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VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 36.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

©ercion Indignantly Protested Against by Representative Citizens.

giph Tory Tyranny Denounced-Canadians of All Nationalities Sympathizing With Irciand's Struggle Against Oppression—The Speeches and the Re-olutions Adopted-A Grand Demoustration -Fail Report of the Proceedings.

The mass meeting in the Queen's Hall last ight gave no uncertain sound as to the sentipents of the citizens of Montreal in regard to te proposed Coercion Bill. The speakers repnted nearly every nationality and creed of the Canadian public. Public men of prominence nd position in both political parties were presnt, and by their presence and expression of minion voiced the sentiment of a free people in otesting in their name against the atrocicus and unjustifiable measure lately introduced by an unjustified in the British House of Commons. The hall was well filled by a representative body of citizens, whose frequent and enthrebody of citizens, whose requests and en-thusiastic tokens of approval gave every indica-tion of the unanimity of feeling which exists here in favor of Home Rule for Ireland and de-lestation of the attempt to trample upon those

here in favor of Home Rule for Ireland and detestation of the attempt to trample upon those liberties which every patrotic Canadian, no mater of what origin, holds most dear.
Shortly after eight o'clock, the meeting opened by Mr. C. J. Doherty moving that Mr. Edward Murphy take the chair (applause), and in doing so referred to that gentleman as the oldest Home Ruler in Montreal. (Great Applause.) Mr. Murphy presided. On metion of Mr. D. Barry, Mr. Doherty was elected secretary. Among those present on the platform were the following gentlemen: Senator F. X. Trudel, ex. Muyor Beaugrand, C. J. Coursol, M. P., J. J. Curran, M. P., Ald. Donovan, Ald. Cunningham, Dr. Hingston, Ald. Martineau, D. Barry, Carroll Ryan, H. J. Cloran, R. S. Weir, W. E. Doran, W. T. Costigan, M. J. F. Quinn. B. Tansey. B. Connaughton, M. Kelly, M. Donovan, Chis. Marsil, R. Lemieux, Brnes and several others. In the body of the hall sere noticed Messrs. John P. Whelan, S. Cross. Ald. Kennedy, J. Fegarty, J. McCresdy, M. Guerin, Geo. Bury, W. Conroy, P. Wright, P. M. Groom, M. Kenny, J. Hoobin, E. Brankin, E. McDoneel, Geo. Murphy, P. O'Donohoe, J. McKenna, Purcell, W. Anderson, D. Murney, J. P. Nugent, J. B. Lane, M. Kelly, B. Wall, E. Halley, T. Moore, Ryan, McCambridge, H. Gallagher, W. Stafford, J. D. Purcell, M. Loughman, M. Hart, J. Burns, J. C. Robillard, and about a thousand others.

The Secretary read the following letters and

magning, but there and others.

The Secretary read the following letters and plegrams from gentlemen invited who had been

mble to attend :--MR. D. R. HENDERSON. THE S

ी उद्धार

MONTREAL, April 6, 1887. lward Murphy, Esq. ':

My Dear Sin,—I received your notice this morning (addressed to me as President of the lish Protestant Benevolent society) of a meeting of citizens to protest against the enacttent of the Coercion bill for Ireland. As me aware, our society is purely a charitable me, and we are specially debarred from at-tending in our official capacity any political meting

As a citizen and an Irishman you have my warmest sympathy and my Lest wishes that the moderate party of Irishmen may succeeed in their efforts for a measure of self-government uch as we enjoy in this Canada of ours.

Yours very truly,
D. H. HENDERSON.

HON. W. W. LYNCH. KNOWLTON, Que., April 6, 1887.

Regret I cannot attend meeting. Ireland's ause commends itself to lovers of liberty world Its constitutional discussion in Parlia at is inherent right of Oneen's Trish subjects lotar interference therewith is justly viewed oth darm by Canadian Trishmen. ights and fair treatment for motherland is all

W. W. LYNCH. HON. MR. MERCIER.

Quebec, April 6, 1887.

Your letter received concerning your meeting bedenounce the Coercion Bill. Cannot be preent, but am entirely with you and the Irish

HONORE MERCIER.

HON. JAMES M'SHANE. Am sorry that owing to official business ill be impossible for me to be in Montreal on ednesday night, but you can use my name.

J. McShane. The chairman, in opening the meeting, said by had assembled there to express their inw before the British House of Commons. ley had seen by the cables that the Salisbury overnment first gagged the House, so to speak putting on the infamous cloture on Friday ht to prevent debate—that is, Speaker Per hom a nod from the Irish secretary would de-dare the debate closed. The Coercion act conained certain clauses which were never put in cercion act before. The Habeas Corpus Act ad been suspended, trial by jury had, in cer-ain cases, been dispensed with, and liberty of ion and everything that Irishmen held dear been trampled on. Complaint had been made of buycotters, but experience had proved the members of the Primrose League to be the neatest of boycotters. (Hear, hear.) One clause if the bill removed certain trials by jury from Iroland to London. All the north of England, othirds of Scotland and nearly as many of be Welsh people declared themselves in favor of Home Rule. (Applause.) Yet it was not to Wales, not to Scotland, that the Trieh iminals were to be sent, but to the only city at the United Kingdom that had almost to a land declared itself opposed to Ireland and the light nearly. All these things readered itself is the condensed itself opposed to Ireland and the light nearly. people. All these things rendered it inmakent that this large meeting should express to profound indignation at the atrootties that the being perpetrated in this nineteenth con-

were they sent to 10-10 d for true on account of offences they might commit in Canda. Mr. Holmes had well a d that the points at issue were simply between landlor and tenant. What was no crime to ted y had been made criminal to day. All these matters had naturally aroused public indignation and this meeting, which was but one of many that were being held in different parts of the world, would no doubt condemn the unjust act about to be passed. Among others to might there would be passed. Among others to night there would be an address by Ex-Mayor Beaugrand, whose speech with those to fo low would afford a rich

