy this day's feast brings to every Catholic heart. And for the first time in the history of the Church, an honored repretentative from Old France, who nonored representative from Old France, who coming from afar to win souls to Christ by the persuasive power of his eloquent words. graciously consents at the special request of our esteemed and loved archbishop (who is unavoidesteemed and loved aronoisnop (who is unavoidably absent) and of the venerable pastor of St. Patrick's, graciously consents to enhance the splendor of our teast by his episcopal presence, splendor of our feast by his episcopal presence, and the majesty of the service by the eelebration of Pontifical high mass. How grateful we, the priest and people of St. Patrick's congregation, feel for such a favor, I will not attempt to express, but will at once bid you, the children of St. Patrick, listen while your speaks to you: "You the children of St. Patrick, listen while your patron saint in Heaven speaks to you: "You have had many instructors to break unto you the bread of heavenly doctrine; you have had many guides to lead you in the way of salvamany guides to lead you." many guides to lead you in the way of salvation, yet not many fathers, for it was I, Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, who begot you my children to the true faith. I found you amid the darkness of paganism and I led you forth under the admirable light of the Gospel. I found you claves of heathenish superstition and I broke your fetters and made you free with the freedom of the children of God. I found you dead in sin and I restored you to a true and better life in Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the gospel. And after bestowing on you the priceless treasure of Catholic faith, I taught you both by word and example. bestowing on you to price sess treasure of Catalo-lic faith, I taught you both by word and example how to preserve it in all its purity and how to manifest it in christian actions. Like my Divine Master, I began first to do, then to teach. Wherefore I beseech you be ye followers of me as I also am of Christ."

am of Unrist.
We cannot but feel, said the reverend spealer, that among all the rich jewels which adors the crown of our father, not one is more britant, crown of our father, not one is more britant, more beautiful, more glorious than the victory he won over the minds and hearts of at entire nation, the victory of Faith, the grad aft of Catholic faith, a wonderful concession of God to man. What is faith? According to St. Paul it is a sustainance of things that appear not. It is the conviction of things that appear not. After Jilating to some extent or Catholic faith, he said, "Such was the faith that St. Patrick was destined by God to carry to the Irish After Jilating to some extent or Catholic faith, he said, "Such was the faith that St. Patrick he said, "Such was the faith that St. Patrick. The Irish people not only was destined by God to cirry to the Irish people. And from whom, we ask, did this great saint receive the faith? Whence came great saint receive the faith? Whence came has a till he to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the shock, his authority to carry it to others? Whom but the receiver from the receiver from the shock is a fined with evergreens. A number of other authority was lined with evergreens. A number of other authority was lined with evergreens. A number of other authority was lined with evergreens. A number of other authority was lined with evergreens. A number of other authority to carry to the faith the confidence of the receiver from the re

that living mouthpiece of the Most High God on earth, the head of the Catholic Church at Rome, Pope St. Celestine. Our Divine Lord established a church as the depository of Faith; over that church he placed a visible head in the person of St. Peter. To him He gave authority to feed both lambs and greets us in the nineteenth century. Every also beth person of the stealing from her of her houses of learning, but the poor emigrant who comes from her shoras comes richer than the millionaire, for he brings with him him the person of St. Peter. To him the gave authority to feed both lambs and greets us in the nineteenth century. Every Ireland's Patron Saint Honored by sheep, both pastors and people. To this church He promised that He would send not one truth. nor one hundred, nor one thousand truths, but all truth, that He would remain with Her not all truth, that He would remain with Her not one day, not one thousand days, nor sixteen hundred years, but all days to the very consummation of the world. "Fear not," he said to Peter, "when the tempest rages wildest, when the surging bullows of human passion rising mountains high shall dash against the rocks of infallible truth, when hell in its blind fury shall threaten to wipe thee out from the face of the earth; when the clouds are lowest and the gloom thickest and the risks greatest, fear not. I am (not I and the risks greatest, fear not. I am (not I shall be) I am ever and always with you. "Go teach all nations, etc." And Peter did go, not to an obscure village, but to the Rome of the Cæsars, and there on the ruins of Paganism did be fix his throne, and when he died he beneated his heart and when he died he beneated his heart and when he died he beneated his heart and when he died he against the state of the large ways. Baturday, contrary to the expectations of a great many, turned out very favorable for the usual St. Patrick's Day procession, and at an early hour people were rushing about displaying about displaying the successors that Patrick received the faith and the commission of the successors through the troublesome times in which they have fallen. It was from St. Patrick's and preparing to participate in. their shamrocks and preparing to participate in, and the commission to preach it to others. And their shamrocks and preparing to participate in, and the commission to preach it to others. And their shamrocks and preparing to participate in, and the commission to preach it to others. And their shamrocks and preparing to participate in, and the commission to preach it to others. And procession. Promptly at ten o'clock the grand gift of Catholic faith in one hand and in the other his commission from the living repredifferent societies, which had been forming on Craig and Alexander streets moved slowly towards St. Patrick's Church, where the members of the astociations assisted at solemn High Mass. The church decorations were on a grander scale than in previous years. Several handsomely embroidered banners were hung from the ceiling, trapeze like, while some very prich white lace streamers appeared in pleasing rich white lace streamers appeared in pleasing contrast to the dark green streamers beside them, and which were also attached to the ceiling and pillars. The celebrant of the Mass was Mgr. Soulé, with Vicar-General Marcchal as assistant priest. Rev. P. Carroll acoted as deacon and Rev. A. McIntosh as sub-deacon. The other offices filled were those of masters of ceremonies, Rev. Messrs. W. Sullivan and J. Brady; soclytes, Rev. Messrs. W. Sullivan and J. Brady; soclytes, Rev. Messrs. W. Donabue, G. Marvire, P. Long, A. Cuvson; familiarius, Rev. J. Long, a. Cuvson; familiarius, Rev. J. Hon. Mr. Mercier occupied a seat in Hon. Mr. Mercier occupied a seat setter side of Mr. Sarry, near the altar rails. Luzuni's Mass was the score chosen for the casion. The choir, under the direction of Pros. The tenor solos were capitally sung by Messrs. The tenor companient to the best advantage. The tenor solos were capitally sung by Messrs. The tenor companient to the best advantage. The tenor solos were capitally sung by Messrs. The tenor companient to the best davantage. The bartione were read to the best davantage. The bartione w sentative of Christ upon earth, Pope St. Celes-tine, landing in Ireland and beginning the great tion, praying at all times in the spirit.' Ephesis IV, ii, 18.

The speaker then went on to eloquently describe the manner in which the Irish people had retained that faith. He said: Whatever our shortcomings, our faults or failings have been there is at least one glory for our people. That they have retained that faith, delivered to them by St. Patrick, is so palpable that anyone who runs may read. No matter how they may differ on this or that question in their political life, when it comes to a question of faith they are a unit. This is more remarkable, as but few nations can beast that they, at some time or other, have not admitted the errors of heresy among them. In the tar East, the crit heresy among them. In the lar Last, the crio of Christianity, how sad the history of its people; in the West how many a nation have gamed the leaves of its religious history with a stain of heresy. But for the Irish people alone that fault cannot be laid against them as a nation, though individually that have proved infaith.

though individually they have proved unfaithful. This is more remarkable, as every possible means that could be instituted against the Irish people to rob them of their faith has been used. The Danish invasion which for 300 years used. The Danish invasion which for 300 years made Ireland a constant battle field, the battles for national existence that followed that mission, and the cruel era of religious prescution which for 300 years afflicted the land of St. Patrick, and the persecutions under Henry and Elizabeth; all these persecutions failed to robus of our faith. Other nations have kept the faith and the pages of their religious his-tory are unsullied by the stain of heresy, but I think no one can claim that there is any one nation which for over one thusand years had to endure such struggles to reain that faith which so many have lost. But why rehearse this sad history? The fact will always re-main patent that the Iriel people have always kept their faith and mereby answered the prayer of their patron St. Patrick, "be followers of me." They have not only kept their lowers of me." They have for only kept their faith but they have not ever yielded one single point. Their enemies robbd them of their lands and then sneered at the poverty they caused. Though they gave up their ands, they steadfastly their their faith of the providence. retained their faith in apte of the penal laws and all the injuries and pair that was inflicted upon them by their enemies. In St. Patrick's time Ireland was one of the most learned nations of the world. From Fance, Germany, Spain, and even Italy, thousands came to be instructed in her colleges. She was the light of the world, illuminated as abe was by the light of her faith, and proud of her learning of her sons was ready to share it with others. When I hear the coffing remark, the ignorant and poor Irish, I conting remains, twould say to the tauner to cead the pages of Irish history and remember that if it had not been for religious persecution Ireland's fair lands would still be decorated with buildings of learning. But when a stronger nation than she comes and robs her of the possibility of education, when they come and drag off the priests and holy monks, when it becomes a crime to teach a child Catholic influence, how can anyone dare to taunt them as ignorant and Who made them so? The very men who taunt them thus, the very men who sucer at them in their poverty. But, thank God, though instruction was not allowed us, though the institutions of Catholic learning were closed, our enemies were never able to enter our hearts

greets us in the nineteenth century. Every nation that has ever yet separated from the rock of Peter has been lost to the human passions of the world, for every nation that despiseth Christ also despiseth His Father. The eloquent speaker urged his audience to endeavor to make it a living faith and manifest it in every stage of life, and concluded his sermon with the following peroration:—

O, my dear brethren, what a debt of gratitude do we not owe to our patron saint for this grand gift of faith bequeathed to us, for the means of preserving it in the beautiful example of submission to Christ's representative on earth, for all the lessons of our saint's admirable life!

Bless his name; sing his praises; invoke his

all the lessons of our saint's admirable life!
Bless his name; sing his praises; invoke his
intercession; imitable his virtues; avoid the
snares laid to rob you of your faith; avoid the
dangers that everywhere beset your virtue. Be
faithful to the precepts of faith. Let it
shine torth in every action of your
life. And, as the years roll by, and this
glorious temples of the Most High God which
hears our patron's name this temple made by glorious temples of the Most High God which bears our patron's name, this temple, made by hands, shall crumble into dust, may the children, who have worshipped in it bear the palm of their victorious faith into that other temple, not made with hands, eternal in Heaven, and laying them at their father's feet deserve to become themselves his joy and his crown and companions of his happiness. companions of his happiness.

THE PROCESSION STARTS.

After Mass the procession re-formed on Radegonde street and proceeded along Craig, Bleury, St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, St. Lam-bert Hill and Notre Dame street, to St. Pat-rick's Hall, where speeches were made.

The order of procession was as follows:-Band—Banner.

1—The Montreal Hackmen's Union and Benefit
Society (Mounted).

2—Congregation of St. Gabriel.
Band—Flag.

3—St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit
Society

Society.

4—Congregation of St. Anthony's Parish.

Ban 1—Flag.

5—St. Anthony's Young Men's Society.

Ban 1—Flag.

6—Congregation of St. Mary's.

7—Boys of St. Bridget's Christian Brothers'
Schools.

Band—O'Connell Banner.

6—St. Mary's Total Abatinence and Renefit 6-St. Mary's Total Abstinence and Benefi

9-Boys of St. Ann's Christian Brothers

Schools.

Schools.

10—Congregation of St. Ann's.

Band—Flag.

11—Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

Band—Flag.

12—St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Band—St. Ann's Bunner.

13—St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
14—Boys of St. Lawrence Christian Brothers.

School s.

15-St. Patrick's Congregation. Band—Flag. 16—Irish Catholic Benefit Society Band Banner.

—The Catholic Young Men's Society, with its Junior Branch, the Lee Club.

Band—The "Father Matthew" Banner.
—St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit

Society.
The "St. Bridget" Banner.
Band—Banner.
19—The St. Patrick's Society.

Invited Guests and the Clergy.

The young boys of the Leo Club turned out The young boys of the Leo Club turned out in large numbers on horseback, and looked remarkably fine. The Catholic Young Men's society also turned out strongly, and marched well. Considering the Young Irishmen's L. & B. association did not take part in the parade, the St. Ann's Young Men's society, although their number was small, made the best showing in the procession. The St. Mary's congregation also made a strong turnout; the how and tion also made a strong turnout; the boys and girls looking splendidly beautiful in the de-corated sleighs. The St. Ann's T. A. & B., St. Bridget and St. Patrick cocieties marched in strong numbers, each society having their respective spiritual directors in their midst. The procession was brought to a finish by the St. Patrick Society, and among the invited guests were the Hon. Premier Mercier and Hon. James McShane who walked together.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations throughout the city, and especially along the route, are not so extensive as in former years. This may be due to the fact that the residents are, for the majority, French Canadians, still many of those citizens made some display by decorating their stores and placing evergreens along the street. Commenoing along the line of procession it was seen that on Craig street Mears. Jensen and Tausey were the only ones making any display, they having flags flying and evergreens decorating the front of their places of business. On Bleury street Messrs. Elliot, grocer, and Bremner had a string of flags across the street, also Mr. M. P. Laverty, grocer, and the Pavillion restaurant made a display of green bunting and small flags.
Mr. McMillan, grocer, and Mrs. Summerhayes also made a grand display, but
outside of those just mentioned on lileury
street there were no further decorations. St. Catherine street was also bare, except at No. 1959 and at the corner of St. Lawrence Main. where the Clouthier House was adorned with streamers and flags. Across St. Catherine street Messrs Fogarty Bros. had a line of flags, and palm trees decorated their store front. Amongst other merchants who decorated their stores with bunting, flags and decorated their stores with bunning, hags and evergreens were Messrs. Boissau Freres, Lanny Freres, H. Lebine, Lafrance & Huot, Lafond Freres, E. C. H. Myre, all dry goods merchants. W. A. Carroll had a number of small flags flying, and at the market the large inscription "welcome" was extended across the street. Mr. P. Heaney had a few flags and streamers, but the most extensive decorations were those of Mr. J. G. Kennedy decorations were those of Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Between the windows on his residence above the store were four large inscriptions in gold letters with a green background. They read as follows:—"The Spirit of a Nation Never Dieth," "God Save Ireland," "My God and My Country," and "Ireland a Nation Forever." Mr. Kennedy also had flags strung across the street, and his shop front was lined with evergreens. A number of other moschaster placed avergreens and hypericality.

the city flags floated from many establishments, but seemingly there was not the same amount of decorations as in previous celebrations. On Notre Dame street west many merchants decorated their windows and a few flags were noticed extended across the street on Craig street East.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. ANN'S The National Festival was ushered in the morning with appropriate religious exercises at St. Ann's church. The sacred edifice was crowded at the early Masses, and at the seven o'clock Mass especially the number of worship-pers was as large as on Sundays. The pastor, Rev. Father Catulle, officiated, and the St. Ann's Young Ladies' choir contributed the musical portion of the service in a very creditable manner. Several hymns in honor of the glorimanner. Several hymns in honor of the glorious Apostle of Ireland were sung to popular Irish tunes. Miss O'Reilly presided at the organ, and at the close of the Mass played a number of Irish airs, including "St. Patrick's Day," "Garryowen," "Wearing of the Green," "God Save Ireland," etc., etc. The altar was richly adorned and inside the Communion railing a large statue of St. Patrick was placed, illuminated with numerous wax tapers and decorated with flowers, shamrocks and evergreens.

and evergreens.

The various societies of the parish mustered early at the St. Ann's Hall and proceeded with early at the St. Ann's Hall and proceeded with bands and banners to the central place of meet-ing on Craig street, where they joined the other societies and proceeded to St. Patrick's Church. Flags are flying from the principal houses in the parish, the St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, Brother Arnold's residence, etc., etc. The turn-out of the St. Ann's Young Men's

Society was remarked by all as being the finest body in the procession to-day. The members looked remarkably well in their new regalia and silk hats, with their beautiful flag at their

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society will give two entertainments in honor of the day, one, a matines, at three o'clock this afternoon, and the other at 8 o'clock this evening. The programme for both entertainments consists of a new ver-sion (specially arranged for the society) of the patroitic Irish drams "Robert Emmet," followed by an amusing comedicates "Pat's Dilenma, or Serving Two Masters." The indications are that both performances will be a

gratifying encoses.

When the St. Patrick's Day procession reached St. Patrick's hall, McGill street,

race was as fresh and living as ever. This was not to be wondered at, as it was a characteristic of Irishmen the world over. Referring to the struggle for constitutional rights going on over the water, Mr. Berry remarked that from millions of voices all the world prayers were going up, and that before long Ireland would have her rights. They could congratulate themselves on one very satisfactory fact, which was that those who were their enamies before were their friends now. He referred to the generosity of the English people, led by the Grand Old Man, William Ewart Gladstone. (Tremendous cheering.) The speaker, after making some more general remarks, and an invitation that all should attend the concert in the evening. said he had to introduce a gentleman who, he was sure, would be well received. He referred to the Hon. Premier Mercier (loud and continued applause), who, although he was just returned from a long journey, turned out to do honor to the festival of Ireland's Patron Saint.

HON, MR. MERCIER.

The Prime Minister was most enthusiastically received. He said his first public act after coming home from Europe was to attend mass to-day and to walk in the pro cession with his Irish fellow citizens in honor of St. Patrick's Day and of Ireland. (Cheers.) He was glad when asked by his colleague and friend, James McShane, who was a faithful representative of his race and of Montreal to accept the invitation and to ioin ia and walk and to wear a shamrock, a genuine one, that had been given him at Queenstown. (Cheers.) It gave him great pleasure to know that the Irish people both in Canada and the United States were making rapid strides in every walk in life, and doing all and everything as the best of citizens, keeping the laws, respected and joining hand in hand with all other classes in building up here in Canada a solid foundation and winning the respect and esteem of all classes of our people. (Cheers.) Two years ago, in Parliament, he had moved a resolution which was carried by the unanimous vote of the House, hoping that Ireland would soon have her own parliament to legislate for the Irish, and that Gladstone had the sympathy and good-will of the whole French-Canadians of the Province, in the noble cause in which he was working for the legislative liberties of the noble and faithful people of Ireland. (Cheers.) He never was yet afraid to speak in defence of a cause that had right and justice on its side (cheers), and since he had the honor of becoming Premier of his native province he put into practice the principles of showing fair play to all classes and oreeds? (Cheers.) The Hon. Premier was frequently cheered

at points along the route of the procession. When the

HON. JAMES M'SHANE

came forward, cheer after cheer greeted him. He said that although a good deal of his time was spent in Quebec, the reception he received to-day was a living proof that he atill had the confidence of his countrymen and of the people of Montreal. (Cheers, and orles: You have and always will. You're a

to say we are all proud of the magnificent of mind, not boisterous mirth; such as redemonstration of the day, and we feel grateful also to the Hon: Premier of the Province for having by his presence, honored the occasion. He had only just arrived from Europe, and showed by the fact of his having taken part in the procession that he had a warm corner in his heart for the Irish people, and the cause for which they are so nobly struggling. The city of Montreal had also sent us its representative with his chain of office in the person of Acting Mayor Conningham. (Cheers.) Montreal and its office in the person of Acting Mayor community there must be pleasures, relaxa-Cunningham. (Cheers.) Montreal and its tions, and means of agreeable excitement; people have, too, done us honor, for all classes, may and women with and nonclasses, men and women, rich and poor, have turned out in gay holiday attire, sporting the shamrook and lining the streets all through the route of the procession (cheers), and fully demonstrating that Ireland and St. Patrick was king in Montreal to-day. (Cheers.) Those who had listened to the magnificent oration delivered in St. Patrick's church by the Day Mr. McCeller and College and Coll cent oration delivered in St. Patrick's cheerfulness of that people, and by the prechurch by the Rev. Mr. McCallen, one of Ireland's most gifted sons, must feel proud especially among the pessantry. Men drink of the fact that in the bosom of God's Church, as it has always been, the cause of faith, justice and humanity has its most citement; and these motives are excluded in noble champions and defenders. Mr. Mc-Shane called three cheers for the noble clergy of St. Patrick's Church, which were given with a will.

Aid. Cunningham, the acting Mayor, Mr. Carroll Ryan, Mr. W. E. Doran and others followed, after which the crowds dispersed. (Continued on fifth page.)

CATHOLIC NEWS.

St. Vincent de Paul, at the beginning of all his actions, used these words, "My God, I will now do this because I believe it to be pleasing to Thee,"

When we rise in the morning, we ought to give thanks to God, and to do every action throughout the day in the sign of the Saviour. -{St. Maximus.

The bird that has lost her young still sings. She still repeats the notes of her happy days, for she knows no other; but by a stroke of her art the musician merely changed her key, and the song of pleasure is converted into the

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.—This sign is prescribed in our rituals to be frequently used, particularly in the administration of Baptism, and in the Sacrifice of the altar to signify that all grace is served from the Passion of Christ. The Cross furthermore is marked on the various parts of the dress of our ministers, and on the vessels appropriated to the divine service to denote their destination. On the altar is raised a Cross with the figure of Our Crucified Saviour placed upon it to bring to our minds that it was He who died for the sins of the world, and that there is no other name under heaven whereby we must be saved. Finally, we often sign our-selves with the sign of the Cross, pronouncing at the same time the words, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," thereby attesting our belief in the Blessed Trinity, and in the Incarnation and death of Our Saviour.—[Faith of our Fathers.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT .- According to Cardinal Newman, "Private judgment commonly means passive impression." A man who ex-ercises what he calls his private judgment akes up some peculiar view, not the result of his own thought-out and well-reasoned convictions, but some theory which, in course of his reading or experience, he has found, cut and dry, in a sermon or a magazine, or a newspaper, or which he has pickled up it may be in a nursery or in school, and he makes it his property. It falls in with some fancy or notion of his own, and he likes it, and is guided in his reading of the Sacred Scriptures and religious books by this prominent idea. Whatever seems to contradict his favourite theory is flung aside as absurd or ridiculous. He has made up his mind, and that is enough fer him. He does not wish to be troubled with opinions of others, and is disposed to be irritated if they are pressed upon him,-

[Dr. Ricards. THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE TONGUE. - The great faults of the tongue—detraction, lying, iuplicity, contentiousness, boasting, the be trayal of secrets, sourrility, imprudence, irreverence, inopportuneness, and the likeare all the results of dangers which do not meet us when we are alone, at least, not in so great a degree as when we are in company. and the mere enumeration, and much more the careful consideration of these faults is enough to make us see the very constant dangers in which the careless use of the gift of speech places us. Our intercourse, one with another for a single day, brings us across a thousand perils of this sort. On the other hand, it must be added that as the tongue is the great instrument by means of which we not as beings placed by God in society for the practice of a thousand virtues and for the carrying out of His good purposes for the advance of the truth and the discharge of our posal of time on Sunday will keep before duties of charity to Him, it cannot be but that the right use of the tongue is almost the their duties. We began with the remark most powerful instrument which we possess that a Catholic is bound to go to Mass every for giving Him glory in our social life.--

formishing the means of innocent ones. By innocent pleasures I mean such as excite He would not detain them in the cold, only moderately; such as produce a cheerful frame from it,

fresh instead of exhausting the system; such as occur frequently rathencithan continue long; such as send us back, e surrolaily duties invigorated in body and in spraye, such as we can partake in the preser regrd society of re-spectable friends; such screensist with, and are favourable to a gratual piety; such as are chastened by self-respect, and are accompanied with the consciousness that life has a higher end than to be amused. In every will be had to criminal. Man was made to enjoy as well as to labour, and the state of society should be adopted to this principle of human nature. France, especially before the Revolution, has been represented as a singularly temperate country, a fact to be explained, at least in part, by the constitutional or to satisfy restless thirst for agreeable exa cheerful community. A gloomy state of society in which there are few innocert recreations may be expected to about in drunkenness, if opportunities are to ded. The savage drinks to excess because an hours of sobriety are dull and unvaried; because in loosing the consciousness of his condition and his existence he loses little which he wishes to retain. The labouring classes are most exposed to intemperance because they have at present few other pleasureable excitements. A man who, after toil, has resources of blameless reorcation is less tempted than other men to seek self-oblivion. He has too many of the pleasures of a nan to take up with those of a brute. Thus the encouragement of simple innocent enjoyments is an important means of temperance. - [Dr. Chan-

KEEP SUNDAY HOLY. It is the duty of a Catholic to go to Mass

ning.

reached St. Patrick's hall, McGill street, Saturday afternoon, the bands lined up on each side, forming a lane through which the Hon. Messrs. Mercier and McShane, acting Mayor Cunningham and other notables fyled into the hall. Cheers from the direction of Notre Dame street soon told that they were appreaching, and when they arrived in front of the hall all the bands struck and the orowd relieved their feelings by cheering themselves boarse. As soon as the above gentlemen entered the hall they took up their position on the small balcony over the door from which the speechlifying was done.

Mr. Denis Barry, the president of the soolety, was the first speaker. He said that the demonstration of the day did honor to the Irish people of Montreal. It showed that the old zeal and love for their native land and its traditions characteristic of the Irish race was as fresh and living as ever. This was not to be wondered at. as it was a char.

The Sign of The Cross.—This sign is on Sundays and holidays of obligation, unless Goulds, inspiring by Christian stories the love of God in children, a Catholic family should live its Sunday in an atmosphere of Christian devotion. How delighful it is to see good parents surrounded by their children, the father spending a portion of the day instilling sound, Catholic principles in the minds of his bright, inquiring children, the mother by her symathetic presence lending a sweet influence to her husband's words, and the children in the plastic days of childhood drinking into their souls the saving draughts of wisdom. Thus, the indoor il's of a good Catholio family passes; and when the Sunday's out or outlings come, the family go together, and enjoy in unlson of feel ing the beauties of nature. In union is strength, and families thus united are permane ntly happy. On the other hand, how sugge stive it is not of happiness—to see familier split up, each member following his own sweet will on the day of rest. Such famili as give bad example, and are of no value to Christendom. It is in order to observe a fact painfully noticeable that very many heads of families seldom, if ever, assist at the last, which is Sunday's Parish Mass. Has not the head of a family a soul to save? Must

he not hear the word of God preached? Does he think that he can negleof; the interests of his soul with impunity? A sensible Catholic will never trifle with his most colemn interests? Time must be well spent to be a proper preparation for e ternity. give these reflections a practic al turn, it is suggested, and the suggestion is eminently seasonable just now, that Ca tholic parents should beware of falling inte, the habit of staying away, as if aystematically, from last Mass on Sunday. True it is that it is not those who stay away year in and year out from last Mass, who are oppressed with a wealth of Christian knowle dge. A sermon will not help to expand their spiritual vision, and perhaps put them in a good Christian frame of mind, which is a delightful companion for Sunday or week day. It is quite practicable for a family c. f. a few members to distribute occupations as ad divisions of time so that the same parse in, especially if the head of the household, shall not become conspicuous by his or her absence from the last Mass. It is not too m' uch to say that when children have their impressionable minds stamped early in lift; with the picture of father and mother nabitually going to, and returning from last Mass on Sunday, they will in adult life 'os led by such a blessed example, to go and do likewise. There may be exceptions. Ob ildren are not always so good, or so had as parents, but the prudent posal of time on Sunday will keep before their minds, they will have well discharged their duties. We began with the remark Sunday and holiday of obligation unless excused by a good reason, and we conclude by THE NECESSITY OF INNOGENT AMUSEMENTS. repeating the same observation with this —I' have said a people should be guarded little variation that the obligation of parents against temptation to unlawful pleasures by to go to this last Mass is urgent, and that there is no good reason why the heads of families should habitually absent themselves

VENDETTA;

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER XXXIV.-Continued.

Our marriage customs are not as course as those of some countries; a bridegroom in Italy thinks it scarcely decent to persecute his bride with either his presence or his caresses as soon as the Church has made her his. On the con trary, if ardent, he restrains his ardour, he forbears to intrude, he strives to keep up the illu sion, the rose-colored light, or rather mist, of love as long as possible, and he has a wise, instinctive dread of becoming over-familiar; well knowing that nothing kills romance so swiftly and surely as the bare blunt prose of close and constant proximity. And I, like other gentlemen of my rank and class, gave my twice-wedded wife her liberty,—the last hours of liberty she would ever know. I left her to busy herself with the trifles she best loved trifies of dress and personal adornment, for which many women barter away their soul's peace and honor, and divest themselves of the last shred of right and honest principle, merely to outshine others of their own sex, and broad-cast heart-burnings, petty envies, mean hatreds, and contemptible spites, where, if they did but choose, there might be a widely differ

It is easy to understand the feelings of Marie Stuart, when she arrayed herself in her best garments for her execution : it was simply the heroism of supreme vanity, the desire to fas-cinate if possible the very head-man. One can understand any beautiful woman being as brave as she. Harder than death itself would it hav seemed to her had she been compelled to appear on the scaffold looking b deous. She was re-solved to make the most of her charms so long as life lasted.

