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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. 1886.

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HE HOME RULE BILL.

adstone Announces the Concesgions He is Prepared to Make to an Enthusiastic Meeting of Liberals.

LIBERAL POLICY OPPOSED TO SALIS-URY'S POLICY OF COERCION-THE PREMIER'S EULOGY TO HART-INGTON-WELSH LIBERALS RETURN TO THE FOLD.

ondon, May 27 .- The general Liberal ting called by Mr. Gladstone assembled the foreign office this afternoon. The setting was well attended by the Premier's ipporters, but none of the known Hartington Chamberlain dissidents were present. ir Gladstone was cheered when he entered. lest once proceeded to the business on and announced that the Government decided to modify clause No. 24 of the e Rule bill excluding Irish representahe from Westminster. He did not state at the nature of the promised modification s to be, but did state that the Government d decided to modify the clause provided bill passed its second reading, and was erred to a select committee for action durthe autumn session of Parliament. The eting cordially approved the position comby Mr. Gladatone. The Premist's lowers now express themselves as sanguine the success of his Irish policy. They do speak as if they feel at all that any consions have been made to Mr. Chamber-'s and Lord Hartington's followers, but

ntain that Mr. Gladstone has defined the ernment policy in a way so clear and factory that the Liberal waverers can no ter withhold their approval, and must by to the Premier's support. This, it is nght by the Government party, must rein practically breaking down the soed distident opposition, as it will leave no tral, not actuated by purely personal ves, any further grounds for hostile affion. Mr. (ladstone declared that he would

BODUCE AN AMENDED IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

he autumn scesion of Parliament

A number of Liberal dissenters, who did care to risk compromising themselves by ading the meeting, have hailed with disguised satisfaction the attitude of apese now openly proclaim their intention to urn to their party allegiance and vote with perond. ong the first to announce their return been Mr. John Fletcher Moulton, cal member of Parliament for Clapham, Ir. Samuel Whittbread, Liberal member Redford. Both were adherents of Lord lington before to-day's meeting: both since announced themselves as support-Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Whittbread's acon is perhaps the most influential that or Premier could have desired. He is the indicate referred to as the "wise counsel-in by Mr. Gladstone in his great speech indicate home rule on April 8, and by reason king home rule on April 8, and by reason is high character and sound judgment has been considered a conspicuous member he Liberal party. Besides the above ed, a number of other dissidents have pronounced themselves satisfied with Gladstone's present attitude, and the cession he has promised to make, and deed their intention to vote for the second n ling. The general opinion this afternoon hat the Home Rule bill will now certainly s its second reading. There was a great d assembled outside the building. The hier's address was frequently greeted by auditors with bursts of applause, which re-echoed by the outside crowd. This ning some of the Liberals who attended meeting say that they do not believe that concessions promised by Mr. Gladsone, lough very great, will secure Mr. Chambers support. The Pall Mall Gazette pres to its account of the meeting the followhead lines:—"The Gileadites at the reign office—The Ephrai nites submit to a

Shibboleth—The Irish parliament will REND THE LIBERAL PARTY

wain—Hartington's secession and all that mplies will cost the Liberals the next elec--The Irish vote a poor compensation he Liberals must eat grass in the derness before they re-acquire the posithey gained in 1880, when Gladstone and ir the united Whigs, Radicals and Home of the united Whigs, Radicals and Home to the Two hundred and fifty members parliament attended the meeting. Mr. stone was very vigorous and animated in A dress. He said nobody would be comis althout protest or objection to what he is occ say in favor of the measure, because is sired the fullest freedom to prevail in te a Liberal party in respect to it. Lord oury's recent speech, in which he said pusiness of England in Ireland was to rn, had decided the condition of the toversy, because he was the official ity of the Government's opponents being, refere, coercion, the importance of

intensified. It had been proposed to e the matter by the adoption of an set resolution affirming the principle of rule for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone ht the course proposed by the Governyould answer better. An endeavor had hade to emasculate the principle of

William State Control of the State of the St

SETTLING THE IRISH QUESTION NOW

home rule to Ireland would impair the Imperial authority, the speaker went on, remember that the Imperial Parliament was omnipotent and unable to divest itself of its powers which belonged to the nation. Mr. Gladstone warmly eulogized Lord Hartington, who, he said, possessed integrity and manliness. The Premier, however, at no point during his speech made any allusion to Mr. Cham-CONCERNING THE MATTER OF CONCESSIONS,

Mr. Gladstone said the Government was willing to submit to Parliament a plan entitling Irish representatives to be invited to attend the Imperial Parliament whenever proposals of taxation affecting Ireland were up for consideration. Moreover, if the House of Commons so wished, the Government was ready to undertake the responsibility of entitling the Irish to be heard in the Imperial Parliament on imperial or reserved questions. Changes in the Home Rule bill to accomplish these results would, however, entail a reconstruction of the measure. The Government, therefore, thought that after the second read-ing of the bill it might be postponed until the autumn session of Parliament, or the Government might resummon l'arliament, to an early session in 1887, and then again submit the bill with such necessary amendments as during the interval had been deemed advisable without prejudice to the principle of the Mr. Gladstone himself thought the latter method the preferable one, as it would give longer time for consideration of the proposed changes and in the meantime the Government would keep the issue fairly and clearly before the people of the three nations, whose desire it was, he hopod, to remain united for all substantial purposes.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's address Lewis Llewellyn Dalwynn, (Liberal), M.P. for the town of Swansea, declared that he had been authorized to speak for the Welsh dissidents under certain contingencies. He now felt justified in making a declaration and that was that the concessions offered by the Premier were acceptable to the Welsh dissidents and were by them accepted and he (Mr. Delwyon) now assured Mr. Gladstone of the united support of all the Welsh members. Among the other speakers, who announced their approval of Mr. Glad-stone's position, were Jos. Arch, the protégé of Mr. Chamberlain (Radical) agricultural member for Northwest Norfolk; Alfred Illingworth (Liberal), member for West Bradford, John Boynton (Liberal), member for Kidderminster, Joseph Rumpter (Liberal), Carnaryonshire, Charles Bradlaugh (Radical), acking the house to proceed with a bill which member for Northampton borough, and a is dead." (Opposition cheers.) number of others. The meeting adjourned Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor said that the ich three cheers for Mr. Gladsto

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. This evening Mr. Norris (Conservative) asked whether the Government still regarded the home rule and land purchase bills as inseparably connected. Mr. Gladstone replied that he had nothing to add to the speech which he made when he introduced the land purchase bill. Hereupon Mr. Chamberlain and his followers retired to the lobby to discuss Mr. Gladstone's announcement, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative) asked Mr. Gladstone to repeat the statement which he made at the Liberal meeting to-day with reference to the modifications of the home rule bill and the postponement of the bill after the second reading. Mr. Gladstone replied that he could not undertake to repeat the statement as it would require three-quarters of an hour. Sir Michael then asked the nature of proposed modifications, if any were intended. Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no change which he could state in a few words. He said that he had informed the Liberal meeting to-day of the views of the Government in regard to the second reading of the bill and the Government course thereafter. "Suppose," continued Sir Michael, "that the Home Rule Bill be read a second time would it be withdrawn?" Mr. Gladstone answered that in such an event he would not ask the House to continue the consideration of the bill during the present

DISCESSING THE ARMS ACT. The House having gone into committee on the Arms bill, Mr. Healy moved that power to put the act in operation be given, not to the Irish privy council, but to the Lord-Lieutenant, on the ground that the former consisted almost entirely of Orangemen or Orange sympathizers, Mr. Dillon seconded the motion. Mr. Morley said that the Government could not comply with Mr. Healy's request to let the Lord-Lieutenant personally apply the act. Continuing, he said that Mr. Healy had asked that the operation of the act be limited to one year, because he feared that the Tories might then be in office. The Government had no such fears. (Cheers and laughter.) The Irish Privy council was not composed of Orangemen. The act would be impartially enforced wherever needed. Mr. Healy's motion was rejected by a vote of 180 to 104. The committee adopted amendments providing that the Arms act shall ex-

amendment to reduce the penalties for the unlawful carrying of arms was rejected. The arms bill passed the committee stage. A motion being made to resume the debate on the Home Rule Bill, Lord Churchill moved to adjourn, stating that the atmosphere of the house was impure and that he desired to introduce the Government's serious attention as to the sanitary defects of the building. Sir. Wm. Harcourt seconded the

pire in December, 1887, and annulling the

power of magistrates to grant certificates. An

motion, which was agreed to. A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 28 .- The House of Commons romy for Ireland and convert the bill was crowded this evening. Mr. Gladstone, a delusion and snare. Continuing, the replying to a question by Sir Michael Hicksreplying the members who voted for Beach (Conservative), said that the Governments who voted for Beach (Conservative), said

to lapse for the present session and to advise the Queen to cause an early reassembling of Parliament, at which the Home Rule bill would be reintroduced. He was unable at that moment to speak more positively.

Sir Michael, in view of the uneatisfactory statement of the Government, moved an adjournment. He was greeted with cheers by the Opposition, all the Conservatives rising to support the motion. The speaker, continuing, said the Government, prior to the introduction of the bill, dwelt upon the necessity of restoring social order in Ircland, and had said the Government was of one mind and had an intelligible plan. Was the plan, he asked, found so unfeasible that nebrdy would vete for it? If it was found feasible, why did the Government now proprose to withdraw or postpone the bill? The bill simply amounted to a continuance-in-office bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone, upon rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He repudiated the sordid motives which Sir Michael had imputed to the Government, although, he said, tho general confidence of his countrymen in the Government rendered such a repudiation unnecessary. Numbers of members of the House who were friendly to the principal of the bill had asked for time to consider the measure, hence the postponement. The Government had raised one of the greatest issues ever submitted to Parliament, and would endeavor to keep it clear of collaterie The Government had before it a conflict, and was prepared to go through the struggle to the ond. (Cheers.) It was perfeetly confident as to the final issue. (Cheers) The Government was acting in accordance with precedents. It was because the course which the Government had taken was the best means of attaining the end sought that Sir Michael had moved an adjournment.

Lord Randolph Churchill maintained that Mr. Gladstone could not quote a precedent for the course now taken as regards any measure of great and overwhelming import-

Lord Hartington said he thought the house should know whether the Government would continue with the present bill in the autumn session or introduce a new bill at another

Session.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt, interposing, said the Government would advise the Queen to prorogue Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone, with emphasis, declared that he stated yesterday that the Government would prefer that course.

Lord Hartington, continuing, said : " Then the house will be asked to agree to the second reading of a bill which the Government does member for Lincoln city, Wm. Rathbone not intend to have passed and become law (Liberal), member for the Arfou division of this session. There is no precedent for

> action of Lord HartIngton and the Conservatives showed that the bill was far too much slive for them. (Vociferous cheers.) Sir Michael's motion was part of a scheme of dishonest and unacrupulous tuctics.

> The Speaker here ordered Mr. O'Connor to withdraw the latter expression. "Certainly," replied Mr. O'Connor, "without hesita-

Sir Michael Hicks Beach at this point asked

leave to withdraw his motion. The Parnellites, however, insisted upon a division. A division was ordered, and amid loud ironical cheers and much laughter the leaders of the Opposition voted with the Government against adjourning, the motion being rejected by a vote of 405 to 1. The announcement of the result was received with

The action of the Parnellites in insisting upon a division on Sir Michael's motion was merely intended as a joke.

renewed laughter and cheers.

Mr. Daniel Crilly, a Nationalist, com-prised the minority. Mr. Chamberlain voted against adjournment. Mr. Caine and a majority of the followers of Lord Hartington abstained from voting.

The meetings which were to have been held to day by the followers of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington were postponed until Monday.

The debate on the Home Rule bill was resumed, the discussion being confined to minor speakers. Subsequently, the Arms bill pasted the third reading by a vote of 156

ULSTER PROTESTANTS EXPRESS APPROVAL OF GLADSTONE'S BILL-FIFTY TWO CHAMBER-LAINITES DETERMINED TO OPPOSE THE PREMIER-A DIVISION EX-PECTED ON THURSDAY.

LONDON, May 31.-In the Commons this evening Mr. Gladatone, replying to a ques-tion by Mr. Heneage, said the Government did not intend to proceed with the Land Purchase bill immediately after the second reading of the Home Rule bill. The derate on the Home Rule bill was resumed by Henry Fowler, who spoke in favor of the measure. Lord John Manners (Conservative) opposed the bill. Mr. Chamberlain moved the adjournment and will open the debate to-morrow, when Mr. Bright is also expected to speak. The discussion prom-Bright is also ses to be of unusual interest. The attention of members to night centered more on the talk of the lobby than in the debate, After Mr. Chamberain speaks to morrow, an effort will be made to induce Mr. Gladstone to reply and close the debate. The Ministerislists insist that the Government, if defeated, will appeal to the country, while the members of the Opposition assert that if the majority against the bill is large Mr. Gladstone must resign, in which event they expect that Lord Hartington will be summoned to form a min-

At the meeting of the Chamberlain party to-day fifty five members of the House of Commons were present. Of these fifty two resolved against the support of the Home Rule bill, only three supporting Mr. Glad-stone's Irish measure. Mr. Chamberlain read a letter from Mr. John Bright in which a matter which would remain wholly measure, but to adopt one of the methods pledged himself to vote against it and urged ment, under the Act of Edw a the power of the Imperial Parliament, which he (Mr. Gladstone) described at the others to do likewise. The news of the disorderly shouting and cheering after the adoption of the Home Rule Liberal meeting yesterday. The Governor result of Mr. Chamberlain's meeting caused Rule at a late hour of the night.

bill. Let those who said the concession of ment, he said, was inclined to allow the bill intense excitement in the lobby of the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, assured the waverers that the result of the general election would be the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's candidates. Reports from every section, he said, indicated that the country was awakening to the fact that it was menaced with ruin. Several members of the Hartington section spoke at the meeting. They referred to the plans of the Liberal unionists to fight every disunion candidate.

LONDON, June 1. - The Standard says this morning that the division on the Home Rule bill has been definitely fixed for Thursday night or the small hours of Friday morning. London, May 31 .- Mr. Gladston has received a letter signed by five hundred Protestant residents of Ulster in favor of Home Rule. They say they are convinced that a native parliament will be conducive to the prosperity, contentment and observance of the law in Ireland. The letter has given Mr. Gladstone much satisfaction.

THE GRAVE OF LOUIS RIEL,

NEAR WHICH HIS WIDOW WAS BURIED WINSIPEG, May 29 .- The funeral of Mre. Riel which took place on Wednesday morning from St. Vital to St. Boniface cathedral and eccorted to the interior of the building, where the usual service for the dead was celebrated. Rev. Fathers Dugas, Rene and Mercier, assisted by his Grace the Arch bishop, conducted the services. After the estemony the remains were taken out and laid beside the grave of the unfortunate hus hand described above. The wife's is to the wort of her husband's. The latter is Withered wreaths and bouquets of flowers lie strewn over the mound, showing that the grave is often visited by friends who mourn the death of the Metis leader. Always after Sanday scrvice in the cathedral crowds gather around the grave to read the inscription and view the spot where the unfortunate man lies. The railing will be extended so as to include the grave of his wife.

Madame Riel, widow of the late Louis Riel, died at her mother in law's house, St. Vital, Monday afternoon. She has never been herself since the death of her husband, and has gradually pined away. She was of half-breed extraction, and was born at the White Horse Plains. She removed to Montana with her parents at an early age, and it was during Riel's hanishment she met and married him. She removed with him to Batoche, and was there during the whole trouble. After the arrest of her husband she moved with her two children to St. Vital where she lived up to the time of her death. Last summer a subscription for her assistance was taken up in the province of Quebec, and several hundred dollars realized.

DISGRACEEUL SCRNE IN THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

THE PREMIER ENGAGES IN A FIGHT ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

In the Manitoba Legislature, a motion of want of confidence in the local Government was proposed by the Oppostion last Friday night, and was lost. The metien was sprung to debate the royal commission report on th charges against the Premier, Mr. Norquay. Strong charges and personalities were in-dulged in during the debate. At the close Mr. Norquay and Mr. Martin had a fight on the floor of the House. No blood was spilt. Friends parted the antagonists.

DISRAELI'S SPEECH OF 1841. LONDON, May 31.-The Land bill has been

again postponed. It will be taken up again June 7th. The Daily News reproduces a speech made by Benjamin Disraeli in the Commons in 1844. Disraeli, in summing up the Irish question, said :- "Ircland is teeming with a starving population, the sufferers from an absentee aristocracy, an alien church and the weakest executive in the world. The only remedy is revolution, which is prevented by connection with powerful England. Therefore, England is logically in the odious position of being the cause of misery in Ireland. The duty of the English Minister, therefore, is to effect by his policy all the changes which a revolution would do forcibly. That is the question in its integrity. The moment you have a strong executive, religious equality, and a just administration, you will have order in Ireland."

SEVENTY PERSONS DROWNED. London, May 31.—A despatch from Australia reports the loss of the steamer Lyemoon, from Melbourne for Sydney, off Green Cape. Seventy persons were drowned.

ORDINATIONS-On the 23rd ult. His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe ordained priest the Rev. Fathers I. A. Senecal, of this diocese; the Mev. Fathers I. A. Senecal, of this diocese; A. A. Simard, diocese of Manchester; deacon, Mr. A. Massé, of the Fathers of St. Croix Order. The Rev. Father Senecal was subsequently appointed curate at St. Pierre, Sorel, to replace Father Payau, who has been transferred to the diocese of Providence. The ceremony was held in the Grand Seminary chapel.

At Downpatrick, Ulsier, four boys have been sentenced to three months' imprison. ment, under the Act of Edward III., for disorderly shouting and cheering for Home

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER

Thursday's Burlesque in Parliament Discussed.

GLADSTONE FIRM IN HIS INTENTION TO PRESS THE HOME RULE BILL TO A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE-THE SECFD-ERS STILL HOSTILE.

No. 20 CHEVNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANGMENT, CREISEA, LONDON, May 29. The: was a strange scene in the House of

Commons yesterday—that which begin as rather a startling melodrama and ended as the merest wildest butlesque. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the leader of the Opposition, rose at question time and asked Mr. Gladstone for a definite statement of his intention as to the future progress of the home rule measure. Mr. Gludstone answered quite distinctly, "The Government do not hope to carry the I ill this session. They desire to pass the second reading in order to affice the principle of the bill and pledge the. House to Home Rule. After that, they would either adjourn the further progress of the bill to the autumn session of the same Parliament, or was attended by a large number of people proreque Parliament at once and bring on a from the vicinity of St. Vital, the half-breeds new bill in the new session of Parliament to from the vicinity of St. Vital, the half-breads how hill in the new session of Parliament to being out in full force. The remains were drawn be held in the early part of the autumn. This to the cathedral in a small wagon. At the latter course, he said, the Government cathedral door they were meet by the clergy preferred, but he could not say positively that preferred, but he could not say positively that it was the course they would adopt." Reference must be made elsewhere before he could give a definate answer. Everyone knew what he meant-that the Queen mast be consulted before he could give

A PUBLIC AND POSITIVE STATEMENT,

But up rose Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, feigning mighty anger, declared that the located a few yards to the northeast of the Government was purposely keeping Parliacathedral main entrance. The mound is ment in ignorance of their intentions, and rather low, and is surrounded by a plain proceeded to move an adjournment of the proceeded to move an adjournment of the fence painted white. At the head stands a house. This is a performance which, under cross also painted white, with the simple the new rules, can be accomplished by any inscription painted upon it, "Louis David one who has forty members to support him. one who has forty members to support him. It is an absurd performance—one of those anomalies of recent date which the House of Common: keeps on inventing to add to the anomalies of ancient origin. However, it gives the opportunity for interjecting a sudden debate or some unexpected subject into the midst of the regular business of the day, and, of course, it power to give, and again assured the house that the Government would not, for any con sideration whatever would not, for any con sideration whatever would not. sideration whatever, vary one hair's breadth from the principle of home rule and

WOULD FIGHT OUT THAT QUESTION

to the very end. I need not say with what tumultuous cheering the English Rediculs and Irish Nationalists welcomed that declara tion. Then Lord Hartington got up and identified himself absolutely with the motion for adjournment and the policy of the Tory Opposition. He was bitter in words and manner, and spoke in the tones of a man determined to show his enmity. His appearance on the scene gave a new and unexpected importance to the whole proceedings, "Will Chamberlain, too, show the courage of his opinions ?" the people asked. "Will he, too, identify himself with the Tories ?" No. Chamberlain did nothing of the kind. He sat grim, gloomy and silent, with something of a cowed expression on his pale, livid face. T. P. O'Connor intervened with a spirited and dashing

ATTACK ON LORD HARTINGTON, ind was much cheered by the English Radicals. After much talk, the courtly and ancient Lord John Manners, on the part of the Opposition, blandly declared they had got all they wanted and were willing now to withdraw the motion for adjournment and let the Home Rule dehate go on. The truth is they had got all they wanted, and much more than they expected, in getting Hartington to speak out on their side, and were unwilling to take a vote in which they would have been beaten by a large majority, and so have damaged whatever prestige they had auddenly secured. But they were not to be let off so easily. We would not let them withdraw. A motion can only be withdrawn by unani-mous consent of the whole House. We

called for a division and THEN CAME THE BURLESQUE

part of the performance. The Tories could not vote for the adjournment, which they had themselves proposed, inasmuch as they had just announced that they did not want to press the motion. The Irish party pressed a division, and the Tories all marched into the no" lobby and voted against their own motion. They would not even name tellers. so the Irish party volunteered to name tellers for them, and T. P. O'Connor and John Redmond were named amid tumultuous laughter, tellers for a Tory motion. The whole house shook with peal after peal of laughter as every member present but O'Connor and Redmond, the tellers, and one other Irishman who voted "yea" for the fun of the thing, trooped into the same lobby. After the long alow process of the division, where all or nearly all were on one side, the Ministerial teller announced one sole and only yea and nays 405. Never, in my parliamentary experience, has a great party been made so utterly ridiculous. Never has a portentiously solemn performance been so completely

TURNED INTO A FARCE. One could not meet a Tory for the rest of that evening without bursting into laughter at the very sight of him. The most important Paris and the Radical Deputies are excited thing for us in the evening's proceedings. is the firmness with which Mr. Gladstone repeated his declaration that the Government will, under no possible circumstances, abandon any part of the principle of the Home Rule Personally I should be better pleased, as I will be successful and promising him support have always said, if they would fight out the in the event of a new election,

the state of the second state of the second second

bill now in this session, get defeated -- as they would be sure to do in committee or in the Lords—and then appeal to the country.
But I readily admit that Mr. Gladstone gave
some good reason for the course he is taking
and his positive declarations are of priceless value. Home Rule is now only a question of months -a question of this session or that. JUSTICE McCARTHY.

EXILE OF THE PRINCE!

THE MINISTRY OR THE COUTE OF PARIS MUST GO.

DILL OF EXECUSION--NOISY AND ENCIR-ING SCENE IN THE CHAMBES. OF DEPUTIES

Panis, May 29 "There was a preliminary skirmish to day in the Chamber of Deputies at our the expulsion of the princes. It was short and sharp, but not decisive. The spectators' gallery was thronged with ladies, and in the numbersactors' trionne were the Grand Duke Vialimir and Court Muster, the German ambassador.

The first shot was fired by the Due de ta Rochefou saild, who demanded that the othcial record of the preceding scance should be corrected by the insertion of the words by which he was interrupted on Tuesday, viz.—" Not enough heads were cut off in 1793." M. Flequet, President of the Chamber, refused to do this, on the graned that the words alluded to were not pronounced loud enough for him to hear them.

OPENING THE BATTLE.

M. Donale, the Keeper of the Scals, then mounted the orators' tribune, and, in behalf of the Cabinet, offered the bid concerning the expulsion of the princes. M. Paul de Cassagnae and several voices on the Right shouted, "Read it! Read it!" M. Demole said in rather a feeble and reavous voice that "the Republic had abrevious the laws exiling certain members of families that had record in France. The Kepublic expected in return that the members of those families should preserve an attitude of respect toward the established government. In this expectation the lie-public was deceived."

M. Demole was here interrupted by ironical cheers from the Right and counter cheers power and energy, even for him. He defended the policy of the Covernment, declared he had given the fullest explanation. It

He then read a bill empowering the Ministry to expel the princes whenever they should deem it fit, and, in case or the princes disobeying, proposed a law authorizing the Ministry to punish whichever present a offended by imprisonment, not to ex-cept five years. Here M. Paul de Cassignac shouted, "Cest comm. Mademore!" de shouted, "Cest comm. Mademore de Sombreull"--referring to the to expulsion from French territory of a noisy and notorious demi-mondaine who had been harassing, during the past winter, a well known Deputy. A storm of ironical cheers from the Left and excited shouting from the Right and noisy discussion in the Centre converted the Chamber for a few minutes

into a perfect pandemonium, IMPRESSIONS ON THE SPECTATORS.

The Grand Duke Vladimir seemed to enjoy the scene immensely, and laughed almost as heartly as I saw him laugh a few nights ago at "Bonheur Conjugal" at the Gymnase Theatre. Count Minster, who, with his white hair and Teutonic whiskers, somewhat resembles Kuiser Wilhelm, looked grave and indig-nant. M. do Freycine, who sat at the front, on the Ministerial beach, turned even pater than usual, and reased his head upon his left

hand scanning with an eager glance the noisiest Deputies of the Right and Left. Order was at length restored, when, to the utter amazement of everybody, M. Basly, the great workingman's agitator and embryo Marat, jumped up in the orators' tribune and presented a bill for the immediate confiscation of all the property of the Orleans family, the proceeds from which to be converted into a pension fund for old workmen.

A VIGOROUS ACTION.

M. Basly, who is a nervous but plucky looking man, with bluish green, tiger like eyes and ared heard, read his bill in a shrill, determined voice. He was hailed with ironical cheers, and the resctionaries, con-He was hailed with bining with the extreme radicals, scized the occasion to embarase the Government and voted " urgency" for Mr. Basly's bill. The Government bill and Mr. Basly's were then r ferred to a commission and the debate was postponed until Tuesday, when a great field day is expected.

This evening 1 was received by M. de Frey-

cinet, who said :-"If the feeling of the Chamber in favor of expelling the princes continues as strong and violent as to-day, then the Ministry can only be saved by sacrificing the Comte

de Paris." I then asked, "How about the other

princes? M. DE FREYINET-Dans tous les cas, le Comte de Paris sera seul expulsé. (In any event the Count de Paris will be the only one expelled.")

REPUGNANT TO THE PRESIDENT.

It should be remembered that expulsion is personally repugnant both to President Grévy and M. de Freycinet, but their hand is forced and demand "a victim."

At a meeting of Ulster Protestants at Dungannon resolutions were adopted expresTHE RUSSELL ELECTORS.

THE RIEL QUESTION IN ONTARIO-MR. TARRE, M. P., DEMOLISHED - MR. BOBILLARD, M.P.P., REPUDIATED.

OFTAWA, May 24.—A large mass meeting was aid at Clarence Creek, in the County of Russell, Out., to discuss the kiel questien and the conmest of Mr. Robillard, the local Conservative messaher for the county. The people of this district, heretofore strong supporters of Mr. Robillard, M.P.P., but now having reversed their opinion, called the meeting. Mr. Robilard was invited to be present. He did so and was accompanied by Mr. Tassé, M.P., and Mr. Boaust, M.P. Mears. Rocque, of Ottawa, and Geyette, of Hull, a Conservative, attended a the interests of the Liberal party. By arrangement each side was allowed an hour and a half to speak, with twenty minutes to Mr. half to speak, with twenty minutes to Mr. Rocque to reply, he having opened the meeting. At the outset, Mr. Rocque said the question of Riel's execution was not that of an individual, but one in which the whole Canadian race was concerned. It was the French-Canadians, in-cult to-day; it reight be that of some other mationality to-morrow. He showed indis-putable proof by letters from Archbishop Taché and Father André that they looked upon Riel as an honest and upright man, but considered him insane; and also read letters from Arch-hishop Taché and Father Ratchot, stating that Sir John Macdonald had alwaysactedina trea htar back as 1871. He made a telling point must Mr. Robillard, when he showed that hatter's treachery to his fellow-countrymen as purchased with a timber limit and positions two of his son. The picture he drew of Mr. retwo of his son. The picture he drew of Mr.

ad's organ, La Minerre, at the time of the
matien of Riel, and Mr. Tassé of to-day, was
strongly put that the audience could not
takin memselves, but were forced to call out
taking to Mr. Tassé. The rebellion, Mr.

Tune said, was not caused by Riel, but the
poduct of the government brought it ou.

The deficial commission, addressing a

said that he was not capaciable of exacoting, said that he was not capabable of exmining into Riel's mental condition, yet he Tempission it was a farce, since Sir Libna letter to Sir Adolphe Caron at Finnipeg showed that before the commission was appointed the government was determined to bang Riel. Afterwards the report was deatroyed. Mr. Rocque was accorded an excellent bearing and was warmly applauded on taking

ADMITS HIS FAULTS.