Ex-Mayor Beaugrand, upon rising, was greeted with dealening applause. He proposed the first resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of Montreal, in mass meeting assembled, emphatially protect sgainst the adoption by the Imperial Parliament of the Coercion Bill for Ireland now before that body; that they denou ce the proposed legislation as subverive of the not cherished principles of the British Constitution. tion; as a tyrannical suppression of the liber iss of the Irish people, and a measu of structive of the Irish people, and a measure distructive of every hope of good feeing and amity tetween the peoples of the sizerila is.

been passed. What wou'd Canadians think in an elequent speech. He said it was much were they sent to Induct for true on account of in one difficult for an Irishman to address an author to they might commit in Canada. Mr. did not desire to arouse feelings of natred within their hears, but to keep with himself the hercest feelings. The sneaker then went over the ground covered by the chairman regarding ti e different sections of the Coercion Bil, explaining particularly what was meant by the suspension of the Habius Corpus Ac. He charact-rized the abolishment of small by jury as an outrage upon the liberty of the subject and asked his a denc what they would do if derrived of this liberty (A. voic— There'd be a revolution) He only r membered one case in which the Habras Corpus act was suspended and then people walked through the street. with bated breath. It being to easy to being made out against them. In Consta the Crown never made use of the clande of vinue and he condemned this practice on the part of the British Government. Tooy as Canadians, lovers of, and blessed by constanting over in-ment, cond compain of three causes of the coercion bill. There were other caus s of com-

THE BAN RAISED.

Cardinal Tachereau Suspends Judgment on the Kuights of Labor Until the Hory See Has Given a Decision.

Quebrc, Apr l 10 .- The following circula letter bearing on the Knights of Libor question was read in the different Roman Catholic churches here to day:

Archbishopric of Quebrc, }
5th April, 1887.

in silence. The fact is that no affairs of this nature were treated of in the consistory. Assiu has idet at Cudinal Manning's letter made no impression on Cardinal Taschereau. This is true, because I have not yet had an occasion to read it. I profit by this occasion to warn the editors of our Canadian papers to ghard against these pretended convergations which reporters invent to mislead the public. When I have semething to say I will write myself."

THE LATE REV. JOHN AYLWARD. Sir.—In September, 1884, the Holy See, congulated by me on the society of the Knights of Labor, condemned it under pain of grievous sin, and charged the bishops to deter their diocesaus therefrom, as I did in my circular letter (No. 131) of the 2nd February, 1885. After representations made by their lod-hips the bishops of the Unit-d States, the Holy See has a spended, until further orders, the effect of that a sintence. In consequence I authorize the configuration of the Rev. John Aylward. It occurred on Friday at 3 a.m. in St. Patrick's Presbytery. The rev. gentleman was form in Waterford, Iroland, in 1824. His parents, who were favored with a luga fortune, utilized iz revenues in imparting to their children a superior clucation. At an early age the youth graduated with a marked distinction in the Waterford College and repair d to Rome, where he studied in the s specially, until further orders, the effect of that indirect instances in the wateriord confess sentence. In consequence I authorize the confessors of this closes to at solve the Knights of Irish College, and returned to Ireland laden Labor on the following co ditions (w. n. pt. with the highest honors of the University, your bounded duty to explain to trem a d to While in Rome his lave for retirement and soliof the Irish people, and a measure distinctive of every hope of good feeing and amity between the peoples of the size in large.

He said that although he was unpepared to make a speech, still, what he had to so would be continued by the continue of the properties.

Coercion bill. There were other cause of complete causes of this closes to stroke and laden plant. It was made to me ent for the Labor on the following conditions (w. in this with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at to with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at to with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at to with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at to with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at to with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at to with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at to with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at to with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. That they could have been at the content of the University. The plant is not carried to the university. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the plant is not content. It is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University. While it is not trem at the with the highest honors of the University.

Great Meeting in Hyde Park.

THE PROCESSIONS AND MOTTOES.

Ireland a Sister, not a Slave!

London, April 11.—The day opened most favorably for the great demonstration against coercion. The weather is superful homeometroweds are gathered at the Charage Cross, passing through Tmfalgar Square and neoving through other routes to Hyde Park. The mindows of the club houses are truly tree. The first procession to arrive on the land through the streets with banners fiving and discharge the streets with banners fiving and discharge route. bered a thousand men and marched the migh the streets with banners flying and displaying patraits of Gladstone, Morley and Parcell (among the mottoes borne were: "Our trusted leaders," "Scotland is with you," "No correon," "Have faith in the people," "Equal sights for Trishmen," "Treland a sister—not a slave," "Where is poor Joe?" "Salisbury the symbol of death," and "Honor to Gladstone, he trues as the people," The procession was greeted with chessed, and optime route, but the windows of the Continental club presented an array of a few across of passed, and there was some chosen of four to good order has been calintaine to do as ince a ring crowds are in good hume. The space an signed for the meeting in the back is a packerfilling up. filling up.

THE UTMOST ENTHUSIASM

prevails in the great throng. Many of the banners exhibit pertraits of Mr. Gians one, who had Davitt, and Father Keller and the ms. op. on, "Justice for Irelant." Four-tempter or of for the use of the orations have been erreful or Hyde Park, and occupy the whole frontante facing the fashionable Park and All Close taking part in the procession from the cast to the west and of Lendon wore green resettes to imitate the frish emblem, shown ck. A large force of police is held in reserve for an emer-

e apposed of Ra lical clubs and a s ciations of the metropolis and suburbs, was three miles in length. The ranks of most of the clubs were fairly full.