I strolled into one of the broad loggic of the hotel, from whence I could see a portion of the Piazza del Popolo, and lighting a cigar, I leisurely watched the frolics of crowd. The customary fooling proper the day was going on, and no detail of it seemed to pall on the good-natured, easilyamused folk who must have seen it all so ofte before. Much laughter was being excited by the remarks of a vender of quack medicines, who was talking with extreme volubility to a number of gaily-dressed girls and fishermen. I could not distinguish his words, but I judged he was selling the "alixir of love," from his absurd smatory gestures—an elixir compounded. no doubt, of a little harmless cau suore

Flags tossed on the breeze, trumpets brayed, rums beat; improvisators twanged their guitars and mandolines loudly to attract attention, and failing in their efforts, swore at each other with the utmost joviality and heartiness flower-girls and lemonade sellers made the air ring with their conflicting cries; now and then a shower chalky confetti flew out from adjacent windows, dusting with white powder the coats of the passers by clusters of flowers tied with favors of gay-colored ribbon tied with favors of gay-colored ribbon were lavishly flung at the feet of brighteyed peasant cirls, who rejected or accepted them at pleasure, with light words of badinage cr playful repartee; clowns danced and tumbled, dogs barked, church bells clauged, tumbled, dogs barked, church bells clauged, and through all the waving width of color and movement crept the miserable, shrinking forms of diseased and loathly beggars whining for a soldo, and clad in rags that barely covered their halting, withered limbs.

It was a scene to bewilder the brain and

dazzle the eyes, and I was just turning away from it out of sheer fatigue, when a sudden ces sation of movement in the swaying, whirling crowd, and a slight hush, caused me to look out once more. I perceived the cause of the momen tary stillness-a funeral cortege appeared, moving at a slow and solemn pace; as it passed across the square, heads were uncovered, and women crossed themselves devoutly. Like a black, shadowy snake it coiled through the mass of shifting color and brilliance—another moment, and it was gone. The depressing effect of its appearance was soon effeced—the merry crowds resumed their thousand and one freaks of folly, their shrieking, laughing, and dancing, and all was as before. Why not?

The dead are soon forgotten; none knew that better than I! Leaning my arms lazily on the on the edge of the balcony, I finished smoking my cigar. That glimpse of death in the midst my cigar. That glimpse of death in the midst of life had filled me with a certain satisfaction. Lissa—that ingeniously contrived box in which the criminal was bound fast hand and foot, and then was forced to watch the huge lid descending slowly, slowly, haif an inch at a time, till at last its punderous weight crushed into a flat and mangled mass the writhing wretch within, who had for long agonized hours watched death steadily approaching. Suppose that I had such a coffin now! No, no; she whom I sought to punish was so levely, such a softly-colored, witching, gracious body, though tenanted by a wicked soul—she should keep her beauty! I would not destroy that—I would be satisfied with my plan as already devised.

I threw away the end of my smoked-out cigar and entered my own rooms. Calling Vincenzo, who was now resigned and even eager to go to Avellino, I gave him his final instructions, and placed in his charge the iron cash box, which, unknown to him, contained 12,000 francs in notes and gold. This was the last good action I could do; it was a sufficient sum to set him up as a well-to-do farmer and fruit-grower in Avellino with Lilla and her little dowry combined. He also carried a sealed letter to Signora Monti, which I told him she was not bignors ill a week had elapsed; this letter explained the contents of the box and my wishes concerning it; it also asked the good woman to send to the Villa Romani for Assunta and her helpless charge, poor old paralyzed Giacomo, and to tend the latter as well as she could till his death, which I knew could not be far off.

I had thought of everything as far as possible and I could already foresee what a happy, peaceful home there would be in the little mountain town guarded by the Monte Virgine. Lilla and Vincenzo would wed, I knew; Signora Monti and Assunta would console each other with their past memories, and in the tending of Lilla's children; for some little time perhaps, they would talk of me and wonder sorrowfully where I had gone then gradually they would forget me, even as I desired to be forgotten.

Yes; I had done all I could for those who had never wronged me. I had acquitted myself of my debt to Vincenzo for his affection and fidelity; the rest of my way was clear. I had no more to do save the one thing, the one deed which had clamored so long for accomplishment. Revenge, like a beckoning ghost, had led me on sep by step for many weary days and months, which to me had seemed cycles of suffering; but now it paused—it faced me—and, turning its blood-red eyes upon my soul, said, "Strike!"

CHAPTER XXXV.

The ball opened brilliantly. The rooms were magnificently decorated, and the soft lustreof a thousand lamps shone on a scene of splendyr almost belitting the court of a king. Some if the stateliest nobles in all Italy were suitable to the stateliest nobles in all Italy were controlled the stateliest nobles in all Italy were suitable to the stateliest nobles in all Italy were suitable to the stateliest nobles in all Italy were suitable to the stateliest nobles in all Italy were suitable to the stateliest nobles in all Italy were the stateliest nobles in all Ita present their breasts glittering with jewelled orders and ribbons of honor; some of the loveliest women to be seen anywhere in the world flitted across the polished floors, like poets' dreams of the gliding sylphs that haunt rivers and foundations by moralicate.

and fountains by moonlight.

But fairest where all were fair, peerless in the exuberance of her triumphant vanity, and in the absolute faultlessness of her delicate delicate charms, was my wife,—the bride of the day, the heroine of the night. Never had she looked so surpassingly beautiful, and I, even I, felt my so surpressingly nearesting, and 1, even 1, less my pulse heat quicker, and the blood course more hotly through my veine, as I beheld her, radiant, victorious and smiling, a veritable queen of the fairies, as dainty as a drop of dew, as piercing to the eye as a flash of light. Her dress was some wonderful mingling of misty lace, with the sheen of satin

on her round white throat and in her tiny shelllike ears, while the masses of her gold hair were coiled to the top of her small head and there caught by a priceless circlet of rose-brilliants, brilliants that I well remembered,—they had belonged to my mother. Yet more lustrous than the light of the gems she were was the deep, ardent glory of her eyes, dark as night and luminous as stars: more declicate than the filmy robes that draped her was the pure, pearllike whiteness of her neck, which was sufficiently displayed to be graceful without

suggesting immodesty.

For Italian women do not uncover their bosoms for the casual inspection of strangers, as is the custom of their English and German sisters; they know well enough that any lady venturing to wear a decollote dress would find it impossible to obtain admittance to a Court Ball at the Palazzo Quirinale. She would be looked upon as one of a questionable class, and no matter how high her rank and station, would be the right of circuits from the dear of the rank and station, would run the risk of ejection from the doors, as on one occasion did unfortunately happen to an English peeress, who, ignorant of Italian customs went to an evening reception in Rome arrayed in a very low bodice with straps instead of sleeves. Her remonstrances were vain; she sleeves. was politely but firmly refused admittance, though told she might gain her point by changing her costume, which I believe she wiselv did.

Some of the grandes dames present at the ball that night wore dresses the like of which are seldom or never seen out of Italy-robes sown with iewels, and thick with wondrous embroidery, such as have been handed down from generation to generation through hundreds of ears. As an example of this, the Duchess of Marina's cloth of gold train, stitched with small rubies and seed pearls, had formerly belonged Such garto the family of Lorenzo de Medici. ments as these, when they are part of the prop-erty of a great house, are worn only on particular occasions, perhaps once in a year; and then they are laid carefully by and sedulously pro-tected from dust and moths and damp, receiving as much attention as the priceless pictures and books of a famous historical munsion. Nothing ever designed by any great mod-ern tailor or milliner can hone to compete with the magnificent workmanship and durable material of the festa dresses that are looked preciously away in the old caken coffers of the greatest Irish families-dresses that are beyond valuation, because of the romances and tragedies attached to them, and which, when worn, make all the costliest fripperies of to-day look filmsy and paltry beside them, like the attempts of a

servant to dress as tastefully as her mistress.
Such glitter of gold and silver, such scintilla tions from the burning eyes of jewels, such cloud-like wreaths of floating laces, such subtle odours of rare and exquisite perfume, all things that most keenly prick and stimulate the sense round me in fullest force this night-this one dazzling, supreme and terrible night that was destined to burn into my brain like a seal of scorching fire. Yes; till I die, that night will cemain with me as though it were a breathing, sentient thing; and after death, who knows whether it may not uplift itself in some tangible, awful shape, and confront me with its lashing mock-lustre, and the black hears of its true meaning in its menacing eyes, to take its drear place by the side of my abandoned soul through all eternity! I remember now how I shivered and started out of the bitter reveries into which I had fallen at the sound of my wife's

into which I had fallen at the sound of my wife's low, laughing voice.

"You must dance, Cesare," she said with a mischievous smile. "You are forgetting your duties. You should open the ball with me!" I rose at once mechanically.

"What dance is it?" I asked, forcing a smile. "I fear you will find me but a clumsy partner."

She pouted.
"Oh, surely not! You are not going to disgrace me?—you really must try and dance properly just this once. It will look so stupid if you make any mistake. The band was going to play a quadrille; I would not have it, and told them to strike up the Hungarian waltz instead. But I assure you I shall never forgive you if you waltz badly—nothing looks so awkward and absurd."

I made no answer, but placed my arm round her waist and stood ready to begin.
I avoided looking at her as much as possible, for it was growing more and more difficult with each moment that passed to hold the mastary over myself. I was consumed be-tween hate and love. Yes, love !--of an evil kind, I own, and in which there was no shred of reverence—filled me with a sort of foolish Strangely enough, my thoughts began to fury, which mingled itself with another and that used to be legal, and that, after all, were not so unjust when practised upon persons professedly vile. For instance, the iron coffin of Livas—that ingeniously contrived box in which there was no shred of reverence—filled me with a sort of foolish fury, which mingled itself with another and mingled with the crowd of my guests, greet ing one here, another there, jesting one here, another there, jesting lightly, paying unmeaning compliments to the women who expected them, and striving to distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that self-united with the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that passage that led distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that passage that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that passage that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that passage that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that passage that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that passage that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter into the garden, one that the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter in the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter in the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter in the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter in the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter in the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter in the distract my thoughts with the senseless laughter in the distract my thoughts with the se shamed in the dust of acorn, despised and abau-doned. Yet I knew well that were I to apral out—to declare my history and hers before that brilliant crowd—I should be accounted mad, and that for a woman such as she there existed no shame. The swinging measure of the slow Hungarian

waltz, that most witching dances, danced perfectly only by those of the warm-blooded Southern temperament, now commenced. It was played pianissinio, and slole through the room like the fluttering breath of a soft sea wind. I had always been an excellent waltzer, and my step had fitted in with that of Nina as harmoniously as the two notes of a perfect chord. She found it so on this occasion, and clanced up with a look of gratified surprise as I bore her lightly with languorous, dreamlike ease of movement through the glittering ranks of our guests, who watched us admiring-

ly as we circled the room two or three times.

Then,—all present followed our lead, and in a couple of minutes the bll room was like a moving flower-garden in full bloom, rich with away, ing colors and rainbow-like asdiance; while the music, growing stronger, and swelling out in marked and even time, echoed forth like the sound of clear-toned bells broken thredgh by the singing of birds. My heart beas furiously, my singing of birds. My heart bras furiously, my brain reeled, my swam as I felt my wife's warm breath on my cheek; I clasped her waist more closely, I held her little gloved hand more firmly. She felt the double pressure, and, lifting her white eyelids fringed with those long dark lashes that gave such a sleepy witchery to her eyes, her lips parted in a little smile.

"At last you love me!" she whispered.

"At last, at last," I muttered, scarce knowing what I said. "Had I not loved you at first, bellissima, I should not have been to you what I am to-night."

am to-night."

am to-night."

A low ripple of laughter was her response.
"I knew it," she murmured again, half breathlessly, as drew her with swifter and more voluptuous motion into the vortex of the dancers.
"You tried to be cold, but I knew I could make you love me—yes, love me passionately—and I was right." Then, with an outburst of triumphant vanity, she added, "I believe you would die for me l'

die for we?"

I bent over her more closely. My hot quick breath moved the feathery gold of her hair.

"I have died for you," I said; "I have killed my old self for your sake."

Dancing still, encircled by my arms, and gliding along like a sea-nymph on moonlit foam, she sighed restlessly.

"Tell me what you mean, amor mio," she saked, in the traderest tone ru the world.

asked, in the tenderest tone in the world.

Ah, God! that tender seductive cadence of er voice, how well I knew it !-how often had it lured away my strength, as the fabled siren's song had been wont to wreck the listening

mariner.
"I mean that you have changed me, sweetest!" I whispered in fierce, hurried ac-"I have seemed old, -for you to-night I will be young again,—for you my chilled slow blood shall again be hot and quick as lava,—for you my long-buried past shall rise in all its pristing vigor; for you I will be a lover, such as perhaps no woman ever had, or ever will have

She heard, and nestled closer to me in the dance. My words pleased her. Next to her worship of wealth her delight was to arouse the passions of men. She was very panther like in her nature—her first tendency was to devour, her next to gambol with any animal she met, though her sleek, swift playfulness might mean death. She was by no means exceptional in this; there are many women like her.

and glimmering showers of pearl; diamonds. As the music of the waltz grew slower and glittered on her bodice like sunlight on white slower, dropping down to a sweet and persuatoam; the brigand's jewels flashed gloriously sive conclusion, I led my wif to her fauteui,

and resigned her to the care of a distinguished Roman prince, who was her next partner. Then, unobserved I slipped out to make inquiries concerning Vicenzo. He had gone; one of the waters at the hotel, a friend of his, had accompanied him and seen him into the train for Avellino. He had looked in at the ball-room before leaving, and had watched me stand up to dance with my wife, then "with tears in his eyes,"—so said the vivacious little waiter who had just returned from the station,—he had started without dar-ing to wish me good-bye.

I heard this information of course with an ap parent kindly indifference, but in my heart I felt a sudden vacancy, a drear, strange loneliness. With my faithful servant near me I had felt conscious of the presence of a friend, for friend he was in his own humble, unobtrusive fashion; but now I was alone—alone in a loneliness beyond all conceivable comparison—alone to do my work, without prevention or detection. I felt, as it were, isolated from humanity set apart with my victim on some dim point of time, from which the rest of the world receded, where the searching eye of the Creator alone could behold me. Only she and I and God— these three were all that existed for me in the Universe; between these three must justice be

Musingly, with downcast eyes, I returned to the ball-room. At the door a young girl faced me,—she was the only daughter of a great Neapolitan house. Dressed in pure white, as all such maidens are with a crown of snowdrops on her dusky hair, and her dimpled face alit with laughter, she looked the very embodiment of early spring. She addressed me somewhat timidly, yet with a'l a child's frankness.

Is not this delightful? I feel as if I were in fairyland! Do you know this is my first ball? I smiled wearily.

"Aye, truly? And you are happy?"
"On, happiness is not the word—it is ecstaey! How I wish it could last forever! Aud is it not strange—I did not know I was beautiful till to-night." She said this with perfectly simplicity, and a pleased smile radiated her fair features. I

glanced at her with cold scrutiny. Ah! and some one has told you so." She blushed and laughed a little consciously. "Yes; the great Prince de Majano. And

must be 'la piu bella donzella,' as he said, must I touched the snowdrops that she wore in a

white cluster at her breast,
"Look at your flowers, child," I said earnest-"See how they begin to droop in this heated air. The poor things! How glad they would feel could they again grow in the coul wet moss of the woodlands, waving their little bells to the wholesome, fresh wind! Would they revive now, think you, for your great Prince de Majano if he told them they were fair? So with your life and heart, little one—pass them through the purity scorching fire of flittery, and their must wither even as these fragile blessings. And as for beauty—are you more beautiful than

And I pointed slightly to my wife, who was at that moment curtseying to her partner in the stately formality of the first quadrille. My young companion looked, and her clear

eyes darkened enviously.

"Ah, no, no! But if I wore such lace and satin and pearls, and had such jewels, I might perhaps be more like her!"

I sighed bitterly. The poison had already entered this child's soul. I spoke brusquely. "Pray that you may never be like her," I raid, with sombre sterness, and not heeding her look of astonishment. "You are young; you cannot yet have thrown off religion. Well, when you go home to night, and kneel beside your little bed, made holy by the cross above it and your mother's blessing,—pray,—pray with all your strength that you may never re-semble in the smallest degree that exquisite woman youder! So may you be spared her

I paused, for the girl's eyes were dilated in extreme wonder and fear. I looked at her, and

laughed abruptly and harshly.
"I forgot," I said; "the lady is my wife forgot, should have thought of that! I was speaking of—another whom you do not know. Pardon me! when I am fatigued my memory wanders Pay no attention to my foolish remarks oy yourself, my child, but do not believe all he pretty speeches of the Prince de Majano. A rivederci .

and foolish chatter of the glittering cluster of society butterflies, all the while desperately counting the tedious minutes, and wondering whether my patience, so long on the rack, would last out its destined time. As I made my way through the brilliant assemblage. Luziano Salustri, the poet, greeted me with a grave

smile.

1 have had little time to congratulate you been mallifluous accents of Conte," he said in those mellifluous accents of nis which were like his own improvised music, "but I assure you I do so with all my heart. Even in my most fantustic dreams I have never pictured a fairer heroine of a life's romance than the lady who is now the Countess Oliva." I silently bowed my thanks.

"I am of a strange temperament, I suppose," he resumed. "To night this ravishing scene of beauty and splendor makes me sad at heart, I know not why. It seems too brilliant, too dazzling. I would as soon go home and com-pose a dirge as anything." I laughed satirically.
"Why not do it?" I said. "You are not

the first person who, being present at a marriage, has, with perverse incongruity, meditated A wistful look came into his brilliant, poetic

eyes.
"I have thought once or twice," he remarked in a low tone, "of that misguided young man. in a low tone, "of that misguided young man, Ferrari. A pity, was it not, that the quarrel

occurred between you?"
"A pity indeed!" I replied brusquely. Then
taking him by the arm I turned him round so that he faced my wife, who was standing not far off. "But look at the—the—angel I have married! Is she not a fair cause for a dispute even unto death? Fie on thee, Luziano!—why think of Ferrari? He is not the first man who has been killed for the sake of a woman, nor will he be the last !"

Salustri shrugged his shoulders, and was silent for a minute or two. Then he added with his own brightsmile,—
"Still, amico, it would have been much better if it had ended in coffee and cognac. My-

self, I would rather shoot a man with an epigrm than a leaden bullet! By the bye, do you remember of our talking of Cain and Abel that night?" " Perfectly."

"I have wondered since," he continued half merrily, half seriously, "whether the real cause of their quarrel has ever been rightly told. I should not be at all surprised if one of these days some savant does not discover a papyrus containing a missing page of Holy Writ, which will ascribe the reason of the first bloodshed to a love affair. Perhaps there were wood nymphs in these days, as we are assured there were giants, and some dainty Dryad might have driven the first pair of human brothers to desperation by her charms! What say you?"

Mat say you?"

"It is more than probable," I answered lightly. "Make a poem of it, Salustri, people will say you have improved on the Bible!"

And I left him with a gay gesture to join other groups, and to take my part in the various dances which were now following quickly on one another. The supper was fixed to take place at midnight. At the first opportunity I had, I looked at the time. Quarter to eleven — my heart beat quickly, the blood rushed to my temples and surged noisily in my ears. The hour I had waited for so long and so eagerly had come! At last! at last i

Prince de Majano whose honeyed compliments had partly spoiled the budding sweet nature of the youngest girl in the room. Apologizing for interruption the conversation, I owered my voice to a persuasive tenderness as

I addressed her. "Cara sposina mia / permit me to remind you of your promise." What a radiant look she gave me

'I am all impatience to fulfil it! Tell me when,—and how?"
"Almost immediately. You know the private passage through which we entered the hotel this morning on our return from church?"

"Perfectly." "Well, meet me there in twenty minutes We must avoid being observed as we pass out. But," and I touched her delicate dress, "you

will wear somethin warmer than this?"
"I have a long sable cloak that will do," she "We are not going far?" replied brightly. No, not far,

"We shall return in time for supper, of course?"

I bent my head.
"Naturally!"

Her eyes danced mirthfu'ly. 'How romante it seems? A moonlight stroll with you will be charming! Who shall say you are not a sentimental bridegroom? Is here a bright moon?" "I believe so."

"Cosa bellissima /" and she laughed sweetly. "I look forward to the trip! In twenty min-utes, then, I shall be with you at the place you name, Cesare; in the mean while the Marchese Gualdro claims me for this mazurks."

And she turned with her bewitching grace of manner to the Marchese, who at that moment advanced with his courteous bow and fascinat ng smile, and I watched them as they glided forward together in the first figure of the ele-gant Polish dance, in which all lovely women ook their leveliest.

Then, checking the curse that rose to my lips,

I burried away. Up to my own room I rushed with feverish haste, full of ampatience to be rid of the disguise I had worn so long.

Within a few minutes I stood before my mirfor, transformed into my old self nearly as it was possible to be. I could not alter the snowy whiteness of my hair, but a few deft quick strokes of the razor soon divested me of the beard that had given me so elderly an aspect, beard that had given me so elderly an aspect, and nothing remained but the moustache curling slightly up at the corners of the lip, as I had worn it in past days. I threw aside the dark glasses, and my eyes, densely brilliant, and fringed with the long lashes that had always been their distinguishing feature, shone with all the lustre of strong and vigorous youth. I straightened myself up to my full height, I doubled my fair and fair it as had an interest of the straightened myself up to my full height, I doubled my fist and felt it as hard as iron: I laughed aloud in the triumphant power of my strong manhood. I thought of the old reg-dealing Jew-"You could kill abything easily." Aye, so I could! . . . even without the aid of the straight swift steel of the Milanese dagger which I now drew from its sheath and re-garded steadfastly, while I carefully felt the edge of the blade from hilt to point. Shou'd I take it with me? I hesitated. Yes! it might be needed. I slipped it safely and secretly into my vest.

And now the proofs—the proofs! I had them all ready to my hand, and gathered them quickly together; first the things that had been buried with me—the gold chain on which hung the locket containing the portraits of my wife and child, the purse and card-case which Nina herself had given me, the crucifix the monk had laid on my breast in the coffin. The thought of that coffin moved me to a stern smilesplintered, damp, and mouldering wood must speak for itself by and bye. Lastly I took the letters sent me by the Marquis D'Avencourt— last; the castellated turrets of the Villa I had the beautiful, passionate love epistles she had named were family visible among the trees; he written to Guido Ferrari in Rome.

-I left nothing save furniture and small valu ables. a respectable present enough in their way to the landlord of the notel.

I glanced again at myself in the murror. Yes; I was once more Fabio Romani, in spite of my white hair:-no one that had ever of my white hair;—no one that had ever known me intimately could doubt. I had changed my evening dress for a rough, every-day suit, and now over this I threw my leng Almavia cloak, which draped me from head to foot. I kept its folds well up about my mouth and chin, and pulled on a soft slouched hat, with the brim for down over the second form far down over my eyes. There was nothing unusual in such a costume: it was common enough to many Neapolitans who have learned to dread the chill night winds that blow down into the garden, one that was only und for private purposes, having nothing to do with the ordinary modes of exit and entrance to and from the hotel.

Into this ball I now burried with an eager step; it was deserted; she was not there. Impatiently I waited; the minutes seemed hours. Sounds of music grated towards me from the distant ball room—the dreamy, swinging measure of a Viennese waltz. I could almost hear the flying feet of the dancers. I was safe from all observation where I stood: the servants were busy preparing the grand marriage supper, and all the inhabitants of the hotel were absorbed in watching the progress of the bulliant and exceptional festivities of the night.

Would she never come. Supp se, after all she should escape me! I trembi d at the idea then put it from me with a smile at my own folly. No, her punishment was just, and in her case the Fates were inflexible. So I thought and felt. I raced up and down feverishly; I could count the thick, heavy throps of my own heart. How long the moments seemed! Would she never come? Ah! at last! I caught the sound of a rustling robe and a light step—a breath of delicate tragrance was waited on the air like the odour of falling orange-bloscome. I turned, and saw her approaching. With swift grace she ran up to me as eagerly as a child, her heavy cloak of rich Russian sable falling back from her shoulders and displaying her slitter-ing dress, the dark for of the hord heightening by contrast the farness of her lovely fushed face, so that it looked like the face of one of Corregio's angels framed in abony and velvet.

She laughed, and her eyes flushed saucily.
"Did I keep you waiting, cara mio?" she whichered : and standing on tip-toe she kissed the hand with which I held my closk muffled about me. "How tal you look in that Alna-viva! I am so sorry I am a little late, but that last waltz was so exquisite I could not reast it: only I wish you had danced it with me."
"You honor me by the wish," I said, keep ing one arm about her waist and drawing her towards the door that opened into the garden. "Tell me, how did you manage to leave the ball

room ? "Oh, easily. I slipped away from my part-ner at the end of the waltz, and told him I should return immediately. Then I ran up-stairs to my room, got my cloak, and here I

And she laughed again. She was evidently in the highest sp.rits.

"You are very good to come with me at all, min bella." I murmured as gently as I could; it is kind of you to thus humor my fancy. Did you see your maid? Does she know where you are going?"
"She? Oh, no, she was not in my room at

all. She is a great coquette, you know; I dare say she is amusing herself with the watters in the kitchen Poor thing! I hope she enjoys it."

I breathed freely; we were so far undiscovered. No one had as yet noticed our departure—no one had the least electron. ture,—no one had the least clue to my intentions. I opened the door of the passage noiselessly and we passed out. Wrapping my wite's cloak more closely about her with much apparent tenderness, I led her quickly across the garden. There was no one in sight—we were entirely unobserved. On reaching the exterior gate of the enclosure I left her for a moment, while I summoned a carriage, a common flacre. She expressed some surprise on seeing the vehicle.
"I thought we were not going far?" she

said.

Slowly and with a heattating step I approached
Tonly desired to spare her all possible fatigue.

Step I approached
Tonly desired to spare her all possible fatigue.
Satisfied with this explanation, she suffered me to assist her into the carriage. "I followed her, velvet chair, chatting gaily with that very and calling to the driver, "A la Villa Guarda,"

we rattled away over the rough uneven stones of the back streets of the city, "La Villa Guarda!" exclaimed Nina

"Where is that?" "It is an old house," I replied, "situated near the place I spoke to you of, where the jewels are.'

And apparently contented, she nestled back And apparently contented, sne nestled back in the carriage, permitting her head to rest lightly on my shoulder. I drew her closer to ne, my heart beating with a fierce, terrible joy. "Mine—mine at last!" I whispered in her

"Mine for ever!" She turned her face upwards and smiled vic toriously; her cool fragrant lips met my burn-ing, eager ones in a close, passionate kiss. Yes, I kissed her now—why should I not? She was as much mine as any purchased slave, and merited less respect than a sultan's occasional female toy. And as she chose to caress me, I let her do so:—I allowed her to think me utterly vanquished by the battery of her charms. Yet whenever I caught an occasional glimpse of her face as we drove along in the semi-darkness, I could not help wondering at the supreme vanity of the woman! Her self-satisfaction was so complete. man! Her self-satisfaction was so complete, and, considering her approaching fate, so tragically absurd! She was entirely delighted with herself, her dress, and her conquest—as she thought—of me. Who could measure the height of the dazzling visious she indulged in; who could fathom the depths of her utter self-shape.

Seeing one like her, beautiful, wealthy, and above all—society knows I speak the truth !— well dressed, for by the latter virtue alone is a woman allowed any precedence now a days, - would not all the less fortunate and lovely of her sex feel somewhat envious? Ah, yes; they would and they do; but believe me, the seltish feminine thing, whose only sincere worship is offered at the shrines of Fashion and Folly, is of all creatures the one whose life is to be despised and never desired, and whose death makes no blank even in the circles of her socalled best friends.

I knew well enough that there was not a soul in Naples who was really attached to my wifenot one who would miss her, no, not even a servant,—though she, in her superb self-conceit, imagined herself to be the adored beauty of the city. Those who had indeed loved her she had despised, neglected, and betrayed. Musingly I looked down upon her as she rested back in the carriage, encircled by my arm, while now and then a little sigh of absolute delight in herself broke from her lips,—but we spoke scarcely at all. Hate has almost as little to say as love!