Mr. Robillard tried to defend his vote and affainmatory speech nade in the local legislatare, but it was no good, and while he was proceeding with his incoherent harangue, the meople, having too much good sense to inter-mot him, passed the time conversing together. He said that his vote was given in the interest of French-Canadians and the prisoners taken during the rebellion. That was why he voted to justify the Government executing Riel.

He admitted having received a timber limit from the Government, as well as positions for

Mr. Govette made an excellent speech and handled Mr. Tasse without gloves. tigation he gave to the junior member was such as to make the latter feel so uneasy as to be scar-cely able to restrain himse'f. He (Goyette) dealt with the colonization question tully, and in a manner which was cheesed by the audience.

Mr. Tasse made a personal attack on Mr Goyette, and called a thoroughly respectable Exrmer from the county a blackguard, because he would not think with him (Tased). He characterized Riel as an apostate and deserving the fate that befold him. He abused Blake and taid that the latter issued a proclamation efferug \$5,000 for Riel's head.

MR. TASSE DEMOLISHED.

Mr. Rocque, in reply, refuted the last charge by reading the proclamation from Le Canada, Passe's paper. He exposed the arrangement which existed between Mr. Tasse and the Orangemen in 1878, before the latter 1-ft the civil service to contest Ottawa. Much were the Orangemen disgusted with the demands made at the time by Mr. Tasse that he (Rocque) was asked to join the Conservative manks and accept the nonmutations of the party. So satisfactorily did Mr. Pocque demolish every acgument put forth by Messrs. Rabilliard and Daced, that the audience was, before the close of the meeting, more than two-thirds in favor of the Liberals.

Mr. Daoust, M. P., spooking to a large number at the meeting, although not from the plat-

Corn, said with tears in his eyes that he regretted at vote he gave on the Riel question.

Messrs. Tassé and Nobillard took their decture very much assophorated with the re-

A REJECTED LOVER.

Es Sends Threatening Letters to the Father of the Girl He Desires to Marry.

Quite an interesting case has recently came to light in which the name of a young lady of Terrebonne and the son of a well organ builder of St. Antoine figure prominently. It appears coarding to the information and depositions needy seen that Mr. Bornardin, a hotel eper of Terrebonne, has on different occasions.

ly, on the 8th and 17th March, and on the Hay, received letters from one Samuel tell. of Montreal, stating the love he had Bernardin's daughter and asking her in marriage. His suit, it apwas however rejected, as the girl did prince the heafter that the state of the st ciprocate his affections, and consequently arents refused to take notice of the in a fit of desperation wrote a more tening letter, stating that he could not athous the girl and stating that unless she would accept his offer of marriage he would cake the means to do away with Bernardin himself, as he considered that the family alone and not the girl were opposed to the tying of the nuptial knot. After receiving the last letter Mr. Bernardin determined to take steps to pro-Sect himself and accordingly caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Mitchell. This afternoon the High Constable took the unforturste young man into custody, and he was nelezzed on bail, himself in \$200 and two friends

BLIND DRUNK.

be proceeded with.

xx \$100 each. His trial was fixed for Tuesday mext, when the preliminary investigation will

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 30, 1885, -A few years ago 1 suffered intensely from uric acid poisoning. Would become totally blind and stagger, My friends repeatedly thought I was drunk. Took twelve bottles of Warner's safe cure and son well. GEORGE F. RIDGEWAY, exdeputy sheriff, 98 Murison street.

England owns 25,000,000 fowls, and 1,000,-Q00,000 eggs were imported in 1885.

LADIES WHO SUFFER, as only themselves know, are now beginning to know that a congested condition of the system, if not removed, causes the chronic complaints from which they so much suffer; this congestion occurs most frequently in the kidneys, liver and other abdominal organs, and it can radily be removed by that wonderful preation. Warner's sale cure.

ever drug the stemach with nauscating weakening expectorants and opiates. falkin its effects, and safe in all throat selung complaints that, if neglected, end geneumption.

SANTA ROSA OF LIMA. CELEBRATING THE FRAST OF AN AMERICAN

SAINT. LIMA, May 1 .- Politics have been forgotten in the religious observances of the week. The third centennial anniversary of the birth of Santa Rosa of Lima has been celebrated with all the pomp and piety of the authorities and people of this capital, and despite the general poverty the occasion has been worthily observed. Six months ago the Most Reverend Archbishop of Lims, the dean of the Cathelic hierarchy in Spanish America, issued an eloquent pastoral calling upon his flock to unite with him in honoring the memory of Santa Rosa, the only American saint, and the patroness of the two continents. The invitation was generously responded to. Government immediately made as liberal

tions contributed to the fund, and a commission of distinguished persons was appointed to form a programme of the feativities. A | the man but ever taken the trouble to observe. cordial ir vitation was sent by the Archbishop had been made somewhat after the fashion he to the principal religious diguitaries in South attempted to describe, and the remembrance and Central America and Mexico to visit of them was still running sadly in Colonel Lima on this memorable occasion, and to Bainbridge's head. But "bobs, 'and "tails," accept the national hospitality. The Athen-count of Lima, a society composed of the phrase of the last Parisian mode, and a flight leading literary men of the capital, offered medals of honor for compositions of prose and verse relating to the life and virtues of the saint, and the competition was opened to all South America and Spain. THE PUBLIC CEREMONIAL.

On the 26th ult. the ceremonies were commenced. The body of San a Rosa was taken from its resting place in the Church of Santo Dimingo and borne in selema procession to place. The day was declared a holiday. From every house top flags and streamers were flusting; the different legations and consulates hoisted their national emblems; flowers were strewn in the streets through which the cortige was to pass, and from the windows and balconies hung superb coverings of silk and velvet. The remains of the Saint, deposited in a beautifully ornamented urn, were carried on the shoulders of the Dominican monks, and the Mayor and municipality of the city, with the few remaining aurivors of the War of Independence, acted as the guard of honor. The municipal and private Echools of both sexes followed, the little girls charmingly dressed in white and blue, the favorite colors of Santa Ross, and with garlands of roses in their hands. Along the route the different fire brigades had erected artistic arches from their ladders and apparatus, and as the procession passed white doves were loosened from their fastenings and flew gracefully amid the banners and canopies overhanging the streets. In some of the streets traversed carpets were laid down and covered with roser. Arriving at the church of Santa Rosa of the Fathers, the precious urn was deposited on the altar, surrounded by a dazzling blaze of light, and was watched over during the night by a special guard of honor.

DEPOSITING THE REMAINS. The next day the same ceremonial was observed, the object being to carry the remains of the Saint to those places with which her life was most intimately related. Thus the Convent of Santa Catalina, the Church of Santa Rosa of the Mino, establishments founded by the intercession of the Rose of Peru, were visited, and yesterday the three hundredth anniversary of her birth, the final ceremonies were performed at the Cathedral. The interior of this massive edifice, larger than the Cathedral of New York, was handsomely decorated with hangings of scarlet velvet bound with gold, the superb altar with its pillars cased in silver, covered with an exquisite display of lights and flowers, and the venerable Arckbishop, with his numerous retinue of motsignori, canons and friars, officiated at the solemn high mass, with the votive offering especially permitted by the Holy Father in ly to a request from the Lima ecclesiastics.

The square without was filled by the troops in garrison the same soldiers that Caceres brought with him from the mountains; from the citadel of Santa Catalina national salutes were fired, and all Limi, in gala dress was in the streets. The Militers of State, the Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and, in a word, all of the principal authorities joined in the procession, which, after the conclusion of the ceremony at the Cathedral, proceeded to Santo Domingo to deposit the remains underneath the grand altar where for nearly three centuries they have rested.

THE ONLY AMERICAN SAINT. Santa Rosa was born at Lima in the year 1586, of humble parents, her father being a matchlock man in the escort of the Viceroy and her mother a woman of the lower class, She was christened under the name of Isabe'. but while yet an infant the beautiful color appearing on her cheeks caused her to be called Ross. From her carliest years she manifested a deep religious spirit, and, although poor in the world's goods, her extraordinary charity and self-sacrifice for the poor and sick brought her into the notice of the people. Refusing all the inducements and invitations to enter upon a monartic life, she steadily dedicated her efforts toward doing good. Many miraculous cures are attributed her. She died in 1617. Shortly after her death the authorities of Lima petitioned the Archbishop that the necessary investigations be initiated to establish her sanctity, and when the proofs were obtained they were laid before Pope Urban VIII at Rome, who, in 1625, sent a commission to Lima to conclude the investigation. After due consideration of the facts presented to Rosa under the title of Saint Rose of Lima.

A HEAVY BURDEN.

Mr. George Russell, of Aurora, Ont., says he was a great sufferer from a running sore of the worst description, which baffled the best medical skill, and his life was a burden. He was cured by B.B.B., to his great joy and the surprise of his friends.

A single hair will support the weight of about four ounces.

CURE FOR SORE THROAT.

A prompt and efficient remedy for sore throat as well as croup, asthma, pain in the side, ear ache, deafness and many other common and painful complaints, is found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

A lock of Schiller's hair and Goethe's signet ring and cup were sold for a mere bagatelle in Germany the other day.

OFF WORK.

"I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. I was cured by two bottles and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of St. Marys, Ont.

Don Caries has published a manifesto re-pudiating the infant ser of Queen Christina as the rightful successor to the throne of

LADY ETHEI

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT, [Mrs. Ross Church,]

Author of " Love's Conflict," " Veronique,' elc., elc.

CHAPTER VI. - Continued.

"New things, my dear Thomas! new clothes, do you mean? Why, your cousin

had no less than four dresses made last month, and I believe the one she is wearing this morning is put on for the first time."
"Really? Well! I don't know how it is,

I don't pretend to understand such things, an appropriation of money as was possible but it doesn't look right to me. Ought not in the depleted condition of the ladies dresses to have some bobs and tails tressury; private citizens and corpora behind now-a-days, and little crinkley things all round the edge of theskirt?" Lady Ethel's dresses being the only ones

of dressmaking altogether beyond the com-

prehension of his worst y mother.

"My dear Thomas," she exclaimed, more amused than interested, "I really don't know what you are talking about; Maggie's dress appears very next to me, and very suitable for a girl of her age, and Jeanie Ransom, who came over from Bortnwick expressly to make it" (Borthwick was the nearest town, distant about ten the church erected on the site of her birth. miles from Cranshaws), "said that she was cutting all the ladies' diesses now in the same style. And I know that Jeanie has the fashion-books regularly from London. What fault can you have to find with it ?

"On, none, mother ! it is very suitable for her, as you may; and, after all, it signifies little what one wears in the country -only I should have liked Grant and Hammond to see Maggie at her best; and don't you think she is just a little brusque in her marners for so young a girl-a little cif hand in her way of answering, and so on? I may be too particular, but it strikes me so."

"Towards the other gentlemen, Thomas well, perhaps she may be, but I am sure you always find her considerate enough with yourself."

'Oh yes! I have no complaints to make on that score! Maggie is affectionate and kind; she is a thoroughly good, honest little creature, and I love her dearly, which is, perhaps, the reason I perceive her faults sooner than I should those of another per

"You can scarcely call it a fault, Thomas In my time it was considered a desideratum in young women not to be too forward in their manuers."

"Oh, by Jove! and so it is now. But Maggie certainly wants a little polish-she'il n ver get a proposal if she sets her face so

determinately against small talk." "Our Maggie will not go cegging for a hust and," said Mrs. Bainoridge, with an oracu ar smile.

" No! no a il can prevent it," rejoined her son, heartily: "she is too good for thut." And then he cauntered off to join his cousin in the garden, whilst his mother kurried away to rejeat the important conversation which they had held together to his father,

for with her all his anxiety about Maggie's dress and behavior tended to but one pointa conviction of the particular interest he took

in her. That he was interested in her was indispetable, though in a very different manner from what his parents imagined. From his coynood he had seen this girl growing up beside him, like a younger sister, and his earliest memories of Cranshaws were associated with her bright face and winning ways. After a service of three years in India, he had viously, to find his childish playmare changed [Maggie shed tears of excited joy and into a woman, but ready to extend the same affectionate welcome to him as of old. He had thought then (with the memory of the pallid faces he had left behind him fresh in his mind), that he had seldom seen a more attractive countenance than that of his country cousin, and if Colonel Bainbridge had ever atood in danger of falling in love with Maggie Henderson, it must assuredly have been at the moment of his return. A great deal of innocent but affectionate intercourse had taken place between the cousins at that period, but his stay at Cranthaws was nccessarily limited, and when he quitted it to rejoin his battery at Woolwich, he left behind him an impression which, even at that date, he would have been shocked to discover.

Since which time he had mixed much, as has been said, in good society, and had his eyes opened wider and wider to poor Maggie's deficiencies

He did not love her less; on the contrary, the more intimately he came to know he character, the more estimable he perceived it to be; but his organs of sight and hearing, rendered tastidicus by the ultra-retinement of the circles in which he moved, began to be shocked by the rusticity of her address, and the obsolete, not to say vulgar fashion of her

clothes. Every one knows what a dress, let the materials be what they may, turned out by a country dressmaker, looks like-how it bulges out wherever it ought to lie flat, and turns all a woman's curves into squares, and makes its unfortunate wearer appear about as easy as though clothed in a suit of armour. Miss Jeanio Rausom's productions (although she did come all the way from Bothwick the Holly College at Rome, Pope Clement to make them) were no exception to the IN., in 1668, ordered the canonization of general rule, and Colonel Bainbridge's mind, already filled with a fairer and more fashion-

> dissection of the generous, self-denying, womanly heart that beat beneath those illmade coverings of silk and merino. Yet he was pleased to hear his friends speak in warm terms of Maggie's bloom and youth, and as he gained her presence on the occasion alluded to, and throw himself beside her on the grass, the old brotherly feeling returned so strongly upon him that he longed

able image, had no leisure to bestow on the

to make her a confidente of the anxiety then preying upon his spirits. This impulsive, tender, and compassionate little heart, he thought, which was always ready to listen, even to a beggar's tale of misery, would be so sure to sympathise with the prolonged pain of suspense occasioned by

his uncertain hopes.

The girl changed color as she saw his tall figure issue from the French windows of his mother's morning room, and advance towards her, but Colonel Bainbridge was too indolent or too uninterested to observe the action.

"A glorious morning, Maggie!" he ex-claimed, as he stretched his buge limbs lazily on the smooth sward; "but almost too warm for tramping over heatner. I feel sadly inclined to waste a few hours in your company instead." She did not appear to notice the indifferent

compliment his words conveyed, but inquired, anxiously: "Have you a headache, Cousin Thomas?" For Colonel Bainbridge's altered looks had been the subject of universal comment since the effect of the late hours he had kept during he season.

"A mere trifle, Maggie ! - I did not sleep well last night. What a lovely prospect we have from here! It is a thousand pities that Cranshaws is not nearer some good town. It is terribly isolated."

66 But Borthwick is not much more than an hour's drive," replied Maggie, "and you can get everything there that you can possibly

want' Colonel Bainbridge laughed.

"Bah! ny dear child! why, Borthwick is nothing but a stupid little pottering country town. I don't suppose there's a pair of gloves fit to wear to be procured in the place. No woman of fashion could dress herself from a hole like Borthwick."

"Oh no! I suppose not. I know so little about such things," said Maggie, timidly.

"But you are happy at Cranshaws, are you not?" he resumed presently. "It is pretty lively here, I suppose?—for the country, that is to say during the country. try, that is to say—during the summer and autumn weather. In the winter it must be unbestable."

"I never find it so," replied the girl, whose heart had commenced to beat very rapidly at his question, so significantly like that of her Aunt Letty; "but I have always lived here, you see.'

"It might be vastly improved," he went on, dreamily "there is no croquet ground, and the raddock at the back of the castle would be just the place for archery. It was a mistake of my father's not having a billiard table on the lower floor; that stupid orangery, which is no good at all and little ornament, just takes up the room required for it."

" He would have little use for it, you see, cousin, as he never plays billiards himself, and your visits are so few and far between

But we shall change all that perhaps, by and by, Maggie," he said, with a bright glance upwards. "I suppose you think I am such an old bachelor, there is no chance of my ever marrying; but more wonderful things have come to pass before now."

"Oh yes! I know," she answered, confusedly, as she bent her eyes upon the work in her hands.

"Heaven forbid I should wish to cust the dear old people from their places; but Cranshaws may own a younger mistress some day; and if that ever happens. I shall make it as bright and pleasant for her as I can. It would be a jolly place to live in for six months in the year."

"Uncle and aunt have lived in it all the year round," suggested Maggie, who could degree." not help thinking what his parents would say "I d to hear him speak so lightly of his obligations towards Cranshaws.

"Ah! yes-but then they are old people. who have never been used to mix in gayer scenes; you could not expect a young girl to be contented with what makes them happy. age, could settle herself, as my wife, down weary round of spring, summer, autumn and winter, year after year, without wishing for something a little livelier than the company of her husband, and the prospect of these is the only child of my only sister; her poor everlasting moors ?"

"Oh ! I don't know. I really cast tell," faltered his blushing cousin. But at that moment the voices of Sir Charles Hammond and his other friends were heard in search of him, and he rese to join them in their morn-

ing s sport. "Tink well of it, then," he answered, laughing, as he rose to his feet, "and let me have your deliberate conclusion. A great deal may depend upon it, Maggie; you don't know but what I shall be guided by your answer in the of the most important occasions of my life."

And so he left her, jesting y on his part it is true, but with a firm conviction on hera that Aunt Letty's surmise was correct, and that she should very soon be told that her returned home, about a twelvemouth pre- her own. And, thinking on his final words,

CHAPTER VII. A L'ECIDED REFUSAL

It was but a few days after the circum stances just detailed that Mr. Bainbridge called his son into his study.

"Can you give me a few minutes of you time, Thomas ?" "Certainly, father !" and in a second the

door was closed behind him. They were a great contrast, this father and son; for Mr. Bainbridge was a small, sout man, with the rounded shoulders acquired from stooping over a desk, and plain unaristocratic features; and as he sat opposite his noble looking offspring, whose personal appearance had been all derived

from the other side of the house, a stranger would have found it hard to believe they were so nearly related to each other. Yet there was that on the face of Mr. Bainbridge which almost beautified it; which certainly made his friends forget that it was homely, and which, joined to its kindly expression, impressed all who saw it; and that was the stamp of a settled and abiding peace, such as had never softened the dark features of his son. Indeed, as they now appeared, notwithstanding his disadvantages of age and person, the father looked almost the younger of the two, for in many a tustle with the world and thought, the brow of Colonel Bainbridge had gained deep furrows, which Time, and a heart at rest with God and itself, had smoothed out of the forehead of

the other. And this tact seemed to strike Mr. Bain. bridge, as though almost for the first time, as he lifted his eyes and contemplated the careworn expression of the man who had thrown himself into a chair beside him.

"My boy," he said, affectionately, as he touched his hand, "there are more lines in your face than there should be at your age. You are not concealing anything from us, Thomas; you are in good health, are you

"Perfectly so, father," replied Colonel Bainbridge, rousing himself. "I have the strengh of a lion and the appetite of a horse -if that is sufficient to satisfy you."

"The reason goes deeper, perhaps?" said the old man interrogatively, for to see the day when his son should feel as he did, was all he cared to live for; but we know what Englishmen are when any onc, even a parent, attempts to probe their most sacred feelings. Colonel Bainbridge sat bolt upright in his chair, affirmed that if anything was to blame for his wrinkles, it was the climate of India, and putting on a look of the most perfect indifference, begged that he might hear for what

purpose his father desired to speak with him. Mr. Bainbridge returned to his desk with a sigh, but still with a degree of satisfaction. Here was, perhaps, the very remedy or

his arrival at Cranshaws, and he had been single possession, you know. It's a poor appoints our different conditions, and that in which to clothe the youthful earl, to have compelled in self-defence to attribute them to place, very poor indeed; and we've only what He does cannot be wrong But any leisure to bestow on her step-daughter;

part of it, for many years past. But Taylor, who held it up to Lady Day, has just vacated, and Robson, the Glasgow manufacturer, wants to take it on lease for the next fourteen years. He has two other farms about there, and Brackenhaugh divides his property. Unly he won't give even as much rent as Taylor did, but promises, on the other hand, to use the ground for arable | God. The higher classes are exposed to more purposes. Now, my difficulty is this. purposes. Now, my difficulty is that.

Brackenhaugh ought to bring in a higher rent than Robson offers us, and so Maggie will be lesing by it for the next fourteen years; but and the demands made upon their time, leave losing by it for the next fourteen years; but still the place wants draining and a dezen other improvements, and if I let it again to a sheep grazier, the property will go on deteriorating till it's worth nothing at all. Robson will do his duty by it, for he's an affluent man and an honest one; and if Maggie is cheated out of part of her rent, she will profit by the loss in the end. But I should like to have your ideas on the subject, Thomas, for two heads are better than one

and it's hard to choose for another person." Colonel Bainbridge had listened to the harangue with the utmost astonishment. It was the first time in his life that his father had appealed to him for advice about anything connected with agriculture ; and, considering that he had chosen his profession at an early age, and followed it closely ever since, it was but natural he should know nothing of such matters.

He remained quiet till Mr. Bainbridge had finished speaking, and then, as might have been expected, he replied:

"I am really so totally ignorant of everything concerning the business of a farm, that am afraid I can be of little service to you. I have never even seen Brackenhaugh, you know; so my opinion, if I had any, would be utterly worthless.

" Don't you think it is time you began to think of such things, Thomas?" said the old man, gently. "I may be called home at any moment; and if Cranshaws is not to run to waste after my douth, you will be compelled to superintend the farm yourself."

I trust the contingency is a very long

way off," replied his son, affectionately. "That is as He pleases. Thomas, though, whenever you are master here, I hope that you will be a good enc. Not that that was my reason for introducing the subject of Frackenbaugh to you this morning," continued Mr. Bainvridge, a slight degree of nervousness becoming apparent in his movements; "Maggie's interests are very dear to me, Thomas, and I should like to feel that you hold them so, and in the same

"I do," exclaimed the younger man, irmly. "Have I ever given you reason to firmly. think otherwise, sir? I am as foud of Maggie as though she were my sister, and you may rest assured that I shall never divide her interests from my own." (This | them. he said, thinking that the old man was Now, tell me the truth, Maggie: do you troubled by the idea of what would become really believe that a girl, say of your own of his orphan nicee after his own death.) "All whom you leave behind you," continued here at Cranshaws, and live through all the Colonel Bainbridge, "will become sacred weary round of spring, summer, autumn and charges to me, and I shall guard their happiness with the greatest care.'

"I am sure of that, my son. But Maggie mother used to be the plaything of my boy-hood, as she has been of yours, and when she lay dying, she said I made death easy for her by the promise that I would rear Maggie as my daughter. Now, I feel as though my deathbed would be easier if I could see her future lot decided before I lie down upon it."

"It may be," eaid Colonel Bainbridge en-couragingly. "Maggie leads rather a seelud-ed life here, but I should think she was a girl who attracted a good deal of admiration." "I don't want to see her married to a man who only admires her, replied the other, im-

patiently; "my fondert wish, Thomas, is to ieave her settled here at Cranshaws." " At Cranshaws ?" repeated Colonel Bainbridge, At first he had some indistinct idea that his father desired to cust him from his cousin's future happiness was bound up in heritage, and settle Cranshaw Castle on his cousin instead; but the moment his eyes met those of Mr. Bainbridge, the truth flashed on I that

> burst out laughing.
>
> Nothing could have grated so harshly on the feelings of the elder Bainbridge as that undisgnised and hearty laugh. Had he been a worldly man, I should have said that he considered Maggie Henderson to be perfection; but, even as it was, he believed her to be as innocent and free from the taint of sin

any man could ridicule the idea of an alliance with her was incredible to him. Had his son looked surprised or thoughtful, or protested against his chances of success, or a becoming love for his young cousin, hope still might have remained behind, and persussion have done much, but in that genuine mirth all concealment was impossible. It was evident at once that Maggie Henderson could

us is possible to a fallen creature, and that

never reign at Cranshaws. Colonel Bainbridge saw that he had hurt his father's feelings, and hastened to apolo-

" My dear father, I am so sorry that 1 laughed, but pray dismiss that idea from your mind for ever. It can never, never be I could as soon think of marrying old Hetty the henwife, whom I have known ever since I was put into jackets, Maggie and I are far too much like brother and sister to become anything nearer. It would be impossible?' "I am sorry for it!" was all that Mr. Bainbridge said in reply.

" She knows nothing about this, I hope?" cosumed his son, arxiously.

never even mentioned that she had spoken to Maggie on the subject.

"Thank heaven for that!" ejaculated She told herself, of course, and in a manner Colonel Bainbridge, "or it would have broken up all our pleasant intercourse. Father, I can't imagine what should have put would meet him thore. such an idea in your head.

"It seemed feasible to me, Thomas, she is a sweet, loveable girl, and I suppose you instead of being a happy home to which she will marry some day?"

A dark shade passed over his son's face.
"Perhaps so! but it is not at all certain. Anyway, I should have thought with your sound sense, that in the event of my marrying, nity in a fashion which she had no hesitation you would have seen the advisability of my extending instead of contracting the family circle.' "Of raising it, you mean, Thomas!" re-

joined Mr. Bainbridge, quickly. "Well, yes, father, of raising it," was the honest reply. "Ilam not ashamed of my|birth, as you know; but your wealth and my profession enable me to take a higher stand in society than you have done, and to choose a wife in accordance with my improved posi-

"You are ambitious of getting one with a handle to her name, perhaps, Thomas." "She will make you none the worse daughter-in-law for that circumstance, if I

Here was, perhaps, the very remedy or his son's waning youth and premature am," was the hasty reply.

In a son's waning youth and premature am," was the hasty reply.

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In a m," was the hasty reply.

In a more in the mastery and the remission to the sate which and sately in the remissery, the sate wan in the mastery and the marker and sately in the remissery, wand the marker and sately in

been drawing a pound an acre for the best yet I should be very sorry to see you take a wife from amongst them, and bring her home to Cranshaws to look down upon your

mother, and aunt, and cousin." "I should never bring home any one but a lady, sir," interposed the colonel, with marked emphasis.

44 Ladies can be very bitter sometimes."

renlied his father, "when they don's fear temptations in that respect than we are, them in general little leisure to devote to serious things. Now, my dear boy, you know that I can't control you in this matter, and that I should not wish to do so if I could. But promise me one thing: that you will never bring home a careless, irreligious woman to be the mistress of Cranshaws.

Col. Bainbrioge moved casily in his chair. The only creature whom, at that moment, he would have made mistress of himself and his possessions, he knew nothing of, except that she was beautiful and that her image haunted his imagination. And yet he believed that, however carcless in speech, she must be at heart religious (dues not every man try to believe so of the woman he loves?); and was sincere when he replied that he would never take a wife who was not, at the least, as pure and innocent as his

cossin, Magrie.

"Nobody is pure in this life," said Mr.
Beinbridge; "and the world's interpretation is very different from that of Heaven. Here, every woman is called innocent who has not grossly sinued. You are not a religious man yourself, Thomas (I wish to God you were), but you have been brought up, to the best of our ability, to know the signs of a religious life; and I corjure you, as you value your own happiness and our honest name, to marry no woman in whom they are absent. I have no more to say to you at present. I suppose your mind will never be altered on the sulject we have discussed this

morning ?" "I am sorry to have disappointed you, father; but it will never be altered. No thinking could bring me over to the idea-it

is quite impossible."
Very well, my son. Let us say no more about it. I trust, when you choose for yourself, that you may get as good a wife and Christian as that girl will make."

And then the conversation was concluded. and never again renewed between them. But the disappointment which fell upon Aunt Letty and Aunt Lizzy, when Mr. Bainbridge made the upshot of the interview which he had held with his son known to

them, is not to be described. Thomas had positively refused to take their Maggie as his wife; had even laughed at the idea of such a thing-it was incredible to

"He must have some other attachment," concluded Aunt Lizzy. "Nothing less could make a man indifferent to Maggie." "I am not so sure of that," replied her husband; "but I am atraid that Thomas is

ambitious-that he hopes to marry higher; and connections entered into for worldly motives coldem turn out happily." Aunt Letty said nothing; she remembered the words which had passed between her and

Maggie in the garden, and her heart was blecting for her darling.

"It is lucky our dear Maggie knows nothing of all this," resumed Mrs. Bainbridge, presently; "if her factings had been concerned in the matter, it would indeed have been a disappointment, though time and her good sense would doubtless have

worked a curc." "He who permitted the gorrow would Himself have provided the remedy," said her husband, confidently. And Aunt Letty laid up his words in her heart, and crept away to her own room to comfort herself with them as best she might.

She felt torribly guilty in the matter, as she realized how much more hard it would be for the girl to bear up bravely against her disappointment, knowing his mind. "Do you want me to marry her?" She longed to see Maggie undeceived and he said, quickly; and then, struck by what purout of pain at once; but she dared not appeared to him the absurdity of the idea, he burst out laughing. She could only pray that her eyes might be soon opened to the truth, and strength given her to bear the sight of it.

And, meanwhile, the gloricus August and September days went on, and Maggie Henderson lived through them, a little anxiously, perhaps, but still quite undismayed by the prospect of the life that lay before her.

CHAPTER VIII.

LADY ETHEL IN DEEP WATERS. Lady Ethel felt the shock of her father's

sudden death deeply.