The West Tottenham Denocratic Club car ried a black banner on which was ins rices in white letters, "Treland Besslate. They stopped in front of the Carlton Unit, and their band played a dead march, the crowds kisteney in profound silence.

LONDON, April II. The gathering in Hyde Fark this afternoon was the larges over held in Loudon. The people were enthusia tie but orderly. A motion protesting again to the Coercion Bill was offered sing beneauty tom the fourteen platforms and covired amid go at enthusiasm. The Socialists at le a mach on entheresist. The Socialists of a mach on the police and erected platter of in which several speakers delivered on them. They stanwards held a noisy meeting in or falge squares. Mrs. Gladstone watched the on cooking procession from a window in Pladilly, and was given an ovation by the men in the effective of the procession. LONDON, April II.—Estima e of the me ting

vary, but it is certain \$50,000 (ersens, a clusing on-lockers, were present. The procession took an hour and a half to file into the pack. The first contingent was composed or the members of the Robert Enmett lodge. Then followed a large number of Trish temperance lodges, radical workingmen's clubs and social democrate or ganizations. Numerous bands of music were in the line. While passing the Carlton and other Conservative clubs the bands played the Dead March in Saul and the Marsell-laise. Green banners and I ish national emblens were conspicuous in the tanks of the paraders. Among the mottors deployed on the banners of the Radicals were the early blostica to Iroland." "Friendship—nor bayone's." "No coercion!" The effect of the careful armogements that had been made to avoid eight nor at the Park was seen in the advirable rule in which the paraders grouped the easilyes around the fourteen platforms. The grates' gathered at the platform fore which Lord Mayor Sullivae, of Dublin, and Meer . Cony bears and William Redmond, memors of Par

liament, spoke.

Lord Mayer Sullivan, in the course of a most effective speech, asked: "Is in the wish of the workmen of London that the fount, hardworking tenantry of Ireland shall be forever crushed down? A tremen loss responses crushed down?" A tremen loss responsive "No!" resounded throughout the Park. The mention of the Queen as about to celebrate her jubiles by signing away the liberties of the people of Ireland brought forth a terrest of hisses, and the mention of Chashier, in Snahe aroused a tempest of grouns and hisses, with cries of "Traitor!" Air. Sulliven, is concluding, assured his hearers that the demonstration would carry hope and his pint the stration would carry hope an joy into the hearts of the Irish. It would cheer many a poor struggling man to know that England was no enemy of Ireland. "In return," he said, don't let them believe those who say the Irish are mortal, implacable enemies of England. That is a falsehood worthy of the lotton Les pit. (Cheers.) Let there be an end of op re-

one concern.) Les there be an end of op rassion and injustice and there will be an ent of hatred." (Prolonged cheering.)

Michael Davitt appeared at a socialist platform. He referred to the demonstration as a proof of the approaching solidarity of the proof of the approaching solidarity or the people of Great Britain and Ir land. In proportion as the masses began to understand each other so the classes became attribute. The privileged classes well know the in vitable privileged classes well know the in Whate tendency of the Irish inovement and sought to crush the Irish leaders, hoping to provent the English people from following the example set them by the Irish. But they would hold the fort in Ireland. (Cheers.) On the day on which the Orimes Act should become a law they would either have to give up the struggle that had been waged for centuries and lie flown as had been waged for centuries and lie had been waged for contains and the fourth as slaves, or render the system impossible of dura-tion. They would follow the manifer course. The classes had in the past built a bridge of hate across the Irish sea. The people would pull it down and elect a bridge of love hateveen the toilers of Ireland and the honest workers of

England. (Cheers.)
At 4.80 o'clock a bugle sounded, and at this prearranged signal a resolution condenining the Orimes Bill was put simultaneously at alrof the platforms. The resolution was passed amid prolonged roar of cheers



EVICTION SCENE.

was necessary for any one to "prepare" anything to say in favor of Irela d. It was a year ago this month that Mr. Glanton, the grand old man, had declared in favor of Home Rule, by which he had expressed his willingness to stand or fall. (Cheers.), He (Mr. Beaugrand) had had the horor as mayor of tresiding every had had the honor, as mayor, of presiding over meetings in this city in favor of Home Rule, and over a meeting of Council whose resolutions were flashed across to Mr. Gladstone. He now held the autograph letter of Mr. Gladstone acknowledging the receipt of those resolutions, and he was prouder of this than of any other autograph he had. As much as he was a Home Ruler last year, he was more so now (applause). At that time the cause was not looked upon as political but one of humanity. Resolutions were passed at that time acclaiming the riumphs of humanity, but the cause of their gathering to-night was to protest against the practice of inhumanity by the Promier of England. (Applause.) It was certain that come what might the Cacreion Bill would be passed, and made even worse than it now was if the House of Lords could make it so. He was happy, however, to note that some Liberals who had gone back on their leader had gone back on Lord Salisbury with respect to this measure, (Cheers.) In his opinion this Coercion Bill would have the effect of bringing Home Rule would have the effect of bringing frome fulle nearer than ever, for it was impossible in this nineteenth century to "bulldoze" an enlightened people. (Cheers.) The Irish people occupied a position very similar to that of Alsace and Lorraine in Germany, which repressive legislation had made more loyal to France.