The night was persistently stormy, though no rain fell,—the gale had increased in strength, and the white moon only occasionally glared out from the masses of white and grey clouds that rushed like flying armies across the sky, and her fitful light shone dimly, as though she were a spectral torch glimmering through a forest of shadow. Now and and again bursts of music, or the blare of discordant trumpets, reached our ears from the more distant thorough fares where the people were still celebrating the feast of Giovedi Grasso, or the tinkie of passing mandolines chimed in with the rolling wheel of our carriage; but in a few moments we were out of reach of even such sounds as these.

We passed the outer suburbs of the city and

were soon on the open road. The man I had hired drove fast; he knew nothing of us, he was probably anxious to get back quickly to the crowded squares and illuminated quarters where the principal merriment of the evening was going on, and no doubt thought I showed but a poor taste in requiring to be driven away, jumped down from his box and came to us.
"Shall I drive up to the house?" he asked. looking as though he would rather be spared this

trouble.
"No," I answered indifferently, "you need not. The distance is short, we will walk," And I stepped out into the road and paid him

said as I assisted my wife to alight, keeping her cloak well muffled round her so that this common fellow should not perceive the glitter of her costly costume; "I wish I were he !"

The man grinned and nodded emphaticana. He had no suspicion of my identity. He took me in all probability for one of those 4 gallants" so common in Naples, who, on finding at some public entertainment a dama to their taste, hurry her off, carefully cloaked and hooded, to a mysterious nook known only to themselves, where they can complete the romance of the evening entirely to their own satisfaction. Bidding me a lively buona notte, he sprang on his box again, jerked his horse's head violently round with a voll-y of caths and drove away at a rattling pace. Nins, standing on the road beside me, looked after him with a

bewildered air.
"Could he not have waited to take us back?"

"No," I answered brusquely; "we shall return by a different route. Come."

And passing my arm around her, I led her onward. She shivered slightly, and there was a sound of querulous complaint in her voice as

"Have we to go much further. Cesare?" "Three minutes walk will bring us to our destination," I replied briefly, adding in a softer

tone, "Are you cold?"

"A little," and she gathered her sables more closely about her and pressed nearer to my side. The capricious moon here suddenly leaped forth like the pale ghost of a frenzied dancer, standing tip-tue on the edge of a precipious charm of black clouds. Her rays, palidly green and cold, fell full on the drear stretch of land before us, touching up with luminious distinctness those white mysterious milestones of the Campo Santo which mark where the journeys of men, women, and children began and where they left off, but never explain in what direction lett off, but never explain in wold direction they are now traveling. My wife saw and stopped, trembling violently.

"What place is this?" she asked nervously.

In all her life she had never visited a ceme-

she had too great a horror of death. "It is where I keep all my treasurer," I an harsh in my own ears, while I tightened my grasp of her full, warm waist. "Come with me, my beloved!" and in spite of my efforts, my tone was one of bitter mockery. "With wered, and my voice sounded strange and me you need have no fear! Come! And I led her on, too powerles: to resist my

force, too startled to speak,—on, on, on, or, over the rank dewy grass and unmarked ancient craves,—on, till the low frowning gate of the beuse of my dead ancestors faced me,—on, on, on with the strength of ten devils in my arm as I held her, -on, on, on, to her just doom

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The moon had retreated behind a dense wall of cloud, and the landscape was enveloped in semi-darkness. Reaching the door of the vault, I unlocked be it opened instantly and fell back with a sudden clang. She whom I held fast

with iron gripehrank back, and second with iron gripehrank back, and second iron my grasp.

"Where are you going?" she demanded in a faint tone. "I—I am afraid!"

"Of what?" I aked, endeavoring to control the passionate vibration of by voice and to speak unconcernedly. "Because it is dark? speak unconcernedly. "Because it is dark? We shall have light directly—you will see—you—you," and to my own surprise broke into a loud and violent laugh. "You have no cause to be frightened! Come!" And I lifted her swiftly and easil; over the

stone step of the entrance and set her afely in-side. Inside at last, thank heaven! I have the great gate upon us both and locked it! Again that strange undesired laugh broke from my lips involuntarily, and the echoes of the chanel house responded to it with unearthly indighastly distinctness. Nina clung to me in the

dense gloom
"Why do you laugh like that?" she oried oudly and impatiently. "It sounds horrible."
I checked myself by a strong effort,

"Does it? I am sorry, -very some laugh because because, cara aur moonlight ramble is so pleasant and a

ag, 18 10 nue:

And I caught her to my heart and kissel

And I caught her to my heart and kissed roughly.

"Now," I whispered, "I will carry would have a retoo rough for your little feet! I will carry would have the steps are too rough for your little feet! I will carry wou, you atmful of sweetness!... years ry safely down into the fairy grotto where safely down into the fairy grotto where weeks are—such jewels, and all for you,—awels are—such jewels, and all for you,—awels are—such jewels, and all for you,—awels are—such jewels, and all for you,—and I raised her from the ground as the the were a young, frail child. When she tried to resist me or not I can now remember. I hore her down the most ing stairway, setting my foot on each crow step with the firmness of one long familiar the place. But my brain reced—rings of live circled in the darkness before my grevery artery in my body scemed strained bursting; the pent-up agony and forevery artery in my body seemed straind bursting; the pent-up agony and fury d soul were such that I thought I should go or drop down ere I gained the end of my descended I felt to my or drop down ere I gained the end of my desire. As I descended I felt her clim t: me; her hands were cold and clammy on neck, as though she were chilled to the with terror. At last I reached the lowest the floor of the wast. I touched the floor of the vault. Is a precious burden down. Releasing my clar her I remained for a moment inactive, but it g heavily. She caught my arm—she is n a house whisper.
"What place is this? Where is the light

apoke of ?" I made no answer. I moved from her side taking matches from my pocket I lit up sir candles which I had fixed in various come the vault the night previously. Dazzled h the value one night previously. Discreed by reare after the intense darkness, she did no once perceive the nature of the place in all she stood. I watched her, myself still wap that the stood of the place in the stood. in the heavy cloak and hat that so effect disguised my features. What a sight was in that abode of corruption! Levely, cate, and full of life, with the shine of diamonds gleaming from under the folds of fur that shrouded her, and the dark hood h lack as though to display the sparkling w

of her gold hair.
Suddenly, and with a violent shock, she red the gloom of her surroundings—the yel are of the waxen torches showed her stone niches, the tattered palls, the dear trophies of of armour, the drear shapes of the stone niches. eaten coffins, and with a shrick of horor rushed to me where I stood, as immorable statue clad in coat of mail, and throwing arms about me clung to me in a frenzydig "Take me away, take me away," moaned, hiding ber face against myta" Tis a vault—O Santissima Madomi place for the dead! Quick—quick! take out to the air—let us go home—home—"

(To be Continued.)

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRE. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the passages, discharges from the head falling the throat; sometimes profuse, water,

acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, lent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are lent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are watery and inflamed; there is ringing n ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to dea throat, expectoration of offensive managether with scabs from ulcers; the war changed and has a nasal twang, the bracking changed and taste are impaired; is a sensation of dizziness, with mental design, a hacking cough and general debiling you have all or any considerable numbered. you have all or any considerable numbers av mptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Ca The more complicated your disease has be the greater the number and diversity of toms. Thousands of cases annually, wi manifesting half of the above symptoms, in consumption and end in the grave. ease is so common, more deceptive and do ous, or less understood or more unsucces treated, by physicians. Five hundred d reward is offered by the manufacturers Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of a which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by gists, at only 50 cents.

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[ARCH 21, 1888

ark, the standard, naught could raze it, xon blunders but appraise it; sontly hards the staff upholding, Martyr's circling close around; ho is worthy of the burden? the patriots h ly guerdon? To the world the green unfolding, Wave or cast upon the ground.

and the standard, wrong defying, aris the gathering clouds asunder, ifis a pa hway to the suo. th the sword of right assailing and pen, when unavailing.
Neath the standard shining under lests a field yet to be won.

se the standard, let its story the coming years with glory; Scery hand must grasp it proudly; Brain and murcle meet the shock. e o'er death will be the master; ble failare, no disaster; peak the cause of f codom loudly, Ra se, or let of hivion mock. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

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you superstitions?" "Not very, "Do you believe that it is a sign of when a dog howls under your window it? "Yes, if I can get my gun be-

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amin - Went to a spiritual seance in Airo . et ? Anything happen? man ... Weil, yes. The medium autions, and then announced that the sports of a man who had been murand the the murderer was in the "Well, well. Did anybody "Ward ren"

and easy expectoration immediately and frees the throat and lungs from blegm, and a medicine that promotes the has undiene to use for coughs, flumentian of the lungs and all afof the throat and chest. This is Bekie's Anti-Consumprive Bip inc for, and wherever used it nubaubied satisfaction. Children nervant: is pleasant, adults like it it alieves and cures the disease.

you started a newspaper orce, did asked a reporter of a tramp. "Yes, a mouths." "Did you clear any. "On yes, I cleared out."

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inger-It seems to me that we're a ong time getting to Wildcat Station. ter-You forget, sir, that last night's blew it ten miles down the track.

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o is not a more dangerous class of disthan there which affect the breathing Nutlive this danger with Dr. Eclectric (ii - s pulmonic of acknowefficies. It currs lameness and sorewhen applied externally, as well as I neck and crick in the back; and as and specific, powerers most aubstanims to pui lis confidence.

unscticut woman has embroidered the and music of "Home, Sweet Home, en sheet which is on the spare-roon Her theers have not decided whether dees meant to indicate that they must ions or had better go home.

and Equal as a prompt and positive sics assache, billourness, constipasin in the olde, and all liver troubles 8 Little Liver Pills. Try them.

h about is fair play. A New York an has been robbed.

ot delay in getting relief for the little Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is ant and sure cure. If you love your thy do you let it suffer when a remedy is

esota has a deaf mute storekeeper, but ice on the fiest of the year that he has good an invoice as anybody.

e are a number of varieties of corns. way's Coin Cure will remove any of them your drugglet and get a buttle at once er Spontini, the composer, was at Berpels covered with decorations. One of usicians whispered to his neighbour; art nover had so many." Spontini, overheard the remark, turned to the er and said: "Mozart was not in need

one person in every village, town and township, to keep near line of our ART SAMPLES; to those who will mily show these samples to those who call, we will send, y best Sewing Machine manufactured in the world, with individuous these amplies to those who call, we will send, very beit sewing blackine manufactured in the world, with achimeter. This machine is made after the SHOREM patents, we uspired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, attachement, was seld for \$50, it now sells for \$50. Reader, and to you the most WOADERFUL THING ON EARFUL, and type and the most WOADERFUL THING ON EARFUL, and type in your beam and slow to those who call, a set of our and usequated not samples. We do not sak you show the patents with a delicately flavored beverage which may have mentioned where the patents are sent to you ABBOLUTELY PRES, proposely. The set attaple are sent to you ABBOLUTELY contained the sent that a contituation of the sent patents are sent to you ABBOLUTELY with the public of the sent patents are sent to you ABBOLUTELY with the public of the sent patents are sent to you ABBOLUTELY with the public of the sent patents are sent to you the sent for a world and the sent for a world with the sent

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Overwork-A Suie Test-" More Waste Less Speed"-hever Burry the Servants"-"That Last Half Hour"-The Depressing Effects of Worry.

OVERWO

One of the problems tha presses for solution in this fast age is, "Where does work proper end, and excess or overwork begin ?" Unfortunately, the offender in this respect against Nature's laws is made to suffer as severely for his amiable, and not too common fault, as he who wastes his energies in dissipation. There is no immediate reason to enquire why this is so-it is so-and that is enough for us to know. In both cases it is the expenditure of a certain amount of physical force, an undue amount in fact, and certain natural restrictions that we call punishments step in to hinder further unwise outlay. With the maral aspect of the matter Nature has little or nothing to do. She has her work to do, and she will brook no interference with it. The student who persuce the flying footsteps of knowledge far into night even till the pale fires of dawn render useless his flickering lamp, "himself, a dying flame," is as guilty in her eyes as the jeunesse dorde who, yielding to the spell of wine and revelry, also throw in health that priceless pearl to be dissolved in the cup of Pleasure. Both the earnest seeker after truth and the votary of selfish indulgence are arrested in the reckless pace of their career by exactly similar means—the languer, the head-ache, the nausea. Well, if, with the day of anguish following a misspent night, the score is paid and no further reckoning required.

From being considered as something more laudable than otherwise, overwork has come to be regarded by the best thinkers as one of the vices of the age. Competition, born of inordinate ambition, and the resistless force of numbers compel great multitudes of men into already crowded fields of labor, and the sad results are seen around us where the weaker are pushed to the wall and the strong grow more merceless and selfish every day. Even in the lone, that quiet world apert

from the great outside one of business, this restless influence is felt, and the wear and tear in brain and murcle going on in the centres of art and commerce finds its correlative in similar destructive activity of nervous power in the s-usitive organizations so fatally certain to reflect whatever mental impetus obtains without.

A SURE TEST.

Certain natural indications, unfailing in their action, fortunately warn us when a step has been made in the wrong direction—that is, in over-exertion. A feeling of fatiguenature's remonstrance—notice to quit work in fact for the time being, shows when one has transcended the healthful limit, those who are free to obey this hint it is well -but many there are whose time is not their own and who dere not therefore take the warning as meant for them.

"MORE HASTE, LESS SPEED."

As hurry in speech causes stammering, hurry in walking, stumbling; so hurry in housework is too often the cause of things being ilt-done, half-done, or not done at all. Meals prepared and served up in a hurry

cannot for instance he looked upon as conducive to either good temper or good digestion in the partakers thereof.

Bed making, which, with our patent spring and woven wire mattresses, and buttoneddown arrangements of lay and wool and tibre and horsehair, threatens to become a lost art, cannot be satisfactorily accomplished in a urry. Sleep is a lastidious as the princess in the fairy tale, and will eften refuse to come to our relief whilst the slightest condition tending to repose is wanting. Unaired or wrinkled sheets, pilows placed at an uneasy angle, coverlate hastily huddled and adjusted -none of these are sleep-producing, though tending vastly to shorten the arduous labors of the chambermaid in the busy hours of the

morning. NEVER HURBY THE SERVANTS.

"One thing I early learnt," said a house keeper of many years experience, "and that was never to harry the servants. The result was that any exigency, short of the house catching fire, or the visitation of sudden and alarming illness, found me always calmly prepared to think and act, with a staff of intelligent helpers, thoroughly under my control, and obeying me unquestioningly, If I ever for a moment lost my self-command, however I hastened to regain it, as the illffeet it had on them was instant. The spirit of emulation cometimes evinced by a new comer towards her fellow-servants, I always made a point of discouraging. As coon as she found that no favor was to be gained by undue baste in the discharge of her duties, I felt that half the trouble of training her was over. Quiet but steady work is what makes itself felt in the household as . laewhere,

The truth is, a mistress has no more right to expect the work of two days done in one than the servant would have to claim food and wages in advance of the day's work. Hard "driving" of these occupying a subordinate position argues one of two things, per-haps both, incompetency on the part of the driver" or impracticability on the the part of the "driven." Besides, it requires too much expenditure of energy to move an inert mass. Motive power has too high a value in these days to be wasted in any such unrecompensing endeavor. Certainly the refined and educated woman of to-day has higher duties awaiting her than the cajoling or or driving of refractory servants their neglected tasks. I know of but one cure for the incorrigible leziness that needs such coercion, I have seen in more than one case singularly efficacious. The mill and factory is the place for such human drones, where the untiring velocity of the machinery warns and compels the careless to industry and attention, at the very peril of their lives. Better an iron machine to do the driving than one pallid overwrought, unnerved woman.

"THAT LOST HALF HOUR,"

In one of Wilkie Collins' works, a character an hour lost in the beginning of the day, and which she could never through the day catch up with.

I have always contended that the extreme conscientionsness of women causes half their troubles in domestic life, and I think this instance is a very fair proof of it. One half hour lost out of the twenty-four ! Surely, a blameless record ! Would that the sterner sex could show as clear a one!

But suppose our housewife to be modelled after a more uncompromising madel than poor mock complaining Mrs. Finch, and that after and Dyspeptic Ours, which speedily conquers a busy day she too is met at the stairs by the Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious Complaints

into the next day. Let it be. Like other unwelcome visitors it will go away if you do not show any attention to it, but don't, as you value peace of mind and health of body, try to re-capture time that has once escaped

THE DEPRESSING EFFECTS OF WORRY.

It is not work but worry that hurts. Work within reasonable limits is healthful, and oven inspiriting. It is worry that does the mischief. It is not only amongst women who do their own housework, but among those who have paid assistants, that we find the victims of worry. Indeed these latter might almost envy their poorer sisters the comparative quietude which they enjoy. The larger the household, the more complicated its appointments, the larger the area of care enclosed for the one who has the charge of it. And when, as in certain wealthy homes, aliens outnumber the members of the household, the consequent responsibility incurred is indefinitely increased.

Scarcely has a woman assumed matronhood, scarcely have the first boundaries of youth been passed, till traces of worry, that dread foe to health and happiness, appear. We all know whence it comes-from excess of household care-but how shall it be

In a future paper I hope to be able to point out some possible alleviations for this state of things.

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

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

A 600D, OLD-FASHIONED NERVINE-A BRISK RUN DOWNSTAIRS.

For sleeplessness, restlessness and nervous For sleeplessness, restlessness and nervousness in general, physicians usually prescribe
bromide, chloral, laudanum or morphine, whichever they happen to favor most. A correspondent of Good Housekeeping reminds us, however,
of an old-fashioned herb-scutelatis, or skullcap—that is "safer than bromide or
opium, brings to the sufferer none of
the ill effects that are sure to result from
a continued use of either of these drugs,
and is often a more powerful quietus of diseased
herves and an over active brain." "Years and is one-in more powering officers of clients and su over active brain." 'Years ago,' she says, 'when one of a household fell sick and became wakeful and nervous, our grandmothers would steep a generous handful of the skullcap herb and the patient was in de to drink freely of the intuiton, which often quieted the tortured brain and nerves. I have given this tea to little, nervous, restless babies, who twitched and started in their sleep as though convulsions threatened, and it soon quiet ed the little patients. I have seen skullcap tea prescribed for a diseased old person, who often declares he is nothing but a bundle of nerves, and this safe, simple herb tea quiets, soothes and induces cleap when bromide and morphine have for him failed to do so." Many who are addicted to old time methods and medicines, and others who have accidently learned the virtues of this particular here, will quite agree with the above estimate of it. The dried herb with the above estimate of it. Ti

WARM MILK A STIMULANT.

According to the Medical Record, milk heated to much shove 100 degs. Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. It is affirmed that no one who, fatigued by over ex-ertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumblet of this beverage heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego it because of its being somewhat nigly forego it because of its being somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue, will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects. satisfying and far more enduring in its effects.

COTTON WOOL IN THE BARS.

A Berlin physician advises that only during extreme cold, or stormy or rainy wenther should cotton wool be inverted into children's ears; under ordinary conditions the healthy ear does not need to be protected. This precaution must be taken in the case of every ear predisposed to inflammation. All persons whose membranse are perforated ought to protect their ears with cotton wool. The entrance of cold fluids into any ear must always be prevented; and so, while bathing or diving, the ear ought to be plugged. Patients with perforations of the membrane should be very areful in this respect, as violent inflam-mation may be caused by the entrance of cold

SHAKE UP THE INTERNAL MECHANISM.

It is a good rule, says an intelligent physician, always to ride up in an elevator, and when coming down to take the stairs. Like going up hill, walking up stairs is hard work and sometimes risky, especially for people with weak lungs, defective respiratory organs, or heart disease: But going down stairs hurts nobody, but is good exercise; going down on a brisk run is a good thing—it shakes up the anatomy without incur-ring the danger of physical over-exertion. This shaking up is good for one's internal mechanis n, which it accelerates, especially the liver, the kidneys, and the blood circulation.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER. To stop nose bleed dissolve a little alum in water, sniff it up the nostril, hold the head back and do not attempt to blow the nose.

Castor oil applied daily for two or three weeks is said to be a sure cure for warts. When you enter a sick room do so honestly and at once; do not spend five minutes turning the handle like a house breaker.

"Children do not require meat," says Dr. Kingsford. They seldom like the taste of it, and when it is not forced upon them they prefer sweet and milky food.

Never let the feet become cold and damp, or sit with the back toward the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness

STRANGE BUT NICE ARE FORTUNE'S WAYS.

To buy or not to buy was the question that three ladies, Mrs. H. De Laup, 377 St. Ann st., Mrs. Honore Flotte, 281 Bayou Road, and Miss Mary Henry, 208 St. Philip st., asked when Mrs. V. Gilly, 208 St. Philip st., a vendor of Louisiana State Lottery tickets, called upon them with the last tenth ticket she had. A mutual investment of a quarter of a dollar was resolved upon on one-tenth of ticket No. 71,575, the number that, in the Grand Monthly Drawing, Feb. 7, 1888, drew the capital prize of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and Mrs. Gilly presented the ticket last Thursday and received there-In one of Wilrie Collins' works, a character for a check. Nice, wasn't it, for a 25-cent by name Mrs. Finch is always lamenting half investment each?—New Orleans (Lx.) Picayune, Feb. 12.

> One of the greatest causes of trouble in this world is the habit people have of talking faster than they think.

QUICK TRANSIT from a state of feebleness. hodily languor, and nervous irritability-induced by dyspensis—to a condition of vigor and physical comfort, follows the use of the standard regulating tonic and stomachic, No throp & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery scensing shade of this manuais dimi-heure, and Female Complaints, purifies the Blood 43-8 Don't on any account attempt to pursue it and reinforces the vital energy.

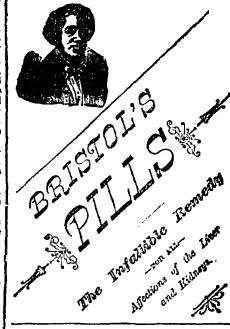
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> COUCHS, COLDS Croup and Consumption **CURED BY** ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after cating Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amonging compoint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, attundate the liver and regulate the bowls. Even if they only cured

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

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

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 21, 1888.

THE COST of revising, printing and advertising the voters' lists in 1886 was upwards of \$400,000, almost half of which went for the printing of the lists. A good showing for the Franchise Bill. The cost is moderate—only \$ 100,000 a year, and that as an extra burden s nothing to an already overtaxed five milons of population.

Hon. James McShane's suggestion in connection with the proposed cattle exhibition is valuable and we hope those interested will act upon it. Horse breeding can be made a permanent and highly lucrative business by farmers in this province if they take the proper means to improve the breed. The demand for cavalry mounts and artillery horses in England is great and continuous. The animals must be up to a certain standard. This can be obtained by the introduction of the right sort of blood, and thus a good and constant market secured for Quebec horses.

THE experience which Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, gained during his visits to Ireland confirmed the opinion he had previously formed in London. "He had," he said, "been astonished to see in Ireland people living in miserable hovels who, whatever else they might be, were most virtuous. This he attributed to the teaching by the priests, in the confessional and in the family, of the duties of parents to children and of children towards each other. The result was a moral miracle, at which they, as Protestants, Presbytsrians, or whatever they might be, had reason to bow their heads in shame." Mr. Stead's advice to Protestants is to go and do likewise-to realize in their own homes their great responsibility to their children, and to impress upon them the sacredness of the duty they owed to themselves and to their God to keep themselves pure and unspotted in the world.

ONOE in a while the Ottawa Citizen tells the truth, even at a disadvantage to itself. In a recent issue it speaks as follows:-

"An impression prevails, in certain quarters, that the Dominion Government, contrary to law, contrary to precedent, contrary to every phase of constitutional usage; exercising, in fact, tyrannical and extreme force, procured the disallowance of certain railway charters, passed by a Provincial Legislature, such being within the competency of that Legislature. In short, that Provincial rights were ruthlesely trampled upon by Federal tyrants, and a deadly blow aimed at the powers, the privileges, the wereignty of the lesser authority.

It is well to know that an impression does p revail, and that impression is growing stronger at id stronger every day, and is likely to become wi thin a very short period so strong that it will go e to death the tyraunical conduct of the Fet leval authorities and give to Manitoba equal righ to with the other provinces.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The bill-"An act to smend the Canada Temp cance Act"-placed before the House by Mr. J. mueson, and now receiving consideration, is in the emain what it should be, but in one, at not more, sub-sections it goes to the exleast, if For instance :treme.

tion four of section ninety-nine of the w hereby repealed and the following said Act. d therefor :-

4. Prov. ded also, that the sale of intoxicating liquor for exclusively medicinal purposes or for bona fide u se in some art, trade or manufacture, may be ms de by such licensed druggists and vendors; bu t such intoxicating liquor when sold for medicing d purposes, shall be removed from the premises and such sa's shall be made only on the certificate of a medical man having no on the certifi sale, affirming that such liquor has been pro scribed for the person named therein, and a then such sale is for its use in some art, trade ; or manufacture, the same shall be made only on a certificate, signed by two justices of the pace, of the good faith of the application, acc ampanied by the affirmation of the applicant, the at the liquor is to be used only ar purposes set forth in the for the particul affirmation; and such druggist or vendor shall file the certificat es and keep a register of tes and keep a register of indicating the name of and the quantity sold, an annual return of all such all such sales the purchaser and shall make an sales, on the thirt v-first day of December in collector of inland revenue every year, to the within whose rever me division the county or city is situated; and any medical man who gives such a certificate for any other than strictly medicinal purposes, si tall, for the first offence. medicinal purposes, as a conviction, to a penalty of tecenty dollars, and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall be liable, on summary ponviction, to a penalty of forty dollars,"

This is carrying the m: wtter too far. First-A ensed druggist or ve ndor, before being at erty to sell any quartity of intoxicating 10r, must be presented with a certificate from edical man having no in therest in the trade, will leave for Mr. Jamic won to define-or in words the druggist or vendor may know an well who called up on him, he is conthat the caller is a total abstainer, he that he wants the .liquor for the benefit or more of his family who are sick, he hat the medical man or men where he is re sick, away, or we ry busy in attendious cases of sickness. Yet, because the o, he must not give relief to others.

must not without the certificate of a medical examiner. When the said liquor is required cality and brought forth with infamy. for art, trade or manufacturing purposes two justices of the peace must sign the certificate, or in other words, although gentlemen have been created justices of the peace, it is unwise to trust any one of them, you must have two, so that one will look after the other. This is pretty hard on our justices of the peace. But then, perhaps, Mr. Jamieson is of the opinion that it "takes a thief to catch a thief," and that he looks upon justices of the peace as of an inferior order and requiring watching. While it is requisite to have measures enacted to prevent the widespread use of stimulants that impair the mind and injure manhood it is no more than could be expected that these who desire to have laws passed to carry out that view should so form their bills as to not leave them open to criticism so damaging as in the instance cited.

THE CELEBRATION.

St. Patrick's day celebration in this city was an eminent success. The procession was not as large, perhaps, as in some former years, owing to an unfortunate occurrence, Hall, composed of the best element of our city, Catholic and Protestant, the splendid Academy of Music were testimonies of the most valuable kind to the estimation in which the festival of Ireland's patron saint is held by the citizens of Montresl. The bamper house at the Queen's Hall was grandly suggestive of public sentiment regarding the Young Irishmen's Association. There were incidents, however, of more than usual importance connected with the celebration. For the first time in the history of this country a French Canadian Premier was proud to walk in procession with Irishmen, wearing the shamrock, and beside him his trusted colleague, the Hon. James McShane, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works. Also, be it noted, Ald. Cunningham, Acting Mayor, wearing the chain of our Chief Magisrate. We refer to these incidents here beause they bear testimony to the estimation in which the Irish colony in Montreal is held by leading public men. Another proof of kindly feeling was given by the Bank of Montreal in sending the draft of the Young Irishmen's Association for \$100 to Mr. Parnell free of all charges. But the great incident of the day was the sermon at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father McCallen. Then it was that the people had the deep satisfaction of hearing in eloquent periods the glories of faith and fatherland. Respectability, sobriety and good feeling on the part of everybody, whether participants or observers, distinguished the celebration throughout, and, take it all in all, it was one of the brightest and happiest St. Patrick's Days ever known in the metropolis of Can-

MONOPOLY AND REBELLION.