It startled, frightened, terrified her, and for the first few weeks she was like some wild creature taken captive-flying from side to side to find an outlet for her sorrow, and driven back from all points on herself and her own m s rable thoughts.

And then she sank into a state of anathy,

from which nothing seemed to rouse her, and it was sad to see so young a creature sitting hour after hour with her mourpful eyes fixed upon the blank wall of her apartment, and turning a deaf ear to the solicitations of her attendants, that she would take either food or rest. Yet her despair was not unratural, for she had no hope with which to brighten it. Un-

able to remember her mother, and her father having been the only one of the home circle who had engaged her affections, she felt as though in losing him she had lost everything. "Oh no!" was the prompt reply, for it It was the first time Death bad stepped in must be remembered that Miss bloyd had between her and anyone she loved, and it was It was the first time Death bad stepped in all so dark and terrible, she did not dare even to think of it.

But in Ethel Carr's ideas (as in the ideas of so many of the young and careless) Heaven. might be called upon to journey any day, was very vague, misty, unsatisfactory sort of a place, where, by some means or other, every-body would be united at last, to spend eterin affirming would be abominably dull; but which was an event so far off in the future, having nothing in common with our present existence, and only connected in her mind with doomsday and the end of the world, that she never troubled herself to think of it

seriously at all.

Meanwhile, her father—her dear, dear father whom she had loved so much—had been taken from her, and hid in that dark, dreadful grave, of which she could not think without a shudder. He had disappeared, as it were, into impenetrable blackness, and she could only remember that in this world she should never see him more.

But, th ough all her misery, Ethel's pride

ad-bitterly as little was grieving, perhaps the world put on when taxed with gallantrica even at that moment she would have resented which they have not the strength of mind to any attempt at comfort on the part of her deny—such a smile as is dead to the hopes father's widow as an infringement on her rights as chief mourner. For between these | trust in them. two women there existed, and always had existed, an antagonism which was none the less deadly because it hid itself beneath a mask of smiles and carestes and endearing

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appellations ady Clevedon had been jealous of her stepdaughter from the first, of her superior influence over the earl, and the lefty, dictatorial air which she had never been persuaded to abandon; whilst Ethel viewed her young atenmother in the light of an interloper, and her beauty as a futal snare by which her father had been unfortunately be-

And, added to this, there had lately sprung up a fresh source of rivalry between the two, which threatened to be more dangerous still. With these feelings towards Lady Clevedon,

it was very bitter for poor Ethel, when the will was read, to learn that, with the exception of a small marriage dowry, she had been left entirely dependent on her stepmother. She had heard her father say on the night of his death, and on several occasions beside, but she had attached small meaning to his words, or rather she had imagined she should be free from all authority but that of a husband before they would be put into effect; now sae felt as though the circumstance were almost more crushing than the blow which had preceded it.

in debt, to which the extravagance of his also was becoming, not tired of Nice, but Counters had largely contributed, and his weary for news of Victor de Lacarras. Countess had largely contributed, and his landed property descended by entail on his | She had grown fond of the quiet, peaceful infant son, who was but two years old. spot which had ministered to her first sorwhile the child's minority lasted; and if, on

Under other circumstances, this would have been the most pleasure and natural She was not surprised that she had received position in which to leave an orphan girl; but no letter from the Marquis, or at least she to Ethel Carr it was intolerable pain.

She had several offers of a home made her, prospect-but one star shining on the dark horizon of her future and that was that from disappointment and wounded pride,

But the first wildness of her grief over, her heart returned with yearning tenderness to the scene which had passed between them on the balcony, and she cherished the words which he had then spoken as a sure pledge that he would he the champion of her luture life. She knew it was not the moment that such assurances should be repeated or exchanged; but with her own cars she had heard the avowal of his love, and she was tendance on her. satisfied.

As soon as the Earl's interment was completed, Lady Cievedon proceeded, as had been re-arranged, to Nice. A house had been engaged there for the winter, and she thought she could not do better than apend the first months of her widowhood abroad, where Ludy Ethel Carr of course seeing any of their friends again, for which the Countess had her own reasons, and Lady Ethel was, comparatively speaking, glad.

She would not have cired to meet the Marquis de Lucarras after what had passed between them, as an ordinary acquaint-ance. Se preferred to live upon the memory of that scenc, and to wonder how long it would be before it was repeated.

Could she have overheard a conversation

The name of the club friend was Colonel Hartley, familiarly known amongst his

in everybody's business but his own. He was an elderly man, much made up, both by tailor and hairdresser; and he shall tell them that they are to expect no attacked the Marquis on the day after Lady gaiety, for it is to be quite a family gath-Clevedon left town; and as he was standing in one of the club windows, thoughtfully regarding the traffic which went on in the

"Well, De Lacarras, and so you have lost your friends !"

an indifferent gaze upon the speaker. "Why the Clevedons, to be sure. No Temple Grange shooting for you this season, old fellow, whatever you may have secured by next. Queer will, that of the earl's,

though, wasn't it?" "In what way?" "Do you ask me in what way? I should have thought you would have been the last | invitation. man to dispute it. Why, in leaving Lady Ethel Carr without a halfpenny. I know it's

the case, because Hogden, the earl's solicitor, is doing a little business for me, and I've seen | nature of Thomas Bainbridge. the reading of the will.'

"I daresny Lady Ethel will survive it."
"And you?"

"I have no possible interest in the matter what should make you appeal to me?"

"Oh! come, Marquis," exclaimed Colonel Hartley, with one of his most Paul Pry-ish looks; "it is of no use trying to hoodwink Tiend Pair in stomach. Could not urinate looks; "it is of no use trying to hoodwink me. Everybody knows what was your attraction in Park Lane this season; and that, had it not been for this melancholy circumstance, we should have seen you a Benedict Warner's safe pills. Have not had a pain or stance, we should have seen you a Benedict

before Christmas." Everybody knows a great deal more about me than I know myself then," rejoined Delacarras, with an expression of annoyance; and if your report is correct, Hartley, you may contradict it as soon as you like." You are not engaged to Lady Ethel

"Engaged!" (Victor de Lacarras delivered the word with as much emphasis as if he had been accused of some dishonorable action). "Do I look like a man who is cngaged? iI should like to meet the person who has been spreading such folly abroad."

"I should certainly never have taken you for a marrying man," said his companion, who began to draw in his horns at the other's manners.

"Marrying man!" repeated De Lacarras, contemptuously. "Now look here, Hartley, judge for yourself if it is likely. Every one knows my circumstances; that I'm a regular beggar, without sufficient money to keep up my title, and in debt all over the world. How could I, in the name of all that's reasonable, dream of marrying a girl like Ethel Carr, who, by your own showing, has not a halfpenny? It bears absurdity upon the face

"But you have not been unfavorably received in that quarter, Monsieur de Lacarras, if rumor speaks true," ejaculated old Hartley,

with a meaning look. with a smile which meant even more than his friend's look—such a smile as men of for occasional use,

of any woman who has been led to place her

"That may be so," he said, as plainly as though he had spoken; "but it is not my part to boast of it." And then the men separated, Victor de Lacarras to think how fortunate it was that he had not committed himself by transport, downright brutality towards the Apart from the supposition of such a scheme proposing to Ethel Carr before learning her penniless condition, and Colonel Hartley to apread several reports concerning them, by no means beneficial to her character or his.

CHAPTER IX.

AT TEMPLE GRANGE.

It was not a long time before the Countess of Clevedon wearied of the monotony of Nice. Six months had been considered the shortest period for which she should observe her retirement; but long before that time had expired, she announced her determination to return to England and take up her quarters at Temple Grange.

"I am quite sure that Nice does not agree with Alured," she said, in explanation to her step-daughter, and alluding to her son; "besides which, my spirits require cheering, and at the Grange I can ask some of my sisters down to spend their Christmas with

And cordially as Lady Ethel Carr disliked the Countess's sisters (who were all a degree faster and more flirting than herself), she The Earl of Clevedon had died very much acquiesced readily in her decision, for she

There was little doubt, therefore, that the rows, and in a measure taught her to overyoung mother would be amply provided for come it; but she longed to hear again that voice, the music of which was ringing in her its cessation her charms were still left ears ty night and day, and to receive the resultance above. The matriage settlement to fall back upon. But memory of that interview, which had been Lady Ethel Carr, at once the fairest and the interruped by the fatal tidings of her father's proudest of her gex, was commended to her death, was a sacred memory to her; she had kind affection and maternal care. staked her life upon its repetition.
She was not surprised that she had received

told herself so. She told herself that it was far more delicate, and honorable, and forbearfrom relatives on both sides of the house; but ing in him not to press his suit at a time her proud spirit saw no difference in one when he must know that her heart was sore, form of charity from another, and she and occupied with graver things. Ho had resolved to abide by the lot her father had heard her confess she loved him-and at the chosen for her. She had but one comfort in recollection of what she had said on that occasion, and his passionate rejoinder, Lady Ethel's checks would flash scar-Victor de Lacarras would release her from let with mingled shame and pleasure her bondage befere long. Had it not been -he must be certain she should her bondage before long. Had it not been | -he must be certain she should for that hope, she would almost have died never change her mind; and was satisfied to wait, as she was, until the proper period for a renewal of his courtship had arrived. And

yet - md yet-that waiting time was sometimes marked by very anxious tears. It was December when they arrived at Temple Grange. Everything around was looking bare, grey and desolate; and Mrs. Mowbray, the Countess's favorite sister, was confined to her bed with an attack of bronchitis, and powerless to rise and dance at-

These circumstances combined to rulle the quanimity of Lady Clevedon's temper, and she was foud in her complaints of the duliness of everything about her.

"I must have a few people down, just for Christmas and the New Year," she said, when the state of affairs became patent to her; "my sisters won't thank me for asking accompanied her. They quitted London them here without a man to speak to, and immediately after the funeral, and without Dr. Chalmers says that if I den't take more Dr. Chalmers says that if I den't take more care of myself I shall be seriously ill. And no wonder, such a time as we have been

moning at Nice." "Is it not rather soon?" inquired Lady Ethel, alluding to her step-mother filling the house with company, when she had so recently been made a widow, although her own heart was throbbing at the idea that he might

be amongst the intended guests. Victor de Lacarras and one of his club-friends, or anything of that sort, of course; but, other maker and return covered with glory. In-Lady Ethel would have been better able to wise, there is no reason on earth why we stead of that he returned defeated and decome to a decision on the subject. With that dear child depending entirely on me, 'it is of the utmost importance,' as Dr. intimates as "Paul Pry," on account of the wonderful facility with which he wormed out other men's secrets, and the interest he took do if I cannot shake off this dreadful depression. I shall only ask my sisters and the Marchmonts, and two or three men; and I ering.

Lady Ethel asked no further questions, for she knew that Lady Clevedon had guessed her penchant for the Marquis de Lacarras, and was too proud to evince any interest on the subject of his being one of the invited. But "What friends?" demanded the Marquis, she had not many days to wait in suspense.

"They will both come," laughed the Countess, lightly, as she threw two envelopes across the breakfast table to her a few mornings after. "I thought as much." And Ethel. recognising on one the emblazoned cypher of Victor de Lacarras, took up his letter with trembling hand, and perused the brief courteous sentences in which he accepted her stepmother's

The flush which they called forth had not yet died away when she turned to the second letter, and with a sudden start read the sig-

(To be continued.)

FORTUNE FAVORED HIM. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 5, 1885.—Five years ago I had a terrible attack of vertigo, with ache since. Never have used any other medicine. I cannot say enough for it.-F. G. BAILEY, 30 S. Ninth street.

The other day a block of auriferous quartz of the estimated value of \$350,000 was taken out in the galleries of the Oscar gold mine, Bonnel Island, on the west coast of Norway.

WOMAN. Do you have a bearing-down feeling in the abdomen? Weak back, languid, tired feeling? If so, you can be sure there is some uterine difficulty, which Warner's safe cure will remove.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGO BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated Voltate Brits and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debilliy, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled envelope with full particulars mailed free. Write them at once.

The lady student in the Yale Law School was appointed to make an argument in moot court recently. A large audience was attracted, and she sustained her part with a high degree of credit. She is described as very womanly and handsome withal.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

| Manual Coapear to accept or reject, throwing, if possible, any odium for rejection on the Opposition, So far as The Marquis turned away to the window had that coated tongue or bad taste in the

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 24.-The Blue Book, purporting to give a report on the late rebellion in the Northwest, reveals astonishing incapacity in the General commanding, unblusning fraud in the matters of supplies and part of the men who did the fighting for the fools and rogues at the head of affairs. A faithful history of this campaign has yet to be written; when it is written the world will laugh at the giim travesty of war it will spictacle of a general who either did not know what to do or was afraid Sir John Macdonald is to do it, troops who were only successful when they ignored his orders, and a gang of rasoals cheating the government and flundering the men by every device that g eed and dishonesty could suggest. Behind il a government corrupt to the core knowingly employing professional corruptionists in

The final victory, he says, was won by Col. Williams, who made the dash on the rifle pits when he became aware that it was General Middleton's intention to retreat on Humboldt, where Col. Denison, with the best cavalry corps in the country, was kept absurdly guarding the supplies with short carbines and picketted horses on the open prairie, while the General was howling for reinforcements, especially of cavalry ! Perhaps Middleton expected Rid to surren-We all know that mes ages had passed between the Rebel leader and the General. At any rate it is certain that when Williams led the charge on Batoche, Middleton was in his tent at luncheon, the artillery was in the zereba, and the old boy when he heard the firing, rushed out, calling for his horse, and telling whoever he met to hurry up, a movement that ended the campaigu, and of which he was in blissful ignorance till it had taken place! Yet General Middleton got a knighthood, \$20,000, a "distinguished cervice in whole thing was too ridiculous aftegether. It

A GIGANTIC PARCE with brutal and bloody interludes. But, perhaps, the most atrocious incident in the compaign was Col. Otter's attack on Poundmaker. When it is known that these Indians were acting under the terms of the circular sent out by the Government to them Col. Ofter's conduct assumes the nature of a crime. Poundmaker and his band were and assured by this circular that if they remained peacefully on their reserve they would not be interfered with, and they would be protected. In defiance of this, and while these Indians were peacefully on their reserve, Otter marched against them, and as soon as he came within range with his artilley he fired slap-bang into the tepecs, where he knew the women and children were assembled. The Indians, of course, defended themselves, and could have utterly annihilated Otter, as he dewhen that stupid officer was actually sur-Poundmaker was

A WANTON, INEXCUSABLE OUTHAGE. What could have been his object? He went out of his way to seek the engagement. He was not acting under superior orders. The truth, it seems to me, was that he was thirsting for kudos in the newspapers. Other fellows had been engaged and were, he may have thought, carrying off all the laurels, and have thought, carrying off all the laurels, and he, badly advised, I have no doubt, made a moralized after committing an infamous and loss of life. A priest who was with Poundmaker confirms this view, which, I know, is accepted as the truth by all persons conversant with the incidents of Cut Knife Hill. It is but right that the false glamour sought to be cast about the events of the rebellion should be dispersed and the public made aware of the real facts as they occurred and as they must appear bereafter in history. The rebellion was after all a national consequence of the transplantation of

THE OFF-SCOURINGS OF THE TORY PARTY to the territories. If there was a worthless relation of Tory politician, a party blackmailer, a political dead beat, or any sort of person whatever whom it was necessary to get rid of, he was sent to the North-West. What else could be expected from such a policy but exactly what happened. A carnival of plundering and licentiousness accompanied with neglect of duty, insolence, tyranny and every species of brutality, finally culminating in a rebellion which in all its incidents illustrated the same characteristics of incapacity, fraud, recklessness and murder that have accompanied Tory occupation of the territories from the beginning. But to rightly understand those events it would be neccessary to pass in review the history of the administration of the Dominion for the last eight years, since the return of Sir John Macdonald to power and his acceptance of the principle apparently adopted in the general election of 1878; that the people would forgive any turpitude he

burns itself ont. Regarded in this way, I cannot but think that the end is drawing near. When it comes the nation will follow surely, and men will be ashamed even to think that they even gave countenance to the degradation now existing in all the avenues of public life. With the supremacy of Sir John Macdonald it will pess away and the country will enter upon a higher pathway of national development. Then the pandering of the Canadian Government to a moribund English Toryism and a bigotted, ignorant Orange fanaticism will cease forever. The present rotten parliament must remain a blot on our history but it will serve to link in the minds of Canadians the same feelings of shame and detestation with the name of Sir John Macdonald as the ministries of Lord Holland and Sir Robert Walpole are still linked in the minds of Englishmen with all that is vile and infamous

in political history.

OTTAWA, May 25.—Mr. McCarthy's amendments to the Franchise Act are likely to cause some discussion and delay. The fear of a party dodge being concealed in them is likely to re-sult in the Opposition drawing the mover out with a view to getting at the bottom motive of this new patch on a very much patched measure. Of course, it is understood by everybody that these amendments have been put into Mr. McCarthy's hands by the ministry, who do not wish to appear as reopening the lists after they

ministers of the Gospel and school leachers are concerned, there can be no objection to their as a defence of these gentlemen's conduct. The being added, but, regarding tenants and income voters, it is surmised that the Torics have been working the oracle on secret instructions from Ottawa, and are prepared to shove in their lists of these persons who have changed their place of abode since the first of June. This would give the Torics an advantage, sure enough, and there may be comething in the apprehension. Vilunteers, especially to the sick at the amendments are right enough, but, since Swift Current, and a hearty contempt on the the lists are now finally closed to both parties, it would be evidently unfair to reopen them for this year at any rate. The proper thing to do, it strikes me, would be to adopt the amend-ments but not to allow them to go into operation till next year, clergymen and school laugh at the grim travesty of war it will teachers only being admitted to the existing disclose. Then will be seen the inspiring rolls. This would be fair to both parties. But the feeling among the Liberals is confirmed that PLATING HIS OLD TRICKS.

that he is determined to take every advantage fair or foul, and that they cannot be too much on their guard against anymovement emanating from the Tories having a bearing or election affairs. The fact is, that political morality has become so debauched under the present regime that the ordinary rules of courtesy in public positions where their perverted talents could life do not apply. The Liberals have have unlimited exercise. A distinguished convincing reasons for knowing that they officer who was present assures me that it was are in the presence of a desperate man, who, having flung a vay the last pretence from the beginning to the taking of Batoche.

The Seal victory he says, was won by Col. supposed to remain with pirates and brigands. More deplorable still, it would seem that this bad old man has infused his spirit into his followers, whose only course, as he cynically remarked to one of them the other day, is, united to stand or divided to fall. So many of them have been touched with his wand of corruption that mutual guit necessitates the defence of those found out by those whose sins are still in obscurity. Should there be a change of govern ment after the next election, as appears proba ble, it will be the duty of the new ministry to pursue the investigation of the frauls perpe trated under this ministry, and visit with con-dign pu sishment all these members of parlia ment who have abused their trust to make money and otherwise secure personal advantages at the expense of the people, Mr. Mackenzie made a mistake that he d d not do so when he came into power after the Pacific Scandal exposures. He butters Canadians for condoning that great erime, yet he himself set the example by refusing to follow up the action of the electorate with an impeachhood, \$20,000, a "distinguished rervice in ment of the chit actors, that they and ment the high reward, all the honors, in fact, like them should forever be debarred from while poor Williams and French got death, and their men slaughter and wounds! The public trusts with the object of obtaining and

retaining power.

AN ENPLANATION.

Sir John took an early opportunity after the house met to-day to explain his recent reference to his kinsman and henchman, Dalton Mc-Carthy. He protested that the Opposition had taken a wrong meaning from his words and that he had no intention whatever of casting reflections on Mr. McCarthy's morailways questi n. Seeing that Sir John did snap at McCarthy quite vigorously, snabbad him, and redected on the purity of his motives. it matters very little what he may say now. His explanation only proves that he lest his temper and told an un-pleasant truth which, in the interests of McCorthy and himself, had better be usedd. Otherwise, as Mr John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways and Canals, has often remarked, "There ain't nothing to it,"

now before Pariltment is a very inadequate measure. It passed the third reading this afternoon. It is not what the people of the terri-tories demand and require, and it contains served, were it not for Poundmaker who many features to which they are strongly op-drew off his braves and allowed him to retire posed. Mr. Weldon attacked one of these latter by moving an amendment to the effect that rounded and at his mercy. Otter's attack on stipendary magistrates and others holding office under the federal government should not be ap-pointed to seats in the North-West Council. The amendment was, of course, defeated by a name a symbol of love in Ireland. But strict party vote, and the old abase against he was not great enough for the own which Canadians rebelled when it was imposed cased. The angel of patriotic greatness by Downing Street is re-enacted by a Canadian parliament in defiance of the protests of Canadians settled in the territories. The explanation is on the surface. Every act, every measure, every action and every motion of the party now in power has out one grand overtically in the direction and a proverb that men technically in the direction and a proverb that men technically in the direction and a proverb that men technically in the direction and a proverb that men technically in the direction and a proverb that men technically in the direction and a proverb that men technically in the direction and a proverb that men technically in the direction and a proverb that men technically in the direction and a proverb that men technically in the direction and the party in the direction and the direction a "Not at all!" was the pettish rejoinder. he, badly advised, I have no doubt, made a mastering object: that is, to fix the law and its are known by the company they keep. Can "We mustn't have any dancing or theatricals, rush from Battleford thinking to smash Pound administration in such wise that both shall be Mr. Costigan expect to retain the subservient to the exigencies of Tory party politics. Measures, good in themselves, are vitiated by this simister intention. It is like the yellow strand in all Royal navy cordage and runs throughout the entire standing and running gear of the Tory legislative ship. It is Su John Macdonald's trade mark, and many years of much labor wil be required to destroy its effect. It will never do for the coming Liberal ministry to follow the example of the Bourbons when they returned to Paris after Napoleon and sewed silver fleur-de-lys over the fallen Emperor's golden bees on the carpets and upholstery. The new ministry may put a strand of their own color in their cordage, but let them not try to dye, wash, patch or overlay the postilential brand of Macdonaldism. Mr. Mackenzie tried that and it killed him politically as dead as Julius Casar,

GOING TO FNOLAND.

It is said that both Sir John and Mr. Blake are going to England after the session closes. Can it be that our Visionan Premier deems it his duty, as the head of affairs on this side of the water, to support Lord Salisbury in his policy of "Manacles and Manitoba" for the Irish small in the core and too weak in the charge to have any effect at long range on the Home Rule battle. Mr. Smith is a funny fellow. He might as well have stayed at his grange and fired his pop-gun and let off his fireworks to the delight of the Toronto Orangemen. When we reflect on what Toronto Orangemen. When we reflect on what a dead failure he has been in Canada, how he has identified the advocacy of his name with might perpetrate so long as he made them believe that he could and would

PUT MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS.

This is a political disease and, like all epidemics, it must run its course till it finally burns itself out. Regarded in this way. I as possible, it is consoling to reflect that the misused gift has been worn threadbare, and the evil intent rendered nugatory by public force

knowledge of the man. AN INTERESTING PAPER was read by Mr. Bell, of Winnipeg, before the Royal Society this morning. His subject was the mounds of the North West. He showed that there is a continuous line of these singular burial places from the Mississippi to Lake Manitola, in which were found remains of pottery and other arts. He then reviewed the mortuary customs of the Indians as such have been known since the discovery of the remain a country. Next he dealt with Indian traditions, and finally came to the conclusion that the Canadians present Indian tribes cannot have descended from the mound builders, unless they had lost the art of making pottery, completely changed their mortuary customs, and perpetuated false traditions. These arguments would go to prove that an ancient, civilized race of human beings occupied the country long before the advent of the red man, that it has utterly disappeared, and these burial mounds are all that remain to tell the story of a lost, obliterated people.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The Tory organ here has an editorial this morning containing quotations from the Irish papers, United Ireland and The Freeman's Journal, in which ground is taken that the action of the Dominion Parliament was not inimical to Home Rule, as the English Tory papers declared at the time of the passage of the now famous resolution. The quotations are reproduced in order to make out that Mr. Costigan and the Irish Tories in our House correctly voiced the sentiments of the Irish in Canada. A moment's consideration will show how inapplie. I the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

sa a defence of these gentlemen's conduct. The Irish Home Rule organs were combatting the impression sought to be created by their oppo-nents to the effect that the Caua lian legislature had reversed its former position on Home Rule and pronounced against it. Everybody who has read the debate on Mr. Blake's resolution and the various amendments thereto, also the despatch sent by Reuter's agency, is aware how natural it was for the enemics of Gladstone and Ireland to make a handle of the affair. But when the Irish papers obtained fuller information, it was their duty, and they were perfectly right in arguing that the interpretation first but upon the news was erroneous. They know I ttle and care less about our party politics.

THEIR ONE OBJECT was to prevent the Home Rule cause from suffering. We who are on the ground, however, are perfectly posted. We know that Sir John Macdonald and his party did their level best to emasculate Mr. Blake's resolution, and finally burked it so far as to permit it transmission to Mr. Glandstone and Mr. Parnell as Mr. Blake proposed, finally sending it to Sir Charles Tupper to be distributed amid the der sive laughter and cheers of the Opposition. Are the Irish Home Rule organs aware that Mr. Costigan positively declined to bring up the matter in Parliament when he was urged to do so? And are they cognizant of the fact that it was not till after the putative representative of the Irish in Canada had thus stultified himself out of deference to his Orange masters that Mr. Blake, backed by the Liberal party, forced his hand and compelled him to take action. And what an action was! His amendment was an abortion on Mr. Blake's, and by not including its transmission to the British Premier and the Irish leader he consented to the elemination of the one thing that would have give power and consequence to it as an expression of opinion from the Parliament of Canada, designed, as Mr. Blake in-sisted it should, to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone and encourage Mr. Paccell. But the fact is Mr. Costigan and the half-dozen renegates soting with him sacrificed their Irish principles in obedience to ORANGE-TORY DICTATION,

and having found, the contempt and execution of the Irish people excited against them they are trying every possible, dedge to rehabilitate themselves. But it would do. There they stand convicted of treachery, and they know how Irishmen always treat those who are false to the grand principles of Irish nationality. Hence their fear and anxiety. Here I would lay it down as a rule, rearcely admisting of an exception, that no true Irishman can belong to either the Tery party in England or the Tery party in Canada and be at the some time a faithful, consistent Home Ruler. Lord Salisbury's policy of coercion and entorced emigration for Ireland and Irishmen is plainly echoed by the Tory party of Canada. Recent events have shown, as I pointed out in a previous letter, that there is a strong bond of sympathy and an active understanding between the Fories in Canada and the Tories of the Old Country. Orangeism is in the ascendest in both the Tory wings at home and in the conies. It is, therefore, impossible for any special content. porter of the Parnell invenient to be a Tor-without abrogating his principles and be coming a traitor to the Irish cause Mr. Costigan must accept the position. It is one of his own choosing, and though we would rather for his own sake that he had acted a nobler and a wiser part, we must hold him in his place as he has fixed it -in the ranks of the enemies of Irish nationality. We have nothing todo with his reasins, and care nothing to his excusion. At best his reasons must have been largely influenced by Lis desire to remain in office; his excusor came too late. But what A CLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY

d; an opportunity that comes to few men and then only once in a lifetime. Had he riser above the paltry restraints of party and demanded the passage of a resolution like Mr. Blake's from his colleagues, he would to day be the idel of the Irish in Canada and la knocked at his door, but he refused to entertain onfidence of Irishmen while he keeps company with men whose hatred to everything Irish and Catholic is their sole and whole political stock in tride? Were Mr. Bowell not an Orange grand master he would naver be a minister of the Crown. And, per hans, were Mr. Costigan not an Irish Catholic he would never be one either. Both were taken into the Cabinet by S.r John on the pretence of representing diverse elements. Were either of them really representatives of their people it would be impossible for them to associate in any government. An Orangeman, if he be true to his ob igations, must uphold and main-tain Protestant ascendency and refuse his Catholic colleague an equal share in government. To this no sincere Catholic can submit. So far it would appear that Bowell has not relinquished his Orange principles. What, there fore, must be Mr. Cestigan's position? It would be painful, humiliating, to pursue the subject further.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING. The House was occupied most of the time today considering the bill for establishing a Govand back up Gladstone in his supreme effort to bring peace, contentment and prosperity to Ireland? By the way, I notice that Goldwin Smith has opened fire on Gladstone and Home Rule. His Weck, in Toronto, was too small in the bore and too weak in the charge to have any effect at long with the content of the content of the bill convinces me that the concealed intention is to do away with the concealed and long the content of the bill convinces me that the concealed intention is to do away with the content of the bill convinces me that the concealed intention is to do away with the content of the bill convinces me that the concealed intention is to do away with the content of the bill convinces me that the concealed intention is to do away with the content of the bill convinces me that the concealed intention is to do away with the content of the bill convinces me that the concealed intention is to do away with the content of the bill convinces me that the concealed intention is to do away with the content of the bill convinces me that the concealed intention of the long speech in the bill convinces me that the concealed intention of the long speech in the bill convinces me that the concealed intention of the long speech in the bill convinces me that the concealed intention of the long speech in the bill convinces me that the concealed intention of the long speech in the bill convinces me that the concealed intention of the long speech in the bill convinces me that the bill convinces ernment printing office or bureau. If such an institution would put a stop to the existing outexigencies of party may require or the necessity of assisting partizans may dictate. The present contractors have a renewal of their contract for another year, so that some time must elapse be fore the new arrangement could be put in operaistry would be served. They could give out what printing work they pleased, to whom they pleased, and at whatever prices they pleased. In this way the Tory press could be subsidized enormously out of the public treasury and a very great party advantage secured for the men in office. Thus, in short, is the intention, scope and meaning of Mr. Chapleau's Printing Bill. It is simply another engine constructed by the Government to be used by the Government for party purposes, to help their friends and keep them in positions to hang on to office and distribute public plunder. Anybody who regards it in any other way, is a fool who knows nothing of Macdonalism or the super-human exertiors now being made by ministers to retain their places. It is only one of the many unscrupulous tricks by which the public funds and national resources are preverted from their legitimate uses to bribe parliament and debauch the electorate. There is only one way of putting a stop to all this infamy.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

My views on the Franchise amendments given in anticipation of the debate thereon in yester day's letter, were practically adopted by the House. Mr. McCarthy's statement that he threw the responsibility of opposition to the amendment on geutlemen opposite, revealed a part of the game to which I drew attention. However, it is pretty safe to say that fear alone of a re-opening of the whole question deterred the Ministry from insisting on changes on which the y had predetermined. Some people see in 123 back-down and postponement of the operation of the amendments for a year a sign that the general elections will not take place this 1) ming fall, and that Parliament will be allowed to run its full course of five years.