Never would it he to sabillate crush Alsace I are Never would it be possible to crush Alsace-Lorraine or Ireland because of their Celtic blood. (Applause.) One of the causes of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule question was that the people of England did not understand the measure, but to day if Earl Salisbury applied to the country neither he nor his bill would be allowed to exist. (Hear, hear.) A hundred years ago the French people of Canada were but a handful; they had been sold by King Louis against their will, but they had not revolted against Great Britain, because they revolted against Great Britain, occased any were fairly well treated. In 1837, however, they had had a little fight, but not much blond had been split. They had, however, secured their rights and were contented. That was all rights and were contented. That was all Ireland sought. Mr. Beaugrand pictured the strength of the Home Rule party in Ireland, as evidenced, among other things, by the demonstration in honor of Father Keller. (Cheers.) He justified the endeavors of the frish to conquer their liberties, and with respect to the connection of the Irish and the French people,

the said that some of the proudest names in France were Irish names. He remembered what they had done at Fontency, and concluded by remarking that they could always count on the support of the French people. This measure, for its atrocity had not cluded by remarking that they could always equalled since the year of the Union count on the support of the French people, no.) Since which time, a period of 87 (Applause) no less than 87 coercion measures had:

cussion, and thereby the more prepared for Home Rule. It was with bowed heads that Irishmen looked on the legislation that was being attempted to-day, and it had been left " the Government of Lord Salisbury to invent the most infernal legislation that had ever been devised. He was sure that the motion would

be passed with the utmost enthusiasm. (Cheers.) Mr. C. J. Coursel, M.P., a'so spoke in support of the resolution. He said that he was glad to be present to represent by his voice the sympathy which he felt for the cause so dear to large and representative meet ng present. As a British subject, as a lover of British freedom. literty and justice, and as a member of the House of Commons, he thought he ought to be there and protest in the face of God and the world against this Coercion Bill, which would not be tolerated on the North American Continent. Coercion of this kind, in the 19th century, in the face of the civilized world could not be tolerated on the free toil of America, and that it should be cooly and calmly brought forward by such a Government was nothing but an act of extreme cowardice that would not be tolerated by this world. (Prolonged applause.) The cause of Ireland was not the cause of Irishmen alone, but of the whole world. All America sided with Ireland. Ha'f of Europe was crushed under tyrants other countries were in the danger of the danger of the assassin, and the Czar could not go out without protection. What would make the British throne happy, what would make the British throne happy, would be to give fair play to its people. Mr. Coursel continued that England was going too fare this exercine could not last was going too far; this coercion could not last in our days, and after a short time it must come to its end. Treland must be recognized and the British Covernment must do for Irishmen as they did for their Canadian subjects. They had done nothing more than they should for us. Let them appoint a commission as they did when the question of elegnorial rights was decided in Canada, and then the landlords in Ireland will get their rights as the seigneurs got here. But so long as the government acted as they were now acting, there would be no peace for the throne, no peace for England, no peace for Ireland. Mr. Coursol said he was afraid the day was fast coming, and he was sorry for it, that England must suffer for its conduct. Freedom in Ireland should be announced the same as the freedom enjoyed here. Men now

(cheers and applause). (Continued on fifth page.)

come from the heart, and he did not think it | had been introduced into Parliament that of September, 1884; 2. That they be ready to scholastics a solid and thorough knowledge standing disgrace, cloture. This he looked on abandon this society so seen as the Hely See I hilosophy and thorough knowledge of as one of the foulest outrages of the Saisbury shall orden it; S. That they sincerely and persecution of the French infidels hostile to administration. (Cheers.) They feared that explicitly promise absolutely to avoid at that every thing Catholic, having driven the religious and thorough and thorough which the people would become educated by the disputation and thorough the configuration. Rev. John Aylandian and thorough the configuration and thorough the configuration of the France, Rev. John Aylandian and thorough the configuration of the configuration of the figuration.

> a-days were not born to slavery. Let justice be restored to Ireland, give them their farlia-ment and their laws and let them govern themselves, and those men now representing the Emerald Isle in the British Commons mans Re Emerald Isle in the British. Commons mans go the affairs of their country in their own cour try

charity or of the state; 4. That they abstain from every peomise and from every on h by which they would bind thems-lves extree to obey blindly all the orders of the directors of the society or keep absolute secrecy ever towards lawful authorities. (See Discipling p 217.) In behalf of those penitents only, and virtuo of an indult, I prolong the time of Paschal Communion until the feast of the Ascension inclusively. Please accept, sir, the assurance of my sincere attachment. E. A. Card., Taschereau,

Arch, of Quebec.

[The above letter was also read in all the Catholic churches of Montreal and district yes terday morning.]

THE KNIGHTS REJOICE.

There is great rejoicing among the Knights of Labor over their signal victory, as they term it, in the withdrawal of the mandement of 1884, which denied to them the privilege of obtaining absolution and assisting at the Holy Com-munion. Clause 4 of the circular letter has been well weighed by the Knights and will b accepted by them, as it is even now rumored that the encyclical letter will remove all objections and recognize the order. They seem to think that Cardinal Taschereau is but paving the way to revoke the mandemant entirely.

AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW DENIED. Cardinal Tascheroau has had published in La Canadian the following in contradiction of an alleged interview and his opinion on the

Knights of Labor which appeared in the Ner York World:— Sins,—In your paper of to-day there i article entitled "Knights of Labor; opin on of Cardinal Taschereau." One of the represents of the World, you say, pretends to have head an interview with His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau about the Knights of Labor. Then there follows half a column of pretended conversation. Now, this is the truth on the subject. No sooner had we stepped on to the wharf at New York than I was accosted by an unknown individual, whom I supported was a reporter, who asked if I had a pler sant voyage and if I had saything to the limit I answered "Yes" to the first question, but to the second I answered I had not him to tell him. Later, in

ans wered I had not ling to tell him. Later, in the Grand Central terminus, a reporter, prohably the same one, but the same questions to me and received the same answers. It is upon this that they have invented the article. The above reporter was neither very happy nor very truthful in his pretended revelations of which took place at the consistory, which he hood. Viscount Trafalgar having no heir, the gravely says did not last but a few hours, Hon. C. H. Nelson, a Roman Catholic is heir and in which Cardinal Gibbons was listened to presumptive to the Earldom.