Affairs in Manitoba are approaching crisis. The dilemma in which Sir John Macdonald seems to be placed is that the Canadian Pacific Railway magnates refuse to surrender the monopoly clause of their charter, and Mr. Greenway, on behalf of the province, vill accept nothing less. Nevertheless it is support of it mark in a very distinct manner plain that a right of monopoly granted by parliament cannot be successfully maintained against a whole people situated as are the irhabitants of Manitoba and the Northwest. With the railway it is a question of business; with the people it is also business plus constitutional freedom and the right to develop their country with their own means unshackled by monopoly. It is all very fine to talk about the honor of the Dominion being and the United States, and that it is expedien pledged to the company. We do not forget that all articles manufactured in or the natural pledged to the company. We do not forget products of either of the said countries should that when Sir Charles Tupper came before be admitted free of duty into the ports of the Parliament with his resolutions for the ap. other (articles subject to duties of excise or of propriation of thirty millions to assist the propriation of thirty millions to assist the further expedient that the Government of the company, he, as an inducement to obtain the Dominion should take steps at an early date to grant, distinctly stated that the company was prepared to abandon the monopoly for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted clauses of their charter. When the money reciprocity of trade therewith." was obtained the promise was broken. Nor do we forget the way in which that charter vative policy, as expressed in the amendment was granted, nor the pledges given when Hop. William Macdougall opposed its passage on the very ground of establishing monopoly by Act of Parliament. The stupendous boodling, they may not conflict with the policy of fostersubsidising and spoliation which followed ing the various industries and interests of the charter showed how Dominion which was adopted in 1879, and has the granting of the charter showed how Parliament was bribed, not to mention the tion and approval of the people." eight million haul made by the Quebec kickers headed by Mr. Chapleau. Indeed, the history of the Pacific Railway is a story of the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated

under parliamentary sanction. That Manitoba and the Northwest should be held in bondage to an agreement obtained by means so infamous is not to be endured. The company must be compelled to keep the the Government might fairly challenge popular pledges given at the time the thirty millions approval. But not only has Canada not proswere loaned. To insist on an indemnity now is dishonest. If such a thing is proposed the States have abolished a large amount of taxcompany will have to again go to work with ation and have enough ready cash to wipe out government assistance and bribe the Tory their national debt at any moment, Canada majority, as they did before, to sacrifice the has increased its national debt under the coning and arrests and torture and country for personal advantages. Thus the vaunted policy of 1879 by two hundred milold rascalities will be repeated, and again the lions, while taxation has been raised from 171 disgusting spectacle will be presented of members of Parliament figuring for something for "The Boy."

blowing up the railway bridges should volun- | ment, candid inquiry discloses the fact to be teers be sent from the east to suppress them. This may be only the wild talk of men prospered under the policy of 1879. Furlaboring under a feeling of exasperation thermore, that prosperity has been obtained at the refusal of the Federal Government to by methods which are utterly indefensible on redress a great and palpable wrong, but we any grounds of political or mercantile ethics. know how easy it is in times of excitement to To put money in the pockets of a few manuproceed from words to actions. One hothead facturers, the people have been scandalously may precipitate the most deplorable conse- robbed. What is there to brag about quences. But should a rebellion occur, it is certain that the people of Manitoba would few capitalists through the governhave the sympathy of the great mass of the ment policy, permitting them to make people in the older provinces who have no de- the people pay two dollars for the value in sire to shed their brothers' blood simply to food and clothing of only one dollar. Would erhaps, dying because the law says he fasten the yoke of monopoly on their necks, not that extra dollar in the hands of the far-

and to carry out a bargain conceived in ras

Let the people of the Northwest stand firmly to their colors. This thing has to be fought out some time, and the longer this sort of slavery is insisted on by the Government and the conscienceless monopolists behind it, the worse it will be for the Dominion at large and the more disastrous will be the conflict when it comes, as come it must in a measurable period of time.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HOME RULE.

A very able paper from the pen of Mr. Gladstone appears in the current number of the Contemporary Review. It gives another forcible proof of the earnestness and determination of the Liberal leader to make the reading and thinking public of Great Britain thoroughly conversant with his policy of conciliation for Ireland. Under the title of "Further Notes and Queries on the Irish Demand," Mr. Gladstone, carefully and without prejudice, examines, one by one, the various arguments which have been to which no allusion is now necessary. The brought forward against any entertainment audience which assembled in the Queen's of the Home Rule question. He dissects Lord Salisbury's speech at Derby with the skill of a practitioner well versed in the reception given to the Rev. Dr. Burns at the rules and principles which govern constitu tional developement; and as a result of the dissection, he proves beyond dispute that imperial union and local autonomy are not in conflict, but in alliance with one another. He draws an able contrast between the Irish Act of Union, whereby the small and tyrannising minority of Episcopal Protostants, with their hated privileges and institutions, was established in what was meant to be secure ascendancy over the mass of the nation, and the Scottish Act of Union, by means of which no change whatever was effected as regards the internal balance of

social and political forces. Turning to Lord Salisbury's so-called organic law of consolidation illustrated, as he would have us believe, by France, Spain, Germany and Italy, the ex-Premier takes one case after the other, and shows that where consolidation has taken place it is nothing more than the disappearance of local separation-the disappearance of individual provinces such as the Highlands of Scotland. Developed historical nationality, like to that of which Ireland can boast, cannot be absorbed into one of the larger masses. The conclusion of this most remarkable paper—remarkable for its cool headedness and force of logic, as well as for its decision of purpose and palpable earnestness-contains the keynote of the great writer's policy-" Where the rights and prerogatives of human nature favor the process, let consolidation have its work. But by those rights and prerogatives the work should be limited; and the attempt to force it upon a steadily resisting nation claims no more countenance from the general precedents of the European States than from the laws of prudence or the principles of justice."

THE TWO POLICIES.

Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States and the speech he made in the difference between the two great political parties. The Liberal idea of what is the best policy for the Government of Canada to pursue is now clearly defined and set before the public. It is contained in Sir Rtchard's resolution, which, to avoid mistakes of interpretation, we will quote in full as follows :-

"That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedem of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Capada internal revenue alone excepted); that it is ascertain on what terms and conditions arrange ments can be effected with the United States

In opposition to this we have the Conser. proposed by Mr. Foster in these words :-

"That Canada in the future, as in the past

It will not require, we fancy, any very profound cogitation to convince the Canadian people which is the better, wiser, more statesmanlike policy of the two. If the policy adopted in 1879 had proved a success and had the country prospered under it to an extent any degree commensurate with the progress and prosperity of the adjoining republic, per cent. to 40, and in some instances to 50

per cent ! As for "the various industries and inter-Manitobane threaten rebeliion and talk of ests," mentioned in the ministerial amendthat only a small section of the people have in a prosperity which comes to a

mer and workingman who carned it by hard toll, conduce more to the prosperity of the powerful political personality in these islands. country than as at present paid in tribute to the bloated combines? Can any amount of sophestry make a man believe that to take a portion of his earnings and give it to another man makes him prosperous? Yet, this is all here is in the policy of 1879, when stripped of the grandiloquent phraseology with which Conservative politicians love to surrround it. In the great matters of labor and the product of the soil the markets of the world regulate prices and values, but within the area of the Dominion all that the farmer and laborer must purchase, in order to live and nursue his avocation, is arbitrarily increased in price to enable a few capitalists to make a hundred per cent. on their investments, and this we are called upon to admire as prosperity!

A greater humbug was never perpetrated. Then, as to the larger question of continental free trade. One does not need to follow the masterly exposition of Sir Richard Cartwright to know that the removal of restrictions to trade must benefit both peoples. We may be poor in Canada, but it is a gratuitous assumption bordering on insult to suppose we are ignorant and incapable of knowing what is for our good, What is there different between the New England States and the Maritime provinces that while the former are flourishing, the latter are decaying; that our people should leave the provinces in thousands to settle in the States, while no one thinks of leaving the States to settle in Canada? It is not because the chances of success are greater in the States than here? Is it not because we are shut off from sharing in the national liberty and continental progress of the Great Repub; lic? Therefore, by removing the barriers that prevent us partaking of these great benefits, may not hope to stop the drain upon our population and reverse the miserable story of increasing debt and taxation and extend to all classes of our people that prosperity which they ought to enjoy, but never can so long as they remain restricted and isolated.

ENGLISH RADICALISM. A special correspondent of the Boston Post gives a very interesting sketch of the progress of Radicalism in England. After recounting the triumphs of the Gladstonians in the byelections he says the demoralization of the government is the net result. Blow after blow has fallen upon the rulers who have so abused their power and outraged the best feelings of the country. And the blows have not been the less severe because they have not been accompanied by positive proofs that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have been avoiding the truth. Mr. O'Brien's exposure of Lord Salisbury's misstatements produced a very great impression, all the more as no Tory leader has attempted to defend his lordship, and now on the heels of this comes the exposure by Mr. Channing of Mr. Balfour's misstatements respecting English deputations to Ireland contained in his paltry "reply" to O'Brien. As showing Balfour's weak position let it be said that he had been expected to reply immediately to Mr. O'Brien's great speech, that he was unable to do so, that he with Dublin Castle, instructing his subordites to rake up every story they could lay their hands on, and that after twenty four hours he made the most lame apology that any English minister ever made for his policy in our time."

Concerning the influences in directing English opinion, the correspondent states that Southwark electors, having had a taste of police officialism, Mitchelstown, as it were knocked into their heads on their own door steps, took the ballot to show their sentiments in the most emphatic manner possible. Many of them while exercising their constitutional rights had been beaten and wounded, while others had been imprisoned on perjured police evidence. Other determining influences were O'Brien's great speech the night illegal conduct of the Montreal Gazette. before the election and the political teaching | That newspaper has violated the law in the of the Star, the new evening Radical paper, which has already a circulation of 125 000

The correspondent then goes on to relate:-'The West Edinburgh election is, in one respect, even more remarkable. The constituintroduction of a new factor. viz., Secttish great exertions. Their candidate was an able man (son of the late Dr. Raleigh, a well-known and highlyesteemed Congregational minister) and quite a Radical on many political questions: while the Scotsman, the Unionist organ, is a bandy his name continually in its columns, great power in Edinburgh. Mr. Buchanan as if he were a common offender? therefore won over to the Home Rule side the brutal and stameful policy of Mr. perty? pered, it has retrogaded. While the United Balfour in Ireland. The longer Balfour is in office the better it whom Gilbert singswill be for the Liberal party. But will the Balfourian policy of bludglining the Houses of Parliament with spice and detectives be continued? Mr. Balfour himself is still as jaunty and indifferent as ever: but even his uncle, Lord Salisbury, ses that his cynical nephew has ruined their common cause. Lord Randolph Churchill is reported to be looking round to discover a regard to the administration of justice. way of escape, and every one believes that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's re-entry into the of its usual spiteful little articles saying that Cabinet has been accompanied by conditions laid down by himself which would scarcely be consistent with the Balfour régime."

Concerning William O'Brien we are told : Always thin and delicate, he is more so now than ever, but his dramatic force and tremendous passion seem greater than ever. One wonders how so powerful a rushing volume of sound can proceed from so frail a body." The concluding passages of this remarkable

letter are worth quoting in full :-William O'Brien is now, next to Glad stone, undoubtedly the most popular and His figure has struck the popular imagina-tion; his courage, self-devotion and magnanimity have raised him to the rank of a hero in the eyes of millions. could feel this popular regard in the Hyde Park demonstration the other day, when people were perpetually asking. vendors of shamrocks and sprigs of green advertised their wares as "O'Brien's colors." While Balfour slinks about followed closely by his detectives, he has made by his odious policy this Irish journalist one of the greatest personal forces England has known since the days of Daniel O'Connell.

"To be quite candid, many English people

envy the Irkh their leaders. There is a good deal of discontent under the surface with all the Liberal leaders save Mr. Gladstone. They have no pluck, no energy, no self-devotion. Sir Charles Russell is to some extent an exception, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and Lord Ripor are good men, the 1gh not intellectually power ful. But the rest are, as Disraeli said of the front opposition bench many years ago, "ex tinct volcanoes." Mr. J. Morley is timid hesitating, positively frightened at any bold policy. Sir W. Harcourt is bold enough when others have led the way and it is made quite safe for him. Men like Granville and Childers and Mundella are mere ciphers. Cour age and energy are needed, and are not forthcoming. This the Torics and Unionists know perfectly well; and they care little for the Liberal leaders. They reckon that if they can only manage to carry on until old age compels Mr. Gladstone's retirement, they can easily smash the other Liberal leaders. Consequently the people have to fall back on their local leaders, or the energetic Radicals like Labouchere, and on the Irish members, for whom there is now a far greater demand than for any English Liberals with two or three exceptions. It is William O'Brien, John Dillon and Michael Davitt, who, under Mr. Gladstone, are the real leaders o English Radicalism, and the very attempt of the Times to blacken their characters has only raised them higher in the opinion of the English, Scotch and Welsh masses.

IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES

The city council of New York has unani mously requested Mayor Hewitt to hoist the American and Irish flags together on the city hall on St. Patrick's Day. The dispatch which conveys this news adds that the Mayor will probably not comply with the request. If so he will act in a manner directly contrary to General Washington. The incident is thus related by the N. Y. Sunday Democrat :-

In the dreary wirter of 1780, when the American army lay at Morristown perishing with hunger and cold, when the hopes of the infant Republic were drooping with presage of utter defeat, St. Patrick's Day came

On the morning of the sacred festival of Irish Fatherland a new flag was given to the breeze by the orders of George Washington. It was raised in the camp to the sound of martial music, and many an Irishman as he gazed on it, felt his eyes grow dim with tears of pride. That flag bore thirteen stare, and in the centre an Irish harp with the inscription, "Independence for Ireland."

Washington was happy to pay a graceful compliment to the Irish soldiers in his camp and at the same time honor St. Patrick's

Irishmen have a just claim to the gratitude of Americans. Of all the races which have by heir united labor made their country what it is, there is none that has been so closely united with it in all its hours of peril as the

sons of St. Patrick.
Since March 17, 1780, when Washington spent hours in telegraphic communications united Ireland's emblem with the stars on the American flag, men of the Irish race have borne a large part in every struggle of the United States, and acted their

valiant men and loyal itizens. Irishmen have done their whole duty to the United States, in whose freedom they are free, and have proved again and again that to whatever nation or cause or man the Irish heart has given its love it is ever and always lcyal. Their love of Ireland and their vene ration of St. Patrick have made them all that they have been and are to the Republic, and men of other races are happy and proud to join with them in the celebration of the featival of Ireland's Apostle.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE AND HON JAMES MCSHANE

With deep regret we are compelled to call the attention of the proper court to the grossest manner in striving with all its ability, influence and circulation, to prejudice a case that is sub judice. We refer to the Laprairie election trial and legal questions connected therewith.

It is simply scandalous for a newspaper of ency is essentially the wealthy part of Edin- the pretensions of the Montreal Gazette to burgh. People were much disturbed by the continually, day after day, publish articles assuming a public man to be guilty of offences Home Rule. The Unionists put forward against the election law while the evidence is en délibéré by the courts.

We call upon the judges to vindicate their authority against this contempt.

Is there no protection under the civil law about a thousand votes entirely because of for a public man whose honor is public pro-

Is the Montreal Gazette like the sailor of

"The cook and the captain, too, ;; And mate of the Nancy brig.
The boatwain right, and the midshipmite,
And the crew of the Captain's gig. ??

Is it judge and jury, and witnesses and defence, and Crown prosecutor, that it decides everything off hand?

Or is it not a detamer and a law breaker? This is a matter of the gravest importance as touching the very foundations of right in

In its yesterday's issue the Gazette had one Mr. McShane had striven to make a saw-off instant, aged 69 years, a native of Queen s with Sir A. Caron.

The Montreal Gazette lied! Mr. McShane never did anything of the

kind. We have his word for it and we believe him. The newspaper which has esablished its reputation for falsehood under the excuse of party exigencies is untruthful by instinct. It runs in the blood.

On the contrary, Mr. McShane, whatever may be charged against him, has always

man who had no fear of judgment. So far he case has been won for him in one court and we think it will not be lost as it goes higher, but that is a matter which is not within our competency to decide.

But we can assure the Gazette that as a matter of journalism and political tactics, it is making a profound mistake. The more it tries in its unlawful way to injure Mr. Mc-Shane the more it strengthens him. Any man who knows the Minister of Public Works. and who in Montreal does not know him, but will bear testimony to his earnestness in striving to help the unfortunate, and to lessen, as far as one man can, the miseries of this great city.

Another word before we dismiss the question. Mr. McShane is a credit to his race and the city. His popularity is founded in the kindness of the man, and is a response from the heart of the people with whom he has lived all his life. All over the country he is held in the highest estimation, and the foul, malignant, unlawful assaults upon him by the Mentreal Gazette only fixes him more strongly in popular favor.

The Montreal Gazette, with its pompous assumption of respectability, its ponderous, venomous duliness, should be kicked from the door of every honest man in the commu-Does it imagine that it is strengthening the

Conservative cause and helping its party by attacking a public man in violation of law truth and the eternal principle of fair play?

Does it think that its finite voracities are greater than the eternal verities?

Its conduct is cowardly and illegal. No man who values his own honor can condone such tactics. If it is to be allowed who is

Mr. McShane is Irish and Catholic, therefore, he must be slaughtered. But before the Gazette hangs his scalp at its belt there will be wigs on the green,

Meanwhile we ask the courts to put a stop to the outrageous violation of the law and the indecent contempt for their authority shown by the Montreal Gazette.

A LAME DEFENCE.

Combinations to raise the price of the necessities of life are perfectly legitimate in the eyes of the senior Tory organ. The oldfashioned idea that competition should with supply and demand regulate prices, has been abandoned and a new and rather astounding doctrine substituted. It is, according to the genius of the organ who has taken a contract to defend everything the Government does, from pitch-and-toss to high treason, thus perspicuously stated with reference to the sugar combine :--

"The only question worth considering in the whole matter is the principle involved in an arrangement between merchants to secure a legitimate living profit in their business, a profit which must be made out of other articles, if not out of sugar, if the basis of trade is to be kept

And so it appears that, "if the basis of I trade is to be kept sound," competition must be destroyed, and the public placed at the mercy of the combines ! This is the magnificent conclusion of the new Political Economy.

Nevertheless, we hold that Government owes to the citizen to extend the protection of law to all and to afford to every man an equal chance to win the prizes of life. The combine is an engine invented to destroy this equality of opportunities and to place the absolute control of particular branches of industry in a few hands. These few regulate prices and compel the community to pay what. ever they may choose to ask. But combines are now being tormed without number and this state of things means the relegation of the great mass of the people to the position of employés and servants, to whom their masters will graciously concede whatever wages they may please to accord. The safety of our institutions require the suppression of combines. They are a conspiracy against society and should be visited with strong penalties of the law. Wherever public opinion fails to sunpress a nuisance the legislature should step in to give effect to the popular will. The cooner these combines are wiped out the better, even though our prison population has to be increased to effect so desirable a result.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The last Quebec Official Gazette contains the appointment of the foll wing to be justices of the peace : District of Montreal-Mesars, Joseph John Lanning, John Wayne, Frank Huston, Joseph Urbain Turoct, James Angus Why does The Gazette make these illegal Ogilvy, Charles S. J. Phillips, William M. attacks on the Hop. James McShane? Why Fuller, John C. McEnroe, Amedée La. marche, John H. Magor, George Ayde, Linus Orton Thayer, Hector Munro and John William Hopkins. District of Joliette, Mr. J. A. Harte, of Kilkenny. District of Beauce-Messrs. Pierre Bureau. of St. Samuel de Gayhurst; C E. Vaillancourt, Charles Audet and Pierre Lacasse, of St. Anselme; Dr. A. Morisset, Isidore Bernier, Damase Roy, Francois Xavier Roy and Joseph Dion, of St. Henedine; Jean Laliberté, Joseph Laliberté, Antoine Audet and Joseph Patry, of St. Claire; Joseph Turgeon, Napoleon Gourde, Michel Coulombe, Albert Genest and Felix Guay, of St. Isidore; John James Conroy, of Frampton; Pierre Plante, N.P., of St. Ber-District of St. Hyacinthe-Messrs. Michel Esdras Bernier, Joseph Nault, Edouard Mathieu, Euclide Henri Richer, Louis Paul Morin, Eusebe Morin and Victor Marsereault, of St. Hyacinthe.

OBITUARY. -The death is ennounced of the late Mr. Philip Nash, who died on the 11th County, Ireland. He was the agent for THE Post at Trure, and was one of the early pioneers of that section and Ottawa County. He was the first mayor of the first board of councillors at the incorporation of the village of Truro, and was still a member of the board at the time of his death. He was also agent for the Frager catate, and was well known and highly respected well de leaver a large family, all married

Every man has three characters That faced the consequences of his conduct like a that which he thinks he has

Continued from first page. PATRICK'S SOCIETY CONCERT

ery seat in the Academy of Music was ed long before the entertainment of the atrick's society was commenced on Satevening. The audience was very enstic, and at the same time listened at vely when the lecture was being deliv-Shortly after eight o'clock the or ra took their seats and struck up "St. ck's Day." The curtain then rose, and it noticed that amongst those on the stage, es the president of St. Patrick's society. Denie Barry, were : U.S. Consul-Genera rson, Ald. Cunningham, acting mayor, rs. Redfern, president of St. George's; well, secretary of St. Andrew's ; Ruther president of Caledonian; L. O. David P. H. Beaugrand; W. H. Arnton, Irish stant Benevolent society; J. Farrell, authony's; J. Meek, C. M. B. A., and s. Mr. D. Barry made a few introduc emarks and presented the orator of the ng, Rev. A Burns, D.D., of Hamilton, an Irish Protestant clergyman, who announced to lecture on "Ireland's " The speaker was loudly on coming forward and re-

of the chronic poverty of Ireland. A and. All worked hard, endeavoring n sufficient to support themselves and er of families in Ireland did not know it was to taste flesh meat from the comment to the close of the year. Some said nen were prosperous but he had a little owing, after all, that Ireland was not ed over by so many poor. In England ation, and in Scotland one in 55, in Irewas overcrowded was disproved by act that in Ireland thert were only ersons to the equare mile. in England nd in Bilgium 468 Sir Lyon Playand said that Ireland could support with the natural increase of such a ie race, it should to-day have been to eighteen millions. Landlordism eligious dissent was more than any the curse of Ireland. The legisla sgainst Irish Catholics in days gone a barbarous wrong and most barsly executed. The speaker closed by cing that at the present day the true ts were those who endeavored to make d free and contented and loyal to the crown. The lecturer handled lhe subost admirably, intermingling now and crapes of humor, and has gained the of all his listeners. was at the close tendered a vote of

Mr. Barry then read letters of reom Sir Donald A. Smith and Rev. Mr , of New Glasgow, who could not at-The guests afterwards took seats in ont rows of the orchestra chairs and the Irish drama, "Ireland as She was presented by the Metropolitan tic Club. The different parts were nstained, particularly that of Dan lan, by Mr. Neil Shankon, and Mrs. erty, by Mrs. Neil Warner. Mr. Jos. as Slang, a London sharper, was very The cast of characters was as

Carolan......Mr. Neil W. Shannon Chy lan ... Mr. Georga Howard r O'Flaherty ... Mr. Frank Drew er (Lord Squauder) ... Mr. Ed. A. True

S.one (a land agent), Mr. J. R. Gibbons London sharper)....Mr. Jas. Evans mte.....Mr. G. R. Norman Miss Ransom
Miss H. Hamilton
Miss H. Hamilton
Whiterty (better known as Judy
Mrs. Neil Warner
Peasauts, Constabulary, etc., etc.

drame was in three acts, and was t to a close about midnight, whon the adience left, greatly pleased with the g's entertainment.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S CONCERT. concert given under the auspices of the Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Assowas the most pronounced success of ening. The Queen's Hall was found uate to contain the number of people ught admission; every seat was occud the sisles were filled with chairs accommodation of ladies. It is a fact t least three hundred people were laway. The concert of which a prois given below, was in every way ghly enjoyable and highly appreciated splendid audience present,

PROGRAMME.

rry of President & Guests...St. Patrick's Dayning Remarks by the President, M. FORAN, Esq iew steamer leaving Montreal—Ship at Sea Arrival at Kingstown—View of Dublin —Sackville street—Bank of Ireland— Tour, Events, etc.

rr-Has sorrow thy young days shaded . Moore. Messra. C. J. Hamlin, M. P. Rowan. Views of Limerick.

LIN SOLO-St. Patrick's Day..... Mr. Wm. Sullivan. Views of Clare and Waterford.

Views of Kilkenny. ozus-Believe Me if all these Endearing Young Charms Y. I. L. & B. Glea Cinb.

Killarney—Upper Lake—Roug, Killa rney l. Clarke—View, Gap of Dunice. From Opera of Killarney Krom Opera of Killarney Messrs. J. J. Rowan and M. P. Rowan. s Casile_Chorus : Rrin, The Tear and the Smile Y. I. L. & B. Glee Club.

of Wicklow-Vale of Avoca-Song: "There in this Wide World" (Hoore), Mr. T. Grant -View, Powers Court.

Views of Tipperary-Rock of Cashel. Y. I. L. & B. Glee Club. Views of Louth, Belfast and Donegal.

Views of Londonderry-Antrim, Mayo, Galway, etc., etc. L DIRECTORPROP. A. P. MCGUIRE

M. Foran, the president, in a few openmarks sluded gracefully to the damage father St. Lawrence" had done their

-a library that had been gathered to by the kindness of thoughtful friends Fociety. He expressed the hope that amage would soon be repaired. He was to state that their gymnasium was as atly equipped as any in the city and was onized by the members. As regards panoial strength of the Association, it ever been in a healthier' condition, and only to look at the vast audience.

that the anticipations for an entertaining evening would be realized.

Mr. Foran then introduced Mr. Carroll

Ryan, editor of the Post, as the lecturer of the evening, adding that he (the speaker) did not think that Mr. Ryan required much of an introduction at his hands (hear, hear). On Mr. Ryan coming forward he was very warmly received: He prefaced his remarks by alluding to the pleasure he felt in seeing such a large audience present. He said he felt encouraged by it. That audience was a public vindication of the wise and manly action the Young Irishmen had taken in a recent very unfortunate matter (applause). The day had been well celebrated (applause) and he thought the night was too (applause). For the first time in the history of St, Patrick's Day processions in Montreal the Premier of the Province had walked (loud applause). The Hon. Mr. Mercier (great opplause) had shown his sympathy for the irish race in their struggle for liberty in the most emphatic and unmistakable manner (applause). The Hon. James McShane (loud applause), like the poor, we always had with us (laughter and great applause). The Acting Mayor of the city, Ald. Cunningham (applause), with the insignia of his office around his neck, paraded, too (applause), so that both the Province and the city were well represented. But although the day had been well kept, nobody could deny but that the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit association had been sadly missed from the proon coming forward and re- cession (hear, hear, and applause), but they great applause throughout his although excluded from it, had acted a wise cession (hear, hear, and applause), but they, b. He referred to the fact that neither and dignified part (loud applause). Those ence or thriftlessness was in any way the Young Irishmen from exercising their un-Irishman was something rare, and doubted right as a body to join the proces-riftless Irish woman could hardly sion were not true Irishmen (thunders of applause, again and again renewed.) Mr. Ryan then proceeded to describe, with much their little farm or dwelling. Still a natural ease, the scenes thrown upon the canvas, interspersing his remarks with appropriate anecdotes and quotations from the

poets. The choruses of the Y. I. L. & B. Glee Club were greatly appreciated, and the violin solos of Mr. Wm. Sullivan could not be surwas one pauper to every 29 of the passed for fine execution and exquisite music He almost made his instrument speak here was one in 67. The idea that Ire- Messrs. Rowan rendered several beautiful duets, and Messrs, T. Grant and E. Clarke had to respond to enthusiastic encores for vocal selections. Mr. C. J. Hamlin scored the greatest success of the evening by his singing of "O Donnell Aboo," given with different to twenty million people. He spirit and taste. He was honored with a peaker) had seen it with Sh millions double encore. Prof. A. P. McGuirk presided at the piano in his usual masterly manner.