RIDEAU.

Boils, blotches, pimples, and all skin diseases, are quickest cured, by cleansing with the vessel, would force it to the side the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Love Austris, lives Maria Hans, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical antiseing and final relief, as related by herself, is grinterest to English women. "I was employed, whe says, "in the work of a large farmhous, Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was compelled to take it may bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from reat and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my wide, which in a little while seemed to apread over my whole body, and threbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told isse that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Segel's Syrup. Now I have tell reacted. I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no cood, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic The few presented are horrawed to read, and I have lent mine to six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get the to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured he, and to be sure to get the right kind. I ke we a woman who was looking like death, are we told them there was no help for her, it is a hal consulted several doctors, but none cand help her. I told her of Sainally Serme and help her. Seigel's Syrup, on the manner down for her that she might made see mustake. She took my advice and the strong and new she is in perfect localth, and the propose around use are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our reighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Symp. Sufferers from your who were contined to their bed and could hardly move a timer, have been cured by it. There is a pull in our district who cannot cold by roing through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and themnatic pairs, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a dector in the surroundher. There was not a dector in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Priles we there have and now she is as healthy as anyon by, no s to church, and can work even Herybody was astonished where they saw her cut, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To day she a the her grate jetterning for God's mercies and Segrel's Syrup.

MARIA HAAS.

The people of Conada speak confirming that Russia se Consides, N.B., Jan. 10, 1988.

Runnels be Corners, N.R., Jan. 10, 1488.

Dear Ser. I wish to mit an you the good your Seiger's Syrup has done are.

I throught at one face 4 with 15 for bitter deal (1428 alive, but had the lock to in it one of your almost and after reading it or which they bear your coineds.

I tried one bottle and found have bearly your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found have bearly so much disproved that I continue. Our and in ow 17 follows man. I have taken and a three bottles.

Every body here speaked well of the

Richmond Comers, N.P.

Station, & S.B. Ot lo, & A. J. WHITS, Limit d. Wints Seigels Syrup (* 27) I satisfaction wile ever used. One case is a refuse the 22 of Dyspepsia seemed almost benefited by your medicina

Yourse of the ly, Jso. G. Morrasse STEVERSVILLE, WELLAND CO., ONT., Feb. 17, 1835

A. 3. Where,
I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in Take
fundy a short time since. I was then afflicted with a
sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side,
oft in attended with a court, but I may now instigation
or, my health; my neighbors are also astonished at
the results of your medical.

Years.

Manys on E. Brake. A. J. WHOR.

MAN COURT BRANK

FREDERICION, N.D. A. J. Wittis, Idealed,

Gentlemen - Your mechanic has done more for the than any doctor ever did, so I I would not be without

Yours ruly Patrick McLught

TROUT LAWN, ONT., May 12, 1525.
A. J. WHITE, Limited.

Gentlemen—Your medicine is just what is needed here for disordered livet. When I was in Lendon the doctors there said I was a "gene man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and cameving Scigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by contest. use, which proved that some traces the best of size not always the only hope.

Yours truly,
W. J. ROBERTSON, Evengetta

ADDERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1880. A. J. Whitz, Limited.

Gentlemen—t am now using School. Some loss
Dispepsia, and find it to be the best medicined volves
used for that complaint. It is a pricefree limit to any
one afflicted with indigestion.

on. Venus truty Ww. Denga

South Ray, Ont., bee 7, 1853.

Sir.—I take great pleasure in informe yearth a have been cured by your Siegel's Sorry, and take suffered ten or twelve years with information and it is suffered ten or twelve years with information and it is substantion of the lowels, vointing too you half it, the stomach, which caused great paid. It is if you good physicians, none of whom were able to give any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of from the relief for the time being, to you can easily a you was discouraged and it was with little forms commenced to take your seigel's Syrup and make I started with your medicine about the control of the services.

commenced to take your securise Syrup and noisy.

I started with your medicine about a new part have taken in all about 2 dozen but less and the little time to stop the comiting, but some my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering stomach complaints.

I can give you the manes of several other wish.

You may print this if non wish, a lit payet means of helping some other sufferor Lawre Wallette South Bay, Ontario.
Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 i. ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch with 67 St. James street, Montreal.
For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

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nected with a steam print apable of the a powerful stream of water throughth and which, impinging upon the water in contact 66 THE TRUE WITNESS"

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AR SUBSCRIPTION RICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WHAT is the matter with Sir Joha and his supporters at Ottawa? Since the opening of the session they have not once met together in caucus, which is to Parliament what the home circle is to the family. This is unusual in the history of the Tory party. Is there them, probably, forever, to the House of Boodle and Plunder.

THE T r no Wail, the Government crean, continues to denounce Senator O'Donohoe and to abuse the Irish Catholic people as hirdings, mercenaries, Hessians and Swiss, since the expeture of the Cabinet scandal. Although there is not the slightest evidence that the Irish Catholics authorized Mr. O'Denahoe to dispose of their votes or to act | their side and as opposed to the legislative in their behalf or speak in their name, the Mail does not cease to reiterate the charge tiest toeir votes are slways in the market. For Sa John Macdonald, who entered into the corrupt bargain and who got out of it with dishonesty and duplicity, the Mail has not a word of corsure or reproof. The people, however, have fully realized the fact that it is the deceiver and the corruptionist who is specially deserving of condemnation, and who, no doubt, will be made to feel the baseness of his conduct in due time.

THE Government had no answer to make the public expense. When the hotel got into the hands of the Sovernment officials it was run and managed at the public expense. The Intercolonial Railway was placed at its hotel received free tickets over the line, while the material for the construction or maintenance of the hotel was carried free of charges before the House the Ministers had not a word of defence or denial to offer.

Ar the last general elections in the Pro-Conservative caudidates polled but 5,000 votes more than the Liberals. Notwith. Tory party a majority of about forly in the Legislature, or fifty out of the sixtyfive seats. In twenty of the constituencies the combined Tory majorities did not amount to 1,500. The same state of affairs exists in Ontario. The total vote cast was 262,000 for both Tory and Liberal candidates. Of this number the Tories obtained 132,000, with about sixty seats, while the Liberals, with a total vote of 130,000, or 2,000 less than the total of the mailing Boodle" Railway Bil than he was in Tory vote, only secured some thirty seats.) the House of Commons. In addition to In many of the constituencies the Tory candidates were elected only by bare majorities. It is quite evident from this that it will not take much change in the vote of the masses to make a sweeping change in the representation of members.

SIR JOHN RETRACTS.

WHEN Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., who is raid \$3000 a year out of the Government subsidies to the Northern and Pacific June. tion Railway for filling the honorary position of President, tried last week to get Parliament to grant new privileges to this railway, Sir John Macdonald rose savagely in his seat, and to the consternation of the entire sought by the railway company, through Mr. John had declared there was a blackmailing | lectual development. McCarthy's aid, were for blackmailing pur- nigger on the fence, the bill asking for the Let sactions that have been unblushingly dignitional comment on the above, ventures to

Premier against the scheme of one of his tore I which the Government was to be responsible, most supporters, who is also looked on as his was amended so as to read that the Governprobable successor in the leadership of the ment, in case the road was turned over to it, Tory party, was the cause of much comment, and threatened to result in serious misunderstandings. Sir John, seeing the storm that was growing, felt that he would have to retract the charge, and he situation must have been grave or Sir John would never have condescended to make a payment of the whole issue of

THE AMENDMENT TO BLAKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTION.

PERHAPS no stronger indication of the real haracter of the amendment offered by the by the following quotation from the Week, of Goldwin Smith, which, it is well known, represents the anti-Irish and pro-Orange view of the Home Rule question : -

" In criticizing the action of the Dominion Parliament, however, we must not be anderstood to suggest that the Parliament or Ministry are responsible for the introduction of the subject. It was just the kind of thing that a Government detests, and that only a factious Opposition would think of bringing forward. We are sure that the Ministers would gladly have shelved it, had that been possible. As it was not possible, they did their best to nullify it, and they succeeded admirably. This strategy has been made a ground of censure. It is, in fact, a reason for admiration and approval. When they could not entirely prevent the mischief they did their heat to minimize it, and they succeeded. There is something almost comic in the wind-up. Parturient mountains never brought forth a more ridicu lous mouse; and the mountains looked very serious indeed when their labor began."

Here then is an organ of anti-Iris opinion in ecatacies over the fact that Mr. Blake's resolution was nullified; and the Week cougratulates Sir John and his friends on the public meeting as a Kuight of the Primrose any special significance to be attached to the admirable success of their plan to kill the fact? Surely they will hold a caucus before effect of the resolution. On both sides of the separating and bidding farewell, many of Atlantic the enemies of Ireland are making use of the victorious amendment of Mr. Costigan as an argument against the granting ct Home Rule.

> Our Irish National contemporaries in Ireland, instead of having Blake's resolution to stand upon and to fling in the teeth of their opponents, are engaged in the painful and humiliating task of trying to prove that the Ocangemen are not warranted in setting up the Costigan amendment as favorable to independence of Ireland.

THE POLL TAX.

A number of the aldermen in our City Council express great indignation at the action of the Local Ligislature in daring to interfere with the bill presented by the Cor peration to amend the city charter. The indignation of these worthy aldermen is due to the fact that their miserable little game against the rights of the citizens has been exposed, and its iniquity was so glaring that scarcely a member could be got to champion the bill. Mr. G. W. Stephens, to the charges of dishonest and corrupt | notwithstanding that he was perfectly aware administration in connection with the Inch- of the atrocious character of the bill, and of Arran Hotel affair. This hotel, situated at I the still more atrocious manner in which the Dalhousie, N. B., became, under peculiar bill was cooked by certain aldermen and circumstances, the property of Mr. Schreiber, | civic employés, had the meanness to father it, chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway. But his paternity was of short dura-This public citizial obtained from the land- tion, as the Private Bills Committee lady, Mrs. Grant, her interest in considera- | knocked the poll tax out on the first round. tion of a promise by Sir Charles Tupper that | When the poll tax went George W. let go her husband should be given employment at the bill, although there were other amendments to the charter contained in it which deserved consideration. The members of the Legislature who protected the interests and the rights of the reople are the object of service, and people going to and from the censure and abuse from the self sufficient and inflated portion of the City Council. Ald. Grenier, who knows more about the conspiracy and fraud which underlie the bill than freight charges, thus defrauding the country anybody else, feels very much aggrieved at of revenue. When Mr. Davies laid these its fate. He attacks Ald McShane, M.P.P., and says "that the only interest "the member for Montreal West took in "the bill was to fight against it." What Ald. Grenier means as a stinging rebuke, is in the eyes of the ratepayers of Montreal, vince of Quebec there were some 220,000 exactly a testimony to the correct attitude votes cast altegether. Out of this total the of Ald. McShane towards the bill. Fifteen to twenty thousand ratepayers at whom the poll tax was aimed demanded by the voice of standing this small difference between the their press, by the voice of public meetings general results for both sides, it gave the and of petitions, that the Legislature should oppose the imposition of that tax. Ald. McShane heeded that demand and fought against the tax. In that he has done his duty, no matter what Ald. Grenier may say

THE SENATE AND "BOODLE" BILLS

to the contrary.

MR. DALTON McCARTHY M. P., has been more fortunate in the Senate with his "Blackthe \$12,000 per mile subsidy he had obtained from the Government for the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway, he sought the right of issuing bonds for \$20,000 more per mile. If the House had accorded him this demand the Government would, according to the provisions of the charter, have been liable for the whole amount in case the money was gobbled up without the road being either built or equipped, or not run. This would make the road cost the national treasury \$32,000 a mile, or between three and four million dollars altogether. People can see that this would be a respectable limit for the "boodle" to be shared among a restricted number of influential directors and shareholders. Parliament could not stand the Tory following, charged that the objects strain of \$32,000 per mile, and as Sir

Naturally such a charge from the right to issue bonds for \$20,000 extra, for would only be held liable for \$8,000 of the Birthday. bonds, or \$20,000 in all, with the \$12,000 per mile subsidy.

Mr. McCarthy yielded gracefully but with a deep design in his heart. He allowed the did so last evening in the House, when he House to reduce the "boodie," but he went humbly apologized for the use of his strong up to the Senate and got this venerable number of Liberal dissidents, who were enlanguage and begged to retract it. The and honorable body to make the national treasury responsible for the voluntary retraction of his true sentiments | bonds for twenty thousand dollars per mile. and of a charge that everybody believes to The Senate can fool with divorce bills and the Two hundred and fifty members attended the like, and people won't pay much attention to it, but when this Governmental Infirmary undertakes to sid a raid upon the public majority of the whole House. But there treasury, then the people will begin to think that its existence is not only useless but postitively dangerous. If the Senate wants to Tory Government to Hon. Edward Blake's live a little longer let it be satisfied with resolution on Home Rule could be given than ratifying the "Boodle and "Plunder" Bills sent up from the House, without trying to initiate them. The House can steal enough without the aid of the Senate.

> THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS FOES OF IRELAND.

IT is a fact not generally known that the families of England as bitter foca as among the Daily Witness and Goldwin Smith, who hate the Irish on account of their religion have to "roar pretty loudly" before they can begin to compare with these English Catholics who have no reason to hate the Irish for their creed. The Duke of Norfolk, the first Lord in the land, and a pious Catholic who makes frequent pilgrimages to Catholic Shrines. outstrips the Johnstons of Ballykilbeg, the Saundersons and Kanes of Belfast, in enlarging on the wickedness of the Irish l'apiste. He goes hand in hand with the Orangemen in their anti-Irish crusade. In London, his Grace recently appeared at a League, and asked the audience to pledce itself against any such measure as Home Rule, because it meant "the dismemberment of the Empire and the handing over of Ireland to men whose past history showed to any impartial person that they were the last men he would wish to see as governors of any country for which he had the slightest regard."

No one can deny that this style of oratory has the merit of being in perfect keeping with from a reputably pious and devout Catholic. And it is for the protection of the religious the management of Irish affairs must not be en] a rowdy because he charged ex-Chief Secreallow her members to sit in the British House | people an idea of what vile stuff the Daily of Commons! It is no wonder that O'Connell should lament until his dying day that ers, we will quote the lucubration in exhe ever had the English Catholics included in his Emancipation Bill. They are ungrateful

THE DAILY WITNESS IN TROUBLE. THE Montreal Daily Witness did not appear on the Queen's birthday. How our contemporary amused itself on that occasion we do not know; but from the way it con- mitted himself to a distinct faisification of that it was guilty of a breach of sobriety. Otherwise how are the following utterances of the Daily Witness of the 25th inst. to be explained? "Mr. Mercier's taffy to the the Irish question or not, bade Mr. Parnell " Roman Catholic clergy regarding their interest in primary education is too hypo-"critical to be digested. It is thoroughly " clergy are interested in keeping the children is ignorant, and that their education is of the "sort which has, as a rule, to be unlearned ' before the recipients are fitted to be citizens " of a democratically governed state."

There is no decent bigot or fanatic who could or would be guilty of such abortive slanders; now, as the Daity Witness passes for a more or less respectable bigot and fanatic, it follows that it was not under the influence of its fanaticism that it gave expression to the rerugnant sentiments in the above quotation. We prefer to think that the man who asserted "that the Roman Catholic clergy are interested in keeping the children ignorant" was not in his soher senses; because if he was, we would despair of him ever becoming either useful or ornamental to society. We would have to class him among

We regret that the conduct of our contemporary should be of such an atrocious nature as to warrant the impression and the imputation that it was either idiotic or not sober. Of course charges made by anybody in such a frame of mind are not to be considered serious or to be treated as such. We would not add injury to insult by any vindication of the character of the Catholic clergy, by any refutation of the charge that they seek to keep the youth of Canada in ignorance that the charge has some foundation and is Everyone here attributes her death to her

deserving of consideration. As to the insinuation against the Hon. Mr. Mercier, that he was not sincere in his protest against the misrepresentations of his views on the question of education, the Daily Witness is unjust. Mr. Mercier had been the interference of the clergy in the matter of primary education. On the first opportunity that offered in the Legislature he gave the accusation a most emphatic denial and proved that his sympathies were all the other way, and that he was in favor of | brought under the religious influence of the church, as a religious and moral education was no less necessary in a man than intel-

Daily Witness abould try to abuse and injure us ask all who have remained taithful to our fied with the name of law in the prea man holding such views and giving expression to them. We hope our contemporary will take better care of itself next Queen's

HIGH SAME AND THE TRANSPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

MR. GLADSTONE ON TOP. MR. GLADSTONE carried the day with fly-

ing colors at the meeting of the Liberal party, held yesterday at the Foreign Office. A large trapped into following the Radical rat Joe Chamberlain, were delighted to find an opportunity to return to the foldand to publicly renew their confidence in the Grand Old Man. meeting. This number, with the solid vote of the 86 Irish members, would give a clear were many not present who will vote for the Home Rule bill, so that its second reading is as good as secured by a majority of not less than forty or fifty. The address delivered by the Premier to his assembled followers was vigorous and animated. He gave it clearly dictation. He said that as far as the Tory unacceptable, and which, to his the situation by accepting a proposal to into a delusion and a snare.

Mr. Gladstone is evidently determined to secure for Ireland something like a National Parliament and not a mere legislative abortion, which Lord Randy or Joe Chamberlain would foist upon the Irish people.

IT SEES MORE SNAKES.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, has apparently not yet recovered from the effects of its Queen's Birthday jollification. It continues to see snakes and dragons when there are none at all, and we all know that is a bad sign. Yesterday it the dread champions of darkness and ignorance, to day it is the Irish party, the people the tone of the Orange lodges, although coming and the leaders that are the object of our contemporary's honors. It tells us that Mr. Parnell's allies are assassins, that he himself rights of such men as the Duke, who hold that is a liar; that "the man Healy" is trusted to representatives of the Irish people | tary Trevelyan to his face with burking the because they are persons of disreputable mail matter of the Irish members when he character, that Ireland is asked to consent to was in office. Just to give the Canadian Witness serves up to its poor benighted readfenso:-

"Mr. Parnell, yesterday, in Parliament, distinctly repudiated the rep rt of his Cincunnati speech, which was published by his ledge of the workings of the local societies atly, Mr. Ford, in his assassin's paper, the in Canada. Whether or not such pleases Irish World. He would stand better before angels and men if he had taken an earlier opportunity to repudiate that paper and its like altegether. In this particular and tardy act of repudiation he seems to have comlucted itself the day following, we should say the facts. The evidence is that he did use the body carefully, assures me that it bears that it bears that it was a wilty of a breach of schriety, the words of which he is accused. The man no resemblance to that of the Free Masons, Healy who, when Mr. Parnell was challenged with not having declared whether he accepted Mr. Gladstone's measure as a settlement of tell him he was a liar, was naturally very to the nature of the secret pledges. As angry when this damaging reminiscence was called up, backed by so high an authority as the Irish World, and exhibited his ungenticwell understood that the Roman Catholic | manliness anew by accusing Mr. Trevalyan of stealing the paper from which he quoted. Mr. Gladstone has accepted a hard task in attempting to pull these people through. If the public could be got to believe in them it would be a very different thing."

DEATH OF THE MARTYR'S WIDOW.

The widow of Louis itiel did not long outlive the victim of Orange hate and of criminal misgovernment. Borne down by grief, she has died of a broken heart, and to day she will be buried alongside her husband and her babe in the cemetery at St. Vital. The Regina scatfold was truly a bloody structure; it robbed the wife of her husband; it blotted out the life of a newl born infant, and now it sends to an early grave the mother of two orphans. That tomb will be an eternal reproach to the public men and officials who first drove a poor and long suffering people into rebellion by oppression and injustice and who afterwards raised a gibbet from which to proclaim their innocence.

A special despatch to our esteemed contemporary La Justice, of Quebec, relating the circumstances of the sad passing away of the broken hearted widow, say :

The widow of our martyr of the 16th of November died yesterday at St. Vital, provided with all the sacraments of her religion. She will be buried on Saturday alongside her husband in the Cemetery of St. Vital. Mgr. and darkness. To do so would be to admit Taché will perform the funeral ceremony. great grief at seeing the father of her chil-dren and the chieftain of his nation ascend the scaffold as a victim of Orange fanaticism. In her anguish Mrs. Riel had had one supreme consolation in learning of the universal mourning and receiving the profound tributes of sympathy which were sent to her from every part of the Province of Quebec. But wrongfully accused of being opposed to when the very ones who had been the first to weep over the death of her husband began little by little to forsake this sacred cause, Mrs. Riel declared that she ardently hoped that God would call hor to Heaven and take from her lips before having drunk its full contents the bitter cup of humiliation. It is then that death came slowly but surely. For some time back the Catholic youth of the country being the retrograding movement which her former sympathizers in Quebec were now engaged in was hidden from her, and she never learned of the vote of the Legislative Assembly of your Province when you refused to express regret for the cause to join their prayers to ours for the re-pose of the soul of Mrs. Riel. No person knows what will become of the children of compare with Mr. Dalton McCarthy's No. the martyr, but we will aid them as much as ern and Pacific Junction Railway Bill, it is in our power to do so."

Commenting on the sad event, La Justice, writing with a feeling of righteous indignation, save: "There are now at St. Vital, in the Province of Manitoba, two little orphans. Their father was torn from them and murdered by the Federal Government of Canada; their mother has died of grief. "Are you satisfied, Cabinet Ministers? Is "the work complete now? Do you need more victims and graves? If this be the case, don't constrain yourselves, for to save the party all your deeds will be forgiven. Go at it bravely; you are the

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS AND THE K. OF L.

The condemnation of the Knights of Labor. issued by Cardinal Taschereau in the diocese of Quebec, has aroused widespread interest only \$880,000 of the \$2,200,000, and the Bill to be understood that he would make in the attitude of the church towards labor no concessions to either the Whigs or Joe organizations. In order to get an authorita-Chamberlain, nor would be submit to their | tive statement on the subject, a newspaper correspondent called on Cardinal Gibbons, of opposition was concerned, their leader had | Baltimore. His Eminence went into a full asserted that their Irish policy would be discussion of the question and gave his views Irish people have in the Catholic aristocratic coercion, a policy which was totally freely, as he desired to remove some false impressions which have lately the most Orange Ulsterites. Such things as mind, only emphasized the import. gained circulation. The interview with the auce of settling the Irish question at Cardinal has been published not only in the once. Mr. Gladstone would not compromise secular press but has been given great prominence in the Catholic press of the United ettle the matter by the adoption of an States. Owing to the importance of the abstract resolution affirming the principle of question at issue, we think too much light Home Rule for Ireland. He would oppose cannot be thrown on the subject, and we all endeavors to emasculate the principle of have much pleasure in reproducing the docautonomy for Ireland and to convert the bill trinal views of so eminent a theologian and so distinguished a prelate as the Cardinal \$1,320,000 more than the charter Archbishop of Baltimore. His Eminence said :-

"Archbishop Taschereau's condemnation of the Knights of Labor should not be taken as the sentiment of the Church towards the organization. I am not familiar with the labor organization in Quebec, but it is certain that the Archbishop's bostility grew out of some local laws or conduct of the Knights which are contrary to the doctrine of the church. As to the Knights of Labor organization in the United States, I have not thoroughly examined their constitution or studied their was the Catholic clergy that were depicted as purposes, yet from reading the newspapers and Mr. Powderly's public statements I infer that the objects of the Knights are praiseworthy and in no way opposed to the views of the Church. The Catholic prelates will to a man declare in favor of the organization of labor. There can be no wrong in such a course as that. Organization is the basis of all progress -- political, tocial and religious. Only when it is abused does the Church raise her voice and call out her children."

"Was it not on account of secret pledges taken by the Knights that Archbishop Taschereau hurled on them his anathema?' asked the correspondent.

"That I do not know," replied the Cardinal, "As I told you, I have no knowin Canada. Whether or not such pledges are taken by the Knights here is a question on which more light should be thrown by their leaders. Vicar-General Conway, of Chicago, who examined the constitution of the body carefully, assures me that it bears Odd Fellows and other organizations which the Church had always antagonized. A distinction must be made, too, as the Church has been greatly misrepresented on this point, I would like you to state clearly its position. We hold that if a man joins a society, swearing never to reveal any of its workings, no matter how criminal, and to obey the dictates of its officers blindly, he surrenders his personal liberty, becomes a slave to his fellowmen, and cannot partake of the Sacraments of the Church. Such an oath is taken by the prevalent secret societies, hence their condemnation by the

"On the other hand, it a man joins an organization, swearing to keep sceret its workings, with the proviso that nothing therein shall be contrary to the laws of the land, to his conscience and religious tencts, we hold that his action is perfectly justifiable. The whole question as to the Church's attitude towards the Knights of Labor depends on which of these oaths the members take. If the latter, and in accordance with Mr. Powderly's statements, then the Church says to the Knights, 'God speed you.' If however the absolute, blind pledge is taken, no matter how laudable the objects of the society are, the Church can never counten. ance it and will call on her children to withdraw under the pain of excommunication. So everything depends on the proviso. Don't understand me as criticising Archbishop Taschereau. He is the primate of the Church in Canada, and would not have taken such decisive action without a firm conviction that the local Knights had something in their laws or pursued some methods that were against the Church's doctrines."

TURN THE RASCALS OUT. We know of no Legislature under the sun but one where the Prime Minister or leader of the Government would one day declare a bill to be of a blackmailing character and a scheme to defraud the public treasury, and the day following, through mysterious "rolitical exigencies," would take the same bill under his wing and, to secure its passage, would give it governmental sanction and precedence over every other legislative act. That Legislature is the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa.

Of the many scandalous and corrupt tran-

compare with Mr. Dalton McCarthy's Nos indecent mockery of public morality and utter disregard of the consequences. This N.P.J.R. Bill first gave Mr. h

Carthy, M.P., and his company a hard c subsidy of \$1,320,000, of which her. Carthy has been receiving \$3,000 a year President during the construction of the ro Mr. McCarthy comes back this session w his Northern Pacific Junction Railway R asking for the right to issue bonds to t extent of \$2,200,000 and to make the Domini Government liable for the full amount to the bondholders. The demand was so outrageout

that even Sir John, the prince of corruption

ists, could not contain himself, and he fort

with dencunced from his seat on the Treasur

benches that the Bill was a "blackmailing

scheme" and he would oppose it. There was a compromise. Mr. McCartl got the Government to hold itself liable for passed the House on that condition.

When it went to the Senate, several of to senators who were interested in the rails. and naturally in the division of the ... awa worked to restore the bill to its primit. state. Although the Sanate has no cons tutional right to initiate legislation th carries expense to the country, it usurp the power and saddled the country with liability of \$1,320,000 in the interest of a f M P.'s and senators.

But the scandal does not end there.

The bill thus amended by the Senate w returned to the House for concurrence Friday. Mr. McCarthy, who had been force to confess that he had been caught in the act of trying to extract from the treasur the railroad allowed him, and w forced to desist from the robbery, by the effrontery to rise in the House and ask to permit the "steal," as the Senate hi ordered it. To this impudent demand John or the Government had not a word: say: they remained silent, and gave no sin that they would resist, as they did before this open plundering of the treasury.