ons community out of France, new, John Ay-ward repaired to Nortingham, where he was re-cared with open areas by the Right Rev. Edward Gilpin Bagshawe. The climate of Eng-land not having agreed with the asthmatic condition which was being developed day after day with more increasing proportions in his system quiet enfected by study and observation, he came over to the United States and labored for some Thinking that our time in Boston diog-satime in Boeth (1998), indicate that the theathy Canadian are would be more congenial to les constitution, he resolved to go to Canada. Since his arrival ne has enjoyed the hospitality of the Semmary of St. Sulpice and particularly the rev. gentlemen of St. Patrick's. Some six the rev. gentlemen of St. Patrick's. Some six months ago, by order of his medical adviser, he was forced to desist from the ministerial labors of St. Patrick's parish. Through the kind intervention of His Grace the Archhishop of Montreal, the Rev. Si sters of Providence gladly welcomed him to their boarding establishment at Longue Poi ate. On Thursday morning last he said his las & Mass at the convent. Noticing that a new as at more violent attack of the ing that a new ar at more violent attack of ing that a new as at more violent attack of the old malady was gaining fast upon him, and desirous of dying with the excellent Fathers of St. Patrick's, where he had always been so happy and where they also had ever been happy with him, he went to St. Patrick's and died this morning. A solemn Requiem Mass will be sung in St. Patrick's, Monday, at 8 a.m. The pious faithful will follow his remains to pious, faithful will follow his remains to ast resting place and will say a few pious, ers for the repose of his soul. May he rest prav ρeace.

The "London Gossip" column of the Bir mingham Daily Times give the following selec-tion in the marriage line from Australia:-"The recent marriage at St. Mary's Church, St. Kilda, of the Hon. Charles Horatio Nelson, second son of the Earl Nelson, and Miss Petty, daughter of a well known Melbourne butcher, was, of course, quite the social' event in the Victoria metropolis. One of the results of increased facilities of travel is that the young aristocratic 'globe-trotter' frequently brings 'home' an unex-pected wife. At one time American belies had virtual monopoly of these marriages, but now quite a goodly number of fair. Australians have formed alliances with the scions of British aris tocracy. In many of these cases, too, the for tunate young lady is not in what would be called

the best society."

The Hon. C. H. Nelson was educated at Radley college, and joined the Catholic Church in 1879, having been previously a very high Ritualist. His younger brother, the Hon. Thomas Horatio Nelson (late of Keble College, Oxford), is preparing for the Catholic priest-bad. Viscount Trafalgary having no hair the

# THE VILLAGE ANGEL:

Or. Agatha's Recompense.

SHAPTER LXXIII-Continued. If he had married Agatha! How small and paltry, and trifling all the reasons seemed to be that he had once thought all sufficient ! For these who had flirted with him-who had met him half way in this terrible game of arbation, he felt no remorae, no pity; but the very life's blood of those two innothey were in simplicity, in tenderness of keart, in child-like faith in how carnestly they both believed in being good and seeking for heaven!

How earnestly they both helieved in what he had once thought to be trifles, but which he found now were the most solemn things in life. There came back to his mind the old church with its great shady trees, the old-fashioned perch, the stained glass window in the eastwhere the fair form of the Christian virgin Agatha shene, with the halo of gold around it with the wind that wailed through the trees; he could hear the grand chant of the fair Agatha; he could hear the sweet, clear voice; he could see the child-like face that looked at him with such wonder when he said there was more than one Deliluh. Where was she! Alas! for his vile and miserable sin. What answer could he make to the Great Judge, when the souls-the lives-of these two innocent girls had to be accounted

And as, unable to bear the weight of his misery, unable to beer the sting of his con-science, he flung himself down on his knees, the prayer of the publican rose to his lips:
"On, God! be merciful to me, Asinner."

The handsome earl, whose eyes had lurwhose riches no man had counted, crie out in atter, abject serrow for the wrong he has dene. He knot thurs in the midst of the dend leaves and the dry grass, and he cried al ud for pity and for comfort.

He knew than, in that supreme hour of his life, what he leved Agatha best, that the great love of his hear and life had gone to her, and that Le but level Beatrice because she was so much like the girl who had believed herself to be his wife. That was no excuse—it did not and o the wrong, but it was true that the likes ess he saw in the character of Bentrice to that of Agatha was the one great reason why he had been so attracted by her.

And his leve had slain her, as it had slain Agatha before her! Ah, if he could see her! -the one true faithful love of his heart-if he could see her ! and then the pain, the desolation in his heart grew so great that his pride all melted and he wept aloud.

He knelt among the dead leaves, the dry grass, and wept aloud. There are tears and teers, but surely some of them form jewels in heaven. He heard a rustling among the dead leaves, a sound as of something brushing the long grass; he knew that some one was advancing slowly toward him; he could not us first check his sobs or his tears; but he know that the figure had stopped just befere him, and he heard a faint low cry of fear and dismar.

There was something familiar in the crysemething familiar in the unseen presence. He raised his face; at first he saw only a long blue dress and a halo of golden hair, then a pale, sweetface, with a seared, frightened expressien, blue eyes, into which sudden fear leaped-a awest red mouth parted as though with surprise, and the foint sound died on the

For the first few minutes he was paralyzed with fear, then he stretched out his hands to

"Agatha !" he cried. "Great Beaven!

Can it be you?"
No other face on earth was so sweet—no voice so tender-no heart so true-no love so great—ne pity so nearly Divine!
"Agatha!" he repeated. "Agatha!"