THE ST. ANN'S YOUNG MENS SO-CIETY'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

The members of the above society have certsinly reason to feel proud of the success which attended their efforts in the celebra tion of the National Festival. Their splendid turn-out in the procession was the theme of favorable comment on all aides; they certainly made the best show of any in the parade, both in appearance and numbers, which however did not excite surprise, as this popular society has long since established for itself the proud distinction of being the most progressive and successful Irish organization in the city. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that both entertainments (matinee and evening) given by them were successful in every respect. At the matinee, which took place in the afternoon, the hall was completely filled, while at the evening performance there were fully as many people turned away, unable to gain admission, as would fill the hall over again The best proof that we do not exaggerate is to be found in the fact that the doors were thrown open at ? o'clock, and 20 minutes afterwards they had to be closed, every rquare inch in the hall having been filled in that short space of time. We can sincerely sympathize with the disappointed ones, for, certainly, the treat afforded those who were ferturate enough to be present was without doubt the most enjoyable, as well as the most patriotic, entertainment ever presented to an Irich audience in this city. From what we had heard of the new drama, "Robert Emmet," which had been specially written for the society for the occasion, we were led to expect something more than usually good, and we were not disappointed. The new drama is intensely patriotic from beginning to end, and was capitably played, in fact professionals could not have put it on the boards better than the excellent dramatic club of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. The cast of charactera were as follows:—

Robert Emmet, John J. Gethings : John Philpot Curran, father of Sarah Curran Emmet's betrothed), Thos. Jones; O'Leary (Miles Byrne in disguise), patriot and Emmet's friend, Morgan J Quinn; Dowdall another patriot and Emmet's friend, W. P. Costigan; Darby O'Gaff, a sprig of the Emerald Isle, W. J. McCaffrey; Kernan, a landlord's agent, Emmet's rival and a traitor, J. O'Neill; Serjeant Topfall, a typical hire-ling of Dublin Castle, W. E. Finn, John, a servant, afterwards proved to be a traitor John Quinn: Frais, another servant (a friend of Darby's), Michael Casey ; Daniel O'Connell, Chas. S. Parnell, appearing and speaking in dream of Emmet's, Patrick Quinn, E. Herbert; Lord Norbury, the High Court Judge, Chas. Edwards; Baron George. Baron Daly, associate judges, P. Murphy, Thomas Moors; Foreman of the Jury, W. Morphy; Sheriff of Dublin, D. Kiely; Executioner, J. F. Kayanagh. Soldiers, Emmet's colleagues,

people, jury, etc. Where all acquitted themselves so we'l it would be invidious to mention any in particular, but Mr. J. J. Getthings' impersons tion of Robert Emmet is deserving of special mention. It was evident to all that Mr. Getthings took special pains to do justice to the immortal character which he represented. His language was indeed eloquent and his elocution fau'tless. Mr. W. J. McCaffrey as Darby O'Gaff was a host in himself, and he is undeniably the best amateur Irish comedian we have seen for a long time. All the other characters were equally well sustained and the actors were repeatedly applauded. I he entertainment closed with a very amusing comedetta, "Pat's Dilemma, or Serving two Masters," in which the following members took part :- Pat Caseidy, W. J. McCaffrey Major Puffjacket, Charles Edwards; Chas. Livingston, John J. Gethings. Mr P. J. Cooney acted as stage manager, and is to be complimented on the thoroughly first-class manner in which all the arrangements were carried out. An excellent orchestra furnished a number of Irish airs and other selections in a very creditable style. The several sets of new scenery, painted by Mr. Wm. Ellis, a member of the society, reflects much credit on that gentleman's artistic taste. On the whole the society is to be congratulated on the great success which they have achieved. By special request the society has resolved to repeat the entertainment on Easter Mon-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

day, when no doubt they will score another

BUCCORE.

The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was kept up on St. Patrick's eve by the. tim to be able to confidently say that pupils of this institution by recitations flourishing (appliance). He trusted and the thrilling Irish drama "The Land

Agent's Fate," The address of the evening was delivered by Mr. B. Hardisty, an ex-pupil and teacher of the Academy, who was introduced by the chair-man, the Rev. Father Dubord. The speaker, during forty minutes, spoke on the loyalty of the Irish people showing that there was no nation on earth more loyal or more patient than the Irish even when persecuted, cast into prison and dragged to the scaffold they even then did not give offence, but on the contrary remained calm and peaceful, and implored for peace, and never asked anything unreasonable from the English Government. What she has been asking for centuries and is asking for yet is just and reasonable. It would be the glory of England to grant her demands, and her diagrace to hold her in bondage. Nations of the earth have many things to be proud of, their navys, their armies and their conquests, but wha nation is there that ever won a victory without the help of Irishmen? We see our O'Donnells in Spain, McMahons in France, Shermans in the United States, and Cullens in the Vatican. The speaker then referred to the Irish in the Church, saying that no nation had superior clergymen to the Irish. The speaker ended his discourse by showing his profound know ledge in church history, and telling the Irish people that they had one thing to be proud which no other nation had, the Virgin. To-day we do not celebrate the anniversary of the spilling of blood or any party feeling but the anniversary of our Patron Saint and the day we accepted Christianity and the Gospel. And our prayer for the freedom of Ireland has been heard and the answer only deferred and will soon be granted and then Ireland will be free and take her place amongst the nations of the earth.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST MARY'S PARISH.

A grand feature of the display at Saturday procession was the beautiful and well organized section from St. Mary's parish. The allegorica cars, drawn by four horses, was truly a magni ficent sight, the Knights of St. Patrick, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, display ing a prowess and valor worthy of the age chivelry, the pupils of Prof. Reardon, and Mis Cronin and McCullen's academies also giving creditable support to the grand pageant. Another car of state containing "The Maids of Erin," represent d by Miss Mary Mullaney supported by Misses Heffermen, Chalmers, Maud Murrayand twenty-five other little ladies, was a centre of attraction, and enthusiastic admiration along the streets through which they passed. The St. Mary's contingent, be-fore proceeding to St. Patrick's church in the morning, paraded in the east end of the city. Quite a display of green bunting and other national emblems from the residences of Mesers ames Morley, Bannerman and others, giving a fastive and inspiring spirit to the occasion hile patriarchal and patriotic Grand Marsha Dennis Murney, Esq., discharged his official duty with all the sang froid of a cavalry officer from one of the battlefields of Ireland's military glory.

In the evening at eight o'clock a grand musi cal soirce took place in the basement hall of St.
Mary's Church. A choice and varied programme
was presented. The Harmony Male Quartette
was engaged for the occasion, but owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Millar, much dis-appointment was caused. The other gentle-men of the quartette, however, Messrs. Duquette Venables and Stewart made extraordinary and successful efforts as a trio, and the service of Miss Tessier, the now famous blind song tress, being secured, although at a late hou the entertainment was, on the whole, a grand Messrs. Brady, McEvenue, Prof. Saucier as pianist, rendered some excellent ballads, and a drama entitled "The Turned Head," the different roles being as aumed by Messrs Kennedy, Bissett, Walsh, Crowe, Campbell and Scott was very well presented. A recitation by Master Pevey Madden, "St. Patrick's Day," a poem from the pen of Prof Leitch was very well delivered. The address on the occasion was given by Rev. Father Hennessy, the rev. gentleman treating in eloquent words of the wrongs of Ireland and the glorious future in

store for her.
The Rev. Father Salmon, to whose untiring exertions the success of the day's demonstra tion is to be attributed, spoke words of thanks in his usual happy manner at the conclusion of the programme, when all dispersed, well pleased with the day's celebration.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT BOURGET CUL LEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

As usual, the feast of Ireland's glorious apostle was celebrated with great pomp and splendor by the pupils of Bourget College. In the evning grand dramatic and musical entertainment was given by the members of St. Patrick's Literary Society of the college, under the patronage of the Very Rev. C. Ducharme, P. S. V., Assistant Provincial of the Clarics of St. Vintor. The hall was artistically decorated for the oc asior. At 7.30 the capital programme began to be discussed with ability by all the actors. The following were the principal actors that took a part in the three plays
"The Photographer," "Unwelcomed Vocation and "The Irish Patriot," Daniel Roach, F. Derochie, J. Tyo, of Cornwall; W. Brophy, E. Boileau, T. Gauthier, of Carillon; F. Wilkins, of Belleville; G. Smith, A. Sylvain, E. Smith, R. Poirrier, of Gatineau Point; James Cos-grove, of Buckingham; John McDonneli, John Corney, James McDonnell, Joseph Torney, W Torney, of New York City; E. Derochie, of St. Torney, of New York City; E. Derochie, of St. Regis; John Cosgrove, J. Finnegan, of St. Anicet; A. Labelle, A. Raymond, of St. Placide; H. Houle, of St. Telesphore; H. Major, of St. Redemptor; W. Labelle, A. Labelle, P. Brabant, P. Labelle, of L'Orignal; T. Mogenais, S. McMillan, of Rigaud; M. Masse, of St. Thomas; A. Duquette, of St. Stephen; P. Green, of Egansville; E. Kent, et St. Ann. E. Lones of St. Andrews W. of St. Ann; E. Jones, of St. Andrews; W. Wright, C. Mérineau, of Montreal: H. Couture, of Hawkesbury; J. McDonald of St. ture, of Hawkesbury; J. McDonald of St.
Polycarpe. They all rendered their roles
in a praiseworthy manner, but particular
congravulutions are merited by D, Roach,
W. Brophy, Frank Derochie, G. Smith, H.
Houle, T. Mongenais, J. McDonbell, F. Wilkins, H. Major, E. Jones, Jas. Cosgrove, A.
Labelle, J. Tyo and E. Derochie. The proceedings were interspersed with a choice programme of Irish sentimental and comic so and the many Irish hearts in the audience throbbed in unison with the airs of their be loved Erin. Several choice selections by the college band were also an important fea-ture of the evening. Henry Grattan's percration at the bar on "Irish Rights" was eloquently delivered by Mr. Dan Roach and was received with heartfelt reiterated applause was received with nearhout renerated appliance
by the pleased listeners. Addresses were presented to the Very Rev. Assistant Provincial,
into which were remarked the following words: With there sentiments and wishes, we erave your reverence to pray for dear old Erin, the blessed home of our fore-fathers, the land of St. Patrick—that her liberty, long ago so ruthlessly torn from her, may be soon restored—that her long silent harp may be soon altered to joyous happy strains—that her exiled children who to-night salute her from afar, may live to behold her released from her bondage, fetterless, glorious, free." As it would be too long to give an account of the Rev. Father's eloquent response to the addresses, I will simply note a brief quotation of fine noble sentiments of sym-pathy towards Ireland which ran as follows:— I am exceedingly happy to join in with you "this evening to honer the glorious patron of "Hibernia. The Irish have in all times be n worthy of admiration especially on account of their enlightened faith. Every nation upon "earth sympathizes with Ireland's sorrows, be-

"cost of many a great sacrifice, I amply "ahare these sentiments and unite myself "with all the true friends of old Erin, to 'pray your glorious patron St. Patrick to hasten the deliverance of his people, etc."

Taking a retrospective glance at the whole entertainment, it was pronounced a complete success by the distinguished audience, and was highly creditable to both the college and students. After the accomplishment of the different parts that comprised the source, the assembly took their departure, bringing with them a happy souvenir of which the evening was the echo.

SPECTATOR.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

LONDON, March 17 .- St. Patrick's day was observed to a greater extent than usual. Sprigs of shamrock were visible everywhere. The police took great precautions in Ireland. Mr. Dillon delivered an ovation in London, Mr. O'Brien spoke at Birmingham and Mr. T. D. Sullivan addressed a meeting at Bradford. All the meetings were largely attended. Mr. O'Brien in his speech at Birmingham to-day said that Mr. Bright objected not to home rule but to home rulers. Mr. Bright might honestly be horrified at the prospect of Mr. Parnell becoming a minister, but Mr. Chamberlain had advocated such a scheme and it was not many years since that he told Mr. Parnell that he might have an Irish republic if he pleased if he would only help him (Chamberlain) to dish the Whige and armchair politician Hartington.

New York, March 17 .- The slushy streets and the raw weather did not prevent the Irish organizations of this city from parading in honor of St. Patrick this afternoon. The procession was reviewed by the common

council and heads of the city departments. HALIFAX, N.S. March 17 .- Notwithstand ing snow flurries and mild weather which made bad walking, the Charitable Irish Society made a fine display in their parade to day. They marched through the princi-pal streets and attended service in St. Patrick's church, where a panegyric on Ireland's patron saint was delivered by Rev. Gerald Marphy.

QUEBEC, March 18 .- St. Patrick's day was quietly observed here. A large number of frish people attended grand mass in St. Patrick's church, and in the evening their annual concert was held in the Academy of Music. The hall was packed, and the concert was one of the most successful ever held

here. OTTAWA, March 18 -Hon. J. A. Chapleau delivered an address last evening in the Grand Opera house here, at the annual concert given by St. Gabriel's association. He expressed his sympathy with the home rule movement and drew an analogy between it and the struggle for liberty in Canada in 1837. He held that Mr. Parnell, whom he eulogized, did not want separation from the Empire, but simply local government for Ireland. The struggle, he believed, would be eventually successful, and the granting by England of their rights to the frish peo ple would not only be a boon to both countries, but would add to the dignity of the Empire as a whole, an empire of which all her subjects were so proud. Mr. Chapleau was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his address.

TORONTO, March 18 .- St. Patrick's Day passed over here with the usual orderly de monstrations on the part of the sons of the Emerald isle. Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., of Montreal, delivered a stirring lecture in Shaftesbury Hall on Ireland, which was a treat. There was a big audience.

AISHAMROCK FROM IRELAND.

Oh! let me kiss that triple leaf. Let me press it to my heart. Were it only for one moment brief. What pleasure it would impart! To me it is dearer than the gems That deck proud England's queen, Or other royal foreign dames; For 'tis a leaf of Shamrock green.

A type of faith, the badge of saints. Of men whose deeds in history paints Their land "the home of braves." The blood of martyrs o'er it fell. With exiles' tears between,— No wonder then we love so well This emblem of the green.

It grew in that, my native home There I, in childhood's days, With free and careless steps would roam Through lonely wildwood ways. It grew on Antrim's fairest plains, here my heart has ever been, For there fond memory still remains, Like the Shamrock ever green.

In every land, in every clime, Where Erin's sons reside, Their love of home still conquers time And constitutes their pride. And why? Should not her daughters too But glory in being seen To wear the badge their fathers do, The harp and Sharrock green.

MARGARET SCULLION, St. Gabriel.

SCOTLAND AND THE POPE

A correspondent writing from Rome gives the following further particulars of the reception by the Pope of the Scottish pilgrims which, as w have already stated, was a most imposing func-tion. Pedestrians went to the Vatican through the splendid brouze gate to the right of the great portico of St. Peter's, while the carriages entered the Cortile of St. Damasus. The hall of reception was the second of the celebrated windowed galleries, which are decorated from Raphael's designs, and at one end was a throne of crimson velvet, with gold decorations. The gallery was lined by the Swiss Guards in their quaint and picturesque uniform of black, yellow and red. All the lavies wore black, with short black lace veils; and the men were in evening dress, wich white ties, but without gloves which are forbidden by Papal etiquette. The Pope entered, clad in his robes of white and scaled and all knolt to receive his blassing. scarlet, and all knelt to receive his blessing after which the company gave three hearty cheers as His Holiness mounted the throne Addresses were read by Archbishops Eyre and Smith, and Lord Bute (who wore the Ribbon and Star of the Thistle) read the addresses from the Scotch laity, after which several others (including one from the Monastery at Fort Augustus) were "taken as read," and then the Pope replied in a very felicitous Latin speech. All knelt to receive the Papal blessing, and then the gifts were pre sented, and each person knelt at the foot of the throne, kissed the cross on the Pope's slipper received a few pleasant words, kissed the hand of his Holiness, and finally again kissed the cross on the slipper before retiring. The cere mony began at half past ten, and was not over till two o'clock. The Pope was greatly interested in the full Highland costume of a laird from Inverness-shire, and it evidently pleased him much.

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of work; you can live at home and attend ages, both sexes. You are started free. No special ability or training required. All is easy and any one can properly do the work. SI per hour and upwards easily earned. A royal opportunity for rapid and honorable money-making. Write and see. All will be Course the Irish always defended their holy faith put before you free, and should you then conwith a saintly, arder, because they clung to it clude not to go to work, why, no harm is
with the utmost energy and constancy in the done. Address Stinson & Co., Portland,
"midst of the most difficult trials and at the Maine, put before you free, and should you then con-

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sir Richard Cartwright Atraigns the Government. OTTAWA, March 15.-In the House of Com

mons yesterday afternoon, Sir Richard Cart-wright moved the following resolution:— *That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in or the natural products of either of the said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (articles subject to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted); that it is further expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith.'

Sir Richard Cartwright said he addressed the House under a strong sense of responsibility, but was fortified by the knowledge that he voiced the opinion of all the representatives of the Liberal party, the vast majority of Liberals in the country, and a large proportion of Con-servatives. The question had been discussed throughout the country, and by leading states men of the provincial governments at the Quebec conference, who entirely approved of unrestricted reciprocity. It was a momentous question, proposing a considerable change of affairs. He was stating simple truth when he said that within the last twenty years there had been great commercial and social changes in the position of Canada, and he propos attention to certain patent and salient facts which he thought nobody who studied the question was able to deny, and he pointed out what would be the inevitable conclusions re-sulting from these. He had absolutely accurate statistics to show that during the last quarter of a century, one out of every four of the population of Canada had to seek homes in a foreign country, and that out of emigrants we had imported at great cost to this country, three out of iour had been obliged to follow in the wake of the fragment of the native population. Sir Richard then quoted statistics to prove

his assertion. He referred to the enormous and

fertile country which the Government had failed to settle, and said that it was not the fault of the climate, the soil nor the people, be-yond the fault in having listened to stories told by the Government. He said the people had sen the Federal Constitution torn to pieces by the Government and pinned together by bribos, as in Nova Scotia, and at the present mome t imminent risk was incurred in Manitoba, the Prime Minister being in a position from which the must recede or run the risk of a third rebellion, a fatal and terrible mistake which he hoped would be avoided. This raised the question of a remedy for the existing state of things. There were several—a reform of the present oppressive and unjust a system of twisting another he electrical the system of taxation; another by altering the constitution and preventing intermeddling by l'ederal authorities in Provincial matters; a stoppage of the perpetual bribing of provinces, and lastly, the obtaining of free interchange of commerce with the United States. With that, monopoles and combines would cease, the federal relations adjust themselves and trade settle into its legitimate channels. If it was ar heroic measure, never was an heroic measure more required. We are in a position to give the United States a perfect equivalent for all we ask if we decided to do so, and no trade proposition could be successful without it were advantageous to both sides.

After recess, Sir Richard Cartwright procity would necessitate prest economy in the administration of public affairs. He admitted that free trade would interfere eriously with trusts and combines, and would hurt the business of the practical politician, and would re duce manufacturers' contributions to Tory election funds. He said it would have been easy for an intelligent administration to keep down the annual expenditure to \$20,000,000. He emphasized the success of the Mackenzie Government in keeping down taxation, and showed that there was great room for re-ducing the expenses of the Government. He ridiculed the loyalty cry and claimed to be as loyal as the occupants of the Government benches, but he did not know that they were under any great obligation to England. He thought rather that the obligation was on the other side. He pointed out that in the Fisheries Treaty we had sacrificed our admitted legal rights for the benefit of England, and this England to sacrifice some of her admitted legal rights for the benefit of Canada. He quoted President Cleveland, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. Hitt to prove the willingness of the United States to enter into negotiations for free trade relations be-tween the two countries. He said he wanted simply fair and just arrangement, that would be mutually beneficial to both countries. He quoted from municipal statistics of Ontario, to show how unsatisfactory was our growth in population, and argued at length on the importance of the proposed trade alliance and our right to make our own treaties and to manage our own affairs. White, Minister of Interior, answered

at a late hour. OTTAWA, March 15 .- In the House of Com ottawa, March 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, in replyto Sir Richard Cartwright, who asked what is the nominal cost as given to January 1tt, 1888, of all railways in the Dominion, Sir Hector Langevin said he could only furnish the figures up to July 1st, 1887. The subscribed capital was \$816,970,058, and paid up capital \$678,182,769.

Mr. Mitchell inquired if it was the intention of the Government to comp il the banks to keep a requirite reserve, that is a fixed percentage of circulation and deposit; to abolish the present dual legal tender, making American gold the so e legal tender; also, is the Government aware that by elusing to redeem the legal ten-der notes in American gold, whilst holding plenty, a grievous burden is imposed upon the community, exchange in New York being forced to a premium sufficient to recoup for the

Sir John A. Macdonald said the matter was being considered by the Government, and, no doubt, would receive the attention of the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

In reply to Mr. Charlton, Sir John A. Macdonald said steps were being taken to secure an early l-cation of the boundary between Alaska

The debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's reso lution was resumed by Hon. Thomas White, who spoke at length, quoting a great deal of

Mr. Davies observed that Mr. White seemed by his speech of the previous evoning, to have prepared himself for a very different resolution, and engaged himself in barking at the wrong tree. Mr. White devoted a lot of attention to commercial union, but that was not what was contained in the resolution before the House He doubted if Sir Charles Tupper, or even the leader of the Government himself, when his views came to be ascertained, would approve all that Mr. White had said. The policy indicated in the resolution was not a new departure, but the Liberal party had always been in favor of freer and more open commercial trade re-lations. The Reform party recognized that the reckless extravagance of the present Government had prevented them from dealing with this question in the way they would like to. Mr. White had not attempted to grapple with the arguments advanced by Sir Richard Cartwright in his statesmanlike position. What was the remedy Mr. White proposed, after a two hours' speech, for all the evils that were shown to exist? It was that Canada must work out her own destiny, as she had her future in her own hands. When he was asked to account for the fact that hundreds and thousands of emigrants who came to this country left it again, Mr. Whi e maintained a discreet silence. He thought the reason might be found in the fact that we were cured with an extravagant and, he would say, a corrupt Government, who, instead of settling the country, preferred to remain in power and fill the pockets

Mr. Davies contended that the Government merely trifled with the question when they re-

minded people of the statutory resolutions regarding reciprocity of natural products. He denied that the effect of the proposition, if put into force would destroy the trade of the St. Lawrence. No man loyal to his country would attempt to gloss over evils and grievances that existed. He pointed out that during the Mackenzie administration, from 1875 to 1878 the average values of assessed real property in average values of assessed real property in rural municipalities increased from ten to eighteen dollars, whereas from 1878 to 1885 eighteen dollars, whereas from 1878 to 1885 there was only an increase of a dollar on the last mentioned sum. Despondency not only prevailed among Ontario farmers, but those in the Maritime Provinces, who were, under the present circumstances, entirely without hope. He pointed out that whereas in 1873 the exports reached \$89,789,000, instead of an increase at terms arent time exports were now stationary. The sent time exports were now stationary. Time consequence of the repeal of the recept circ treaty was that Canadian trade fell from 14 57 millions. He reminded Sir John M. ed maid that in spite of his present utterarce, he had declared that the repeal of the rec-procity treaty was a national calamity. The procity treaty was a national calamity. The national policy was a failure. It had not led to reciprocity, but had been war to the knife with the United States. He dwelt on the fact that Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Rose signed a minute in council agreeing to a joint tariff with the States. Reciprocity would no doubt lead to some discrimination against Great Britain, but the question was, would it be in their interests? At present, returns showed a discrimination of nearly 4 per cent. against Britain. There might be a loss of revenue if the resolution were carried into effice, but they might remedy this to a certain extent by applying the pruning knife to public expenditure. Manufacturers is over Canada had declared for reciprocitwhich would make prosperity flow ever the Dominion like a sunheam. He concluded by observing that the flag of the Reform party, although it might drop for a short time, would be carried forward in the strong hands of the several provinces to a glorious if not spaedy vic-

Mr. Foster followed and contended that the proposition, if carried, would lead to an almost complete diversion of trade and an almost total severance of commercial relations between this country and Great Britain and outside countries. It would also result in direct taxation and would destroy the manufactures of the country. The resolution, considering it had not the mandate of the prople, should be given the closest possible reasoning.

Mr. Foster had not finished at recess.

OTTAWA, March 17 .- Mr. Bryson introduced bill to incorporate the Pontine & Renfrew

Railway Company,
Mr. Small introduced a bill respecting bonds on the brauch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, also a bill concerning the Ontario &

Quebec Railway Company. Sir Richard Cartweight esquired if there was any truth in the report that the new Emperor f Ger nany was dead. Sir John Macdonald said there was no infor-

mation on the subject. It was a rumor which he thought arose from the fact that flags were at half-mast high out of respect to the obseques of the late Emperor.

Mr. Charlton resumed the debate on Sir

Richard Cartwright's resolution. He said the question of receptocity occupied the public mind more than any other question, and either party was at liberty to deal with it. It only be came a party question on the previous night when the Minister of Marine introduced his amendment. It was a principle that was bound to triumph in this country. Considering this question it was cur duty to consider our peculiar position. Computations of the progress that had been made would lead one to assume that in the near future there would be one hun-dred millions of Erglish-speaking people on the North American continent, and it behaved them to consider what was best for their mutual interests. They were destined to be bound together, and the fate of one would influence the other. We would have to enter into a process of self-examination in order to see how we stood with the United States in these matters. He quoted figures to show that the increase of debt had been five times that of the increase of population since 1867, whilst the increase of expenditure and taxation had been about four times that of the population. The fact was capable of demonstration that the emigration from this country had been fan alarming character. Figures showed, in his opinion, that there were now in the United States two million of people who probably would not be there but for the execus from Canada. He contended that there were hardly any goods that could be sold less than the price they were imported for and the duties paid en those goods. This, he asserted, was due to the National Policy.

Another result of National Policy was found in the condition of the North-West. Emigra-tion from these territories was due to the land regulations and excessive duties. Two-thirds of the farmers' institutes in Ontario had pronounced in favor of the resolutions before the House, He gave figures to show our national indebtedness was two and a third times that of the United States, in spite of the disparity of population. Canada was destined by nature to be the home of m llions of men, yet the policy of the Government was driving them away. Was it not desirable we should take a short cut to the nearest market, rather than spend years in futile endeavors to create a market of our own. The statutory offer was one the Stoles never The statutory order was one the states never would accept, and it was our duty to see how we could meet them. Eighty per cent. of the industrial classes would be benefitted if unrestricted reciprocity were carried out. An annexation sentiment was spreading, and it was owing to the mismanagement, extravagance and corruption of the party in power. If retrenchment were not carried out the country would go to ruin, and he advised as one of the reforms that that sum of all political villainies, the Franchise Act, should be abolished. If this were done their hopes would be greater, not only in this world but in the world to come.

Sir Richard Cartwrighe-They don't concern themselves about that. Mr. Charlton was still speaking when six

o'clock was calted. After recess Mr. Charlton resumed, and said it was often urged that Imperial Federation was better than unrestricted reciprocity, but that is improbable and impossible. In order to clear ourselves from the evils that existed, great courage and a great effort was needed.

Mr. Davin followed.
Mr. Lavergne denied that the people in the Province of Quebec held aloof from the reciprocity question, and asserted his belief that a policy of this sort would bring prosperity. Nearly a third of the Prench Canadian population of the Province were now in the States, and experience had shown that the motive policy of politics in this country was interest. On motion of Mr. McNeil, the debate adjourned.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their super-

APPOINTMENTS.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments of Commissioners for the summary trial of small cases :- Township of Magog, county of Stanstead-Messrs. Henri St. Louis, Samuel Hoyt, Henry Currier, Jean Bte. Auger, Asher T. Thompson, Levinus K. Drew and George W. Auger. Commission of the 14th January, 1870, revoked. Parish of Saint Bruno, county of Chambly—Mesers. Théophile Mongeau, Joseph Cellrier, Jérémie Huette, Benjamin Chandleur and Toussaint Bachand. Commission of the 29th October, 1887, revoked. It has likewise pleased His Horor to appoint Messra. John Wright. Wilbrod Lortle and Joseph Chalifour, valuators, to draw up the valuation roll in the municipality of Saint Rooh, of Quebec North.

Celebration in Ancient Times.

Palaladius and Patrick-Acts of the Itish Apostle-His Eight Biographers-et, Patrick's Autobiography-His Call, Creed and Converts-History, Legend and Tradition-Popularity of St. Patrick as a Patron.

(BY MRS. CARBOLL RYAN.)