Fortunately, Mr. Blake and his follows were on the watch, and they blocked th scheme; but unfortunately only for a tim

Sir John Macdonald, who saw that as lot as the bill remained a private one and Mr. Blake opposed its passage, it would never by passed this session, threw off the mask at boldly championed the iniquitous boodle ar blackmailing scheme. He gave notice th he would place the Bill on the Government orders, a proceeding which will prevent to Opposition from killing it, as the House w. be forced to deal with it to a finish the ne time it comes up, when the brute majority wi answer to the call of the prime corruptionis and, at his bidding, sanction the crime of public robbery, which, committed outsid the House, would send every one of them ! the penitentiary.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald viewing the situation, and horrified at the spectacle, asks: "Whither are we drifting How much further in the direction of national disgrace and public banksuptcy is th parliamentary majority going to carry the country? How much longer are people be subjected to this frightful abuse of the power of the majority? How much longer our legislation to be synonymous with w takes on the aspect of public plunde Must the people come to regard a meeting Parliament with unmixed terror, and much the Governor-General's proclamation, sun moning Parliament, hereafter be the signs for alarm, as if some chastisement was about to fall from Heaven on the people of the Dominion?"

The country will have to face all this degradation and the misfortunes that spring from t until the rascals are turned out and im

WINKING AT TREASON AND REBEL LION.

THE Daily Witness, which can find n language too severe or abusive in which t denounce the halfbreeds who revolted agains, misgovernment, and Irishmen who rebelled against tyranny and oppression, has nothing but tenderness and half concealed admiration for the Orange lambs of Ulster, who advertise for Saiders and drill instructors to fight against the constitutional establishment of Home Rule in Ireland. The "only religious daily" has evidently two weights and two measures. There is as much disloyalt in the Daily Witness and its like when the unhallowed cause of Orange Ascendancy is in danger as there is in the fierces rebel when the sacred rights of life and free dom are under the screw of brutal coercion The Witness quotes the following treasonabl and seditious language from the Orange News Letter of Belfast, without a word or a sign of disapproval:-"Twenty thousand Snider rifles wanted

This is the startling announcement which appears in our advertising columns, and it in dicates business on the part of the Loyalist of Ulster to defend themselves and maintain the unity of the Empire. The rifles must be "in good order, with bayonets or swords," and the men who are handle them as ready. It is gratifying to find the premier county coming to the front Other counties will follow; for the men of the North are in earnest. While Mr. Gladstone is trying to wheedle the House of Commons into a position hostile to the existing Constitution of the United Kingdom, the Loyalists are adopting means to thwart his wicked proposals. They will not allow him to weaken the power o the Crown, and thrust the Imperial Province out of the Empire, Loyal to the Queen, and every member of the roigning family, the manly men of the North will never submit to an Irish Parliament. They have solemnly proclaimed their resolution, and will abid by it, come what may."--Helfast New Letter.

The "only religious daily," in a brief edi-

ileas in this."

THE PORTS TOO THE WORLD SECTION OF THE PARTY.

Witness was no champion of fanatics and loyal" cut throats it would certainly find some terms in which to condemn without equivocation and forcibly the treason and behalf of Irish claims to self-government. Kentish fire of the News-Letter. The "only In the audience were many leading Irish religious daily" says that "the paper in Protestants, who signified their harmony religious daily" says that "the parer in with the views expressed by the speaker by question does not seem to know that Eng. joining in the frequent bursts of applause 4 land is not governed by the Queen or by which greeted him. I was glad to notice the members of her family, but by the this, inasmuch as an attempt was made to the memners of ner lamily, one of the give an exclusive Catholic complexion to the Queen's Government, against which it proopes to rebel with Sniders garnished with not think it invidious to mention the " bayonets and swords."

kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne instead and unsullied character place him among our of putting a bullet through Gladstone. After most respected citizens, as a conspicuous complaining of "a curious mixture of ideas" figure at the meeting. Men like Mr. Cowan complaining of "a curious mixture of ideas" in the News-Letter the Daily Witness tries a little mixture of itz own by suggesting in a very innocent manner that "constitutional relationship in the News-Letter the Daily Witness tries a movement is confined to currection of Irish more. Another thing, I was glad to notice that a mero politician, or

ened at the idea of having to face the rifles and shot of the defenders of the law, and bethought itself of constitutional methods of fighting, not because they were better, but because they were "sater." We always because they were "sater." We always thought and said that the threats of the Orange lambs were nothing but loud-mouthed bluster, and that when it came down to shoulder the rifle they would show the white feather as they did at the battle of the Boyne.

OUR OTTAWA LEITER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Offiawa, May 27. - The debate on the bill fores tablishing a Government printing effice last night, gave Mr. Somerville, of Brant, an opportunity of exposing the various notorious jobs in which members of Parliament and Ministers of the memoers of Faritament and Armson Mr. Can Corown are and have been engaged. Mr. Chapleau, who introduced the bill, and Mr. Chapleau, who introduced the bill, and Mr. Thomas White, two Ministers who have made they specialty, came in for a severe exposure. Chap-leau got mad at the strictions by Somerville on the Mincrec boodle business, but White wirely held his tongue when the big slices given to the Gazette were being discussed. Mackintosh of the Catican was also shown to be another greedy grabber of fat takes in the printing line and squirmed as usual. Whenever the last mentioned individual is exposed in his little games he immediately goes off to show that some (lovernment printing for their own advantage a games he immediately goes off to show that some pestiferous Grit was as bad or worse than he in the days of the Barmacides," id est., when

Mackenzie was in power. THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, brought down just before the House rose last rought down just before the riouse ross last night, only relate to the last itseal year. They raise the expenditure for that period to nearly forty millions of dollars. This is the largest amount expended during any one year since confederation. A good many of the items have reference to the North-West troubles. It is really actiniching how many persons there were really astonishing how many persons there were who incomed to have a pull at the public chest on account of the rebellion. The presumption that these sort of items will be bobbing up serency for years to come would not be far astray. Claims have been coming in for a long time, and, as yet, only a comparative number have been really settled. By the way, there is a report current about the House to-day that those entrusted with the preparation of the re-port on the rebellion, laid before parliament the other night by Sir A. P. Caron, have made a fearful mess of it. The book, which, rumor also says, has been suppressed, bears internal evi-

dence of having been compiled by a syndicate of lunztics. It is a most higgledy-piggledy concern, and is in perfect keeping with the campaign of which it professes to give an official account. The printing was given to Mr. Poote, who appears to have farmed it out to Mr. Lovel!. When it was discovered what a mess was made of the report about half the contents were taken out of it and the book reduced about were taken out of it and the book reduced about one half in size. This roused suspicion in the minds of the Opposition. A comparison of the report laid on the tible of the House, and the one prepared for distribution followed, and the matter will offcourse be ventilated in Parliament. A later rumor says that as the original report is in the trade of the property o hands of several persons outside its suppression manus or several persons outside its suppression is impossible and that the whole thing must be given as it first appeared. The horrid botch thus made of this really important matter is an argument in favor of a Government printing office, when men having knowledge of the basi-

ness would supervise such publications, and not leave reports to be handled by the ignorant and AN ITEM OF \$200 000 appears in the supplementary estimates for expenses connected with the Franchise act. As that amount was for last year only, we may expect another charge hereafter. In fact there is no calculating what the cost of this barbaric piece of legislation will be. It would have been far better to have adopted the principle of manhood suffrage at once, and accept the existing municipal machinery for the roll than to go to all this trouble and expense. Ferhaps it is true that the Act is a grand step towards manhood suffrage. At any rate the Liberals would much prefer that system to the cumbrous, costly, unfair Franchise Act as it exists. Taxation without representation is a wrong according to British ideas. Therefore, in Canada, where every man who eats food and wears clothes is taxed, he is entitled to a vote. There is no getting over this argument. But manhood suffrage would not suit the Tory party, consequently we have an act which is nothing more than a rider to the gerrymander, concocted for the purpose of more effectually "hiring the Grits," as Sir John Macdonald elegantly expressed it.

THE REV. A. BURNS, Principal of the Wesleyan Gollege, Hamilton. Ont., lectured in the Grand Opera House tonight on Home Rule, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Association. The epacious building was packed to the utmost corner by a highly enthusiastic audience. The lecturer recived an ovation on his appearance on the stage. His discourse was truly patriotic, and was frequently interrupted with cheers. Coming from an Irish Protestant it was particularly gratifying to the friends of Irish freedom at the capital. He is an eloquent, earnest and evidently sincere man, and his appearance as an advocate of Homo Rule at Ottawa at this time has done much to strengthen the cause in the teeth of of a Commons that has done so much of late to injure it by not manfully adopting Mr. Blake's straightforward resolution. Some wire-pulling was done to give the lecture a party complexion favorable to the Government, but, I am happy

to say, it failed entirely. to the extent of \$2,485,000 appear on the paper, and will probably be discussed to night or tomorrow. They include railways in every part of the Dominion, and may safely be regarded as so much money to be voted to enable the ministry to bribe the constituencies interested in the constitution of the safety. interested in the construction of roads. These subsides can be given or withheld at the option

name of Mr. William Cowan, treasurer Thus what troubles our contemporary is the fact that Orange lambs are threatening to siaatic Home Ruler, whose genial nature "methods should always be tried before war, because they are more hopeful as well as safer."

Our contemporary apparently got frightTour contemporary apparently got frightwas filled by the proper person, Mr. J. L. Devlin, president of St. Patrick's Society, and a thoroughly representative young Irish Canadian. Politicians were given seats for their own selfish purposes. THE TARIFF SCREW

was again applied last night in a long list of "unconsidered trifles," which, nevertheless, though largely in daily use, especially by the working people, were put under taxation. Sugar was also submitted to an additional article over one and a half cents per pound on common grades, such as is used by the poorer classes. Philosophical instruments for use in colleges, that is toys far the education of the children of wealthy parents, were put on the free list. The manufacture and importation of elemargarine are prohibited, under a penalty of not less than \$200 or more than \$400. The ministry printed copy. Considering the excessive amount of these estimates in \$2,065,549.54. I enclose the printed copy. Considering the excessive amount of these estimates in \$2,065,549.54. I enclose the printed copy. Considering the excessive amount of these estimates in \$2,065,549.54. must have money to keep up their system of extravagance, and workingmen and women can console themselves with the reflection, if they are taxed on every rag they wear and every mouthful they eat, that there are some sixty Tory members of parliament who have made themselves and "The Boy" rich and happy last and the current fiscal years were very out of railway aubsidies, land grabs, mines, timber limits, ranches, etc., besides providing for their own relations in the public service! Be grateful, ye vulgar dogs, and thank God that he has permitted you to contribute from your earnings to the holy cause of provicing fortunes for Tory politicians. SOME INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS

took piace in the House, after I left to attend the lecture, last night. The disgusting monotony of exposure of corrupton and venslity by Ministerialists was continued. Mr, Cameron, of Huron, showed how the legal firm of Tupper & Macdonald, of Winnipeg, levie i blackmail and traded on their influence with Mulock, the Government to make heaps of money. This bill the Government to make heaps of money. liant sires, in the transactions brought to light, vindicated their heredity and proved their capacity to imitate the parental example. Nothing came amiss to them, according to Mr. Cameron. For a cash consideration as legal fees, or for blind shares, they assisted all sorts of persons to lay hold of they did was all right at Ottawa, rapid fortune in the West. What a grand

ANOTHER EXPOSURE was made by Mr. Somerville, of Brant, who said that he had a statement to make with ic- them. This incident proves how cowardly Sir gard to certain members of the lieue, and he made it with the full conviction that he could prove it. It was that the member for North Victoria (Hector Cameron) in the year 1884 used his influence to procure from the Government and Parliament a subsidy for the ernment and Parliament a subsidy for the explanation of his extraordinary conduct. Eric and Huron Railway of \$3,200 a mile to \$90,000, pretty lot, and the country which endures them and that while so engaged he wrote in effect to an officer of the company stipulating that | plunged fathoms deep in debt, as Canada is a commission or bonus of ten per cent. on to-day. amount of such subsidy should be paid to him for himself and two other persons whose co operation he had secured, one half of such commission to be paid on the subsidy being voted, and the other half on the money being

paid over. Mr. Somerville, on account of the lateness of the session, had to bring this matter up in an informal way in order to place it on record. A committee to investigate the facts will be moved for, but it cannot be expected that any action can be had this session. Hector Cameron, in reply, said he had never made any agreement, in any way or shape, whereby he became personally interested nany bonus or subsidy voted by Parliament to the Erie and Huron Railway, or any other Railway. This is not a denial of the charge, and I am given to understand that Mr. Somerville is in a position to substantiate every point in the charge he has made. This afternoon he made a regular motion to refer the matter to a special committee. Sir John Macdonald became very angry and accused Mr. Somerville of raising the question late in the session in order to throw a slur on Mr. Cameron. Sir Richard Cartwright spoiled that argument by showing that Cameron was absent from Parliament for two months and could not be proceeded against sooner. The Premier then insisted that Mr. Somerville should give his authority for the charges and when he became aware of them. To this Mr. Somerville replied that he had taken the course usual in such matters and made the charges on his own responsibility from his place in parliament. amendment by Sir H. Langevin to refer the charges to the Committee on Privileges and Elections was carried on division. This business of promoting enterprises dependent

AND THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

remark that "there is a curious mixture of The supplementary estimates for the ensuing as a successful "promoter," and is said to remark that there is a corrors mixture of said to year have yet to come down; the Government shows no intention, as in former sessions, of dropping any of their bills, and Saturday has mentary lawyer. Nobody about here denies not yet been taken for business. OTTAWA, May 28 .- The lecture by the They do not deny it themselves. But it is Rev. Mr. Burns, of which I gave a brief satisfactory to know that it is a rottenness notice yesterday, was a spleucid effect in which accompanies dissolution and decomcosition. It smells villainously. The end caunot be far off.

> THE BAILWAY SUBSIDIES occupied the remainder of the afternoon. But little objection was made by the Opposition, criticism being mainly directed to the manner of distribution, and why certain roads were not included and treated in the same generous manner as those specially

favored by the Government. REPORTS FROM OUEDEC received by Opposition members of that Province indicate a sweeping Liberal victory at the coming local elections. A gentleman from Three Rivers says Langevin will, if he goes there for re election, receive the welcome usually accorded a strange dog in a village, and will be run out with a tin kettle tied to his tail. As for Chapleau, it is astonishing how

SOMEWHAT CURIOUS had to leave on account of it. Sir John Macdonald and Pope are down with it every little while. Chapleau has had several operations. Tom White, Forster and Thomps:n are said to show premonitory the whisky. Too much iron, pine gum and phosphates are bad things in one's water, so

of these appropriations, it is not astonishing that their presentation should have been delayed till the closing days of the session and after many members had left for their homes. On the whole, however, the estimates show an apparent reduction on the expenses of the current year of \$9,108,798. It must be remembered in judging these estimates that the left and the current fiscal years were very exceptional on account of the unforeseen re-quirements for suppressing the rebellion in the North-West. Everybody who pays any atten tion to these matters must know that estimate for the year following the present are calculated to provide only for expenditure inevitable and neccessary in carrying out matters fixed by statute, and otherwise unavoidable.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMONS will, in all probability, be wound up by Wednesday night, but prorogation may not take place till Friday. Always providing that nothing is sprung on the House at the last moments. Last night the bill to enable the Northern Pacific Junction Railway was talked out by Mr. Mulock, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Lister. This bill is about the district railway the Government to make heaps of money.

Tupper is a son of Sir Charles Tupper, and Macdonald is a son of Sir Only Sir John Macdonald. These worthy sons of brilliant sires in the transactions brought to the bonded debt to \$20,000. The Government subsidy to the road is \$8,000 per mile, with a proviso that should the Government at any time was inserted by a committee of the Senate, on timber, lands, mines, salt claims, ranches, in sact boodle of all descriptions. Whatever Smith and Mr. Turner, and the bill is in charge of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, another director. It is simply a scheme to put money in the pockets and these two young limbs of the law, who couldn't carn their grub at their profession in the East, made a donald said he would place it on the Governdonald said he would place it on the Government orders for Monday, thus making it a minthing it is to have a father Prime Minister or a High Commissioner! Could anything be more charmingly conducive to success at the Bar and at business than the circumstances which combined a great new country to plunder, supreme political influence and absolute abandonment of principle? This would lead a moralist to give advice to good boys somewhat as follows:—"If you want the scheme of this bill that Sir John Macdonald boys somewhat as follows:-" If you want the scheme of this bil that Sir John Macdonald boys somewhat as follows:—"If you want to make a fortune quickly, get your father into the Government and make him let you have the distribution of public property in the North-West." I fear, however, that Tupper and Macdonald, at Wincipeg, were only acting by permission of the original patentees of this invention, whose head cilice is Macdonald & Tupper, at Ottawa.

ANOTHER EXPOSERE of an astute and determined follower who knows his weaknesses and how to deal with John is at heart despite all his bluster. The exhibition is a pitiable one. Action which he characterized in the grossest terms of opproblum one day he checrfully assumes responsibility for the next, without giving Parliament the faintest glummer of an deserves to be plundered, taxed to death and MR. H. CAMERON AND MR. COSTIGAN.

whose names are unpleasantly connected with certain scandals recently exposed in the House, took up some time this afternoon making took up some time this afternoon making personal explanations. What a humiliating spectacle it is to see gentlemen, who should be bove suspicion of trading on their influence as guardians of sacred public trusts, forced to guardians of sacred public trusts, forced to explain how it was that they came to occupy invidious positions. Were there nothing in these accusations but party spite, they could be brushed aside easily. But, unfortunately, such is not the case. The charges are being pushed home with a circumstantiality of detail which cannot be ignored. Of course, a partisan committee may whitewash them, as was done in the mittee may whitewash them, as was done in the case of White of Hastings in the face of the clearest evidence; but the truth cannot be obscured nor perverted by two of a majority in committee. It may be that the public conscience has become dulled with hearing these constant exposures of fraud and abuse of power. The unearthing of these matters has been styled "a policy of slander" by the Ministerialists. But what is an Opposition for if not to watch the party in power and expose wrongdoing? So far, every one of these so-called "slanders" have been verified. Unless, indeed, we reverse all established principles of justice and hold the detective criminal for hunting down the thief, we cannot regard the Opposition as blameworthy for the course they have pursued in this painful but necessary business.

LEAVING FOR HOME. A good many members have left for their homes, but among none of them on either side could I find any hint of the threatened general election next fall. On the contrary the provalent feeling is that Parliament will run its full course. It would probably be to the Tories advantage to hold the Dominion elections simultaneously with those of Quebec. That is now impossible, unless it is intended to take the country by surprise. On the other hand the estimates are so framed that they could be made to do duty of the Government, and most certainly they will be used to the best advantage to secure the return of members supporting the ministry.

A good deal of ordinary business was pot if rough with in the House this afternoon. Ide to think, however that parliament can be progressively gued acc week, as the papers have announced.

Cusines of promoting enterprises dependent on Government grants by members of purliament by members of purliament has grown to villainous proportions, and is one of the most dangerous and degrading forms of corruption price tied on favor of the Ministry in case of an emergency, but that would have to occur before the end of summer. There is not the slightest danger of Sir John going to the country at a time when the appropriations are exhausted.

RIDEAU,

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

[From our own Correspondent.] QUEBEC, May 26. THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The special committee to consider the bill creating a provincial Board of Reath met this morning, Dr. Duhamel presiding. The Central Board, Citizens' Committee and Board of Trade were represented by Drs. Hingston and La-chapelle, Ald. Gray and Messrs. Shorey and Boxer. Drs. Lemieux, Larue and Morin re-presented Quebec. Drs. Coderre and Roy and Mr. W. W. Robertson represented the anti-vaccination party. Dr. Coderre at the cutset favored the committee with what appeared to be a rechangle of the "anti" literature now familiar in Montreal, but he was sat upon by the chair-men, who told him that the duty of the committee was not to consider the merits of the operation, and that the debate must be limited to the bill. Dr. Coderie acknowledged that he was in favor of the general principles of the bill. Mr. Rob-ertson expressed himself as being in favor of the establishment of a minister of health rather than a provincial board of health. He said no with the great need of protecting the real measure of sanitary reform had been carprimeval forests. The planting of trees he has gone down in estimation since he came here. He is in fact regarded as one of the weakest members of an admittedly weak Cabinet. This may be largely owing to his continual bad health, but he seems to be frayed out intellectually. It is ried in Montreal since the epidemic, and such not be needed for twenty years to come. Mr. tion of a fire system, which would pre-Robertson added that, in his opinion, that not vent the reckless setting of fires that so many Ministers should be sick and sufficient attention had been given to vaccina-all of a similar disease. Tilley and Tupper tion during the epidemic and not enough to sonitation. If clause five of the bill was not enforced as to vaccination, he would be satisfied Dr. Hingston said that the bill had been very carefully drafted, and the general feeling in the community was that the measure, though per haps not as perfect as it might be, was as good strange, very strange. Ottawa water is blamed for it by some persons. It must be the water, for it zertainly cannot be the whisky. Too much iron pine and conditions to the smallpox epidemic in Montreal was fanned into thank by received the small pox epidemic in Montreal was fanned into thank by received the small pox epidemic in Montreal was fanned into thank by received the small pox epidemic in Montreal was fanned into thank by received the small pox epidemic in Montreal was fanned into thank by received the small pox epidemic in Montreal was fanned into thank by received the small pox epidemic in Montreal was fanned into thank by received the small pox epidemic in Montreal was fanned into the small pox epide said that it was unfortunately not practiced in the city until the disease became epidemic, and that wherever the orders of the Central Board had been carried out with regard to vaccination the results had been satisfactory. This was proved by voluminous testimony from clergy and others throughout the Province. The clauses of the bill were then considered. The first clause was amended so as to provide that the members of the board should have had at least five years' practice. The appointment of chairman is left to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, if he thinks fit, if not, to the board. The secretary is to be appointed by order-in-council, and is to receive a salary not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.

The question of the remuneration of the

The question of the remuneration of the Board was left in abeyance, Dr. Hingston suggesting the Ontario law, which gives \$10 for quarterly meetings and \$5 for special meetings. The clause of the bill relating to meetings was so amended as to provide that the quarterly meetings may be held in Montreal or Quebec or elsewhere. After some informal discussion the further consideration of the bill was deferred until to-morrow.

RAILWAYS.

The following are the resolutions to be moved on Railways by the Hon, Mr. Flynn :-Resolved, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in council to convert, in whole or in part, any subsidy in land to which any company may be entitled in virtue of the act 45 Victoria, chapter 23, or of any act passed during this present session, into a money subsily, by paying a sum not exceeding thirty-live cents per acre at the time the said subsidy becomes due, and another sum not exceeding thirty-five cents per acre when the lands allotted to the said company shall have been sold and paid for pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Department of Crown Lands, and subject to such conditions to secure the construction of take over the road it should pay the bonded the road to which the said subsidy shall debt over and above the subsidy. The clause giving this vastly increased value to the road may think proper to establish, provided that apply, as the Lieutenant-Governor in council may think proper to establish, provided that the companies entitled to any land subsidy shall declare their option, within the delay of two years after the passing of the act to be based on this resolution, in favor of the said conversion of the said subsidy, by a resolution of their board of directors duly communicated to the Government through the Commissioher of Agriculture and Public

Works. SALE OF LIQUORS. That the following license duties on licenses issued under and in pursuance of subsections 3, 4 and 8 of section 99 of the Canada Temper and so the Canada temperance Act of 1878, shall be payable to the Collector of Provincial Revenue, preliminary to the granting of the different licenses:—1. On each druggist's or other vendor's license for the sale of liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes:—a. In cities, seventy dollars; b. In towns, sixty dollars; c. In townships or parishes, fifty dollars. 2. On each wholesale license—a. In cities, eighty dollars; b. In towns, seventy dollars; c. In townships

or parishes, sixty dollars.

After some conversation in committee the solutions were amended by making the first clause read, "In towns, \$50; in townships or parishes, \$25. A bill was introduced on the amended resolutions.

QUEBEC, May 31.

On the arsembling of the House to-day the attendance of members was very small, and it at once went into committee on the act to incorporate the Combustible Gases Company. Mr. Poupere apposed the bill, on the ground that it was too exclusive. He referred to the great value of natural gas, and said that in l'ittsburg it was found to displace 10,000 tons of coal. He moved that the clause creating a monopoly for the company be struck out.

Mr. Dorais moved that the bill be amended by excepting the counties of Nicolet and Maskinonge from its operations. Mr. Marion moved that the counties of L'Assomption and Berthier be exempted

from the operation of the Monopoly clause proposing to give the company exclusive grivileges for titteen years. Mr. Peupore's motion was carried and the

Monopoly clause was rejected by the committee, which rose and asked leave to sit again.

THE DANSEREAU DIFFICULTY.

Mr. G. W. Stephens has given notice of the following very sweeping resolution on the above subject:—"Whereas, a report was submitted to this house on the 14th of May, 1886, from the joint committee on the library, concerning the purchase of books for the library, by one C. A. Danse-reau; and whereas, it appears by the correspondence, therein contained, that the said C. A. Dansereau conspired with one E. G. Allen to defraud the Government of this Province of the sum of £113 0.3 stg.; and Taschereau to the Archbishopric of Quebec, whereas the said C. A. Dansereau now retains in his possession the sum of ——— being the balance of a larger sum of \$15,000 entrusted to the said C. A. Dansereau as the gratuitous agent of the Government of the Province of Quebec, which sum he was entrusted with to purchase books for the Library of Parliament; and whereas the Provincial Treasury has been defrauded of a large sum of money as eforesaid by the said Dansereau who has had the same in his possession since the — October, 1883. This House is of opinion that immediate criminal proceedings should be instituted against the said C. A. Dansereau to bring him to trial for the offence, and if found guilty that he be punished according to law.

THE LUMBER INTERESTS.

& BUIDIL ... has been made in distinguishing forest from colonization lands under said act. The hon, member, in support of his motion, said that the greatest loss was annually cost to the province by fires, caused by squatters, and he contended that the province did not sufficiently protect this great source of its wealth. The act was clearly for the benefit of the province and was beneficial. He supported the idea of maintaining a fire brigade for the protection of the forests by the imposition of a fee on the lumbermen. The hon, gentleman said the reason why he

made the motion was to find out what portion of the lumber lands of the province were to be set apart. The question was one of vital importance, not only to the Government, but as well to every individual in it. good deal of demonstration took place every year in celebrating Arbor day, when much enthusiasm was shown in planting trees. While this was commendable and important, still it could not be compared vent the reckless setting of fires in the timber portion of the country, a reck-lessness which has caused so much loss heretofore. He regretted that the law on the books for three years in connection with the matter had not been enforced, and thought there was no better plan of putting it in execution than that existing in Ontario by which the limit holder paid an annual sum in proportion to the area of his holding, in order to defray the cost of protection. He hoped hon, members would give the matter the

consideration to which it was entitled. The Hop. Mr. Lynch alluded to the vast importance of the lumber to the Province, and said that it was a matter of pride to him that he had been enabled to initiate action having for its object the conser-vation of the forests of the country. He suggested that the motion should be amended by the addition of the words, and all orders in council relating to the subject, as section one of the bill was put into effect by order in council. The motion so amended was then passed.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

REPORTS FROM THE VARIOUS SECTIONS PRESENTED-OFFICERS OF SECTIONS-ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

OTTAWA, May 27. - The closing meeting of the Royal Society of Canada was held this afternoon, the president, Dr. Daniel Wilson,

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers of the society were then elected as follows : - President, Very Rev. T. E. Hamel, Laval University; Vice President, Prof. L. wson, Dalhousic University, Halifax : Treasurer, Dr. Grant, Ottawa; Secretary, Mr. J. G. Bourinot, Ostawa. Reports from the various sections were

FRENCH LITERATURE SECTION.

The French Literature Section desired to be authorized to issue three diplomas every year for the purpose of encouraging native talent in literature, history, archaeology and allied subjects, at the expense of the members of the section.

The following officers were reported as elected: -President, Mr. Paul Decaza, Quebec; Vice-President, Mr. P. Lemay. Quebec; Secretary, Mr. A. Lousignar,

ENGLISH LITERATURE SECTION. The English Literature Section reported

that the committee appointed last year to consider the question of publishing memoirs or old books relating to Canadian history, travel, &c., under the auspices of the Royal Society, was reappointed. The committee is composed (i Messrs. J. G. Bourinot, chair leorge Stewart, jr.

The following officers for the section were elected:—President, Dr. R. M. Bucks, Lendon, Ont.; Vice President, Mr. Wm. Kirby, Niagara; Secretary, Mr. Geo. Stewert, jr.,

The section also reported the nomination of a gentleman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Chas. Sangster.

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCE SECTION.

The following gentlemen were reported as elected officers of the section for the ensuing year :-- President, Mr. T. Mactarlane, Mon real ; vice-president, Mr. Sandford Fleming

C.M.G., Ottawa; secretary, Mr. G. C. Hosmann, Geological Survey, Ottawa, GEOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE SECTION.

The geological and biclogical science section reported the election of the following officers -President, Rev. Prof. Luftumme, Quebec; vice president, Dr. Robert Bell. Geological Survey, Ottawa; secretary, Mr. J. F. Whit-

caves, () tawa.

This section also urged the establishment of a national museum.