She drew near to him, and it seemed to him that she did not touch the grass-or-and he could have cried aloud at the thought-was this the Agatha from the stained glass window?—the Christian viegh who would rather die than offend God? -come to reproach him? A shudder of cold and fear came over him.
"It is I, Vane, be not airwid," she said.

"Agatha!" he repeated. "Ah, Heaven send that this be no fancy, Agatha!" She drew nearer, until he clasped the folds

" How shall I know that it is really you ?" he oried. "I am mad with grief and shame. Mave you rises from the dead?"
"I am living and well," she replied. "I

of the blue dress in his hands.

am no spirit. Touch my hands; they are warm with life—net cold in death." He touched them, while the tears fell from his eyes and his lips quivered.

"Ah, they are warm and living erough. Kind, aweet hands they were -- gentle, loving hands that ministered to me. Oh, Agatha, how shall I look at you?" What shall I say "Did you mean to do me that cruel wrong?"

she asked, gently.

\*OHAPTER LXXIV.

THE BARL'S ATONEMENT.

"I will not win your pardon, even by a lie," he answered. "Yes, at first I did mean You were only a simple country girl; but more beautiful than I had ever seen, and bright, careless girl—she was a thoughtful I thought—ah, well, I dare not tell you what woman, with a heart full of pity for all who I thought; but I loved you. At first it was have to suffer. only a mild, aweet, mad fancy. I had many such before, but I believed that it was sweeter, deeper, and more lasting. I confess all given back from death; she had been so sure my shame and sorrow to you, though your of dying, and every one class had been so eyes smite me with pain. I meant to take you away with me : but just then I did not think to make you my wife. I deceived you. her heart was broken, but the young Yet, except yourself, I think there was no fer much, and it takes much to kill. other girl in the world who would have be-Heved in that marriage. You did, Agatha,

I know it." "I did," she said. I believed in it. Now I counct think how I was so mad or so blind ;

kut it was real to me." "I know it. And then, Agatha, when we had been away only a few days, I found a duty he owed her, she said, and she would that I really leved you; I found that my accept the only reparation he could make heart, and soul, and life were engrossed in you, and I would have given the whole world to have andone what I had done. I swear to you that I loved you before she made any change in her life. She so well I would have given my life had been left in charge of the children, and to have undone the wrong; and I she must fulfil her trust.

swear to you that I lived in an agony of fear
He grew jealous and fearful It
leat you should ever know what I had done. seemed to him that she thought more I staid so long in Switzerland, always hoping of reparation than of love. She spoke that I could invent some excuse for going and wrote only of the atonement he through a legal form of marriage with you. owed to her, and which he was bound through a legal form of marriage with you. My life is all stained with sin-I do not deny that : but I repeat that I longed to make you my wife; that you are the only woman whom have truly loved or wished to marry. But for that vile woman's deed—that accursed woman who thrust herself between us, you would have been my wife, and this horror would never have happened. But tell me, Agatha, what brings you here? Oh, my lost darling, my lost love!

brings you here! The set down on the fallen trunk of a tree, with the dead leaves rustling around her, knolt at her feet while her surprise.

to her since the sunlit morning when it was known that Miss Brooke was leaving, he had left her, as they both thought, for a few short hours—the whole long history; of the kindness of the noble French lady, the tragedy of the unhappy Phyllis Norman, of the way in which fate or Providence had brought her to Penrith Castle, She spared neither him or herself the details, and she lingered long over the story of Beatrice-

Her voice was very low and gentle, but to him it was as clear and terrible as the voice

of an accusing angel.
"Of all the cruel decis of your life, Vane," she said, "and some of them have been very cruel-this is the worst. That innocent, loving girl-what harm had she done?"
"None. I loved her because she was so

like you. In her face there was a look of innocent wonder and awest girlish surprisejust such a look as you wear—and it was for that I loved her. Then I believed you to be dead, and I monraed for you as few men mourn even for the wives they love. I meant to make her happy, Agatha. Be just to me; it is the punishment of my sin, my doubt, but it was not my fault that my enemy followed me and wreaked her wicked ven-geance on that innocent head. If she dies it will be Valerie who has slain her, not I. I would have been good, and kind, and true to her. Oh, Agatha, angel of life, come back to me! You wake into life all that was best in me-come back to me, and teach me the have told us to whom! We have wearied way to heaven. Heaven knows that if any one had taught me or trained me when I was young, I should have been a different man. Will you forgive to Tthought that y me, Agatha, darling? I humble myself before you.—I kneel before you, and ask your pardon as the highest boon that Heaven can

grant me." "You did me a cruel wrong, Vane." "I did : but you yourself have taught me the greater the sin the greater the repen-tance—the greater need for mercy. Forgive me Agatha, even as you ask forgiven as yourself!"

And for all answer she laid her hand once more in his. They were silent for some time, and then the earl in a low voice said: "You will let me atone to you Agatha, for the wrong I did you-you will be my

wife?"
"I have not thought of that," she replied, simply.

"In justice to yourself and to me," he said. "Oh, my darling," I deceived you once, trust me row. I will spend the remainder of my life in trying to atone to you

for the wrong."
"I cannot say. Yes, I own that it is rightful restitution—nothing more. You are bound to give me back the fair name of which you rebbed me. I admit that, but the question must stand. While Beatrice lives I must remain with her; if she dies, I do not think there will be much hope left for either of us; if she lives, I will think and

"Will she live, do you think?" he asked. "I have never thought her in such danger as others have done. And now, Vane," she continued, "we must part. I shall stay at Penrith Castle. In six months' time, if you wish, you can write to me here, and I will give you my decision.'