"St. Patrick's Day in the Morning" has been for many a long year, and promises to be for many a year longer, one of the best celebrated and most warmly welcomed festivals in the calander. Whether the merit of this much thought of distinction be attribut. able to the good saint himself, who, unlike most celebrities, holy or unholy, has lost none of the popularity which was his during his lifetime, or whether we must ascribe it to the devotion and enthusiasm of the generous and greatful nation to which he was the bringer of a higher and better belief than the feel, according to the enthusiasm of his nature century, when the transcription was made, is cruel and blood-stained one of Druidism, the (and the temperature of Irishmen is generally yet preserved in the great Book of Armagh, oruel and blood-stained one of Druidism, the fact still remains indubitable and undisputed. There is much in the character of the saint as it has come down to us from long ago (nearly fourteen hundred years) that predisposes to this feeling of enthusiasm on his anniver. sary, but there is still more in the hearts of the people themselves to account for the honor in which the tutelary good genius of their island is held. And first with this very mat-

CELEBRATION OF THE DAY

be sure, that in Ireland itself, there is no lack of all necessary preparations and observance for the proper "honoring of the day," for so is its celebration known. We do not here refer to the tipsy frolics and clownish architecture which have been also been a exhibitions which have been too long considered characteristic of the typical Irishman on any social occasion festive or otherwise. These have been often and long enough dwelt upon particularly by writers who sought to air in that manner whatever small wit they might suppose themselves possessed of at the expense of a people endowed with the rarest natural gifts and proverbial for their wit, which is indeed native in Ireland, though it is usually the product of careful cultivation in most other countries. The satyr of the old mythology, half-man, half-beast, abounds in our own lands as well as in those of the ancient world and makes a prominent figure and in other saturnalli than the old Roman one. But he is scarcely a pretty animal to look at, and we prefer to forget his existence in the contemplation of more pleasing objects.

"PATTERN, DANCE AND FAIR, and all their concomitants of bad whiskey. bad language, broken heads and broken hearts, we, as Canadians, have but little to do. This dishonoring of the day, we are happy to say, does not extend to our own and is, we may venture to hope, fast becoming a thing of the past in "The Beautiful Island" also. With reference to one par-

ticular custom which it is hoped is not purely mational, namely, that of DROWNING THE SHAMROCK,

at may be remarked, that in Canada the mystic symbo! would have a very fair chance of receiving a prior baptism in aqua pura before the fiery on of "mountain dew." Indeed in Canada there is not the slightest occasion on the part of any Irishman to sport a second shamrock next day to replace one drowned past all lis ness of the emblematic leaf. Silenus" than the temperate Patrick. In connection with this, it may be mentioned that some antiquary, anxious no doult to secure a good name for his favor to beverage, has derived the word poteen from the name of Patrick, thereby conveying, there is reason to believe, a sly insinuation against the good exint, an insinuation not only refuted by all history, but even receiving the buttress like support of tradition, a legend being told anent this very accusation which shall be referred to in the proper time and place.

Independently of the religious exercises of the day, of the decorous yet joyful observance of a thousand innocent and time-honored customs amougst "the golden mediocrity," and harmless hilarity of the light-hearted peasantry, and yet as the crown and flower of all this joyous festivity, there is an almost immemorial custom of having

A BALL IN THE PALACE AT DUBLIN on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, so that the words of the old song might be changed to "St. Patrick's Day in the Evening" without a risk of creating a greater bull than some one amongst the numerous matadores who figured so conspicuously in the late bal costume at Rideau Hall might be able to demolish with ease. At this great gathering, the Dublin ball, not the Ottawa one, it may be imagined that all the fairest and wealthiest in the Besutiful City, and indeed in the whole Island, assemble, and to any truant beauty who, through caprice or some other equally womanly reason, might hesitate to take her place in the brilliant train, might some sighing lover address the words of Ireland's sweetest post, Monre :

"Array the, love, array thee— lu all the lest Array thee; The sun's heave, the moon's above, And night and bliss obey thee,"

We may be sure that on that gala night, in the perfumed rooms, sweet with the oderous breath of thesoms and vocal with the music of dreamy waltz and flying footsteps, there is enough of native lovliness to justify all re-mors carried to other lands of the potency of Irish beauty and the frequency with which it is found -aye, even enough to convince, were he present, the rhymster who said :

"The Welsh cirl is pretty,
The English girl is fair,
The Irish is witty,
The French doronnair "

that in giving to the Irish maiden wit alone, thus tacitly denying her beauty, he was de-

frauding her of half her natural dower. But where have we left the saint all this while we have been descenting upon State balls and Irish beauty. Well, if St Patrick had happened to have been a Frenchman, we should merely have said, place aux dames; but as he was, according to the testimony of all legends, very chivalrous and towards ladios,—as your true knight, whether saint or sinner, always is—and if he was not an Irishman, yet were it but for this trait alone deserved to have been one,

have been westully ignorant. Anyone who may have felt regret at parting with some long cherished delusion, so long and so fond-ly cherished as to have become unconsciously o one's self, part and parcel of one's very being, can well realize the anecdote told of the old London alderman, who died of sorrow and surprise on hearing that the wonderful story of Robinson Crusoe was a fiction. Good simple soul! he had lived through a long and happy life in the firm belief in one creed which served his purpose well, and the one article of that creed was that Defoe's marvel. lous masterpiece was true, and when he lost that he lost faith in everything. Somewhat parallel to the above, though not immediately followed by such fatal results, was the case of the old Irish woman, who, on some thoughtless, shallow pate telling her that St. Patrick was a Scotchman and a Presbyterlan, denounced the reckless saying with holy hor-ror, as false and heretical. History might torical facts connected with the life and la-have proved to the devout old lady that she hors of this most remarkable man. In the was not so much astray in her religious opinions on this point as her would-be enlightener would have her believe, for how, says history, could St. Patrick have been a for recommending much caution to be exer-Presbyterian when he calls himself "Bishop cised in the use of them, as the antiquity of a of Ireland." Of course, this may be met by document is unfortunately not always a proof the assertion that the word "bishop" or its of its authenticity. In the second place, the Latin equivalent had a different meaning in those primitive days from that which it bears | in being able to show an account, written by in the present day, but such matters come

not within our province.

The office of history is truly iconiclastic. supposed to be at fever-heat,) a corresponding smount of disappointment on learning that tion. This is no less than St. Patrick was not in reality the first Christian missionary sent to Ireland; that in fact he had a precursor in the person of

THE OTHER PATRICK

as he has been called, a pupil of Germain of Auxerre, and a Gaul by birth, generally calland Palladius. This Palladius belonged, as harmony of the original. It has passed un-his surpame implies, to the Palladian family, challenged the criticism of all ages, and may a noble Roman one, and if, as is asserted, his other name was Patricius, this helped to lend color to his claim to high birth. Chroniclers unite in acknowledging the Roman mission of Palladius, and he is said to have undertaken them by. They have been introduced at sabacthani; there saying that Patrick had the conversion of Ireland to Caristianity various periods for certain purposes that are gone back for the moment to the old idols of ander Pope Calestines sanction. These who under Pope Celestine s sanction. Those who might have feared that the fame acquired by a former Patrick might have diniuished in some degree the halo of sanctity that has hung for so many years around the head of his namesake, will be gratified to learn that this history. Palladius was but the forerunner of an ther greater than he, another destined to carry on the work he had but imperfectly begun; as the carth to the sun, as the twilight 10 the day, as the shadow to the substance, so was "the other named Patrick" (alio nomine Patricus) to

THE GREATER PATRICK

who from the frequency with which his name recurs in the names given to places not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland, seems to have visited, or at least to have been known and henored far beyond the narrow bounds to which some people would restrict his missionary labors, and amongst others Patterdale (Patrick's dale) in Westmoreland, and Kirkpatrick in Durham may be mentioned as familiar instances. In Scotland Patrick ness be said that no extent writings of any has always, and notably amongst families of the highest rank, been a favorite Christian lican side of the question, so that without name, whilst in Scottish topography it is not positively averring that it was so, we have forgotten. He seems to have visited Wales every reason for supposing slio, and the Welsh with that love for arregating to themselves whatever of good or worthy antiquity may offer have tried several times, but as yet without effect to appropriate the great Apostle of the Scoti themselves. Let it always been borne in mind that in the fifth century and long prior to it, Ireland was the only country bearing the name of Soutis, and that whole tribes of her adventurous sons had formed colonies in the country now called Scotland, so that when we learn from sources that are considered authentic that he was born in Dumbartonshire, we find that we Those who perform any such heathenish ceremay at least claim for him a sort of neighbormony are worthier to be the followers of "Old ship to the people whom he was afterwards to may at least claim for him a sort of neighbor-

SUPERSTITION OF THE DRUIDS : their corruption of what had first been purely spiritual faith; their slaughter of the napless captives whom they first enclosed in wicker cages and then destroyed by fire; their baneful tyranny over the minds of kings and through them over the wretched people; being rude and unlettered "rusticissimus"—their lo king up the stores of whatever know- and "indectus," and some have cited in supledge they possessed from those outside their own order; their deeds of magic, miserable trickery and juggle. y as in the light of modern science it would now be decmed, but in that dark age calamitous in its consequences heir ingenuity in inventing new modes of torture least the poor victimes becoming familiar with the accustomed forms of pain might meet them with composure if not contempt; all these refinements of cruelty, and refinement of cruelty is the only form of refinement possible of attainment in a savage state; these were all in the ascendant, had in fact attained the highest point they could reach about the time of

THE COMING OF PATRICK. This event is said to have been anticipated by a Druidical prophecy sung by the bardic Druids in the presence of King Longhaire at lara. This document, fortune lets for those curious in such things, has been powers. and translated, though truth constrains al candid historians who quote it to reject the antiquity claims for it, and to deny its ever having been composed by Druids. This

DRUIDICAL PROPHECY OF THE COMING OF PATRICK has a sort of rude rhythm quite lost in the translation now at hand. Theoriginal of this

batbic prophecy is in Irish as follows :-"Tiofa talicend
Tar muir moreoud,
A brattolicend,
A crand chromend,
A mais in 1 rthur a thipi,
Prisgerad a muirater ulle,
Amen, Amen,

The translation referred to runs thus:

"He comes, he comes, with shaven crown, from off the storm-tossed sen, His garments pieced at the neck, with crook-like staff comes he; comes he; Far in his house, at its cast end, his cups and patens lie His people answer to his voice—amen, Amen, they cry, Amen, Amen.

It would take no very profound scholar to pronounce the above spurious. If it were only the allusion made in it to the "shaven crown" as a singular feature of the new-comer that alone would be enough to condemn it, as the tonsure had for ages been in use amongst the Druids. who represented in that way, namely, by shaving a circle on the crown of the head, their chief deity, the Sun-god; so the sight of the "shaven-crown" could really have been nothing novel or wonderful to them although it might have been worn by the minister of another faith. The orientation of churches, namely, the placing the alter towards the East, an arrangement which the sun worshiping Druids would also not be slow in understanding, as they themselves turned

This departure from the regularly recognized uncertain, but he was taken by the pirates, standard for all religious edifices of that day seems to have arisen from the fact that one of his converts having made him a present of some ground whereon to erect a church, exacted a promise from Patrick that the church should run in its length from north to south; a singular request, but one with which the saint is said to have most graciously complied, even though it may have sadly upset all his preconceived ideas of the fit and proper proportions for a Christian temple. transverse churches were built at different places through Ireland, and always received the name of Sabhal (modernized Saul)—the Irish for barn, probably as an acknewledgment of their having been built at variance with the generally received idea of church architecture proper. But this is anticipating tradition, where it is obviously of primary importance to become possessed of the his first place, then, there is cause for congratulation to the historical student that these materials are plentiful, though there is ground their saint himself. It is said to have been in his own handwriting, a copy of which, The office of history is truly iconiclastic, taken from an original of great age, which and the ardent admirer of St. Patrick will was becoming obscure, even in the eighth amongst the most ancient annals of the na-

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ST. PATRICK,

the antiquity and authenticity of which has never been for one moment questioned; although, indeed, many spurious copies have been made, and many interpolations have striven to mar the wonderful simplicity and safely encounter that of ours. The interpolations are so numerous and so gross, that the experienced student knows them at once when he meets them, and quietly smiles as he passes too transparent to need explanation. Inc. earliest copy extant, that in the Book of Armagh, is the only genuine one, and it is to that alone reference shall be made when speaking of St. Patrick's life as a matter of

There may have been, and still are

DOUBTS AS TO THE MISSION OF PALLADIUS, and it must be confessed, not without good foundation, but no caudid mind can for a mo ment doubt as to the

TRUE MISSION OF ST. PATRICK.

Whether that mission had the authority of the Roman Church or the Gaillean one, or whether .: was a purely apostolic one, is a question on which historians are divided, rectional bigotry and national prejudice having much to do with the discussion; but, looking at the whole matter from a completely isolated standpoint, and with unbiased judgment, it must in all fairauthority take e ther the Roman or the Gal-

every reason for supposing HIS MISSION TO IRELAND AN APOSTOLIC ONE. By this may be meant that he was sent

(apostolus) by some force without or within himself-who shall say which-to take spiritual charge of the Irish nation. That his mission was a Divine one, he of course, seems to have had no doubt, for the successtul missionary, like the successful diplomat, must have neither want of confidence in the goodness of his cause, nor in his own ability to serve that cause. Patrick so far possessed the elements of success in that he nover drawn back his hand from the work he was about to do, nor ever seems to lead forth from idolatry. The degrading have questioned his own power to perform it, Withal he possessed in a high degree the humility which, at that time, was considered the most eminent of Christian virtues, whilst at the same time he never seems to have forgotten the diguity of his sacerdotal office, nor the honor due to it. He speaks of himself as port of the literal acceptance of the saint' opinion of himself, the circumstances of the Antobiography or Confessio as it is generally called, being written in an urpolished Latinity, but taking into consideration the general etyle of the narrative which is clear and concise, and the manifest tear of the author lest he should in some unguarded moment be tempted into vain glory, along with the fact that long before the Confessio was written be had educated native youths for the priesthood, and not only taught them himself, but more generous than the Druid teachers whom he displaced, gave them injunctions to impart the knowledge thus acquired to others; taking all these circumstances inso consideration we must suppose that the saint expressed a lower estimate of his own powers than it would be unjust for posterity to accept. There may have been, may, there positively are, eviinces that his education was in some respects defective, as in his imperfect acquisition of Latin, at that time the learned tongue; but when we take into account his long sejuara in a foreign country, where a foreign language was spoken, and the early age at which its was taken captive, when he could sourcely in that dark age have mastered his own mother tongue, we cannot be surprised at this. One ancient historian worthy of attention mentions the fact that Patrick's speech was a mixture of Irish and Latin, which may be well believed. There is a carious fact in connection with his mission as a teacher, which is that.

THE IRISH ALPHABET GIVEN BY ST. PATRICK TO THE PROPLE

was in reality merely the Roman alphabet as it was in use in his day, but strange to say, this particular form of it is now to be found nowhere else but in works written in the Irish language, and so it has often passed for being the peculiar outgrowth of that tongue.

ST. PATRICK'S STORY, GIVEN BY HIMSELF.

is in substance as follows: "He was the son of a Roman patrician, as his name Patricius, by which he styles himself, implies. His father, Calpurnius, was, he says, a deacon and decurio, the rank of decurio, or magistrate, in Roman colony, of itself being a patent of notifity. His mother's name was Conches or Conchessa; he had one brother and five sisters. He says he resided in Britannim, which may mean Britain proper, or Bretagns in France. He is not explicit as to where his home was, but a very ancient writing called deserved to have been one,

There is no pursuit that has such a dissill

nesting effect at that of historical research.

The student opens a book, his mind full of

prejudices, how they came there even he can

oct tell, but before, perhaps, he has turned

of there pact prejudices behind him. Probably

in the new light thrown upon his thoughts,

in the new light thrown upon his thoughts,

he may feel ashamed to own that he ever

the may feel ashamed to which he may before

oplaions on matters of which he may before

There is no pursuit that has such a dissill

there is no pursuit that has such a dissill

the new light thrown upon his thoughts,

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There is no pursuit that has such a dissill

there is no pursuit that has such a dissill

the new of the same type as Coroticus

some of the same type as Coroticus

and leads us to as reasonable a conclusion us

some to transmit that he same type as Coroticus

and leads us to as reasonable a conclusion us

some of the same type as Coroticus

SOLD HIM INTO SLAVERY

in the north of Dalaraidhe to a chieftain named Michal or Milchu. Here on Sliabh Mis or Sleamish, in the County of Down, he was condemned to tend awine on the mountain. At this time he was sixteen years of age, and in this state of servitude he remained for six years. Towards the end of that period he was visited by visions, or as he with characteristic caution terms them, voices, which told him that he was to leave that country, that there was a ship coming for him; and after an interval the voice spoke again, saying that the ship which was destined to hear him away was then two hundred When at last he escaped he miles distant. found some difficulty in obtaining the aid of the captain and sailurs, whom he afterwards recompensed by rescuing them as they thought from starvation, but for whom he says he prayed, and, they being at that time wandering through a desert, a herd of swine appeared, and Patrick's companions appeared their hunger with this animal food. Patrick next discovered honey, a most welcome and unexpected treat in the midst of a desert, but of this wild delicacy Patrick refused to taste, as from some words spoken by one of his companions he was led to believe that they had made an offering of it to some idel,

Helias I know not, but at that moment I saw the sun rising in the heavens, and whilst I cried out Helias! Helias! with all my might, lo, the brightness of the sun fell upon me and straightaway removed all the weight."

Now this singular use of the word Helias has been a subject of much controversy amongst the learned; some contending that Patrick invoked Elias to relieve him, but as Elias has always been regarded as living by the Christian Church, and not as really yet amongst the blessed, an invocation to him would have been marife-tly out of question; others suppose that by it he called upon God (Hebrew El-Eli), an imitation of that memorable cry on Mount Calvary, "Eli, Eli, lama his country and invoked the aid of the sunged Helios. Those who support those two latter theories are now in more perfect accord and nearer the truth than they can imagine; for the sun, as the source of light, is the symhol of the creative power, and, therefore, has in all primitive ages and countries been first worshipped for deity. He then, he says, returned to the Brittanr to where being with his relations, he was visited by voices and visions as in his captivity. Then came his

CALL TO CONVERT THE IRISH.

"And there," he says, "in the dead of night I saw a man coming to me, as if from Hiberio, whose name was Victoricus, bearing inumerable epistics. And he gave me one of them a: d I read the beginning of it; which conteined the words 'The Voice of the Irish,' Vox Hiberloonscum, and whilst I was repeating the beginning of the epistle I imagined that I heard in my mind the voice of those who were near the wood of Foclut, which is near the Westernsca. And thus they cried:
— We pray thee, holy youth, to come and
henceforth walk amongst us."

This vision was followed by others, but the one which seems to have decided him to come to Ireland, was that which he relates himself, as follows :--

"I saw in a vision of the night, there was writing opposite to my face, without honor. And then I heard an answer unto me. We have seen unfortunately the face of one designated without a name.

This vision has so many interpretators among the curious in such matters, some alleging that "without honor" and "without a name," signified that he was going on his mission without a countenance and encourageaccepted as the true reading, these phrases given orders that none of his disciples should seeming to signify that no name merely was mentioned in the writing, as though it remained but with the seer himself to have the honor of Apostleship conferred on him, and have his own name inserted

ST. PATRICK'S CREED. Lest after ages should be in doubt as to what the early Irish Christians were taught under Patrick's gridance, the annalist of those times has preserved the original confession of Faith subscribed by the Apostle himself. There are a few points about this Credo, which are not only of interest to the theologian, but may be so to the general reader as well. The document is too lenghty to be here reproduced, but these chief features may be pointed out, viz., that he ascribes the creative faculty to the second person of the Trinity; that he his no mention of Christ's descent into the lower regions, and no reference to the resurrection of the body after death. It is apprently unique as a Declaration of Religious Belief, and like all the other writings of this extraordinary man, seems to have bad no model upon which it could have been formed. It is more than doubtful that he could ever have even seen the Niceo Creed; so that he must literally have found out a belief for himself from the light that was in him. The Creed also recognizes compensation according to works ; (a confession which does away at once with the idea of his Presbyterianism) it admits the immortality of the soul, and the efficacy of prayer. Of his correspondence there is one fragment worthy of note remaining to us.

THE EPISTLE TO COROTICUS makes us acquainted with some curious costumes amongst the Roman and Gallican Christians. Coroticus seems to have been a Roman citizen or the son of a Roman citizen settled in a colony of Britain, and of the same origin as Patrick himself. In the Epistle, Patrick. somewhat after the manner of Paul, speaks of his own Roman citizenship, and seeks to shame this Coroticus, chiefts in at that time of what is now called from his name Cardiganshire, for his treatment of Christian captives whom he, although himself a professed Christian, had sold into slavery among the native heathen tribes. It seems to have been customary among the Roman and Gallican Christians to have contributed large sums of money towards the ransom of Christian captives. Patrick reproaches Coroticus for his acting in such complete opposition to this humane custom. This Epistle is written in Latin, and is uniform, both in style and composition, with his other writings. The remonstrances of the good saint seem to have had but little effect on the recreant chieftain. Patrick makes mention of "apostate Picts" in this letter, which implies that the Picts had at some time prior to that date been converted to Christianity. Perhaps they

were Christians of the same type as Coroticus

given to understand, as the converts are Ireland; that he brought the wild tribes of always represented as seizing eagerly upon this ready solution of all their mental and apiritual difficulties. If we are to believe the legends of these times St. Patrick had his patience sorely tried with some of these hopeful neophytes, King Leaghaire, in particular, proving so utterly unamenable to all reason and argument as to make us wish that he had been got rid of in a similar way to other troublesome disciples of the new faith. It is not every day, however, that

A ROYAL CONVERT is caught, and he may have been saved "pour encourager les autres." However, after all the trouble and anxiety that his conversion had cost, this most unconscionable old hea-then had the audacity to order his own burial in direct opposition to all christian doctrine, desiring to be buried in the same manner as his pagan predecessors, and to be laid in his mound on I'ara hill with his face upwards, turned in the direction of Leinster, as he had been an enemy of the Leinster men during his life, and wished thus to testify that death had not extinguished the hate he bore them. Loaghaire's two daughters, however, knowa in the old chronicles as

ETHNE THE FAIR AND FEEELM THE RUDDY. after having chosen to live in perpetual virginity, chose a voluntary death in order that Afterwards he dreamt that a great stone had I they might immediately beheld the glories of fallen upon him and that he could not move that heaven which had been promised them. under its weight; in this extremity he says: Apropos of these virgin sacrifices, the voice "How it came into my mind to call out of tradition says that St Patrick established religious communities of women who were employed in making and embroidering vestments for the use of the priests, and in other similar services for the temple.

PATRICK'S FIRST CONVERT

was Dichu whom he is said to have baptised on his own (Dichu's) threshing floor, In gratitude Dichu gave him a plot of ground, Sold by druggiste, under a positive guarantee of which afterwards was erected a transverse church, and which Dichu called, in the Irish faction in every case, or money will be refunded. tongue, Sabhal Patriac-Patrick's granary. It is now called Saul, and is in the county Down.

Dichu had a brother named Rus, a chieftain lines a snirt. Ficks up a snirt showing evialso, and an obstinate cli men, who drove so dence of having been well cared for, and hard a bargain with the saint as to obtain hard a bargain with the saint as to obtain Picks up another, buttonless and all frayed ed the gift of renewed youth. Dairo's was another rather slippery case of conversion, as after being baptized, legends say that he gave to Patrick ground whereou to build a church, which the saint, doubtless divining the character of him with whom he had to deal, at once enclosed. But Daire sent his horse Miraculo to graze in the ecclosure. The horse died, a circumstance which was not miraculous, and the master became ill, and becoming alarmed sent for Patrick and had at once his life, his senses, and his horse restor-

AN INCIDENT OF UNUSUAL HEROISM however recorded unidet all this mass of fable, which seems simple and natural enough to warrant our belief in it. It is of a chief tain whom Patrick haptised and on whose foot the saint whilst minimistering the rite of baptism, leaned the crezer or episcopal staff so heavily as to deeply pierce the foot of the neophyt, who bore the prin without a parrons who go at it in this style: ceremony. The truth of this story is corroborated by the place where it o curred having been called Struth-final (trish, stream o blood)—abbreviated in time to Struilli, a name which it still bears.

COLMAN NA STADIIACH

Mention has already been made of a vile attempt to fasten upon St Parrick the stigma of having been partial to that a roky beverage of the illicit still which is known to the initiuted in the Bacchanalian mysteries as Potoen That St. Patrick, who was as much an apostle of temperance as of Ireland itself, should be so grossly libelied can only be attributed to the ignorance of the libeller. There is an anecdote told indeed of one thirsty disciple of his which may well bear repotition, if only ment of his friends ; but this can scarcely be to illustrate this point. St. Patrick had ever afterwards called the Thirsty, (Icieh, Na Stadnash) obeyed this ir junction to literally that he would not even touch water. though he was working out under a hot sun on him, and have his own name inserted at field labor. Towards evening, after exof the Gospel to heathen lands.

at field labor. Towards evening, after experiencing all the tortures of thirst, he grew faint and died. The legend represents his

master as full of admiration at his obedience. THE LEGEND OF THE SHAMROCK is of such antiquity, and withel so natural as to call for little exercise of credulity in beleiving it. Its having been taken by the Saint from the sod at his feet, and held up before his audience as a proof of the existence of one God in three persons as the three leaves sprang from one stalk, and were three in one seems to have been a circumstance likely to occur at such a moment, and a very good example of Irish wit and readiness, for let history say what it will, and in the most utter disregard to St. Patrick's eight biographers, we think he must have had some Irish blood in his veins even though it should have been through the medium of nursing at the hands of an Irish foster mother in those happy days of his infancy spent near the Alchaid or Firth of Clyde in old Dambarton.

But any account of St. Patrick would be necessarily incomplete without an allusion to that most wonderful of miracles with which all Irish legendary lore on the subject has credited him, namely,

THE DRIVING OUT OF VENOMOUS REPTILES FROM IRELAND,

an act, one of the most important in his mission, and which is especially celebrated. We may, without seeming anxious to dis-parage the exertions of the saint in the matter. enquire, with all safety, in this apeculative age as to what particular occult virtue or chemical property the soil of Ireland can possess which renders it impossible for any poisonous thing to touch Irish earth and live. So wonderful, however are said to be the qualities of this very earth, that large quantities of it have been exported to countries which St. Patrick never visited if one were to judge frem the number of reptiles with which they are plagued. It is said, with what truth it is easy enough to ascertain, that the reptiles will not approach near the magic boundry made by the Irish earth and that should they by any chance touch it that instant they gasp and die. The experiment might be worth trying.

From the summit of Crosgh Patrick, Patrick's Hill, where the wonder is said to have been performed-

Twas on the top of this high kill St Patrick preached his sarmint, Which dreve the frogs into the bogs, And banished all the varmints;

from the top of this hill we shall take a final look at the ground we have gone over in this sketch of St. Patrick. From what has already been said we find then that he was the son of a Roman citizen residing in a colony planted by the Romans in Britain; that he was of patrician birth as his name and the high office

ancient Erin under the dominion of Christianity, and that he founded churches and religious institutions throughout the Island; that his character was enthusiastic, courageous and gentle; that he had patience with all the vexatious ordeals through which he had to pass as the pioneer of a new faith; that he inculcated temperance, humility and obedience, and practized those virtues in his own person; that he was tolerant even of the very superstitions and practices of the pagans, to which he gave a new form by substituting Christian testivals for the old idolatrous orgies; that, oh, most rare of all virtues in a zeslovs churchman and in a dark age, he was merciful to heresy, and did not see fit to consign to eternal punishment all who might happen to differ from him : that he made no parade of angelic visitations nor of incredible miracles, for he tells us the voices came in dreams by night, and the wild honey, with which the sailors were fed in the desert, he does not say was sent in direct answer to his prayer; and that, finally, after living to an honored old age, about the middle of the fifth century, he died peacefully in the land of his adoption, and was interred in Downpatrick, place receiving its came from being the burial place of Ireland's great Apostle.

WOMAN'S MODESTY.

Many women are prevented by feelings of deli-Many women are prevented by rectings of deli-cacy from consulting a physician in those disor-ders arising from functional derangement of the peculiarly delicate organism, and the most seri-cus result are often caused by this neglect. To such persons Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an especial boon, as it offers a gave and safe such persons Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an especial boon, as it offers a sure and safe cure for all those distressing disorders to which women are peculiarly subject, while it saves a modest girl or woman from the embarrassment of a personal consultation with a physician. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for woman's neculiar weaknesses and administration for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailmente. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

A Chinaman is speaking to himself as he irons a shirt. Picks up a shirt showing eviat the wrists and neck. "Mallied man."

The New York burglar in prison who has turned his attention to musical anstrum nte, may some day possess a heaverly harp, but he will first have to break into heaven.

MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to task and absolutely harmless. It relieves constitution, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhoss and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulcions, so other the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

There is a parson in Manchester who does not believe in gentle proaching to rich sinners. Ho says there are come of his brother · Brothren, you must repent, as it were and be converted, in a measure; or you will be damned, to some extent."