THE NEW PRESIDENT. Very Rev. Thos. Etienne Hamel, icar-General of the Arch diocese of Quebec and Toronto, and of the dioceses of Rimouski, Sherbrooke and Chicontimi, Titulary Pro fessor of Laval University, and rector of that institution, also Superior of the seminary of Quebec, was born at Quebec Dec. 28, 1830. He received his early educational instruction at the elementary schools at Quebec. In 1840 he entered the Petit Seminary of Quebec. At the close of his studies there, feeling that he had a vocation for the of the classes of astronomy, mineralogy and geology in La Petite Seminaire of Quebec. In 1859 he was nominated titular professor of the arts faculty of Laval and also became its secretary. In 1871 on the elevation of Mgr. M. Hamel was designated his successor, and became ex-officio rector of the university. He retained the position of superior of the Seminary of Quebec for nine years, and was

Rome in the interest of Laval University. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1870, and became a member of the Royal Society on its formation, being elected Vice President last year.

re-elected in 1883. He paid several visits to

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and THE TARIFF.

FURTHER CHANGES INTRODUCED BY THE FINANCE MINISTER.

AN EXPORT DUTY TO BE PUT ON LOGS-CHANGES IN THE SUGAR DUTIES AND TESTS-IMPOR-TATION OF OLEOMARGARINE TOTALLY PROHIBITED.

OTTAWA, May 27.-The following amended tariff and customs buties in addition to alterations per the resolution passed on the 31st March last, were brought down to-night:—
The undermentioned articles are to be charged with the rates of duty specified as following and all former rates thereon to be repeated: one an former rates thereon to be repeated:

Oil cloth, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, printed or painted, India rubbered, flecked or scaled, not otherwise provided for, a specific duty of five cents and ten cents ad valorem.

Floor oil cloth, 20 per cent, ad valorem.

Straw board in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred, a specific duty of forty cents per 100 pounds.
Earthenware and stoneware, viz., demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, a specific duty of ten cents per gallon of holding capacity.

Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, a specific duty of five cents a pound and fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

Carriage hardware, 35 per cent ad valorem. Soap, perfumed and toilet, a specific duty of 10 cents per pound, weight of inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for

duty, and 10 per cent ad valorem.

Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Union collar cloth paper, glossed or finished, 20 per cent ad valorem. Paper hangings or wall paper, in rolls, costing

S cents or under per roll of eight yards, a speci-fic duty of 2 cents per roll of said length. Felt pressed of all kinds, not filled or covered, by or with any woven fabric, 174 per cent ad valorem.

Jute yarn, not dyed or colored, when imports by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mate, use in their own factories.

Stereotypes, electrotypes and bases for sam made wholly or in part of type metal, 5 cent

per pound.

Scythes, specelic duty of \$2 40 per dozen.

Wire covered with cotton, hnen, silk or other material, 25 per cent, ad valorem.

Stove bolts and nuts, and bolts and nuts of half an inch diameter and less, 35 per cent.

Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise, 25 per cent. Repeal item 428, Revised Statutes, and substitute the following:—
Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered nor in any way finished, and not less than forty inches wide,

when imported by manufacturers of jute bags, for use in their own factories. Nail plate, iron cr steel, 25 per cent.

OLEOMARGERINE PROBIBITED. The importation or manufacture of oleomar-gating is totally prohibited under a penalty of not less than \$200 or more than \$400, the article to be confiscated together with all packages and instruments used in its manufacture.

Philosophical instruments, for use in colleges and collegiate institutes, not manufactured in the country, are placed on free list.

THE SUGAR DUTIES. In sugar, melado, concentrated melado, concontrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete, when imported direct from the country of growth and production for refining purposes only, not over No. 14 Datch standard in color and not testing over 70 degrees by the polariscope, a specific duty of ic. per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test He. per hundred pounds additional.

Cn sugar, not for refining purposes, not over No. 14 Dutch standard in color, when imported direct from the country of production, a specific duty of Ic. per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem on the value thereof free on board at last port of shipment.

On all sugars above No. 14 Dutch standard in color and on refined sugars of all kinds, grades or standards, 1 to per pound, and 35 per cent. ad ratorem on the value thereof free on board at last port of shipment.

The forty-first item on the tariff resolution of 31st March is struck out and the following substituted :-Provided that when any cargo of sugar im-

ported for refining purposes is found to grade in part above No. 14 Dutch standard in color, The house then went into committee on the man; John Reade, John Lesperance and such part, to the extent of not exceeding fifteen esolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Robertson, Clearge Stewart is to entry by polariscopic test. EXPORT DUTY ON LOGS.

Export duty is as follows:—On pine logs three dollars per thousand feet board measurement; on spruce logs two dollars per thousand feet board measure; on shingle bolts one dollar fifty cents per cord of 124 feet.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

On Tuesday a grand religious ceremony was held at the Convent of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, the occasion being the religious profession of two young girls. The young religeuses were Miss O.pho Garneau, of St. Cunegonde, in religion Sister Limes of Jesus, and Miss E. Lanthier, of St. Eustache, in religion Sister St. Rose of Mary, His Lordship Bishop Fabre presided at the ceremony Among those present were the Rev. Fathe Valois, chaplain of the monastery; Seguin curé of St. Cunegondo; Adam, curé of Hochelaga; Belanger, Lavoie, Le Pailleur and several others. Grand Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father Blais and the sermon of the occasion preached by the Rev. Father Seguin.

OFF FOR IRELAND. MR. T. EUCHANAN GOES WITH THE THANKS OF

THE I. N. LEAGUE, The Montreal Branch of the Irish National

League held its regular meeting on Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. In the abscence of Mr. H. J. Cloran, Mr. D. Burns, vice-president, occupied the chair. After the transaction of routine business, the treasurer, Mr. T. Buchanan, announced his intention of taking a trip across the Atlantic, and of so-journing in Ireland during the summer for the feeling that he had a vocation for the benefit of his health. Mr. B. Connaughton was ministry, he entered the Quebec Theological appointed to fill the position in his absence. Seminary. In January, 1854, he was The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution ordained a priest and in the same year left of hearty thanks to Mr. Buchanan for his long for Europe, where for four years he pursued a course of scientific studies in the Ecole des Carmes. Upon his return to Canada he was given charge of the chair of physics in the University of Laval, and he took charge of the classes of astronomy, mineralogy has labored with such untiring zeal and greatifying success, having, since he has held office, for
warded some ten thousand dollars to the different National and Famine funds in Ireland.
There is no doubt that Mr. Buchanan will meet with the Cead Mille Failthe that he so richly deserves at the hands of his fellow-countrymen at home.

> PAWNING THE N. W. MEDALS. Police Magistrate Dugas yesterday afternoon

detailed a detective to see if there was truth in the story of the volunteers pawning their medals. The officer returned with three of the North-West trophics which had been left in a Notre Dame street pawn shop for \$1 each. They bore the names of G. Tellier, M. Kerrigan and G. Fraser, members of the 65th Battalion. The magistrate states that a large number of medals have been thus disposed of by men of the Garrison Artillery as well as the 65th. He also says that each of these fellows will be tried by court martial and severely punished. There will be no difficulty in discovering the guilty parties, as each medal bears the name of its owner. The pawnbrokers are notified not to Mr. Poupore moved for all correspondence can, therefore, be returned if not found satis-advance money on these medals, as the punish-with the Department of Crown Lands restriction.

PLADSTONE DETERMINED TO GET FOR HOME RULE THE FULLEST DISCUSSION—HE DOES NOT LOOK FOR THE BILL TO BE CARRIED IN THE PRE-SENT PARLIAMENT.

> No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, Thames Embankment, Chelsea, London, May 22.

Those not behind the scenes might not altogether understand the significance of certain little incidents preceding last night's debate on the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the or commons. Dir aliensel Hicks-Beach, the leader of the Opposition, appealed to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the prolongation of the debate, and, assuming the Government to be anxious not to have it carried on too long, declared the willingness of the Opposition to assist the Government to keep it within reasonable limits. With touching magnanimity Signals. able timits. With touching magnanimity Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared that the Conservative members were generally willing to sacrifice their opportunities of taking part in the debate, if that were necessary, to save the time of the house. Before Mr. Gladstone could reply, up stood Lord Hartington, and in forgetfulness or disregard of the most elementary forms of parliamentary order proceeded to make parliamentary order, proceeded to make a

EXPLAIN THE POSITION OF HIMSELF AND FOL-LOWERS.

Mr. Peel, the Speaker, seemed at first utterly bewildered by Lord Hartington's attempt and Hartington had got so far into his speech as to be able to explain that his friends were quite willing not to take any part in the debate at all before the Speaker had become quite aware of the fact that he was trying to deliver a speech at the question of the time for closing the debate and in reference to a question saked of the Prime Minister and not yet anawered. Lord Hartington, being new answered. Lord Hartington, being now called formally to order, sat down with the look of utter stolid imperturbability which it is usual for him to wear, when, behold, up springs Mr. Chamberlain from his seat below the gangway and begins to explain what he and his friends would like to do. This was to his friends would like to do. This was too much for the patience of Mr. Gladstone. Before the Speaker had time to call Mr. Chamberlain to order, the prime minister got up, and, utterly ignoring Mr. Chamberlain's very existence, proceeded to answer the question. Mr. Chamberlain remained standing for a second or two, but the house roared at him

The great object of the three men and their three parties is simply to rush the debate to a conclusion as quickly as possible. The object of the friends of the home rule bill is to give the country fair time to understand the whole question by having it fully debated and thoroughly thrashed out in the house of Commons. Mr. Gladstone knows perfectly well that he has no chance of carrying this bill or any such bill in the present Parliament, but it is not the present Parliament, out it is not the present Parliament he is thinking of; he is thinking of the country, of the people, of the new parliament which the country and the people will give him, when a dissolution takes place and the question of Home Rule or coercion is called from every platform in these islands. The object, there-ore, of Mr. Gladstone is to secure for Home rule the fullest and fairest discussion in the House of Commons and by means of that discussion to help educate the country. This is the explanation of the curious little scene yes-terday. The Tories, Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain wish the question sent to the country before it has been properly discussed in the House of Commons. They want a false issue put to the constituencies. They are anxious to cut short all discussion if they possibly can.

SUCH IS THEIR LITTLE GAME,

but that little game they will most certainly not be allowed to play. They made a mistake last night, were awkward and showed their cards. Mr. Chamberla n is not so good a parliamentary likes to be thought. Lord Hartington has never pretended to be atactician at all. Mr. Gladatone, who was, I believe, in the best of spirits, sat in the Hosse a long time last night, and listened with depeat interest to the debate. He expressed approval or disapproval many times with the animated engerness of a boy. Mr. Chamberlain will probably speak on Thursday. He is anxious to put off his speech as long as he can, probably to give as little opportunity as possible to criticism of any plan he may have to propose for the government of Ireland, if he really has any plan at all. Sir Charles Dilke will not take part in the debate, but will vote for the second reading of the bill. I believe there are some parts of the Government scheme of which he does not fully approve, but he does not desire to raise any controversy on the subject at so critical a mement. Messrs. Sexton and T. P. O'Connot will speak next week. Mr. Parnell will prot keep himself back until almost the end of the debate; perhaps he will speak just before Sir M. Hicks Beach and Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Foschen of course, will have his say

BEFORE THE DEBATE GOES MUCH FURTHER.

Labouchere said last night that there are

nty Radical members anxious to speak.

re are more than seventy Irish members have not yet spoken and who will either peak or be silent, according as the interest of their cause may require. It may be taken for granted that the Tories, Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will not be allowed to play out their little game of stifling discussion. Lord Spencer made a most power ful home rule speech at a dinner given to him and Mr. John Morley by the Devoushire club last Wednesday. I pointed out last Saturday the peculiar significance of this dinner. Mr. Morley said a good thing in his speech. He defined Lord Salisbury's policy of coercion and emigration as a policy of Manacies and Manitoba.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

WHERE WIBERG'S WONDERFUL WINNING WAS.

Aug. Wiberg, 1431 South Tenth street, Omaha city, held one-fifth of ticket 73,040, which drew the capital prize of \$150,000, in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, Tuesday, March 16th through the First National Bank of Omaha. he sent it to the New Orleans National Bank and received a druft for \$30,000 made on the Hanover National Bank, and was sent to Kountze Bros., New York city, for collection, and the sum of \$30,000 was received.— Omaha (Neb.) Republican, April 17.

Muller, a German chemist, has fed animals ten weeks with dry and with steeped un-ground Indian corn. The former showed an average increase in weight of nearly seven pounds more than the latter.

The opinion of the general public in regard to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is confirmed by clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, and actors. All say it is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat, and lungs,

Tobacco in Virginia is selling for less than the cost of fertilizors used upon the land,

O'KELLY'S CABLE LETTER.

poses. Naturally such

LACARBIN MINICOLA

THE LAST DITCH"-CHAMBERLAIN'S OPPOSI-TION FLOUNDERING BETWEEN CUNCESSION AND REVOLUTION—ORANGEMEN BEING INCITED TO REBELLION-THE LANDLORD INTEREST.

House of Commons Library, Westminster, May 25, 1886.

As the decisive day approaches the political see saw vibrates with every momentary current of opinion. It is safe to say that during the past week the balance has inclined toward

ADVANTAGES OF DELAY.

Every day's delay tends to shake the conficonsequences is calculated to produce. The growth of this feeling of doubt has created alarm among the opposition leaders. dence of dissentient Liberals and arouse the doubts and hesitations which a calm survey of alarm among the opposition leaders. Whigs, Radicals and Tories cannot conceal their anxiety to bring the debate to a close. It was amusing to see Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain rise last night to announce the willingness of their friends to abandon further argument in order to hasten the division. This tactical comedy is not likely to profit them much, as a number of ministerialists and Parnellites desire to speak on the home rule question in a debate that must remain historic. Both sides are manœuvring for the advantage, and as the government is master of the situation, they will take a division when it suits themprobably not before the week after next.

SEEKING A COMPROMISE.

In the meanwhile efforts will be made to offect a compromise, which will detach from Lord Hartington and Chamberlain a sufficient number of members to secure a second reading. This will be accomplished by agreeing accept a second reading merely as a declaration of the principle of home rule for Ireland and postponing the further progress of the measure till the autumn session. This concession, in reality, will not delay the progress of the Home Rule bill, as it is now too late to pass it through Parliament this session in view of the considerable opposition it is sure to meet with in committee. The only serious objection to this course is the appearance it will have of yielding to the re-volting Liberals. There is a strong party anxious to force the issue at second or two, our and has seat, looking mor-and he dropped into his seat, looking mor-tified and wrathful. Now, what was the at the polls; but, no doubt, this poncy man meaning of all these efforts on the part of in it the element of passion, and will not be Hicks-Beach, Hartington and Chamberlain? adopted without the gravest consideration by the responsible leaders of the liberal party, concession may enable the government to secure the second reading of their bill by a small majority, and so escape from a danger-ous position and score a victory over the whig and radical bolters.

THE OPPOSITION WEAKENING.

Mr. Chamberlain's followers have lost confidence; they no longer claim to be certain of victory. Mr. Caine, who acts as Mr. Chamberlain's lieutenant, admitted yesterday in the lobby that the division would probably be decided either way by ten votes.

Considerable temper has been imported into the controversy between the sections of the liberal party, owing to the announced intention of the ministerialists to put up ministerial alleged remark of Parnell's to the effect candidates against the seceders, who coolly claim the right to wreck the Ministry with impunity. They now retort with the threat of putting up unionist candidates against the ministerialists, but as this course would heln the government candidates in a majority of the constituencies and lead to the utmost complete annihilation of the seceders, it is Gladstone's supporters.

CHARACTER OF THE

The Prime Minister himself remains firm and confident in the support of the country. The monotony of the proceedings in Parliament was broken Thursday by the introduction of the Arms bill. It was merely a measure continuing for two years the Arms act now in in force. On former occasions the Irish party strenuously resisted this measure, but as it was certain to be carried by a combination between the government and the opposition, it decided to let it pass with a protest, on guarantees being publicly given that it would be nut in force against all parties in Ireland. Hitherto the Arms acts have been wholly directed against the nationalists, and as their arms have been mostly taken away Mr. Morley's act can do them no injury, but it will enable the government to deprive the Orangemen of arms in case of riot or outrage. The debate was animated and somewhat volcanic, and recalled vividly the old fighting days of the Irish party.

THE REAL REVOLUTIONISTS. Mr. Parnell opened fire by describing Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain as the three Orange leaders, and pointing out their incitements to violence and rebellion in Ulster. Later og Churchill boldly stood to his guns, declaring that rehellion was a sacred constitutional right. This sentiment was rapturously applauded by the law and order Tory party amid the derisive cheers of the ministerialists and Parnellitos. Mr. Glad-stone, later on, denounced Churchill for treasonable utterances, calling attention to the gravity of such teaching from an cx minister and actual Privy Councillor, and calling on the noble lords his colleagues to separate themselves from his seditious utterances. This appeal remained, however, without effect, because while the tory party object strongly to violence being directed against their own order, they are quite willing it should be used in support of their own interests.

INCITING TO RELIGIOUS AND RACE WAR. As a matter of tact, the governing classes in England and Ireland are using all their influence to bring about a collision in Ulster between the Urangemen and the Nationalists. Thousands of revolvers have been distributed among the brethern, who are oncouraged to carry them at public moetings, where collisions are invited. The reason for this policy is obvious. The landiords feet that they are in the last ditch; if they cannot stop the progress of reform now their privileges and injust power will disappear forever,

DANGEROUS POLICY OF THE LANDLORDS. The settlement of the land question would deprive them of the \$15,000,000 annual income which they now wring from the people under terror of eviction. They have this immense pecuniary interest in promoting disorder as well as the political object of defeat-ing the Home Rule bill. It is to save these selfish interests that they are openly endeavoring to an the flames of religious animosity and race

hatred, careless of the horrors which their

action may bring on their country, JAMES O'KREET, M.P.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated the wily hand of Gladstone among the seces- for all ulcerous complaints. In neuralgia, medicine only; very small: very easy to sionists. While boasting of their approach- rheumatism and gout the same application,

GLADSTONE VISITS THE QUEEN.

The Result of an Important Cabinet Meeting.

LONDON, May 25, 1 p.m.—The Cabinet met at noon, and is still in session. The conference is generally regarded as exceptionally important and as bearing directly on the present political crisis. When the Cabinet had been in session half an hour a special messenger was despatched after Baron Herschel, the Lord High Chancellor. He was at the time engaged in a great lawsuit, but the nature of the sumthe past week the balance has inclined toward the government, but not sufficiently so to make the issue certain.

ADVANTAGES OF DELAY.

In a great lawset, but not he batter of the batt dissolve Parliament and go to the country on the Premier's Irish policy. 3 p.m.—The meeting of the Cabinet lasted an

Parliament.

HURRAH FOR THE IRISH SOLDIERS!

The Inniskillen Fusiliers Denounce the Insinuations of an Anti-Home Rule Meeting.

LONDON, May 25.-Some members of the Inniskillen Fusiliers, stationed at Aldershot. attended a Conservative meeting to-day, at which the orators savagely denounced Home Rule and described the frish people as being unfit for self-government. The Fusiliers became enraged at the speakers and attacked them and their supporters. Police were called in to protect the speakers and a fight ensued between them and the Irish soldiers. The comrades of the Fusiliers went to their assistance and the police were badly whipped and driven away. secured reinforcements, however, and returning suppressed the rioting and arrested five soldiers.

HOME RULE BILL.

TREVELYAN'S CRITICISM AND PAR-NELL'S INUENDOS.

LONDON, May 26 .- In the House of Commons last evening Trevelyan asked what the house would have members do whose opinions differed from those of their constituents? (Cries of "resign)," "They could hardly resign on every such occasion," replied the speaker. As for himself, he con-tinued, he would leave his constituents to follow their own course. He was unable to support the bill. He failed to agree with the Attorney General that those who failed in granting autonomy to Ireland should vote without exquiring into the nature of the proposed autonomy. Trevelyan reminded the House that when America was asked to pay a tribute of £100,000 it had chesen separation. What putes while all government in England has would the colonies have done had they been been brought by the same genius into a state asked to pay a tribute such as that demanded by Ireland? Grattan had indiguately fused to pay to England the financial surplus and they are manifestly in the enjoyment of Ireland. The Speaker then quoted an calm confidence that the English Government will throw over the Canadians. They have that he would not rest till the last link that connected England with Ireland had been

broken. Parnell here interposed, exclaiming: "This is not the first time that this calumny has been uttered; I demand the date and place of the speech.

Trevelyan-"Cincinnati; if Parnell conout likely to create any panic among Mr. siders his words derogatory let him withdraw them and express his regret."

artad that given the date and the title of the paper from tion of 1818 will not only bring upon which he quoted. He (Parnell) possessed the verbatim reports of his Cincinnati specches, of her colonists, but it means enwhich showed that he had not used such words.

Trevelyan said that he fully accepted Par-nell's denial, and added that the date was February 23rd, 1880, and the paper was the Irish World.

Proceeding with his speech, Trevelyan said that the chief objection to the Land Purchase bill was that the measure would prove ruinous to the country. He asked why the Government could not after the present bill to meet the objections of some of its most faithful followers? (Cries of "Oh, and cheers.")

Healy taunted Trevelyan with having no alternative proposals, and accused him of burking the copies of the Irish World directed

to the Paraellies.
Trevelyan said the imputation was a serious one. He declared he had never opened others' letters in his life.

Healy said he only remarked that while Trevelyan was in office the Paraclities did not get their papers as soon as others did. If Trevelyan did not burk himself, did his Continuing, Healy said: "It Gladstone is unable to settle the matter, which of the differing puny whipsters is able? Better grant the boon generously than refuse and plunge the matter into the

seething cauldron prepared for it." Mr. Chamberlain will probably attend the Liberal meeting. The News believes Mr. Gladstone's explanations and areurances will result in satisfying the bulk of the Liberals, thus ensuring a majority for the Home Rule bill. "Trevelyan," says the News, "wishes the land bill to be sacrificed. We are unable to regard that bill as in existence at all."

PARLIAMENTARY GOSSIP.

LABBY" IN THE LORBY AND OTHER Trans of INTEREST.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WESTMINSTER, May 26, 1886. J

The debate begins to pall on listeners and speakers alike. The number of members who dou't return after dinner increases, and it is difficult to keep a full house, except when a Nationalist is speaking. Members are then sure that something new or amusing will be "Tim" Sullivan, the Mayor of Dublin, kept the jaded House in roars on Tuesday night. Dillon also secured an attentive audience for Parnell by his hits at the Orangemen on Thursday on a mere private bill, and afforded another proof variety and freshness. The Arms Bill brought out a slashing speech from T. P. O'Connor, and finally Justin McCarthy wound up the week brilliantly for his side on resuming the main debate on Friday. His argument was delivered in his usual quiet, silvery style, with a soft, ingratiating voice. McCarthy sometimes wins back a waverer, but never gives offence in the House, and is, therefore, most useful man of the party, after Par-

nell himself. THE DISSOLUTION BOMESHELL.

A bombshell was thrown the other day by bake; no pain; no griping: no purging, the ing victory, the ominous words "a peedy properly used, gives wonderful relief,

dissolution!" were whispered, and fell like the crack of doom on their startled cars. There were heard on all sides agitated murmurs and anxious inquiries. How can we get back under the "old man's" umbrella? At the same moment the caucus screw was ruthlessly applied, and no wonder that several waverers under the double action of both instruments of terture announced their repentance.

"LABBY" IN THE LOBBY.

The centre of interest now is practically

transferred from the House to the lobby. There crowds assemble every night. Leaders of local caucuses come to apply a blister to the back of the neck of unruly members. Chamberlain converses eggriy with his allies. Herbert Gladstone conveys potent hints from "my father." O'Connor seeks to convince the unconverted. Labouchere goes about harrying deserters. Pass "Labby" any time and you will hear him saying, "Don't be a blank fool! You're sure to lose your seat. Vote for the second reading. It can't commit you to anything. If the 'old man' has treated us badly, never mind him; think of yourself. The blank conservatives will only get us into a worse mess than ever." The waverer acratches his head and looks miserable. Labby" trots off to another, and then goes back into the House, looking as innocent as a kitten. This is more important now than all the talk. The Conservatives take no part in these negotiations, although it is a curious fact that Labouchere and Churchill are continually in confidential in-

tercourse in the smoking room. In spite of "Labby's" repeated attacks on Lord Randolph, the latter being of a most vindictive temperament and excessively irritable, yet he is hobnobbing with Laboucaere day and night. No one can explain the mystery of "Labby's" success as a political go-between. His is still doubting, but says he would have carried the day but for Gladstone's repeated blunders.

ENGLISH TORIES TROUBLED.

THE CHANCES OF A COLLISION WITH CANADA ON THE FISHERY QUESTION.

LONDON, May 25 .- I find to-day in political circles more interest in the fisheries question. In a few days Tory questions will be asked in the House of Commons.

GETTING READY. With the evident intention of giving a political complexion to the inquiry, the Salisbury party are posting their friends on the Canadian position. That view is foreshadowed this evening by a leader in the conservative St James' Gazette.

It begins :- "Telegrams from the United States are all to the effect that while the people are getting rather excited over the tisheries dispute, its government is taking a course which we shall find very troublesome. The only question is whether the United States government, which has steadily refused to settle the matter by a joint commission, now proposes to force their interpretations, apparently quite unjustifiable upon the Canadians, The opportunity is a good one for Mr. Gladetone, who is not likely to allow himself to be bothered by fishery disof confusion bordering on paralysis. Of cause a Liberal Government fifteen years ago threw them over on precisely the same question.

DANGERS OF THE SITUATION. The article then reviews the history of that "throw over," quoting largely from Lord Kimberly's letter to the Governor-General of February 16 and March 17, 1871, and concludes :—" Yet the abandonment of prohibitions of the convenmother country the indignation couraging American competition with the Canadian fishing industry, couniving at the American evasion of the other provisions of the convention under the pretext of buying to be left "in the hands of his physician," bait and depriving the Canadians of a lever for arriving at another treaty under which revised tariffs sufficiently advantageous to them may be introduced.

WHAT THE CANADIANS MAY DO.

"All this will seem to our great Minister merely trifling. He has more important business on hand in tighting for supremacy over the Liberal party. He should be warned in time that the Canadiaus are a rather stubborn people, that they have this affair very much at heart, and that they may conceivably take it into their oan hands. Or, even if they feel that they must submit to sacrifices which 'we are sadly afraid will be arranged for them by the home gov ernment, if the Americans stiffly persist, it is certain that this enforced submission will be attended by a feeling of intense exasperation, and this at a time when there is so much talk of knitting the Empire together in stronger bonds of union."

HOW TO AVOID COLLISION. The Tory Globe follows in a similar strain, beginning an article :—" The danger of hos tile collision between the United States and Canada has considerably increased during the past forty eight hours." It concludes :for speedy and skilful diplomatic arrange ment. At a very early date the Imperial government ought to be induced to declare publicly what measures, if any, they are taking to avert what would be one of the most disastrous quarrels of modern times." Touching this call for "a speedy liplomatic arrangement" I hear that the matter and that Earl Granville will immedistely take the matter up before the tories FARNAN—DARCY—At St. Patrick's Church push him by their "wants to know, you know."

FARNAN—DARCY—At St. Patrick's Church on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., John Farnan to Catherine Alice Darcy,

THE SAME METHODS AT BOTH ENDS. "Your democratic committee in Congress frowns, I see, upon the Republican Senator Frye, and political cross purposes have begun over the firsheries. It looks as if a similar course would be politically taken here-Tory lords criticizing the Liberal Commons and Government," said a member of parliament in the lobby this evening.

Holloway's Ointment .- Sores, wounds, ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amendable by this cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who have suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure has long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Undiment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows, by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used, it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for, as the casiest and safest remedy

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Thousand Dollars to any Charitable Institution, Five

If It Cannot be Done as It is Stated.

Rochester, N.Y., Union and Advertiser.

Friends of ex-President Arthur are very much disquieted. Of course he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician. His doctor does not call it Bright's Disease!

No, it is stomach disorder that he is suffering from now, and every few hours he takes cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. These symptoms the public should know are really secondary to Bright's Disease.

His physicians say that everything that medical skill can do for him is being done. This is not so !

This case is a prominent one because the general is an ex-president; and yet there are thousands of farmers quietly dying, in their farmhouses, of secondary symptoms of Bright's Disease, called by every other conceivable name; thousands of workmen, likewise dying, leaving helpless families; hundreds of thousands in all walks of life who have sickened, and are likewise dying, helpless victims of powerless physicians.

Eight years ago a very well known gentleman was about to enter upon large com-mercial transactions. His medical adviser quietly dropped into his office one day and told his confidential clerk that he would be dead in three months, and that he ought to settle up his business affairs at once !

That man is alive and well to-day, yet he was given up as incurable with the same disease that is killing General Arthur! Our reporter met this gentieman vesterday, and in conversation about the General's case, he said:

"I will give \$5,000 to any charitable in-titution in the State of New York to be "designated by the editor of the New York World, the editor of the Buffalo News, and "W. E. Kisselburgh, of the Troy Times, if "Warner's safe cure (taken eccording to my directions) which cured me eight years ago, cannot cure General Chester A. Arthur of Bright's disease from which he is suffering."

" Now I want you to understand," he said. that we do not profess to make new kidneys, but we do know from personal experience and from the experience of many thousands of similar cases, that we can stop the consumption of the kidneys. Many a man has gone through life with one kidney without inconvenience. Thousands of people have lived a majority of their life with one lung. They did not have a new lung made. We do not make new kidneys, but if the kidney is not consumed too much we can stop disease and prolong life if taken in time.'