"Heaven grant that it may be 'yes,'" he

"Heaven grant that it may be for the

best," she added.
"Agatha," he asked, "will you write and tell me how Beatrice is? It will ease my heart and mind so much." "I will write to you for that purpose," and he

thanked her. Beatrice did not die. The visit, which every one thought was the last of her life, proved to be the turning-roint of her illness, The earl had left her with, as he thought, the last breath almost on her lips. When she came to herself again, it was with a sense of calm and rest to which she had long been a stranger. It very often happensthat a strong love dies under the influence of a long illness; such was the case with her. That she loved him well enough to die for him, was true; she had expended what she thought to be her last breath and her last degree of strength in trying to do him good. He had taken the deadliest sting of pain from her heart, and he had promised all she asked. For the first time for many long months her heart was at rest, and she fell into a deep, dreamless sleep. When she woke she was better, and a flutter

The doctors said there was a chance. "Instead of killing her," said Lord Penrith to his wife, "I believe the visit of that man has done her good."

of hope went through the whole household.

They took such care of this new germ of life that she recovered—never to be the same bright, happy girl again, never to know unclouded happiness, but to save the man whom she loved so much from the deepest pain life could hold for him.

It was a long, lingering, illness, but it killed the passionate love, as pain and weariness of life often do. While it lasted Agatha was a most loving and constant nurse; she spont every spare moment with Beatrice - she soothed, calmed, and counselled her; to the end of her life Beatrice Penrith remembered the lessons she learned during that time of convalencence. When she came back to life and health she was no longer a

When she was able to travel she went with her parents to Italy; she was always like one sure : she had never thought it possible she could recover; she had been convinced that her heart was broken, but the young can suf-

She was never quite the same; she had lost the bright spirits and light heart-she had lost the sunshing from her eyes and from her laugh; but some of the noblest souls have

passed through the furnace of pain. When the six months had ended the earl wrote, and Agatha answered "Yes." It was

her.
"Not yet,' she told him. She should wait until the return of the Penriths

to make; but in those days she said nothing to him of love.

To Agatha the bare idea of having to tell her story to Lady Penrith was most painful, but she had to do it. She waited until that lady returned with her husband and Beatrice

-Beatrice well, but not strong, Lady Penrith's wonder and pain were great. Agatha left her to tell as much you here? Oh, my lost darling, my lost love! of the story as she liked to Beatrice, but stay here with me always and tell me—what Lady Penrith said she should not mention it yet, and she could only hope that for some years, at least, they would not meet. It was some days before Lady Penrith could forget

she was so beloved by the whole household but she noticed one thing, that Lord Penrith never smiled upon her after he knew her story.

They were married in London, very quietly and without any display; only two witnesses were present, distant relatives of the earl's, and no mention was made of the marriage except in one or two papers. If ever man midde ample reparation, it was Vane, Lord Kelso. The first thing he did was to take his beautiful wife home to Whitecroft.

There are things that will hardly hear the telling-this was one-what Lady Kelso felt when she as w the old church again-when she looked once more on the grand eastern window her mother had loved—when she saw the fair face of the saint shining on herwhen she heard once more the grand roll of the organ-when she looked once more at the grave where her young mother slept, and the pretty village that had been her home.

It was a sight to see the people clinging and weeping around her, so pleased once more to see the kindly beautiful face that had been to them as the face of an angel. No words could tell the joy of old Joan. think that her beautiful mistress was a

countess, "higher than my Lady Ruthven!"

"You told us you were married," she
said; "but, oh, Miss Agatha, you should sore after you."

David Brooke, absent as ever, did not ex-"Thought that you would come back ome day, my dear," he said. "I knew that

your mother's daughter could not go far wrong; but I am astonished that you have married an earl!" Lord Kelso made himself everything that

On Jozu he settled an annuity that made her in the eyes of the village a rich woman. He made friends with the doctor.

vaa most amiable.

"Will you forgive me," he said, "for running away with your daughter? I loved her so much—and there were circumstances I cannot explain. We have been selfish to remain away so long; but you see I have brought her safely back.'

The doctor was made happy for life. would not leave Whitecroft because his wife was buried there, but he accepted the handsome income that the earl settled upon him, which enabled him to give up his profession and devote himself to the studies he loved. He would not leave his house, although the earl urged him to do so. Agatha was rather pleased; she loved the little parlor, and she loved the garden gate where Joan had seen her talking to Sir Vane.

Perhaps the most surprised was Lady Anne Ruthven. Lord Kelso took his wife to see her, and her surprise was almost ludicrous. She was honestly pleased. I had turned out so much better than she had ever dared hope. Agatha, Countess of Kelso, had no truer friends than Doctor Ruthven and his wife Lady Anne.

What wonders the earl did in that villaeg every man, woman and child was the better for his coming into it. He built model cottages at low rental; he built new schools, a pretty little hospital, a library, and everything was called after his wife. The Agatha almshouses are considered the best in Eng-

Then he took his wife to see Madame de Tiernay, who was delighted to welcome her. The count raved for a few days in the mest romuntic fashion, then declared that the Lord Kelso was the finest man he had ever met, and swore eternal friendship with him.

In Paris they heard that Mrs. Norman was dead; and that fate had avenged her, for her husband had married again. His second wife was a beautiful young girl, one of the greatest flirts in Paris, who delighted in driving him to the verge of madness by jealousy—then laughing in his face.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, Though they grind exceeding small."

There also they heard of the brilliant marringe of Mademoiselle d'Envers to Duc d'Albe. True, he was rast eighty; he had

our wedding, Agatha," said the earl. "Every

moment 1 expected to see her."