GILT EDGED BUTTER Is always wanted and it can be made at all seasons of the year by using proper care and by adding the right proportions of Wells, Richardon & Co.'s Improved Butter Color. Used by

The cat-tail flirtation is the latest. A wrinkled cont-tail bearing dusty toe marks means, "I have spoken to your father."

THE TIME TO ACT. If you are threatened with Hendache, Con stipation, Biliousness or weakness, procure at once a bottle of Burdeck Blo d Inters and use it according to instructions. Prompt action is necessary in order that your trouble may be cured before it becomes chronic.

An old cavalier was asked when Cromwell co ned his first money, what he thought of it. On one side was the ited intion, "God with us," and on the other, "Toe Commonwealth of Eugland." "I see," he said, "that God and the Commonwealth are on different

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the assefulness of Hagyard's Yetlow Oil." writes Dr. Kavanagh, Postmaster of Umfraville, Ont. "Having used it for soreness of the throat, colds, burns, etc., I find nothing equal to

Miss V.—"You seem to be the best man at all the weddings, Mr. I. When are you going to take a leading part yourself?" Mr. B.—"Ob, there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it." Miss V.—"Yes; but don't you think the bait is getting a little stale?"

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

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

Elder—"Well my son, do you see any change in your father since he joined the church?" Boy—"You bet! Why he used ter go gunin' on Sunday an' he would just t'row his gun over his shoulder and walk off as large as life, not carin' for anyone; but-" Elder-"Now?" Boy-"Why, he hides the gun under his coat and sneaks out the back way."

A CURE FOR THE BLUES.

When you are despondent and downhearted, don't sit by yourself and mope over your troubles. Ten chances to one, the trouble is where you are not looking for it,—in the howels. Paine's Gelery Compound gives nasural action, and drives away the blues.

Man never has the same faith in the eternal firmess of things after his wife has made him

AFIER TRYING numerous so-called catarrh remedies and receiving no benefit I was finally mined to try Ely's Oream Balm, and after using one bottle I take great pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers from catarrh. - N. L. Gorton, with S. Gorton & Co., Gloucester, Mass

I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years with distressing pain over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results. Am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt. Apply Balm into each nostril.

He (after having slipped the engagement ring on her finger)—And are you pleased with it, darling? She—Delighted, George. It is so different from anything of the sort I've ever had before.

NOTES FROM COLLEGE GREEN

Or, the Coercion Reign in Ireland.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST) DUBLIN Feb. 27 .- Since my last letter was written events have come and gone in a perfect swirl, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's meeting a Loughrea being the most important from many points of view. Not merely because of his position in the political world but also on account of the peculiar, the almost unprecedented circumstance in the later history of Ireland, that those gallant fellows designated the R. I. C., were conspicuous by their absence. To one in the habit of attending these national gatherings this was novel enough to generate a feeling akin to that experienced by the school boy relieved from the stern eye of his master for a brief holiday American readers will doubt-less have had telegraphic reports of the mendacious falsehood perpetrated by sleek Pether the packer, that Mr. Lefevre had gone or sent a messenger to the Castle and promised to he of good behavior. A more foul or villainous calumny cannot be conceived. Had there been one shadow of truth in the assertion Mr. Lefevre would have known that the meeting was to be allowed, yet in point of fact I am in a position to state that until the County Inspector and the Resident Magistrate called at Bishop Duggan's residence, where Mr. Lefevre was a guest, he and all his English friends were in full expectation that the meeting would be proclaimed. Full accounts will have reached you of their superb meeting, and I need only say that of all the gatherings held in Ireland within the past few years this was the greatest. The day was a fair and the members attending were consequently limited, but one look at that wonderful platform was enough to convince the most sceptical that the long looked for, and almost despaired of, day of Ireland's deliverance of a hondage worse than slavery has all but arrived. No fiery speeches were made. Cool-headed Scotchmen like Mr. Gladetone's secretary, Sir James Carmichael, don't usually get excited, millionaires like Mr. Brunner keep their heads level on any platform, while the hero of the hour, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, spoke as if he were addressing a philosophical society. There may be many great meetings in the world of the future, but few will exceed in importance and gravity that held in the stronghold of the wretched descendant of the great De

A feature of the present Coercion Campaign which received but little attention from the National press is the system of petty persecution which has been inaugurated by that arch-coercionist. Bullour, who is presently ruling us. The whole world hears of the imprisonment and torture inflicted upon our trusted leaders, but we never hear of the refinement of cruelty meted out to the small tradesmen and shopkeepers in our towns and villages who have dared to become prominent members of the League. Take one little instance. Athenry (the city of the kinge) with a history dating away back into the misty years when the Firbalgs were building their underground dwellings still to be seen around here, now a small village with some few hundreds of inhabitants, but it is an important railway junction connecting with the South of Ireland, Galway on the west, Mayo northwards and Dublin on the east. When Mr. Blunt was being conveyed to Galway jail after the ludicrous farce at Portumns the people turned out to give him a cheer—and gave it. Now Athenry beasts a flourishing brauch of the National League and thereby hangs a tale. Some couple of hundred individuals had assembled on the platform cheering as only Irishmen cau. The Crown Prosecutor, who was in the train, never dreaming of harm, good humoredly called out, " Three cheers for Blunt," and they were given with heart and good will. Can it be believed that a full month afterwards twenty summonses were issued against ten of those on the platform, each individual getting t like grouse,—one charging them with having taken part in a riot !!! and the other with unlawful assembly? Will it be believed that the ten men who were summoned happen, quite accidentally of course, to be shopkeepers, and also by a strange coincidence it occurs that these men compose the committee of the National League? Hundreds were there cheering with glee, but only the committee men of the league took part in a riot. Isn't it atrocious? In due course these men will get their month a piece, and will of course come out of prison with lily white hands, filled with veneration and love for the majesty and impartiality of the law and with a mighty yearning for more justice. Our leaders bear their part right nobly in the fray, but it is the rank and file, the men with long families and weak wives, to whom the greatest harm is done, because their sufferings are rarely, if ever, heard of beyond the boundaries of their own town-

It is contious sign of the times the change which has come ever Irishmen. We see victories such as that a mainbargh and Southwark cause but a moment we excitement. Four or five years ago such a vice excitement. of Edinburgh would be received with that mouthed incredulity, and bonfires would have blezed on every hilltop. This is all changed. The people of Ireland have so firmly made up their minds that the democracies of Eugland and Scotland will make amends for the wrongs of centuries that they take these victories almost as a matter of course, so much so that the Doncaster defeat fairly knocked us aback. 'Twas a mistake at first-'(was local influence next; but whatever might be the cause, there is no denying the fact that the Doncaster defeat was a heavy blow to Irish liberty and he would be eral as that of Quebec for agricultural pura clever man who could prophecy to what excesses the supid noodles who are presently in cifice may now be tempted. There seemed to be a lull in the epidemic of prosecutions. it is now more than probable they will be resumed with greater gusto than ever.

Travelling on the Waterford and Limerick line the other day 1 had as my vis à vis no less a personage than Frank Joyce, Clanricarde's late agent. I did not know who he was at first and he didn't know who I was, first or last. The result was I had a very pleasant conversation with a remarkably pleasant gentleman whose heart seems to be in the right place. He spoke very freely of his late employer, admitting that some portions of the Clanricards estate were ruinously rackrented, but claiming other parts were let for much less than their fair value. I must cordially say that in the course of my travels among the Clanricarde tenantry I haven't met any of those fortunate farmers who till the cheap land. Joyce is spoken well of, and even when he was agent the Loughrea people recognized in him a rough honesty, and above all a straightforwardness to which he doubtless owes his life; for in those days men were crazy with the immensity of their wrongs, and it is little short of a miracle that Frank lives to unmask his villainous master. He told a good story of the time when two gallant constables shadowed him in all his wanderings .- He was standing on the railway platform, at Athenry, one gusty evening waiting for the Galway train, when the door of the waiting room, immediately behind him,

was violently slammed by the wind. He jumped a couple of feet into the air, and some moments elapsed before he realized that a bullet hadn't found its billet in his precious hide. Among many instances of Clanricade's rapacious heartless cruelty, Mr. Joice mentioned one where a Loughrea tradet, thinking to improve his business, spent a life's savings, amounting to over £500, on improving his business premises, rebuilding the front and re-fitting the entire place. He had no lease, and when one was applied for through Mr. Joyce, the answer was a blank refusal. Joyce wrote time after time until finally he received instructions to have the man put out. The rent was paid to date and the trader was actually willing to pay an increased rent on his own improvements, but nothing less than to turn out would satisfy the incarnate devil County of Galway.

IRELAND AND QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE POST

SIR,-Ireland, which is so dear to all Catho ic of the universe, and my beloved Province of Quebec, having been grossly assailed by an anonymous writer from Uttawa, who, under the nom de plume of "Connaught," has spat out all his bitterness on French-Canadians, on Irishmen, and on the Catholic Church, I thought it my duty to answer him in his own language and in the same newspaper, the Ottawa Evening Journal.

Cowardly! He did not dare to take down his mask, and, being unable to refute my arguments, he declared his intention to lay down his arms and abandon the siege. He was taken in my snares and broken by the heap of irresistible evidence. Your readers could judge for themselves by my letters published in your journal. Surrounded in his last retrenchments, "Connaught" called to his help an unwise friend, whe, far from saving him, has drowned him forever. He signed his article "Reader." He assumed that Ontario farm, being larger than those of Quebec, ought to be less mortgaged comparatively. In reply I published in the Ottawa Evening Journal, on the 10th February last, the following letter, which speaks for itself It is painful to be forced to establish disparag ing comparisons between the Provinces of our great Dominion; but, when the attack is made by a citizen of Ontario against Quebec, it is but fair that this last province should be defended by one of her sons. Here is the letter in ques-

MR. THIBAULT'S STATISTICS — REMARKABLE FIGURES QUOTED IN REPLY TO "READER."

SIR-"Reader" has called my attention to the fact that the respective number of acres of and mortgaged, both in Ontario and Quebec, had not been given and that I was probably wrong in stating that the farms in Quebec were six times less mortgaged than those of Ontario. Since my return to Ottawa, I looked more closely into the question and saw by my own memorandum that instead of six times I should have said that the "Quebec farms are sixteen times I:s: mortgaged than those of Oatario, the word six having been minted instead of sixteen. I thank Mr. "R ader" for having called my attention to that fact. In the last census we find:

The number of acres of land own	ned—
Ontario	23,309,264 18,600,378
Ontario	266,485 175,731

Value of real estate under mortgage, (see last return of Trust and Loan com-

Quebec...... Amount overdue and in default on mortgages-Principal. Interest. Ontario....\$2,685,010.79 \$ \$95,162.18 Quebec.... 94,503 20 8,237.56 Amount invested and se-

cured by mortgage deeds-Ontario......\$ 78,706,585.07 Quebec...........\$ 864,984.44 Quebec...... Number of Mortgages upon

which compulsory proceed-ings have been taken during 1885 (last report)—

gages upon which compulsory proceedings have been taken (in 1885)--Ontario..... \$ 1,373,036 88 19,231.47

Those official figures prove, in the cleares manner, that the Quebec farms are, at least sixteen times less mortgaged than those of On

CHARLES THIBAULT."

I could have said ninety seven times less. Naturally, this letter remained without an inswer. "Reader" had to surrender to the

logic of facts.

Nevertheless, strange as it may seem, it was n the presence of these convincing figures that 'Connaught' had the hardihood to pretend that the Province of Quebec was poor, miserable and drowned in superstition, etc. All that he states is due to the Catholic religion! his rage and hatred have blinded him and make him a fit subject for a straight jacket.

Now, sir, it is a fact that the Province of Quebec is the richest in the Confederation. Our farmers not only keep their own farms and chains out of debt, but further establish their We have

by the North, ounded Ontario on every side by the North, whe peod South. We are everywhere, and the peod South. We are obliged to cede their lands to us, a Ontario are keep them, owing to their great indeble gannot

In thirty years the French-Canadians will be masters and owners of the greatest part of Ontario, and the reason is evident. A large number of the Odtario farmers do not even belong to them-elves; they are the prey of their credi-tors. The soil of Ontario is not as good in general as that of Quebec for agricultural purposes; that is why they leave the plough for the machine in the factory. Manufacturers have created great commercial centres which contributed largely to the luxury and excessive expenditure of those farmers who got under the baneful influence of city life.

Another and a very prolific reason is that Ontario has seventy-six trust and loan companies.
Those monetary institutions employ all their energies to make their Jewish capital product-tive. They have been Ontario's greatest enemy, the Upas-tree of the Province.

In Quebec we have fortunately but 16 of those lean companies. There are too many still; but the majority of them are English capitalists, and the French Canadians do not trust them very far; this is what has saved

Another palpable difference is that the French Canadian is accustomed to industry and domestic economy; he is attached to his country, a son of the soil, and keeps his farm free debt. The contrary is the case with the

from debt. The contrary is the case with the English farmer.

Accustomed to high living and careless con duct from his European experience he made no efforts to uncerstand the necessities of farm life in this country. Luxury absorbed all the profits of his agricultural venture here, and he

1,923,228, of which 320,839 are Catholics; Quebe 1,359,027, of which 188,207 are Protestants. There are about 140,000 French Canadians in

If we deduct these 140,000 from Ontario population and add them to the population of Que-bec, the result would be:—Population of On-tario 1,783,222, population of Quebec 1,499,627. Thus there would not be much difference be-

As crimes are very seldom committed by French Canadians in Ontario, criminal offences in that province must be attributed to Protes-

Well, "Connaught," let us compare the morality of both provinces, to see if it is true that the 'Catholic church has filled Quebec with poverty, superstition and degradation

The official statistics of 1886, published under authority of the Department of Agriculture, at to turn out would satisfy the incarnate devil Ottaws, (abstract) p. 381, show the following whose blight is apread over the much affected indictable offences for the year 1885 (by pro-

ч			
i		Ontario	. Quebec.
	Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter	17	3
	Rape and other offences against the person Robbery with violence, burg-	91	34
	lary, house and shop break- ing	114	78
	ing	33	15
	Other offences against prop- erty	1,252	709
	meanorsOther minor offences	69 169	41 82
	Totals	2,090	1,218
	SUMMARY CONVICTIONS—32-33 33, 34.	VIC., CE	[ap. 31, 32,
	Aassault on females Various offences against the		
	person	2,752	780
	property Breach of municipal by-laws	551	137
	and other minor offences Druskenness!!! oh!oh!	8.828	2,925 2,163
		-	

proportion to population in each province, convictions for drunkenness were as follows, in the order in which the Provinces stood with reference to the prevailing vice :-

6,005

Totals......18,007

Manitoba (mostly settled by Ontaricans). New Brunswick.
Ontario! Outario!!! Oh!

4. P. E. Island. Nova Scotia.

Quebec. British Columbia (milder climate, thev

drink less). Another important remark: Of all the criminal people in 1885 (last year of the official report yet published) there were only 2,599 chargeable to people born in the Dominion, others were committed by people born in foreign countries. But as Ontario has three times more criminals than Quebec, and as statistics show that Protestants have committed more crimes in the Dominion than the Catholics, the natural con-sequence is that the French Canadians have but

a very few crimes to their account.

And "Connaught" will again say that the
Catholic Church has caused the degradation of
French Canadians! What a low scoundrel he is. The same scribe has written in his letters
"Lower Canadians are poor; a great poverty
prevails amongst them." Well; Canada statistics, abstracts and records for 1886, p. 188, will show if "Concaught" is more true in this than

tore.			Value
t		Exports.	₽ head.
1	Importation.	tion.	Say:
1	(1882\$41,690,760	840,765,921	820 75
1	1883 44,666,445		16 46
Ontari	o 1884 41,967,215	26,891,517	13 24
102	1885 39,828,083		13 78
1	1886 39,069,475		12 92
1	(1882\$53,105,257	\$38,972,121	28 21
1	1883. 55,907,871		30 17
Quebe			29 67
1 .5	1885. 46,733,038		27 64
ì	1886. 45,001,694		26 38
Our	trade is double per l	ead of that	of On-

tario. In 1886 Ontario exported of her home produce and

manufacture In 1886 Quebec exported of her home produce and

Here again Quebec has the double of Ontario per head. It is that way the Catholic Church has ruined us! Pittable "Connaught." If in the country of idiots, imbeciles govern, how happy you must be in your kingdom!

In following the teachings of the Catholic Church we never a country of the co

even! Grand bien vous fasse!

Now, a few words about Ireland. "Connaught pretends that Ireland is poor because the people are not industrious. I established the contrary, supported by irrefutable proofs, Still not a word from him on the subject? The policy of England was to ruin Ireland

To starve and extinguish that heroic nation. The two first she has effectually carried out, but the last is out of her power.
Under Charles II. Ireland possessed immense flocks, but laws were passed (1660-63) prohibiting exportation of cattle and the construction

of ships!
In 1698, in answer to a petition stating that

the woollen manufacturers of Ireland were prejudicial to those of England, Georga III. pronised "to do all he could to destroy Irish commerce and to encourage that of England." It was infameus, but unfortunately true. All Irish products were with loaded excessive taxes.

Froude was obliged to admit "that England governed Ireland for her own particular interests, as if the notion of wrong and right had been effaced from the code of nations." in the destruction of Irish commerce expatriated to the Ankie of 50 years more than 200,000 souls

to the April American colonies, and it is those excles who contracted the most in wresting these colonies from England in the war of independence. The chickens come home to roost.

In his speech on Irish emigration and land tenure, Lord Dufferin said:

"From Queen Rizabeth's reign until within a few years of the Union, the various commercial confraternities of the various of t the trades of Ireland. One by one each of our nascest industries was either strangled in its birth cr bound to the jealous custody of the rival interest in England; until at last every fountain of wealth was hermetically

sealed, and even the traditions of commercial enterprise have perished through desuctudes.
What has been the consequence of such a "system pursued with relentless pertinacity for over 25 years? This, that debarred from every other trade and industry, the entire mation fung itself back on 'the land,' with as faial an impulse as where a river whose current is suddenly impeded rolls back and drows the valley it once fertilized."

"drows the valley it once fertilized."

This sad state of things had for result the foreing of all the population into agricultural pursatts; and we know the condition of the Iris! farmer; forced to pay exhorbitant rents for the land that was stolen from him, he lives on throuly article left him by his rapacious massives—that is the potato; all the other product. -that is the potato; all the other products cattle and grain goes to pay the rent. Hence, hat a fearful result!

profits of his agricultural venture here, and he indicated in the face of all this, "Connaught" author millions of the population by famine, the dady says that we are poor in the Province of Quebec! So poor even at the time of the Union that we paid the debt of Ontario.

Anent crime and mortality! Official statists apaid to English lords, living in London, heavy rents and mortality! Official statists apaid to English lords, living in London, heavy rents. They sent 395,926 horned cattle, 889,118

Canadians are the most moral people of its Connaught of outs and meal, and with all this God allows the tyrant to live.

Confederation. Do they not owe is take God allows the tyrant to live.

Confederation of 1888.—Population, Oario three years the British Exchequer received from wood-box. Bill forgets how to grow!, and which he drops with an awful crash into the wood-box. Bill forgets how to grow!, abut The years of famine, 1847-'48-'49, killed near

Irish sources the sum of £13,293,681 (pounds | makes a good imitation of a howl. Dad has to sterling) and still Ergland is not yet satisfied! In 1849 50,000 families were ejected from their houses by the landlords, 270,000 houses were demolished to prevent those who were put out of them from returning; and in the face of all this, ignorant prejudice says that the Irish are not industrious, a blasphemy which will very scon bringthe direct punishment and anathemas on the head of the guilty.

CHAS. THIBAULT. Ottawa, March 7, 1888.

Bright Fancies That Will Make

How to Manage Servants-The Pangs of Domestic Theatricals - Rigid Court Etiquette - Pieasures of Anticipation-Too Old to be Good-The Lonely Man.

> (Copyrighted, 1888.) HOW TO MANAGE SERVANTS.

It doesn't lie in some people to get along with servants. They have no tact, no knack of managing. There is a great deal in managing a servant in such a way that the minion isn't aware of it. But some people don't know how to do this, and consequently a servant that is jewel in a well-regulated household is utterly useless in my neighbor's service. Now, not long ago I had occasion to part with a colored man. I didn't want to cast him out upon the cold world, because I feared that if the world got too cold he would come back to me. So I unloaded him upon a neighbor. I never had a ripple of trouble with him. I had employed bim ostensibly to groom a horse occasionally and mow the lawn once or twice a year. I soon learned that he was running an African dormitory and a poker lay-out in my stable, and the general appearance of my premises finally brought me letters from the American Mission-ary Union, asking permission to establish one of their Congo out stations between my burn and the kitchen. This, as much as anything else, induced me to part with Albert. He shipped with me under the nom de plume of Albert Wilson, but I noticed that some of the natives called him "Lame Jake," and he requested me, in writing his letter of recommendation to all called him "Lame Jake," and he requested me, in writing his letter of recommendation, to call him Thompson Easley. By and by my neighbor said to me: "That man, Sam Norton, you sent me—did you ever have any touble with him?" I said, "No, never." "Well," said my neighbor, "I can't get along with him. He won't do one thing I tell him, not a thing." "Oh, well," I said, "he tried that on me, too, when he first came, but I settled that in short order." "How did you manage?" asked my neighbor. "Well," I quit telling him to do anything," And do you know, my neighbor was real angry with me, and abused me, and said I was a fool and had deceived him. You see, he had no tact. That very night Albert landed on my coast That very night Albert landed on my coast again. He c nfided to me that his real name was James Sinclair, and he brought with him his brother, whom he introduced as Walter Taylor. They took up their old quarters in the barn, and boarded with me for a week before I was able to secure them places in the county jail. They both left me with severe regret, and Albert said, in parting, that any time I wanted him to come back, a letter addressed to Charles Martin would reach him. Albert was a saddlecolored pagan, but he was the richest man in names I ever worked for.

THE PANCS OF AUTHORSHIP.

Nobody but us literary people knows how closely grows theattachment between the author and his characters. It is related of Mrs. Harniet Beecher Stowe that when from the pages of her manuscript she read the death of little Evs, the entire family sat bathed in tears, nor could one of them speak a word, but all mournfully separated, going to their rooms as though they had instantiated. just attended the funeral of a dear friend. Some triends met Thackeray on the street one day, and his countenance bore traces of intense grief "What is the matter?" they asked. "I have just killed Colonel Newcome," he

sobbed, bursting into tesrs, as he hurried away. Charles Dickens had the same experience. So did I. Mine was even more harrowing. When I wrote my first funny story about Mr. back going up on the roof to shovel off the snow, and making an avalanche of himse f and sliding down into a water barrel, I was almost heart-broken. I didn't kill Mr. Bilderbick my-self. Ab, indeed, I hadn't the heart to do that. The managing editor, that dear considerate soul, saw how I felt about it, and he killed him

In following the teachings of the Catholic Church we never exact more than 6 per 100 for me. He also killed all the other dear, for mers—in Optario they are ruined by sharks and mers—in Optario they are ruined by sharks and if I ever came back with any more such stuff.

The company you must be also killed all the other dear, for me, He also killed all the other dear, for mers—in Optario they are ruined by sharks and if I ever came back with any more such stuff.

The company you must be also killed all the other dear, for mers—in Optario they are ruined by sharks and if I ever came back with any more such stuff.

The company you must be also killed all the other dear, for mers—in Optario they are ruined by sharks and in the stuff.

The company you must be also killed all the other dear, for mers—in Optario they are ruined by sharks and in the stuff. out of the office scraping dust, and lint, and pine slivers, and gouts of paste off my back saw at once, by my grief stricken face, that some thing had happened. But I could not tell then what. My poor, bursting heart was too full.

> JUST CAUGHT ON THE FLY. It is true, my son, there is always room at the top, but nobody wants it when he goes to a hetel.

> Remember when in college that the best scul ler or the curviest pitcher often stands at the

foot of his class.

The woman whose head is turned by flattery would feel much flatter if she heard what is said when her back is turned.

Women do not swear, but the profanest man in America would give five dollars if he could imitate the expression of a good woman when she bits her thumb with the hammer, and says,

'Mercy on me!" A man dreamed that his mother-in law was dead, and laughed aloud in his eleep. The nex morning she came to his house with three trunks vapor bath, a foot muff, and two pugs. No he does not dare to go to sleep, and when he falls into a doze from exhaustion he shricks with

fright and awakes. He is afraid he will have another dream. A COWARDLY INSINUATION.

"Does your cow cringe and curl," asks the New England Farmer, "and appear nervous and tidgety, when you sit down to milk her?" Well, not much, she doesn't. She ien't that kind of a cow. She isn't one of your shy, timic bashful cows. She just fixes her eyes on vacancy with a glare that will raise a blister on an oak
as a glare that will raise a blister on an oak
as a place, leads three feet firmly on the
ground, and then feets around with the other for
the milk-pail, milk-stool, milk-maid; finds
them; fires them up somewhere into the blue
empyrean, and remarking, "Ha, ha!" amid the
shouting, jumps over a six rail-fence, and
tramples down an acre of young grader. tramples down an acre of young garden. Don't talk about cringing and curling to a cow that has to be miled with a pipe, line, and a pumping station.

LIBERALITY OF CORPORATIONS.

Talk about corporations having no souls Talk about corporations having no souls! Here only a few days ago an employé who had been twenty years in the office of a superintendent of a certain express company found upon his return from his wedding tour an envelope addressed to him containing a five-dollar bill, and "the best wishes of the company." Wasn't that grand? Wasn't that Christian and soulful in the company? Wasn't it, now. Tell you it was. P.S.—I thought, the other day, when I had to pay that company five dollars for carrying a package worth sixty cents down into the next county that it was going to make some wedding present to somebody.

DOMESTIC THEATRICALS.

take all the wood out to excavate Bill, after which another scene of terror occurs, but it isn't dad that is scared.

RIGID COURT ETIQUETTE.

"Her Majesty," writes a London correspondent, "eats at state dinners without gloves." The reason for that is at once apparent. It enables Her Majesty to get a better grip on the wing of a chicken. In wrestling with the common hen of commerce at the dinner table, she must be handled without gloves, or the battle is lost. Gloves would be very much in the way when Her Majesty desired to clutch an ear of corn by each end, the tip and the lobe, so to speak, while she gnawed at it amidships. You see, there are a hundred emergencies that might arise during the progress of a state dinner wherein gloves would be in the way.

PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION.

Very often, my son, it is the dread of punishment, rather than the punishment itself; that restrains us from evil doing. Many times a boy would gladly run away, and go fishing on Sunday, if he could only get his father to thrash him in the morning before he sets out; then the could enjoy the whole long day without a pang. But when he has to wait until evening for it, the dread of that unknown ill that awaits the dread of that unknown ill that awa him clouds all his skies and pitches all his songs in minor keys.

DON'T CATCH WHAT YOU DON'T WANT. Yes, my son, it is true that molasses catches res, my son, it is true that moiasses catches more flies than doth vinegar. But it is also true that, as a rule, you don't want to catch flies; you want to drive them away. Argil: don't smear yourself with molasses when you are liable to be exposed to flies. There is only one kind of flies you want to catch, and molasses in't want to catch, and molasses. isn't sweet enough nor sticky enough for that. Time flies my son, time flies.

A VERY LIGHT DISCOUNT.

A newspaper has the startling head-line, "A New York drummer elopes with a married woman and her three children!" Oh, well, don't get excited about that! That's only five off; that isn't much for a New York drummer.

TOO OLD TO BE GOOD.

No, Edward, it hasn't. You are correct; the flag of our beloved country has no scare of centuries. It is a flag without a history. It is no fluttering diary. It is a flag that makes history, and it makes good history, too. You keep right along with your studies, and don't grieve because the flag isn't as old as the grave. The clder a flag is, the more stains there are on it: the more wrong it has protected, the more evil and shame and iniquity, tyranny and foul abus it has proudly floated over. A flag five hundred years old is very apt to be ashamed of every thread in its fabric. Would you compare the vicious old sinner of eighty years with the laughing babe in the cradle?

THE LONELY MAN. There are 1,400,000,000 people living on the planet which we inhabit. And yet there is now and then a man who wonders what the rest of us will do when he dies. There are people in "society" who honestly think that all the world closes its eyes when we lie down to sleep. There are men who fear to act according to their own convictions, because, perhaps, ten persons in a crowd of 1,400,000,000 will laugh at them. Why, if a man could only realize every moment what a bustling, busy, fussy, important little atom he is in all this great ant hill of important, fussy little atoms, every day he would regard himself less, and think still less of the other molecules in the corral.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing aliments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffelo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had bafiled their skill, prove it to be the thost wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar silments.

"cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar allments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a coothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prestration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Br. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful rhysician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausen, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion.

prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small larative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Filis), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrotulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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

VRG NA FARMS & MILLS SOLD and exchanged, BreeCatalogues R.B. OHAFF IN & Co. Richmond, Va

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cared and to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebannob, 0. S2-16

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Guarlerly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in poz-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fao-simils sof our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bonkers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Loc erus which may B. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisic an Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank: A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bunks

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By an overwhelming popular vote it when the was made a part of the present State Construction, ado; ted December 2d, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and reduced by the people of any State. It never scales or postponen

Its Grand Single Number Prayeters take place Montbly, and the Grand quarterly brawings regularly every there months (march, June, September and December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIV A FORTENE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 10, 1888—215th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. Malves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000...\$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000...\$60,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000...\$26,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000...\$26,000
2 DRIVES OF 5,000...\$20,000 20 PRIZES OF 60 do 100 do 200 do 500 do APPROXIMATION PRIZES

100 Approximation Prizes of \$300... \$30,000

100 " " 100... 13,000

100 " 100... 13,000 200 20,000 100 13,000 50 50,000 1,000 Terminal 2,179 Prizes, amounting to...... &35,000

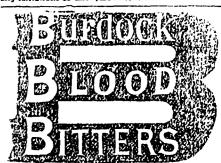
Application for rates to clubs should be made only o Application for rates to cluss should be made only of the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAEPHIN

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



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HEADACHE,

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. APPORTY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising from alsordened LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. Ch. Propostor, Toronto



EALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amungst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi

MAIN SPKINGS OF LILEE. They are conn dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what; ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gentral Marian are uncurpasse. eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gut, Rheamatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been keep to fail been kown to fail Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 1½d., 2s. 6d.

4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by al medi cine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, atthe above address daily between theh ours of and14, or by letter.

You can live at home and make more money at work for us using a tanything electric the world. Either sex pallages. Costly out. 22t. Forms 7820. Address, Should Co., August, Maint.

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

SPHINX ECHOES.

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

115.-A NUMERICAL ENIGMA. A familiar quotation mine Composed of letters fifty-nine. The soldier gore into his —.

13, 51, 57, 3, 5 will rhyme with feel;
Boys should never lie or —.

9, 55, 25, 33 will rhyme with speed; Touch not, taste not the filthy —. 49, 21, 58, 6, 44 will rhyme with lease; Sam keeps turkeys, ducks and —. 50, 1, 24, 43 will rhyme with mope; Which you will never do I—.

2, 37, 45, 4 will rhyme with pail;
Go and fill it without —.

32, 17, 22, 38 will rhyme with more; Be careful do not s'am the door. 54, 29, 35, 40 will rhyme with rest; The small boy said "Pull down your-47, 20, 12 will rhyme with bud; 77, 20, 12 will rhyme with oud;
Rainy weather will make —.
56, 10, 27, 41 will rhyme with oath;
Where you see one you will see —.
15, 14, 38, 8 will rhyme with gourd;
We crossed the river at the —.
28, 48, 59, 19, 34 will rhyme with singe;
The gets was barring by one The gate was hanging by one — 43, 39, 7 will rhyme with tea; I love to sail on the deep blue – 30, 48, 18 will rhyme with pin; To steal but me is called a 11, 53, 36 will rhyme with cat; She can kill a mouse or —.
52, 31, 23, 12 will rhyme with bard;
To guess this riddle is not —. S. M. W.

116.-A DOUBLE-LETTER ENIGMA. In "indications" clear or faint; In "manipulations" deft or quaint, In "mystic tokens" old or new, In "foreboding" signs of dismal hue Too many take an interest great Their future thus prognosticate.

On St. Mark's day, at evening shade, In silence then the mhole is made With mystic rites, by maidens fair, Who thus their prospects would declare; Each one in hopes she may discover Her future husband or her lover. M. C. WOODFORD.

117.-A PARADOXICAL PUZZLE.

Take twenty grains of corn and arrange so that there shall be six grains in each side and four in the middle, as in the above diagram. Now, the puzzle is to move those four grains from the centre (leaving it vacant) to the sides, so that there shall be three places in a side, and so that there shau be the state, still only count six in a side.

EDGAR TAYLOR.

118.-A CEMETERY OF CELEBRITIES. Find the Buried Names.

- 1. Old Israelite ! what foe of thine Dared "spit upon thy gaberdine." 2. A fallen port! when genius errs, Oh! what a mighty fall is hers.
- 3. Who would ignore this patriot's name Would rob Rienzi of his fame.
- 4. Give him the palm for intellect, Gigantic, level and exact. 5. When will scientists ever rest.
 Whose creed is on in endless quest.
- The world tells him to be of cheer, Back sliding lads to never fear. Insult, it rankling at his heart, Might nerve him for a nobler part.

8. On some themes dwelling tongue or pen Has little new for modern men.

parous.

The points of superiority claimed for it are, a

short top, rapid growth, perfect turnip shape, extra fine quality and showing no disposi-

Vick has found it especially adapted for

growing in boxes or frames, hence its name,

as well as early sowing on squares or borders

n the open ground. Owing to its thick short

leaves, it can be sown very thickly in the row

ose been estimated that fully one half more

radishes can be grown in the same space of

this sort than most other varieties, honne it-

value to those engaged in forcing early vege-

A recent report of the department of agri-

culture Shows an increase in horses, mules

and cattle, with a decrease in sheep and

swine. The largest rate of increase is in horses, amounting to 5 per cent. The increase in cattle is nearly 2 1-2 per cent., com-

paring closely with the advance in population.

The total cattle shows an aggregate upward of 49,000,000, or 82 per 100 of population.

and 3 percent., the aggregate of flocks being

without causing the leaves to "draw."

tion to become pithy with age.

tables under glass.

119.-A CHARADE, First.

Look for me in the hat you wear; Play at nine pins, I am there; In a donation I may lie, And a book-binder's tool am I. In rubbish from a quarry thrown My little name is also shown. Sometimes I may a gift bestow; I am a touch or gentle blow.

Semetimes I am a trifling toy, That may amuse a little boy, And sometimes in my name you see The highest rank, utmost degree, Total.

When first and second we compound, The best of everything is found.
NELSONIAN.

120.-A LONG SLEEPER. Black and deep in the mountain side My resurrection day I bide;
Once I stood in glory eld,
When the earth no man beheld;
Mammoth creatures passed me near, Naught had I from them to fear ; Ages piled their mould above, From my fated spet to rove Was not lotted unto me; I must wait until set free. Some day will this dull, hard frame Into warmth and beauty flame; Some day I shall travel far, Where my treasures needed are, Where the northern blast is sweeping, Where the dreadful cold is creeping; There I wake, all rosy, bright, Live a day of glad delight, Giving health, and warmth, and cheer, Vanishing I know not where.

ELLIOR.

121-AN INVERTED PYRAMID. Across-1. Disputed. 2. More heavy. To mingle together. 4. Before. 5. A letter. Dmon-1. A letter. 2. An exclamation. The point of a pen. 4. A story. 5. Each individual or a whole confection, 6. A geometrical line drawn from one end of the arc of a circle. 7. Fo apread, as hay. 8. The termination of many English words. 9. A letter.

ODELL CYCLONE.

122.—A SPELLING LESSON. Three first letters of a brute with long ears on

Three first letters of a fish not in salt water bred, Three first letters of a string tied under the knee, Give the name of a town in Gld Ireland, you'll

> 123.—AN ANAGRAM. Some florists use an instrument Of magnifying powers, To aid their visions, with intent Of scrutinizing flowers. Its merits I cannot proclaim, Nor tell you who designed it; If you wish to find its name, In a "fool's caper" find it. NELSONIAN.

PRIZES. A suitable and very desirable prize is to be awarded the sender of the best lot of answers for March, the solutions to be forwarded weak-

A unique and comewhat remarkable prize competition is shortly to be announced. Look out for it, and be prepared to go to work,

ANSWERS. 106.-A good joke. 107.-Star, rate. OCC
ROMANCE
CAMERA
NEVER
CREAMY
EARMARK
YR
K 109.—Scold, cold, old, L. D. 110.—Fles, bug, ant, bee. CHESSEOARDS HESSECARD UMBILICUS RETABLE ALMAN BEE

BEE
ARSON
REISSUE
UNGULATES
CANARYGRASS
112.—Bad-in-age.
113.—An arrow

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casterla, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

114.—The Emerald Isle.

Lives of poor men oft remind us Honest toil don't stand a chance ; More we work, we have behind us Bigger patches on our pants.

VETERINARY.

COMMERCIAL

GRAIN AND FLOUR .- The offering of grain continues light, and the market was quiet with little business outside of an odd car of peas and cats which changed hands at steady prices. We quote :- Canada winter wheat, 850 to S7c; white winter, 85c to 87c; Canada spring 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87c; No. 2 do S3c to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c to 84c; peas, 73c to 74c per 66 lbs, in store; cats, 41c to 42c per 34 lbs.; rys, 500; barley, 650 to 700; corn, 70s to 71c, duty paid, and 62c in

There was no improvement in the flour market, owing to the continued slow demand, and what business was done was of a jobbing and what business was done was of a jobbing character. We quote:—Patent winter, \$440 to \$430; patent spring, \$440 to \$455; straight roller, \$400 to 455; extra, \$380 to \$395; euperfine, \$300 to \$325; strong bakers', \$420 to \$430. Ontario bags—Extra \$180 to \$195; superfine, \$135 to \$170; oity strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.) per 196 lbs., \$440 to \$450; oatmeal, standard, oris., \$000 to \$545; oatmeal, granulated, brls., \$000 to \$570; rolled meal, \$000 to \$600; rolled oats, \$000 to \$625.

\$6 00; rolled outs, \$0 00 to \$6 25. PROVISIONS .- There was more enquiry for local provisions and the market was fairly active. For tallow there has been more enquiry, and prices have advanced to 4%c to 5c. Canada short cut, per brl, \$17 50 to \$18 00; mess pork, western per brl. \$17 to \$17 50;

DRESSED Hogs — There was a fair demand for dressed hogs and a good jobbing business was done and the market was fairly active at unchanged prices. We quote: \$7 50 to \$7 75

per 100 lbs.

EGGS.—The ddemand for eggs was slow and the market was quiet with little little kusiness doing. The receipts were large and the offerings were heavy at lower prices. We quote Canadian at 160 to 17c, and Americans at 15c per dozen.

BUTTER.-Beyond the usual demand for domestic purposes, there has been no apparent activity in the butter market. We quote:—Creamery, 19 to 22½c; Townships, 17 to 21c; Morrisburg, 17 to 20; Brockville, 16½ to 19½c; Western, 14 to 17½c.

CHEESE.—There has been more enquiry for has actual, hydrogen however, has not

cheese. Actual business, however, has not shown large volume, but in character it has been interesting. Finest September and 13c. POULTRY (undressed)—Chickens, 45 to October, 112c; fine September, 111c; finest 60c; ducks, 50 to 70c; turkeys, each, \$1 25 August, 102c to 11c; fine, 102a to 103c; turkeys, per lb, 13 to 14c; geene, 50 modium 10cc 203c medium, 9c to 94c.

RETAIL MARKETS. There was a very large market this morn ing, the number of farmers at the Bonsecoura

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. market being as large as any day during the season. There was a good supply of vegetables, especially potatoes, which sold rapidly

at the Solumnare extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made to these answers. In the colours are extended to country subscribers only, and no charge is made to these arewers. It to enclose a few of one dollar.]

J.G.B.—Have horres hide bound, has good appetite, but till not be used, has good enclosed a few of one dollar.]

J.G.B.—Have horres hide bound, has good appetite, but till not but han and give the following: linseed oil, 1 pint; turpentine, 2 oz.; the next day give: Aloes, 7 dra.; kings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes, 7 dra.; kings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes, 7 dra.; kings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes, 7 dra.; kings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes, 7 dra.; kings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes, 7 dra.; kings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes, 7 dra.; kings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes, 7 dra.; kings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes, 7 dra.; kings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes of the sings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes of the sings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes of the sings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes of the sings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes of the sings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes of the sings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes of the sings; 1 dr.; the next day give: Aloes of the sings; 1 dr.; the next day of the six days; 1 dr.; the next day of the six days; 1 dr.; the next day of the six days; 1 dr.; the next day of the six days; 1 dr.; the next day of the six days; 1 dr.; the next days are all the six days; 1 dr.; the next days days the six days; 1 dr.; the next days days the six days; 1 dr.; the next days days the six days; 1 dr.; the next days days the six days; 1 dr.; the next days days the six days; 1 dr.; the next days days the six days; 1 dr.; the next days days the six days; 1 dr.; the next wall, the six days; 1 dr.; the next

were all dead—two steers dark red and two heifers speckled red and white, all well formed and good size. The cow is doing well after. are as follows: Wheat, fall, per bush, 800 to 820; Wheat, red, per ousn, 80c to 82c; wheat, spring, per bush, 75c to 81c; wheat, goose, per bush, 72c to 74c; barley, per bush, Ans.-Multiparous gestation. Many instances are recorded of such in the caw, although she belongs to the species which are naturally uni-70c to 79c: oats, per bush, 47c to 49c; pear, per bush, 67c to 70c; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, 87 to \$7 25; chickens, per pair, 55c to A GOUD RADISH FOR MARKET GARDENERS. 75c : butter, per 1b rolls, 20c to 25c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 16: to 17c; potatoes, per Among novelties in vogetables catalogued bag, \$100; apples, per barrel, \$175 to for the first time is the Philadelphia white \$3 00; onlone, per doz, 15c to 20c; onlone, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40c to 'box" radish, which is illustrated and described by James Vick in his Guide for 1888. 50c; rhubarb, per bunch, 15c; cabbage, per

peck, 20: to 25c; parsley, per doz, 20c; hay, \$11 to \$16; straw, \$7 to \$12. OTTAWA, Mar. 20 —Business is rather quiet. The following are the quotations: FLOUR-No. 1 brand, per brl., \$4 to \$4 25; strong bakers', \$4 25 to \$4 50; patent \$5 to \$550; catment, \$5 35 to \$570.
\$5 to \$550; catment, \$5 35 to \$570.
\$1 to \$1 20; bran, \$1 to \$1 25; bran, \$1 to \$1 10; can allow per evt., \$1 10 to \$1 20.
GRAIN—Oats, per bushel, 43; to 460; peas, per bushel, 500 to 600; buckwheat, per bushel, 650 to 75c. MEAT-Beef, per hundred pounds, \$4 00 to \$7 00; beefsteak, per lb, 10c to 15c; roast beef, per lb, 10c to 15c; sheep, live weight, \$3 50 to \$4 50; mutton, per lb, 50 to 80; lamb, per lb, 000 to 000. Wool—Fleece, unwashed, per 10, 100 to 00c. Wool—Fleece, unwashed, per 1b, 15: to 20c; fleece, washed, 22c to 25c; factory yarn, per 1b, 40c to 50c. Pork—Dreased hoge, per 100 lbs, \$7.50 to \$8.25; hams, per 1b, 12c to 15c to \$8.25; hams, per 1b, 12c to 15c to \$8.25; lb, 120 to 150; smoked bacon, per lb, 100 to 150; lard, per ib, 10 to 120; dry salted bacon, 9s to 13s; rolled bacon, 11c to 15s; mess pork, per barrel, \$15.50 to 15s; In sheep the decline appears to be between 2 \$19.00; back pork, per barrel, \$17.50 to \$18. FISH-Herrings, fresh, per doz, 17e to 25e; about 42,500,000. Swine have declined in herrings, sait, per barrel, \$4.25 to \$4.50, numbers less than 1 per cent., leaving the haddock, per lb, 33 to 6c; smelts, per lb, 7c total upward of 44,000,000 The aggregate to 10c; brook trout, per lb, 10c to 15c; cod, value of all farm animals is \$8,000,000 more haddook, per lb, 32 to 6c; smelts, per lb, 7c to 10c; brook trout, per lb, 10c to 15c; cod, per lb, 43 to 6c; finnan haddes, 7c to than a year ago, the total for cattle being 103; tommy cods, per gal, 13c to 15c. smaller by about \$61,000,000. The horses GAME AND POULTRY—Chickens, per couple,

doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per

95c to \$1 00; cabbage, per head, 10c to 15c; bests, per dezen bunches, 20c to 30c; ontons, per gallon, 20c to 25c; celery, per bunch, 5c to 10c; carrots, per bag, 45c to 50c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 45c. Coal—Stove, \$8; chestaut, \$8; Egg, \$7.75; Furnace, \$7.75; American soft, \$8.50; coke, \$4. Wood—Tamarac per load, \$2.75 to \$3; Manle per cord, \$3.25 tu \$4.00; mixed Maple per cord, \$3 25 to \$4 00; mixed hardwood per cord, \$3 50 to \$4 Mis-OELLANEOUS—Hay, per ton, \$9 to \$10 00; Apples, per barrel, \$2 to \$3. London, Ont. March 20.—(3RAIN—Red

fresh prints, 23c to 25c; cheese, 12c to 15c; skim cheese, 7c to 9c; eggs, per doz, 18c to 25c.

HIDES —Hides, rough, per lb, 4c to 41c; shearing and lamb skins per lb, 40c to 60c; sheepskins, each, 70c to \$1; tallow, per lb, 3c to 4c. Vegetables,—Potatoes, per bag,

Winter, \$1 30 to \$1 35; wheat, \$1 30 to \$1 35; spring, \$1 30 to \$1 35; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley; mat, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 16; Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 30; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 26; beans, bushel, \$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwheat, cental, 95c to \$1; VEGSTABLES—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 05 to \$1 15; turnips, per bag, 30c to 40c. parsuips, per bag, 80c to \$1 00; carrots, per bag, 40c to 50c; beets, per bag, 50c to 75c; onions, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$2; cauliflowers, 55 to 10c. realishes. 50 to 10c; radishes, 2 bunches, 5c; cab-hages, per dozen, 50c to \$1; celery, per degen, 50c to 60c; squash, apiece, 5c to 7c; squash, per dozen, 60c to 80c. Produce—Eggs, fresh 14 to 19, eggs pack'd 00; Butter, best roll, 25 to 28; butter, large rolls, 18 to 20; butter, crocks 17 to 18; butmess pork, western per brl. \$17 to \$17 50; short cut, western per brl. \$17 50 to \$18 00; thin mess pork, per brl. \$0 00 to \$17 50; mess beef, per brl. \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per brl. \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per lb. \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per lb. \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per lb. \$0 00 to \$0 00; Indian mess beef, per lb. \$1½ c; hams, canvassed, per lb. \$12c to \$12½c; hams, green, per lb. \$2; to \$10; to \$10½c; to \$10½c; hams, green, per lb. \$2; to \$100c; to \$25; green wood, \$250 to \$50; honey, \$250 to \$25; green wood, \$250 to \$25; green wood, \$250 to \$25; to \$25; green wood, \$250 to \$25; to \$25; to \$100c; to \$12½c; hams, green, per lb. \$250 to \$25; to \$250; honey, \$250 to \$25; t \$6 50; mutton, by qr, Se to 9e; mutton, by carcass, 7e; lamb, per qr, 10e to 12e; lamb, by carcass, 9e to 10e; veal, 5e to 6e; veal, by carcass, 5c to 7c; bear's meat, lb, 15c to 20c. GAME—Venison, lb, 10c to 15c; hares, pair, 40c; quall, pair, 90c; partridges, pair, 50o to 65c; wild ducks, pair, 75c. Skin and Hides.—Hides, No. 1. per lb, 55c; hides, No. 2, 4½c; hides, No. 3, 3½c; calf-skins, 52 to 7c; dry, 16 to 182; wool, 23c to 25c; sheepskins, 75c to \$1 Fish—White fish, per lb., 82; sea salmon, 25c to 352; fresh record. haddock, 7c; flounders, 8c; fresh cod, 8c; resh record. salmon trout, 8c; trout, 20c; herring, doz., 26c; pike. 0:; mackero!, lb., 10c; black bass, 8c; perch, doz ,25c; smelts, lb., 10c. POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, pr. 50 to 70c; ducks, pr. 75c to \$1; geese, each, 50 to 70:; geese, per lb, 6 to 7c; turkeys, per lb, 11 to 13c. POULTRY (undressed)—Chickens, 45 to to \$2; turkeys, per lb, 13 to 14c; geese, 50 to 80c. Live Stock—Milch cowe, 835 to \$55; live hogs, cwt, \$450 to \$600; pigs, pr, \$3 to \$4; fat beeves, \$350 to \$5.

FLOUR AND FEED. Wholesale,

 1st Patent Flour
 \$ 3 00

 2nd
 " 2 25

 Fall wheat
 2 00

 Bran
 18 00

 Shorts, fine
 22 00

 Catment standard
 2 75

 \$ 3 25 2 50 2 25 22 00 Oatmeal, standard...... 2 75
" granulated..... 3 00
rolled, per 96 lbs. 3 00

Export, good...... 1,250 @ 1,400 Expert, medium.... 1,100 — 1,200 Bntchers', good..... 1,000 — 1,100 Butchers', medium -Butchers', culls..... ----Calver, \$5 to \$8 each.

H. C. TELFER.

"I am hungry to staron your side yard?"
few snowballs to be from your side yard?"
"Certainly boor man," replied the
woman with the big heart kindly, "and if
you like I'll warm them for you." "Madam," pleaded the to May I make

Mr. McCorkle (an attenuated masher stand ing before portrait of a broad-chested warrior-like ancestor). I tell you, Miss Nivens, I'm no snob. Lat I'm proud of my descent. Miss Canada a Nicala You should be, Mr. McCorkle; it Glasgow, has been a great one.

You will save CATARRH Money, REAM BALM Time, CHEAM BAING CATA CURES HEAD HAYFEVER OF HEAD Pain, Trouble, AND WILL OURE CATARRH. HEEF BROSS By using **ELY'S** GREAM BALM. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each costell and is agreeable.
Price 50 cents at Julyista; Dimail, registered, 60 cts.
ELY RROIHERS, 235 Greenwis, 85 New York PROVINCE OF QUEER, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superiol Court, No. 2650. Dame Jane Austin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Thomas Brown, the same place, stavedore, and duly authorized the same place, it is day by the Plainitif.

Montreal, 20th March, 1888.

CHUICK: HANK & ELLLY,

S3-6

CHUICK: HANK & ELLLY,

FULL WEIGHT PURE

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

ALLAN LINE.



UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFGUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND United States Mails.

1887---Winter Arrangements---1888

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

	ľ		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders
	Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
	Assyrian		" W. S. Maijn,
	Austrian	2.458	John Bentey
	Buenos Ayre	\$0.4.00ö	" James Scutt.
	Canadian	2,906	" John Kerr.
	Carthaginian		" A. Macnicol.
1	Caspian		" Alex.McDougs
1	Circassian	3.724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.
١	Corean		Capt. C. J. Menzies,
1	Grecian	3,618	" C. E. LeGalla
	Hibernian	2,997	" John Brown.
ı	Lucerne	1,925	" Nunan.
ł	Manitoban	2,975	" Dunlop.
	Monte Videa	a	Building.
	Nestorian	2,689	" John France.
1	Newfoundlan	d 919	" C. J. Mylins,
Į	Norwegian	3.523	" R. Carruthera
1	Nova Scotiar	3,305	" R. H. Huske"
ı	Parisian	5,359	Lt. W. H. Smith RN
1	Peruvian	8.038	Capt. J. G. Stephens
ł	Phœnician	2,425	" D. McKillop.
1	Polynesian	3,983	" Hagh Wylie.
1	Pomeranian	4.364	" W. Dalziel,
J	Prussian	3,030	" James Ambury
ł	Rosarian	3,500	Building.
1	Sardinian	4,376	Capt. J. Ritchie.
۱	Sarmatian	3,647	W. Richardson
ı	Scandinavian	3,068	" John Park.
ĺ	S.berian	3,904	" R. P. Moore.
ı	Waldensian	2,256	" D. J. James.

The Stamers of the Liverpool Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURBDAYS, from Baitimore, Md., on TUESDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from tretand and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Halifax:

Sardinian Saturday, Mar. 24
Paristan Saturday, Apr. 7
Polynosian Saturday, Apr. 21
Sardinian Saturday, May. 24
Sardinian Saturday, May. 24 At TWO o'clo'k p.m., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Eallway train from the West.

Rates of passage from Montreal via Hallfax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$73.75 and \$53.75 (according to accommoda-tion). Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$20.50. From Baltim re to Liverpoel, via Halifax : Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverpool:—Cabin, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Intermediate, \$30. Steerage, \$20.

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

March 13. March 19.

March 27. April 20.

April 10.

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

Gabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage \$8.00.

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will he despatched regularly from Glasgow for Ross from Halifax whee occasion requires), and represent the Glasgow direct, as follows — About Mar. 31 — About Apr. 7 — Austrian — About Apr. 7 — Austrian — About Apr. 21 — Scandinavir — About Apr. 22 — About Apr. 28 — About Apr. 29 — About Apr. 28 — About Apr. 29 — About Apr. 20 — Abou

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

Manitoban About March 31
Greefan April 13
Corean About April 27 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

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

Via Boston, Portland and Halifax. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand

Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railway (National Despatch), and by the Boston an Albany, New York Central and Great Wester Albany, New York Central and Great Wester Railways (Merchane' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company, Through Rates and Through Bills of Ladin, for East bound traffic can be obtained from any for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charle Foy, Belfast; James Scott& Co., Queenstown Montgomerie & Worsman, 36 Grace-churc street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 7 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalls street, Ohicago; H. Bourlier, Twonto; Thos. Cook & Son 251 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1363 St. James street, opposite St. Law rence Hall. rence Hall,

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

Children Cy for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUM

The new fancy dress goods, that we are showing, are undoub edly the prettiest a ever imported to the city. S. CARSLE

DRESS DRESS

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The variety of shades show in new dress goods is beautiful, ladies who wish a dress in the newest shade, should

GOODS GOODS GOODS GOODS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS GOODS GOODS GOODS DRESS DRESS GOODS
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We show a splendid lot of all wool to Goods in all the newest shades, suitable house dresses and Children's achool of price being only 13c per yard.

S. CARSII

NEW COLORED CASHMERI

We have just opened 5 cases of new C Cashmeres, we advise ladies to come and their selection soon as possible and ga

OUR NEW BRUSSELS
OUR NEW BRUSSELS OUR NEW BRUSSELS OUR NEW BRUSSELS OUR NEW BRUSSELS

The New Brussels imported for our trade surpass in beauty anything yet she this market. Examine our stock, see our and be convinced that we have the hand goods and give the best value.

S. CARSL

NEW SPRING TAPESTRY CARP NEW SPRING TAPESTRY CARP NEW SPRING TAPESTRY CARP NEW SPRING TAPESTEY NEW SPRING TAPESTRY NEW SPRING TAPESTRY CAR NEW SPRING TAPESTRY CAR NEW SPRING TAPESTRY CAR NEW SPRING TAPESTRY CAR NEW SPRING TAPESTRY CAR

We have the largest andsomest an selection stock of the Tapestry Capada, and opened, a new line of bathous and thousands and the selection of life goods, with Borders to match.

S. CARSLI

CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES UARPET SQUARES

All sizes, qualities, and prices lower th lowest; there is no possibility of getting assortment to select from, than what

S. CARSI

Eighs Cent Carpets Thirteen Cent Carpets Fifteen Cent Carpets Seventeen Cent Carpets Nineteen Cent Carpets Twenty-four Cent Carpels Twenty-eight Cent Carpel Thirty Cent Carpets

Carpets at all prices, from the cheaper very finest products of European manufa-the most fasticlious taste can be gratifi-prices found to suit everybody. Carpet and laid on the shortest notice.

S. CARSI

ABOUT SPOOL COTTON.

The fact that so many Shirtmakers and who do fine sewing use Clapperton's Spreference to other makes goes to provision best thread in this market.

S. CARS

CARSLEY'S COLU

represent a total valuation of \$946.800.000, 50s to \$0s; turkeys, each, \$0s to \$1.50; geese, the mules upward of \$75.000,000, cattle \$978, 000,000, swine \$75,000,000, and sheep \$89, 000,000, a grand aggregate of \$2.309.000,000. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Ιt