The offer comes from H. H. Warner, prorietor of Warner's safe cure, of this city. Mr. Warner also said, "My dear sir, there are governors, senators, presidential candidates, members of Congress, prominent men and women all over the country whom I personally know have been cured of discase, such as General Arthur suffers from, by our Warner's safe cure, but owing to the circles in which they move they do not care to give public testimonial to the fact.'

Mr. Warner is interested in General Arthur's case because he is personally acquainted with him, and he says that it is a shame that any man should be allowed to die under the operation of old fashioned powerful cathartics, which have no curative effects. rather than that a modern, conceded specific for kidney disease whose worth is acknow ledged world-wide, should save him.
"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's

safe cure," say the proprietors, "ask your friends and neighbors about it. This is asking but little. They can tell you all you want to know."

"We have kept a standing offer before the public for four years," says Mr. Warner, that we will give \$5,000 to any person who can successfully dispute the genuine we know, of the testimonials we publish, and none have done it."

Were General Arthur a poor man, unable he would use that great remedy, as many thousands of others have done, and get well, How absurd then for people to say that eyerything that can be done is being done for the ex-president, when the one successful remedy in the world that has cured, or that can cure a case like his, has not been used by

The law recently enacted in Iowa not only requires that every package of butterine or caseine shall bear, in letters an inch and a half long, an emphatic statement that it is an imitation article, but it requires all hotel keeners and restaurant and boarding house keepers to put a placard on every plate of imitation butter or cheese that is brought on the table, stating that it is not the genuine article. In some unaccountable way the authors of the bill have omitted to require that all eaters of butterine or caseine should be branded or labeled. That provision would make it perfect.

BIRTH.

O'LOGHLIN-At 42 Hermine street, on the 21st inst., the wife of Martin J. O'Loghlin,

MARRIED.

OWENS-PATTON .- At St. Ann's Church on the 25th instant, by the Rev. Father Caron John Owens, of the Grand Trunk Railway Freight Department, to Mary Jane Patton, widow of the late Wm. Sullivan. Ottawa papers please copy.

JONES-HART-At St. Ann's Church, in diplomatic arrangement" I hear that the this city, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. Aurania brought full despatches about the Strubbe, Mr. A. Jones to Miss Winnsford Hart, both of this city.

both of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and residents of this city. 120-2

DIED.

KERR.—In this city, on the 21st, Mary Elizabeth, aged 11 days, daughter of Henry J. GIBLIN-In this city, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., Cecelia, aged 4 months and 19 days, be-

loved daughter of Patrick Giblin.

DONNELLY.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Daniel, aged 5 months and 21 days, youngest son of Thomas Donnelly.

son of Thomas Donnelly.

SWEET.—In this city, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., Catherine Elizabeth, aged 10 months, beloved daughter of R. G. Sweet.

QUIRK.—In this city, on the 25th instant, Peter Quirk, aged 27 years, a native of St. Johns, Nfld. Johns, Nfld.

DUQUET.-At Longue Pointe, on May the 21st, Plancis Evariste, aged 21 days, son of E. E. Duquet, M.D., Mayor of Longue

THIVIERGE,—At St. Louis, Ville Therre-bonne an Chateau Masson, on the 23rd instant, Julie Tavernier, aged 73 years, wife of the late 123-1 SCULLION.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Cutherine, aged 25 years, daughter of the late William Scullion, native of Hoavhill, County

Antrim, Ireland,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate As a Brain Food.

Dr. S. F. NEWCOMER, Greenfield, O., tay "In cases of general debility and torper mind and body, it does exceedingly well." Melons were first called cantelopes fr being cultivated at Cantoluppi, a villa o Rome, where they had been introduced in

CONSUMPT ON

Armenia by missionaries.

Branch Office, 37 Younge St., Toronto

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

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STABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEL TO

OF COLONIZATION.

VALUE OF LOTS First Series - - - \$50,000,00 HIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00

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PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place

Wednesday, 11th August,

THE LARCE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and regis-tering the tickets asked for. 18 cents United States.

To obtain tickers, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. R. LEFEBURF,

No. 10 St. James Street,

Mentreal

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

DISCHARING THE STATE OF THE STA

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Eccf.

--- ASE YOUR GROCER OR DECOGIST FOL-Johnston's Fluid Beer

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

CURE FITS remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others he failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Senonce for a treatise and a Free lottle of my inful temedy. Give Express and Fost Office. It costs acting for a trial, and I will care you Address Dr. H. G. ROOT

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto,

PILES Instant relief. Final cure in in days, no suppository. Suferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C.J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N.Y.

GRATEFUL---COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST, "By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and muritiou, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored heverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tondency to disease. He nideds of subtle makadles are ideating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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

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TEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MUD-TEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer t Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; pape: 75 cents; cloth, \$1 25 Sent on rec pt of price. Active canvasser wanted. wanted.



NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscriptors.

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Warning and Comfort !!! m sis suffering from poor health or guishing on a bed of slokness, take cheer, guishing on a bed of slokness, take cheer, a weak and dispirited without clearly knowing why, Hop Bingra will surely cure you.

on are a minister, and have evertaxed yourself your p-storal duties, or a mother, worn out with your p-storal duties, or a mot of his weakened of the property of the property

ing, any indiscretion to fast, as is often to Pir. Gladatone:
"The Palace, Thurses.

Gr if you are in the workshop, on the in, at the deak, anywhere, and feel in, at the deak, anywhere, and feel to your system needs cleansing, toning or unating, without intoxicating; if you are old, thin and impure, pulse its necessary, faculties its, necessary, faculties insert in the policy of the property of the p

are costive, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach or ; :: is your own fault if you remain ill.

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are are a frequenter, or resident of, and are are a frequenter, barricade your syland against the scourge of all countries Malaria. Epidemic, Bullous and Intermediate Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

g have rough, pimply or sallow skin, bad breath, there will alve you fair skin, rich blood, the glorath and health.

will be paid for a case they will not cure or

A Lady's Wish!!!

tew I do with my skin was as clear, fair at as yours," said a lady to her triend, an easily make it so," answered the friend impured the draft lady. magaired the brist 1909, sing Hop Bitters that make pure, rich blood mine health and beauty. It did it for me, m

time growing without a bough of groen Hops on to land, which all the city, phisonous sind with of "Help It to loser name."

THE GLIMMER OF DAY.

pe dark when the sid wind was crying, as a the total like a spirit of wos, gold hope, where the cloudets were thying, a fer a diven that was weary and slow, such, though the night covers valley and moun-

e (xing) Erm will smile 'neath the glimmer of day.

It he night, when the sail hearts were sighing, wrong worked its way to the springs of the soul, there 'ind the darkness, but vainly, was trying blot valor's name from a time-honored scroll. Faith wrestled long with the shameless intruder, of bullo them look heavenward evon in the fray, which for the flish that helpind was but keeping, it firm would smale 'neath the glummer of day.

in the clark, so the hanners are drooping, urorage psour from a leaden-hand cloud; they the source where the night hawk is swooping, as me in hales in under a rosy-lined shroud; from the fresh sward the bright lark is souring, where so a night that is rolling away, dawn of "Home halle" o'er the Green it is streakling. in . . d) with smiles under the glummer of $d \propto$

GRACE O'BOYLE, OCLAWA-

CENERAL SHERMAN'S SON.

nerg the Jesuit scholastics who have come to Georgetown College to make find preparations for the pricethoodthe correspondent of a Chicago paper—is le, alim young man, of generally ascetic brance, who a few years ago was one of leaders of Washington's gilded youth. is William Sherman, the eldest son of General and nephew of the President of Senate. Everybody is recalling the senion caused by young Sherman when he counced his intention of giving up, the rld and donning the Jesuit casseck. He int of Georgetown college, and was recoged as the leader of his class, both in intel-t and social qualities. He was one of most dushing young fellows in town, auch by no means a dude. He was general's favorite son. The old man ly deted on the promising key, and relied him to perpetuate the reputation of the man name. It is said, too, that young man was engaged to the daughof a rich St. Louis merchant, d it was understood that, immediately is his admission to the bar, he was to my her and settle down in St. Louis. It ing in the young man's conduct gave id acc of the religious fervor which has to marked him as the most pious of Jesuit his admission to the bar, he was to nts. It is true that his mother, a sister Gn. Ewing, of Ohio, is a devout Catholic, derained her son faithfully in the Catholic this but he was like most yourg men of ony-professedly Christian, though caregenough in practice. The change was ided by a retreat which Catholic students Georgetown college made in 1878. These cats consisted of a succession of tous exercises—prayers, preaching ious exercises -- prayers, preaching meditation—lasting one week, durwhich almost absolute silence be preserved. Young Sherman figured more conspicuously than in the gay season of 1877-78, so that the retreat of the latter year came on htered it with all fervor and reaction.
Iday after it was finished he went to
Dr. Healy, President of the college,
libegged to be admitted into the Jesuit digate. He met with a downright from the priest, who had thesed before the ephemoral ef-ts of religious fervor, and who had ught that the hoy's ardor would die out the excitement. Perhaps a fear of the al's wrath had also something to do the refusal. Anyhow he was advised to titue the study of law. Young William used to open another law book. He appealagain and again, until, after six months shxious probation, hopes were held out the that he would be received. There was her and more formidable difficulty, how-His father's opposition had to be

me. Armed with a letter of explana-

followed. Young Sherman was first to the Jesuit novitiate at Frederick,

but for some reason—said to have con-

soon removed to the novitiate in Eng-

ear, which he spent in teaching at Balti

in conformity with the Jesuit rule, requires all scholastics to teach for a

arting to hear there young Jesuits preaching here next season to the society of butterflies among whom they once fluttered.

GLADSTONE THANKED.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND CLERGY OF CASHEL TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

The following declaration of respect and you are suffering from over-cating or indiscretion or dissipation, or ing, any indiscretion to fast, as is often

> "We, the undersigned, the Archbishop and clergy of the arch-diocese of Cashel and Emly, in conference assembled, desire to express our deep sense of gratitude to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladatone, Prime Minister of England, for the many signal services he has from time to time rendered to our country during his distinguished career as a statesman, notably for the Disca-tablishment of the Protestant Church, for the Land and Franchise Acts, and, in general, for the great and abiding interest he has for many years evinced in everything that could tend to the progress and pacification of Ireland. But at this, perhaps the most critical period of our history, we feel called upon to declare, in a very special manuer, that we have been profoundly moved by the heroic fortitude, the utter forgetfulness of self, and the fearless devotion to high principle which he has manifested by the framing of these measures for the better government of Ireland quite recently proposed by him and read a first time under his auspices in the House of Commons.

"We wish him from our hearts the very best gifts that God can give to man, and be of him to accept the expression of our most profound respect and lasting gratitude.

"Archbishop of Cashel."

AN ACT OF RETALIATION.

PORTLAND, Me., May 25.—The achiever Sisters, Captain Jessie Ellis, from Yarmouth, N.S., with a cargo of 20,000 mackerel, entered at the Custom house here yesterday. Captain Ellis signed the customary oath that his report and manifest correctly described the cargo of his vessel. First Deputy Collector Colesmith then asked for the manifest. I have none," replied Captain Ellis. Colesmith expressed his sorrow that the captain should have been caught without his manifest, but told him nothing could be done in his care—that he must in the usual course of the law pay the fine imposed by law. "How much?" asked the captain. "S500," replied Colermith "My God! the little schooner won't bring that," said the captain. Nothing could be done for him, and Surveyor Bradbury cent Inspector Howe to take formal charge of the schooner. This doze, Captain Ellis and his crew were allowed to go on discharging their cargo of 20,000 mackerel. It was pathetic to see the captain and crew of the little schooner discharging the cargo. Scorotary Bayard has been informed of the solution. O. B. Whitter, secretary of the fortland Fishing exchange, was even by a reporter. He said: "Coming at this time the seizure of the Sisters will do good, She comes here from a port so near Digby that the fellows up there will hear of it. The matter having been referred to Secretary Bayard he will be obliged to take notice of

FARMING IN ARGENTEUIL.

The annual spring show of the Argenteuil meral and nephew of the President of the Argentenia and nephew of the Argentenia and the Everybody is recalling the sentenced by young Sherman when he caused by young Sherman when he haved his intention of giving up, the and denning the Jesuit cassock. He and denning the Jesuit cassock. He that time a student in the law departs that time a student in the law departs. The following prizes for horses were supported by the Point Fortune, acted as judges. The following prizes for horses were awarded:—Beavy draught—John Hay, 1st;
Phineas Lane, 2nd; William Manson, 3rd;
Dominique Leduc, 4th. Light draught—Mr.
W. Nichols, 1st; Daniel Fraser, 2nd; Joseph
Stamforth, 3rd; Felix Chasson, 4th. Carriage
horses—Only one exhibitor in this class—Henry
Codelith Let Griffith, 1st.

> MANY PERSONS suffering from liver Corgh have imagined themselves victims of Consumption, but have been entirely restored to health by means of Warner's safe cure.

STALLIONS IN VERCHERES.

The following prizes have been awarded at the exhibition of stallions at Ste. Theodosia by the Agricultural society of the county of Vercheres :

cheres:—
Aged heavy stallions—1 t prize, Elophe Bernard, of Beltenl; 2nd, Joseph Fincernay, of Varennes; 3rd, Augustin Dansersau, of Varences; 4th, Charles Messier, of Varennes, Aged light stallions—1st prize, Joseph Gravel, of St. Autoine; 2nd, Henri Prefontaine, of Eeloul; 3rd, Prinne Bredeur, of Varennes; 4th, Louis Messier of Varennes; 5th, I Rto. Louis Messier, of Varennes; 5th, J. Btc. Chagnon, of Stc. Theodosie.

Four year old stallions—1st prize, Joseph Beautegard, of Varennes; 2nd, Alexis Verreault, of Belail; 3rd, Euclide L'Heureux, ot

reault, of Beneui; srd, Euclide L'Heureux, or Belwil; 4th, Louis Bertrand, of Vercheres. Three year old stallions—lat prize, Elie Ber-nard, of Belwil; 2nd, J. V. H. Jodoin, of Va-rennes; 3rd, Pierre Beauregard, of Varonnes; 4th, Theodule Labonté, of St. Marc.

CAUSED BY A FALL.

RAYMOND, Miss., Aug. 13, 1885.—Four years ago, from a fall from my carriage, my kidneys and bladder became badly discased. Physicians said my recovery was impossible. Took seven or eight bottles of Warner's safe cure, and it has saved my life .- ANNA CARLOP.

AN ADVENTURESOME TRIP.

As already announced the members of the Lake St. Louis Canoe Club, to the number of forty, left the Bonaventure station on Saturday afternoon, and after a pleasant journey arrived at Huntingdon at 6.15 the same evening. The club then went to Mrs. Morris Hotel, where a capital dinner was d scussed. from Dr. Healy, he faced the General morning and announced that he was going in the Jesuits. It is said that a stormy An enjoyable evening was spent at the roller skating rink, where Mr. Hunter gave some exhibition skating. A good time was put in at the hotel afterwards with songs, etc. The club left Huntingdon at nine next morning, the weather being beautiful. After shooting the first rapid, without mishap, a second was reached at Duetville. The Commodore (Mr. on with annoyance from relatives-he In 1883 he returned to the United and studied at Woodstock, Md., till Rintoul) was the first to try this, but a hole in the bottom of his cance was the reward of his pluck. Three or four others were equally unfortunate. When Desbarats turn came his canoe went hard against a rock, with in time. He will be ordained a priest the result that it was smashed into pieces, and the occupant was astantly out of sight. He was rescued by his friends. Jones' next year. Gen. Sherman has never rered from the disappointment caused by conduct of his favorite child. Much of canos had two pieces knocked out of it, and brankingss of late years is to be attributed Rolland also had an accident. Of the others, many, frightened by the fate of their comrades, walked round, carrying their cances. After his source. Prior to 1878 he had shown ruly temper which has since repairs were made, a re-start was made for Ormstown, which was reached at 2 30, when lunch was had. While going from Ormstown they stopped at St. Martin. Monk and Lamothe upset, about 2 miles from the latter-place, where en him iam so much trouble. It was ight at one time that the General connection it might be mentioned that f young Sherman's classmates is also the if a distinguished erro. This is scholastic on Monday at 8 50 a m., the weather being the son of ex United States Senator. an, of New York. It would be interwere successfully shit by all except Hunter

WONDERFUL REMECY.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, is the proceetion it offerds from the dangers. Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's Blash my disorders, cannot be over- Cherry Pictoral about the year 1842, as a command. Mr. C. H. Philips, Pittsburg., family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, Ph., writes: "About three years ago I and have always kept it in my house since had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in that time. I consider it the best remedy chronic hourseness. By the use of Ayer's that can be had for these complaints." e lerry Pectoral I have since entirely re- Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., gained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, writes: "I have used Aver's Cherry Excelsior Printing Co., New York, Pectoral, in my facily and practice, for a writes: "Influenza became epidemic in manie recovering to I leave no hesitation the nelchborhood. Several members of in reconstraille to the headmirable my family suffered severely with it, prepare want with 40% data dault all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, that is claim, ther in the relation yers, Gerand were cured by it in a few days. It manten, N. C., well of a Asia's Cherry is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Pectoral Is the first or a lagreputation I Too much cannot be said in its favor." | ever saw. | 1.7 live instant relief."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cared a Cough in a few doses. It always rell vis hribation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Phimonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most ob-fluite Coughs and Cobbs. L. Garrett, Texam, Texas, writes: "I have used Aper's Cherry Pecional in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases. I consider it a wonderful remedy."

Aver's Cherry Pectoral,

Br. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. The sale by all Druggists.

and Ward and Christie and Wilgress, who upset at the fall, where there is a drop of six feet. The former couple tried a a cond time and shot the fall successfully. The party arrived at Lachine at 6 p.m. Monday. The whole trip covered upwards of 75 miles, eight rapids being shot, five out of the eighteen canors doing all successfully.

CONFESSION OF THE LATE DR. DIO LEWIS.

Thousands of people al over this country will hear with regret of the death of Dr. Dio Lewis. For many years he has been the inspiration of good health to thousends and has ministered comfort to these who would very sadly have missed his cheering words. Do Lewis was one of the most genial and inspiring of men. He did not believe very much in taking medicine, making hygiene a great hobby and insisting that if a person would live right there would be little necessity of medicine; and yet in 1853, his conder above all things else being noticently, he said, "If I found myself athlet a with a serious kidney disorder I would use Warner's sufe cure: Adding, "The truth is the medical profes sion stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidn y in lady, while the testimonials of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen, hardly leave room to doubt that the proprietors of this remedy suffering humanity, I am not so narrow that I cannot gratefully reengaize the precious vatue of relief in the form of medicine." Dr. Lenis met with an accident which injured him so that erysipelasset in and carried him cff. His testimonial, coming as it did, from a free, frank and open heart, is a very important confirmation of what so many thousands have said of the remedy he so nightly commended.

"THE IRISH GIRL."

MELODRAMA BY ROCHFFORT BASED ON THE FENIAN RAID ON CANADA.

PARIS, May 27.—Henri Rechefort has just completed a very thrilling molectroma in four acts called "The Irish Girl," the first representation of which will take place in New York, probably opening the next theatrical season. I had a long conversation to-day with M. Rochefort at his house on the Boulevard de Rechedouart. His salon is a perfect picture gallery of paintings of built habits. nghts, horses, warriors and pretty women, which cover the walls. The diving ratta is ornamen ed with hundreds of charming pieces of mediaval china and brica-brac of great value. M. Rochefort's political convictions are evidenced by the hue of the types ry and uphofitery—thep scarlet.
M. Rochefort related to me, act by act M. Rochetott relates to me, act by act and scene by scene, the sensational melodrama of "L'Iriandaise." The plot is based on the Fenian raid on Canada in 1866. The heroine, Susannah Campbell, is a ward of Lord Hostings, the governor general of Canada. The hero is hichard Sweeny, a fine, dashing character, with all the glorious virtuss and some of thoulazzling vices of a young Irish gentleman of the old school. The scene is laid in Quebec. There we battes and riots monlight rides, love making, treachery and female dagger thrusts. The fourth act ends with a terrible realistic scene, where the heroine and hero are placed against a wall—like the Parisian commanders in 1871—and are shot by a platoon of British soldiers. Mr. Rochefort means "The Irish Girl" to be to the Irish Home Rulers what Sardou,s "Patrie" is to the Dutch Republicans.

HOLY HILL PILGRIMAGE.

THE SHRINE WHERE HUNDREDS LEAVE THEIR CRUTCHES AND GO HOME CURED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—The opening service of what is known as "Holy Hill," located twenty-five miles north of this city, took place yesterday. The Hill is noted among Catholics for the many remarkable cures that have been worked on invalidations of the control of the contr who have made a pilgrimage there. The Hill, which is crowned by a little stone church, the objective point of all pilgrimages, rises out of a rolling prairie. From the top the range of vision embraces seven counties. The church inside is well filled with crutches and staffs left by pilgrims who have gone away whole. The attendance yesterday was extremely large, reaching into the thousands, many comng from great distances to participate in the opening.

AN IMPRÉSSIVE MASS.

The scene as the opening chants rang out on the still air was interesting. Not near all those who were in attendance could get inside the church, and the unfortunate ones were scattered about the church and at the stations of the cross which have been erected along the parkway that winds up the hill. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. N. M. Zimmer, assisted by Fathers Sputt and Shimers. The service was elaborate and impressive and was entered into with the greatest carnestness by the pilgrims. Now that the season has opened hardly a week will pass without its pilgrimage, the pilgrims coming in bodies from all the Western and Northwestern States, throughout which the fame of the hill has been widely spread.

JAEHNE'S NEW POSITION.

NEW YORK, May 21.-Ald. Jachne, convicted of bribe taking, was moved this morning at an early hour from the Tombs and taken to Sing Sing to serve out his sentence of 9 years and 10 months. He has been put at work in the laundry.

WHY IS IT: Why do so many limp and hobble about on sticks and crutches, suffering from rheuma-tism, stiff joints and cords, lame back, sprains and other noises, pains and lameness, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil, an unfailing relief, can be purchased at the trilling cost of twentyfive cents ?

Wyoming lakes are so charged with sods that it accumulates in great quantities around the edges, whence it is usufed away and worked into commercial forms.

DANGER AHEAD.

There is danger ahead from neglected colds. A tight cough and irritated throat are the warning signs of lurking danger to the lungs. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, sore throat, stubborn coughs, and all bronchial and lung troubles.

A congress of agriculturalists of the north of France has adopted resolutions favoring an increase of torport duties and denouncing the existing commercial treaties and the probibition of American bacon.

IN BAD HUMOR.

" A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the cruption covered my face also, and spread even until the backs of my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding to doubt that the proprietors of this remedy have fallen upon one of those happy distouties perfectly cured and Statement of coveries which occasionally bring help to Miss Mionie Stevenson, Congress N.B.

> An express train on the Central Vermont Railway dashed around a curve the other day and rushed headlong into a herd of catile blocking a crossing. Five animals note willed, but the train did not leave the rails,

A LADY'S SPCREE.

"I'd give a good deal if I bad such a pure, healthy skin as you have," said a lady to a friend. "Just look at mine, all spots and blotches, and rough as a grater. Tell me the secrets of your success in always looking so well." "There is no secret about it," was the reply, "Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery' cleansed my blood, and when that was done, my skin, which was worse than yours, began to look smooth and healthy, as you see it now."

55 to 88 n Day. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. lines not under the horse-toet. Address Brewster's Sapery Rein Holloch, Holly, Mich, 42-G

TREACHERS WANTED-FOR THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF CALCHET ISLAND, FOUR R. C. Male of Female Trachers, holding First-Class Diplomas, duly qualified to teach English and French, juties to communice 1st angles, next, 1886. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary, next, 1886. Apply to the undersigned stating salary, next, 1886. Apply to Calumet Island Post Office, County & online, Que. Calumet Island, 14th May, 1886. 41-6

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Albina Charlebois, wife of Seraphin Initialors, hotel-keeper, of the Village of St. Genevieve, Instrict of Montreal, duly authorised a effect on justice. Plaintiff, vs. the soil Seraphin Brisebois, belendant.
An action in separation of properties has been instituted this date.

Montreal, 6th May, 1886 86 EDMONDE CAU, Atomos for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In has Securiar Court, 6, 405. Made alies Way, Honde, of they by and Distint Montreal, has instituted in the circ care action as specialized de high aminist net inv-band, Charles Montreal, 4th May, 1886.

Montreal, 4th May, 1886.

P. A. ARCHAMP AULT,

Attorney to a Sharic Houle.



CURE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, simulate the liver and regulate the lowels. You if :! cy only cured

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

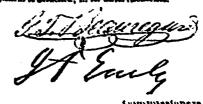
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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been kn 'n to fail. Both rm and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medisine vendors throughout the civilized world,

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THE KEY TO HEALTH. BUKOOE (BECOOD) BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the

Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without weakening the systom, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Balt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart. Nervousness, and Genthe Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

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TROY N.Y.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and M foundand for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED ETATES Kails.

1866-Summer Arrangements—188 6 This Conspany's Lines are composed of the following Possite Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. The sare built in water-tight compariments, are unsurpasse for strength, speed and confort, are fitted up with a the modern improvements that gractical experience casengrest, and here made the lattest time on record.

Vesseie.	Tennage.		Commanders.
Numidian	11.110		t nilding.
Parisian	5.400	Cantain	sames Wylie.
Polynesian	4.700	44	J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian	3.600	44	Hugh Write.
(Treassian		44	W. Richaruson.
l'eruvian		44	ALL STICHEST STATES
Nova Sociian		44	R. H. Hughes.
Carthagentan		14	A. Marnicol.
Siberian	4.000	16	H. l'. Moore.
Norweyian	3.531	6.6	J. G. Stephen
Hibernian			John Brown.
Austrian	7.72	16	J. Ambury.
Nestorian		14	W. Imiticil.
Tussian	1 (14)0		Alex. McDonga L.
Feandinsvian	12 12444	10	John Park.
Buenos Ayrean	11 211/2		James Boott
Corcan		44	
(irecian		**	. C. Menzies,
N'amilatan		14	C. F. LoGallais
Manilohan		**	R. Carruthers
Canadian			John Kerr.
Phornician		••	D. McKinop,
Waldrustan	,: iii	11	D. J. James.
Luorrno		**	W. S. Maine
Newfoundland	1.500	••	C. J. Mylins.
Acadia		**	F. Mediralba
Sardinian		Lieut	W. II.Smith, R. H.
Caspian	3.200	**	R. Barrett. #

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND,

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, AND Salling from Liverised on THURSDATS, and from Quelec on THURSDAYS, calling as I cough Poyle to re-ceive on board and inad Manb and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be do-

FROM QUEBEC: *Sardiniah Thursday, June 16
*Coleman Thursday, June 21
*Priliam Thursday, July 1 "These steamers eatry to other cartle nor sheep. Bates of passage from Quebes : - Cabin \$60, \$70, and \$50, according to accommodation), Intermediate, \$60. Steerage 520.

THE STLAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL EXTRA SERVICE

Satting from Liverpool and On-bee on Pathays, an calling of First to receive presengers from Peland an Southard are identified type of spotched. FROM QUEBEC:

Sarinatian. Friday, dure 27
Creassin Friday, dure 17
Sarinatian Friday duly 8
On their vivia: from the location sestembles proceed due the layers only. Butter of pissuperfrom quebers. Cabin \$20 and \$00 according to account of many THE STOAMERS OF THE

GLASCOW, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL SERVICE Are intended to sail for remoderal for Glargow as fol-

The Could and and Businet Ayre in will carry Cabin purrent, is only, Quelice to fillingow, at \$50 each. THE STEAMERS OF THE LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL LINE Are intended to be despatched from Montreal for fg ne-dom as follows

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LAVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, JOHNS, HALIFAN AND BALTI-MORE MAIL SERVICE Are intended to be despatched as follows: FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotian Monday, June 7 Caspian Monday, June 21 Sibertan Mar day, July

Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns-Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6,00 THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON-DERRY, GALWAY, QUEENSTOWN AND BOSTON SERVICE Are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston

FROM BOSTON: Prusslan. stont June 5 Scandinavan about June 12 Walden-lan about June 26 Prusslan about July 3 THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASCOW, LONDONDERRY AND PHIL-ADELPHIA SERVICE. re intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Grecian about June 2
Austrian about June 23
Scandinavian about July 14 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Persons desirons of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage cortificates at Inwest rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for, Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpoot and Clasgow, and at all Continental Perts to allpoints in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, quebec and Montr al, and from all Rally ay Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Patitiment, Boston, Quebec and Montrales.

and Glasgow, via Luttum-r. Boston Quebec and Mon-treal.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Humer, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Fotterian; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischor & Belmer, Echansolkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Mal-colm, Belfast; James Most & Co., Queenstown; Monl-gomeric & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, Iondon; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Grace Clyde street, Glasgow Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Ras & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salie street, Chicago, H. Bouriler, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 20:1 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364, St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall Montreal.

H. & A. ALLAN, SO State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street Montreal.

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT So great is our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we will mail enough to convince you, FREE. Send to 2c-stamps to cover expense & postage, B.S.LAUDERRACH & CO., Newark, A.J.

May 25th,1886.

40-5 A PERFECTLY RELIAB & ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-- IS THE--COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER. it is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other descriptions are the purposed as to mix leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for

long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark o



PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, May 31.

After recess on Saturday, Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the state of the nances. He reviewed briefly the financial istory and present condition of the country nd charged the Government with reckless and unnecessary expenditure. He moved the ollowing amendment: "Resolved, that the expenditure of the Dominion of Canada in the year ending 30th June, 1878, was \$23,503,158, and the expenditure for the year 1884 was \$34,107,776. That the expenditure for the fiscal year of 1885 was \$35,037,060, including \$1,700,000 for war expenses. That the estimated expenditure for the present year ending 30th June is \$38,126,403, including \$3,400,000 for war expenses. That the estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1887, is \$34,220,379, exclusive of supplementary estimates which may be proposed next session. That the fixed charges, for interest, sinking fund and subsidies, together with the charges for collection of revenue, amounted to \$16,970,647 or the fiscal year of 1878, while the similar charges for the year of 1885 are \$22,442,231, while for 1886 it is estimated at \$22,580,469, and at \$23,079,082 for the year 1887. That the total taxation for the fiscal year 1878 was \$17,841,000, and for 1885 it was \$23,240,000. That the estimated for 1885 it was \$23,240,000. for 1885 it was \$25,384,000. That the estimated taxation for this current year is \$26,000,-000, and for 1887 it is \$27,200,000. That the actual deficit for the fiscal year 1885 was \$2,240,000, including, as aforesaid, \$1,700,000 for war expanses, and the deficit for 1886 is estimated at \$4,900,000, including \$3,400,000 for war expenses. That the growth of taxation and expenditure from 1878 to 1886 is out of all proportion to the growth of trade and population, and has attained such dimensions as greatly to hamper and impede the progress of the Dominion, and that the outlay and methods of expenditure, and indifference to the increased liabilities on the part of the Government during the above mentioned period have contributed very largely to corrupt and demoralize the public service and impair the independence of l'irliament."

which was lost :- Yeas, 36; nays, 70.

The House divided on the arrendment,

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIDE-ELECT. ARRIVAL OF MISS FOLSOM IN NEW YORK-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGES

vigorous health.

Miss Folsom's departure for New York by the Noorland was duly announced in the Ant worp papers. One of them declared that not a day passed that she did not receive some token day passed that she did not receive some token sent from Weshington by the President of the United States, and that flowers plucked by his own hand came to her often during her stay abroad. Soon after the boat got to sea Miss Folsom went to her room and remained there the greater part of the time for several days. When deep water was reached, and the choppy channel seas were left behind, she appeared on deck daily, fresh faced and good humored. She impressed her fellow passengers as being not only a handsome young lady, dignified and stately of carriage, but young lady, dignified and stately of carriage, but also as being the possessor of a very amiable disposition, with a pleasing freedom from affectation and mannerisms. Of course everybody understood she was to marry the President of the United States, and she was consequently the object of constant currosity; but she bore her part with great composure, and entered into all the little devices which were invented for the purpose of killing time. It was decided that Capit. John Codman, who was a passenger, should be the editor of manuscripts written by passengers, and that the collected written by passengers, and that the collected a stories should be preserved in the torm of a pamphlet, which should be called "North Atlantic Spray." In a very short time Capt, Codmanhad a formidable collection of verses and stories. He read aloud in the cabin several numbers of "Spray." One evening in the cabin he produced four pages of foolscap, closely written on both sides, and announced a story named "Little Moll," from the pen of Miss Folsom. Captain Codman proposes to send type written conies of this numposes to send type written copies of this number of "Spray" to Miss Folsom and a few other passengers as mementoe, but he will not confi 's Miss Folsom's story to newspapers.

MANITOBA MATTERS.

DEATH OF MRS. RIEL-REPORT OF THE NOR QUAY INVESTIGATION COMMISSION - THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY GUARANTEE.

WINNIPEG, May 25 .- Louis Riel's widow died at her home, St. Vital, yesterday about noon. Her remains will be interred near those of her husband in the Cathedral ceme-tery at St. Boniface to morrow.

The report of Chief Justice Walbridge

rom the Royal commission appointed to vestigate the charges against Mr. Norquey as presented to the Legislature to day. As nicated in a previous despatch, it com etely exonerates the Premier from any atimpt to defraud or act contrary to the inrests of the province.

The following cablegram, agreed to between the Government and the solicitor of the Hudson's Bay Railway Co., was sent to Mr. Hugh Sutherland, in London. Eng., this

afternoon i—
"The Legislature have passed an guaranteeing 4 per cent. interest on \$1,500,000 bonds of your company for twenty-five years from the completion, equipment and operation of the railway to the standard of the Canadian Pacific, from some point on the Canadian Pacific in Manitoba to Hudson's Bay. The Governor-in-council to have the right to appoint one director. A limit of five years is proposed for the completion of the road,"

AN EDITOR'S SON SAVED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 11, 1885.—Several months ago my little boy was badly afflicted with kidney disease. Less than two bottles of Warner's safe cure restored him to health. OPIE P. REED, Ed. Ark. Traveller.

A small blue book has been issued, giving the annual return of the volunteer corps of Great Britain for last year. There was at the close of 1868 a maximum establishment of 244,066, and the figures remained at this, with slight variations, until 1874, when the numbers were 236,685. From that year the total gradually grew, until in 1885 it reached

A blushing young woman entered the Cir-uit Clerk's office at Perryville, Mo., the ther day and asked if a certain young man ad taken out a license to marry a certain young woman. She looked much relieved when the Clerk said "No." Well, don't give him one," she raid, "I've got the first claim on him,"

ST. MARYS COLLEGE.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF FORMER AND PRESENT STUDENTS.

filed to its utmost capacity on Wednesday even-ing, 36th May, by the students and their friends, to witness the second grand annual convention of the students. Rev. Father Turseon presided, of the students. Rev. Father Turgeon presided, having on his right Rev. Father Vignon, and on his left Rev. Father Hudon, besides numbers of the clergy of the city and diocese. Before the entertainment an orchestra, composed chiefly of the former students, played Wagner's "Grande Marche." This was followed by an address to the Rev. Father Turgeor, S.J., which was read by Mr. Theophile Hudon, on behalf of the present students, and in which they declared themselves highly satisfied with the tuition, and ended by withing Rev. Father Turgeon, Rector of the Jollege, a long and happy life. A similar address, on behalt of the present at dents to their former companions, was next read by Mr. Joseph Folsy. Mr. Gustave Labine, in the name of the former students, then ascended the stage and presented Rev. Father Turgeon with name of the former students, then ascended the stage and presented Rev. Father Turgeon with a magnificent gold medal, which is to be competed for in June next by the present students. The orchestra then played "La Chasse aux Lions," by Kolling. This was followed by Casimire Delavigue's drama entitled "Les Enfants d'Edouard," which was acted in a creditable manner. The following is the cast:

Edouard V. vol d'Angleterre. Racul de Martigny

ing to be desired.

During the entertainment some very fine musical selections were given by the orchestra, which was under the direction of Rev. Father Garceau, S.J. Among which were "Si J'étais Roi," which was asked for several times. A quartette was then rendered in a very creditable manner by Mesars. Reichling, Chadwick, manner by Mesars. Reichling, Chadwick, Sancer, Moncel and Wichtendahl, all former students. At the conclusion of the entertain-ment, bouquets and short addresses were again delivered, after which Rev. Father Rector thanked the large audience present, and invited them to assist at High Mass on the following morning.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. To-day proved a most enjoyable one at St. Mary's College, Bleury street, and one which will be looked to with fond remembrances by all the present and former students who had the pleasure of attending the annual convention of the Alumni association which was held there NEW YORK, May 29.—The first person to call pon Miss Frances Folsom at the Gilsey House esterday was the President's sister. Miss Folsom wore a grey cloth dress and a nobby attle turban. Her dress was of Paris make and showed her tall fine figure to good advantage. Her fresh complexion had a tingo of brown lent by the ocean weather. Her hair is brown and her eyes are blue, and she appears to be in vigorous leath.

Miss Folsom word a grey cloth dress and a nobby attle turban. Her dress was of Paris make and showed her tall fine figure to good advantage. Bridget's, as sub-deacon, both former pupils of the College. After the Gospel the Rev. Father Leclaire, of St. Joseph's parish the delivered a sermon on "Science and Virtue," closely allying the two accomplishments, and demonstrating the advisability of the delivered a sermon can be pupil and b ments, and demonstrating the advisability of combining them in their course through life, The sermon was listened to with rapt attention, and made a great impression. Cnc of the most notable features of the Mass, outside of its usual solemnity and decorations of the altars, was the music. A choir of 80 voices and an orchestra of 27 pieces, all under the direction of the Rev. Father Garceau, S. J., furnished the music during the service in a most efficient manner The Mass chosen was Chas, Gounod's Second Mass, more intimately known as "The Masse des Orpheonistes," and as a musical treat was richly enjoyed by all present. After Mass, the interval before luncheon was spent in the college grounds, when several pleasing reminiscences were recalled by the old students. Shortly after noon a grand dinner was served in the Union Catholique Hall in the most efficient manner, and several pleasing chansons, under the direction of Father Garceau, were given by the

college choir, and added greatly to the enjoy ment of the occasion.

At ten o'clock precisely the grand annual convention met in the Academic Hall for the election of officers. Among the former students election of officers. Among the former students present were noticed Hon. L. O. Loranger, Ald. Prefontaine, Messrs. F. A. Quinn, Grant, A. Leclaire, H. Baby, T. Brosseau, G. A. Desbarats, A. Debellefeuille, G. R. Fabre, J. Fowler, A. W. Grenner, E. Hurtubuise, Dr. Merrill, Dr. L. B. Mignault, Jos Migneault, D. Masson, Chas. Nelson, Dr. Prendergast, E. Paradis, B. Rolland, E. St. Louis, Revs. Mr. Sorg, of Buffalo, Rev. Fathers Salmon and Fahey, of St. Gabriel, Rev. Father Faubert, Bon Pusteur, Lapierre, Lacadic and numerous other old students beside the present ones.

The following is the result of the elections at the conventions:—President, Ald. R. Prefontaine; Treasurer, Mr. Damase Masson;

tains; Treasurer, Mr. Damass Masson; Secretary, Mr. Alphouse Leclaire, re-elected. Speeches were sub-equently delivered by the Rev. Father Sorgue and Lon. Justice Loranger, after which the association adjourned.

THE SS. SIBERIAN.

GREAT ANXIETY FELT AS TO HER SAFETY-THE DANGER OF THE COAST-HER PASSENGERS.

HALIFAN, May 31.-There is no news yet regarding the whereabouts of the steamer Siberian, Captain Moore, which sailed from here a week ago to-day for Liverpool via St. John's, Nild. A cablegram received this morning from St. John's stated that the whole coast was enveloped in fog. The steamer Portia, which left here the day be-fore the Siberian, returned this morning. Captain Dawson states that he saw nothing from the time he left the wharf at St. John's until arriving off this harbor, having had thick fog all the way. On the downward trip the Portia passed numerous icebergs and met with considerable fog, but managed to get into St. John's after four days passage, It has been stated that the Siberian's It has been stated that the Siberian's 23e; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24e; No. non-arrival is doubtless due to her captain 2 do 21 to 22e; No. 1 China, 22 to 23e; not being acquainted with the coast, and No. 2, 21 to 22e; do Buffalo sole No. 1, therefore using extra precautions; but this 21 to 22e; do No. 2, 19½ to 21e; hembould not signify, as Captain Mylius, of the lock slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27e; oak sole, 45 would not signify, as Captain Mylius, of the steamer Newfoundland, who is on board, knows the coast thoroughly. Considerable to 390; do, heavy, 32 to 360; grained, 34 to anxiety is beginning to be felt here by those naving relatives and friends on board. The 22 to 28c; do, small, 16 to 24c; splits, large, having relatives and friends on board. The 22 to 28c; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf splits, following are the names of those who took passage here on the steamer for St. John's:— imitation French calfskins, 80 to 85c; russes and the steamer for St. John's imitation French calfskins, 80 to 85c; russes and the steamer for St. John's imitation French calfskins, 80 to 85c; russes and the steamer for St. John's imitation French calfskins, 80 to 85c; russes and french calfskins, 80 to 85c; russes and french calfskins Mr. Ely, Miss Saint, Capt. Mylins, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Debber, Mrs. Johnson and child, Bishop Jones; one intermediate and five steerage. She had also on board for Liverpool: -J. R. Rudolf, J. Rudolf, jr., Metals And Hardware.—We cannot Mr. Ellis, Mrs. Dart, two children and nurse, Minnie Camphell, C. H. Fisher, Mr. Wallace, Major Picton and son, six intermedeate, and thirty-five steerage.

THE HULL SUFFERERS. His Worship the Mayor of Hull, P.Q., has just received a letter from the Marquis Albert de la Chapelle, general agent for the United States and Canada of the French

The Aldermen of New Bedford, Mas: , have 7c., according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, for revocation of licenses."

TO THOMAS MOORE.

Hail ! Bard of Erin's beauteous sun-lit land, I selze my feeble lyre and smite its strings, Like one that in the hall of Time doth stand, The Academic Hall of St. Mary's College was And from his soul some anthem sadly sings.

Child of song and of a martyred race, All noble in the sweetness of thy lays; Pure as thy country's tear-stained, virgin face, No brow ere bore aloft more honored bays.

Thy songs-immortal voices of the heart Longing to burst the galling slavish chain; To rise from out its dungeon foul and dark— Thy country's voice, her groams, her tears, her

Oh, Moore! loved poet of the sea-kissed isle,
Its purple mounts and cowalip'd meadows
fair,

Where beauty blends in heaven's enchanting amile; Whose bosom claims thy sacred dust to bear

Thy spirit lives, but roams with silent tongue, No more, alse! such melody as thine Shall ring, as through the land it rung, To echo to the end of fading Time.

B. F. D. DUNN. Montreal, May 28th, 1886.

THE DERBY.

ORMONDE WINS, WITH THE BARD SECOND, AND ST. MIRIN THIRD-THE SWIEP-STAKES IN MONTREAL.

LONDON, May 26.-The race for the Derby Stakes, run at Epsom to day, was won by the Duke of Westminster's bay colt Ormonde; R. Peck's chestnut colt The Bard securing second place, and Y. R. Graham's brown colt St. Mirin third. Ormonde won the 100 guinea stakes at Newmarket, and since then had been a hot favorite for the Derby. The weather was showery with sunshine alternating. The wind was quite strong and the track heavy. The usual picnic scenes attended the race. Enormous crowds came from all directions by rail, which and some the track recent the track heavy. mons crowds came from all directions by rail, vehicle and afloat. There were more than the usual number of Americans present. Several splendidly equipped coarches, which were driven down from London, were entirely occupied by Americans. Among these were Mr. Mackay, Mr. Henry Watterson, Mrs. Sullivan, Consul General Waller, Mr. Wallridge, of Hartford, Mr. Penfield, Mrs. Morgan, of Springfield, and Mrs. Rowbotham. The English nobility attended the race in great numbers.

A RUN OF ILL-LUCK.

CRAIG VALE, Ont., May 29 .- While three boys, named Greeves, Latimer and Bernie, were out on a lake near here fishing, a heavy gale sprang up and drifted the boat a considerable distance from the shore. Greeves got excited, jumped into the water and was drowned. The alarm was given at Greeves' mill, and all hands rushed to the rescue of the other two boys, which was accomplished at great risk. When the party returned to shore the mill was discovered on fire, and owing to the high winds it was soon destroyed, together with a large quantity of lumber and logs. No insurance.

For sour atomach use Warner's safe cure. For chills and fever use Warner's safe cure.

For fat covered eyeballs use Warner's safe cure,

For frontal headache use Werner's safe cure.

For irregular bowels use Warner's safe

For depression of spirits use Warner's safe

COMMERCE.

Markets.

There is nothing specially new in the trade situation of the moment. Last week's satis-factory movement is still maintained. Groceries are in fair demand, remittances keep up well, and all things considered there is no cause for complaint. Failures are few.

GENERAL MARKETS. DRY Goods, -Orders show some falling off. Payments are satisfactorily maintained. Funs .- Present receipts of raw furs are

small. We quote: - Beaver, clean, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Bear, per skin. \$10.00 to \$12.00; do., cub, per skin, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Fisher, per skin, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox, per skin, 90 to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50 to \$5; Lynx, per skin, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Marton, per skin, 90 to \$1.15; Mink, per skin, 75: to \$1.00; Muskrat, large winter, 10 to 12c; spring do, 15 to 17c; Otter, per skin, 8s to 10; Raccoon, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1 25; half black, 90c; full stripe, 60a; white, 25e.

GROCERIES.—Country orders are moder ately good. Payments are satisfactory Sugars are a shade casier, grunulated being 63e at refinery, yellows from 55c, no grocery raws in the market. Molasses 32fe for Barbadoes. Coffee quiet with Rio at Do to 910; Jamaica 91c to 12c; Mocha and O. G. Java

LEATHER AND SHOES .- The shoe trade report a satisfactory spring trade, and a fair smount of sorting up orders is still coming to hand. We quote:—Spanish sole B A. No. 1, 24 to 26c; do. No. 2, B. A., 21 to to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 13 to 16c; pebbled cow, 12

METALS AND HARDWARE.-We cannot report any increase of activity in iron or metals generally, in hardware orders are coming in fairly. Most local dealers are scarce of stock. Canada plates are dull and quiet. We quote:—Summerlee, \$17 to \$1750; Gartsherrie, \$16 50 to \$00 per ton; Lang-loan and Coltness, \$1700 to \$1750; Shotts, \$16 50 to \$1700; Eiginton and Dalmellington, 15 00; Calder, \$16 50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16 00; Hematite, \$18 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$17 50; Bar Iron, United States and Canada of the French Credit Foncier, accompanied by a cheque for \$15,000, subscribed by Messrs. James de Rothschild, Cohen & Co., Ed. Moranges, of Versailles; Laffitte & Gailliard, Percere & Co., bankers and principals of the Credit Foncier for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent disastrons fire at Hull.

to \$2 75; heads, \$4; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$4 00 to \$4 25; Sheet, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Shot, \$6 to \$8 50. Best Cast Steel, 11 to 13o, firm; Spring, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Tire, \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$2 25; Round Machinery Steel, 3 to 3½c per lb; Ingot tin, 25c; Bar tin, 27c; Ingot Copper, 12½ to 13½c; Sheet Zinc, \$4 50 to \$5 00; Spelter, \$4 to \$4 50; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 40 per 100

SALT. -Stocks are now ample to meet all demands. Prices are lower. We quote ex-wharf for elevens 480 to 50c; twelves 46 to 48c; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Higgins and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure

Higgins and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2.00; 50c for quarters.

Wool.—Pulled wools are still very scarce, fleece in full supply. Business is only fair at the moment. We quote: Cape, 12½ to 13½c; Australian none. Domestic, A super, 27 to 38c; B super, 22 to 24c; unassorted, 21 to 22c; fleece, 19 to 21c; black 21 to 22c.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR .- The flour market passed through another dull week. In strong flour we learn of sales of Minnesota bakers at \$4.65 to \$4.75, and of Manitoban bakers at \$4.70 to \$4.75, other grades of Manitoban flour selling from \$4. 55 down as low as \$3.25 per bbl according to the quality of the wheat it is made from. In patents we have sales reported of 75 \$\forall \text{cents}\$ at \$4.65, and of 90 \$\forall \text{cents}\$ cents at 4.20. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl, We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per 5rl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 6 00; do, Ontario, \$4 20 to 4 65; Strong Bakera', American, \$4 75 to 4 95; do, Manitohan, \$4 65 to 4 75; do, Canada, \$4 10 to 4 25; Superior Extra, \$4 00; do, choice, \$4 10 to 4 20; Extra Superfine, \$3 70 to 3 75; Fance, \$3 60 to \$3 70.

quiet but steady at \$1.45 to \$150 in 100 lbs. CORNMEAL &c .- The demand is slow and values are easier, and lower as follows; Oatmeal \$2.00 to \$2.06 if 100 lbs, and in barrels at \$4 00 to \$4 25 for ordinary ; granulated being quoted at \$4 25 to \$4 30 per brl. Comment is quiet at \$2 50 to \$3 60 per brl, Moullie \$22 00 to \$22 50 per ton. Pearl bar-ley \$6.50 per bbl., and pot barley \$4.50 per brl; split peas \$3 75 per brl.

MILLPEED. -The market for bran is demor alized. We quote \$10.50 to \$11.00 per ton in car lots and \$11.50 to \$12.50 in smaller quantities. Shorts \$12.00 to \$14.00 per ton. Whear.—In Chicago No. 2 spring wheat has dropped nearly 3c per bushel. Prices are quoted in this market as follows: -- No. 2 Canada red winter wheat 83: to 85c; do white 82c to 84c, and spring 83c to 85c. Sales of spring yesterday at 85c in store. Conn. - The quotation for corn in hond i

45 to 46c.
PEAS.—The market is easier and fully to lower. Sales at 70c to 70 to affort. Rys.-Prices are quiet but steady at 58c

to 60s per bushel. BARLEY.—There is a limited enquiry for choice malting grades at about former prices. Malting qualities 55c to 58c, and feed 45c to

MALT.—Sales are reported at S52 to 90s. Ontario is quoted at 70c to 80s and Manitoban

RUCKWHEAT .- The market is stendy. Prices are quoted at 49c to 50c per bushel. SEEDS .- The demand for grass seeds has very much slackened, and values are easier. Canadian timothy seed is quoted at \$2.75 to \$3.00, and American at \$2.20 to \$2.40 per bushel. Red clover is nominally quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- A feeling is prevalent that the present low prices of hog products cannot continue much longer. There have been sales of Montreal short cut clear mess-Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale | pork at \$13 25 and \$13.50 for country account. In lard there has been a fair distribution during the week at 81c to 92 for Western and at Sic for choice city brands. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$1300 to 1350; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$1250 to 1300; India mess beef, per tce, \$0000 to 0000; Mess beef, per hrl, \$0000 to 0000; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 121c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green per 1b, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per 1b, 8\frac{3}{2}c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b. \$\frac{3}{2}c to 8\frac{1}{2}c; Bacon, per 1b, 10\frac{1}{2}c to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per 1b, 5c to

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - Finest dairy butter has already Propped below 20c, and 19c is our outside quotation for Eastern Townships. Soveral tots of creamery have been received, which sold at 21c to 22s. Receipts are increasing. We quote prices as follows :- Creamery, 20 to 22c; Eastern Townships 17c to 19c; Brockville and Morrisburg 15c to 182, and Western 14c to 16c. Inferior grades 102 to

Cheese is quiet, with sales at 740 to 732 for fine white. Although receipts thus far are small, a heavy make is known to be going on. We are pleased to note the fact that very few fodder cheese were turned out this season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.-The demand is fair, with sales reported at 11to to 120 for stock. Receipts are large. MAPLE SUGAR .- The demand is fair, but

stocks are not large.

MAPLE SYRUP - Stocks have been well re-

duced, and values may be quoted steady at 66c to 70c in cans and 80c in wood. Hors.-The market has undergone no change. There have been a few bales sold

for city and country account at 7c to 8c for choice qualities, but anything below prime sells at 63 down to 4c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Last week's prices have been fairly well maintained, sales of loose

hay having transpired at \$12.50 to \$13.00 for choice timothy, down to \$9.50 for common. Pressed hay is in good supply, and at the lower range of prices meets with good demand, sales having taken place at \$11.50 to \$12 50 per ton. Straw is steady, loose having been placed at \$4 50 to \$6 00 per 100 bundles. Pressed sells at \$7.00 to \$8 00 per ton.

Honey.-Several lots of 5 to 10 lb. tins have been sold at from 71c to 9. per lb, as to quality. Beans .- Offerings are full and prices un-

changed at 850 to \$1.15 per bushel in car lots, and at 950 to \$1.25 in smaller quntities. Ashes. - The market during the week has ruled quiet with sales of first pots at \$3.30 per 100 lbs.

FRUIT.

AFFLES-Good to fancy stock may be quoted at \$2.50 to \$4 per bbl. For poor stock the market is as demoralized as ever. A lot notified the saloonkeepers of the city that No. 24, 6½c; No. 20, 7c, the usual extra for "henceforth an unusual number of persons large sizes. Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., coing in or coming out of their places on \$0.00 to \$2; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs., for this class of goods range from 25c to \$1 Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common Sheet per bbl, according to extent of damage.

Sunday will be considered sufficient reason | Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common Sheet | per bbl, according to extent of damage. | Iron. \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2.50 | Strawperries.

have been sold at 23c a quart wholesale, and Chicago berries at 16c to 18c per quart. CHERRIES-A few lots have been placed at \$2 50 per box.

NEW VEGETABLES - New cabbages from the South, \$4.50 to \$5 per crate, tomatoes \$5 to \$6 per crate, and cucumbers \$4.50 to \$5 per crate. Asparagus from the West \$1.50 per doz. in baskets.

LEMONS-The demand is not brisk, but prices are steady at \$5 to \$6 in boxes and \$5

to \$6 in cases, Oranges—The market is firm, and Valencies coll at \$9 per case.

BANANAS—Several car loads have strived,

sales of which were made at \$2 to \$2.50 per bunch for reds and \$3 to \$4.50 for yellows COCOANUTS-Market quiet at \$4.50 to \$5 per 100. PINEAPPLES-The demand has fallen off little for this fruit, but prices are still quoted at 14c to 16c each for No. 2, and at 20c to 21c

each for No. 1. LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCE.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway for the week ended May 29th: Cattle 3,081, sheep 172, calves 315, hogs 263. Receipts and exports of cattle have been a little ahead of last year and of all previous vears. The cattle trade situation since the commencement of the shipping season has vastly improved. There were large offerings this morning, yet values were maintained at 41c to 5c. Under the circumstance a fair business was done, some shippers going in freely. Butchers' cattle were in fair demand, but owing to heavy offerings values declined, but owing to heavy offerings values declined, Fancy, \$3 60 to \$3 70; Spring Extra, \$3 50 \$3 55; Superfine, \$3 20 to 3 35; Fine, \$3 15 to 3 20; Middlings, \$2 85 to 2 95; Pollards, \$2 70 to 2 75; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2 30 to 2 35.

Buckwheat Flour.—The market remains quiet but steady at \$1.45 to \$150 to 165.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The horse market is still in the same condition as a week ago, notwithstanding that a large number of animals have arrived. The demand is good, and horses of all kinds are picked up rapidly, leaving the market un-supplied. Orders have been received by dealers to supply good horses for carriage use but it is almost impossible to obtain these During the past few days Mr. Maguire, of St. James street, sold a large number of splendid animals at prices ranging from \$60 to \$200, according to class.

COAL AND COKE.

Large quantities of Lower Ports coal are arriving, and on the way, in execution of former contracts, and we quote prices here as follows:—Cape Breton S3.10 ex ship, and \$3.25 delivered in round quantities. Picton is quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.40, and Scrich steam at \$4.20 to \$4.50. For Anthracite summer rates have been fixed for the time being at \$5.75 for stove; \$5.65 for chesnut, and \$5.50 for egg, per 2.000 lbs. delivered,

The coke market is quiet, the same prices being maintained. We quote \$3.00 per chaldron for crushed coke. Ordinary size \$2.50 per chaldron, \$1.25 per half, and 65c per quarter.



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TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. A fair amount of business has been transacted, but there is no change to speak of.

BOOTS AND SHOES, -Travellers have now returned from their sorting-up trip, which in some instances resulted in satisfactory business. The prospects are by on means bad. Money is not so plentiful as is desired. FLOUR AND MEAL -A dull and listless condition of affairs still rules in this department of trade. Values are nominally the same. There is also little doing in meals. Bran is dull and neglected at \$9.00 to 9.50.

GRAIN. -Prices for wheat are a cent or two lower. Barley is nominal. Peas are dull of sale at 30c to 31c., and cats find few takers at 60c to 61c. Corn and rye are as previously quoted. GROCERIES. - Business shows little change

from a week ago. Coffees are in fair request. Fruits call for no special reference. Sugars are still flat, and teas are not moving very briskly. Remittances are fair.

HARDWARE.—Nothing of an important character has transpired since last week. Prices show remarkable steadiness. HIDES AND SKINS.—A good demand is still reported for all hides that offer, and previous prices are steadily maintained. The quotation for cured caliskin is 12c to 14c.,

and green 11c to 13c. Lambskins are in plentiful supply at 25c. Tallow shows no tendency to improve. PROVISIONS.—Business has been quiet all

the week. Hog products, with the exception of hams, have scarcely moved. WOOL .- A small lot of new fleece has offered within the week, the price being 17c to 18c. Very little is yet to hand. The mills are buying steadily of pulled wools at 18c to 20c for combing, 22c to 24c for super and 26c to 27c for extra.

A new method of treating small-pox with ether and opium, the ether being administered hypodermically and the opium by the mouth has recently been tried in Paris with remark able success, even in very severe cases,

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