But Agatha, looking in his dark, bandsome face, so full of love, only murmurs a few words of pity-nothing more. She knows that Madame la Duchesse d'Albe

will work out her own punishment in time. It was not the least of Lord Kelso's pleasures to go to the hospital of St. John and make there a munificent return of all the charity that had been shown to her. And then the earl and counters returned home.

Lady Kelso never became a queen of fashion; she was never presented at court, and she never was queen of a London season; but no woman in England was more beloved and admired. She was famous for her charities; for her pious, gentle life; for her devotion to her husband and children; for her goodness to the poor. Everyone knew that there had been some story in her life;

but no one ever suspected the truth. Three years after their marriage, they heard good news of Beatrice Penrith. She had married Gorald Leigh, who was now at

the head of his profession.
When Lord Kelso read the news he signed, then turned to his wife and kissed her sweet face. She held her little ion in her arms,

and he kased the child softly.

Long years afterward he met Lady Leigh, a grave, beautiful woman, with a story in her face that he had written there. They were very silent when they met, each remembering the last parting. They said but little when they did speak, and Lady Leigh avoided meeting him whenever it was rossible, although she was now a bappy wife and a happy mother.

So the story ends; but there is a moral. Do not believe, you who read, that a man can do wrong with impunity—that he can lead an evil life, and then enjoy this life as though he had led a good one.

Agatha had not sinned—she had been

foolishly credulous, but she had not done wrong wilfully. The innocent must suffer with the guilty. She was happy, but she could have been happier. She did her best to forget, but there were times when all these memories rushed over her, and then happier women could be found than the Counters of

The earl has everything that this world an give—a beautiful, devoted wife, beautiful, loving children, boundless wealth, perfeet health, honor, fame and every good gift; yet be looks sad at times. He hears that Lady G.—'s daughters, fine, handsome girls though they are, are going all wrong be cause they have no mother to train, or guard, or take care of them. It comes home to him then, and keeps his sine before his eyes. That is the inner life; outwardly they hap: y, prosperous, and beloved, and the world lays the fairest flowers at the foot of one who had trodden on sharp thorns before she reached the land of roses.

THE END.

FATHER KELLER MADE A CANON. DUBLIN, April 8.—Father Keller, the imprisoned Catholic priest, has been appointed prisoned she told him all that had happened There was great dismay at the cratle when canon of Clerine by the bishop of the diocese.

# UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER I. OUT OF THE MIST.

It appears to me, looking back over a past experience, that certain days in one's life stand out prominently as landmarks, when we arrive at some finger-post pointing out the road that we should follow.

We come out of some deep, rutty lane, where the hedge-rows obscure the prospest, and where the footsteps of some unknown pessenger have left tracks in the moist red The confused tracery of green leaves olay. overhead seems to weave fanciful patterns against the dim blue of the sky; the very air is low-pitched and oppressive. All at once we find ourselves in an open space; the free winds of beaven are blowing over us; there are four roads meeting; the finger-post points silently, "This way to such a place;" we can take our choice, counting the milestones rather wearily as we pass them. The road may be a little tedjous, the stones may hurt our feet; but if it be the right road it will bring us to our destination.

In looking back it always seems to me as though I came to a fresh landmark in my experience that November afternoon when I www Uncle Max standing in the twilight, waiting for me.

There had been the waste of great trouble in my young life,—sorrow, confusion, then utter chaos. I had struggled on somehow after my twin brother's death, trying to fight against despair with all my youthful vitality; creating new duties for myself, throwing out fresh feelers everywhere; now and then crying out in my disciplined way that the task was too hard for me; that I loathed may life; that it was impossibled to live any longer without love and appreciation and sympathy; that so uncongenial an atmosphere could be no home to me; that the world was an utter negation and a mockery.

That was before I went to the hospital, at the time when my trouble was fresh and I was breaking my heart with the longing to see Charlie's face again. Most people who Philipps. with their beloved, know what that sort of nopeless ache means.

had come home again,—to rest, so they said, touch of amusement in them; and the eyes of the nave the Olu Lugilan is but in reality to work out plans for my future and the beard and the bright, welcoming represented by the tall, narrow-point and the beard and the bright, welcoming and windows. There are two magnificent shut me out from all sympathy.

It had wrapped me in a sort of mautle of reserve all the afternoon, during which I had been driving with Aunt Philippa and Sara. The air would do me good. I was moped, hipped, with all that dreary hospital work, so they said. It would distract and amuse me to watch Sara making her purchases. Reluctance, silent opposition, only whetted their charitable mood

"Don't be disagreeable, Ursula. You might as well help me choose my new man-tle," Sara hal said, quite pleasantly, and I had given in with a bad grace.

Another time I might have been amused by Aunt Philippa's majestic deportment and Sara's brisk importance, her girlish airs and graces; but I was too sad at heart to indulge in my usual satire. Everything seemed stupid and tirosome: the hum of voices wearied me: the show-room at Marshall & Snelgrove's seemed a confused Babel, —everywhere strange voices, a hubbub of sound, tall figures in black rassing and repassing, strange faces reflected in endless pier-glasses, -- faces of puckered anxiety repeating themselves in ludicrous vraisemblance.

I saw our own little group reproduced in one. There was Annt Philippa, tall and portly, with her well-preserved beauty, a little fuil-blown, perhaps, but still "marvellously" good-looking for her age, if she could only have not been so conscious of the fact.

Then, Sara, standing there slim and straight, with the furred mantle just straight, with the furred manus just slipping over her smooth shoulders, radiant with good health, good looks, perfectly contented with herself and the whole world, as it behouses a hands sic ans of the Shrewsbury Infirmary. England, the tumor being in such close prexunity to the tumor being in such close prexunity to the imprise vein that, rather than tisk the imperillost all his hair and all his teeth, he was crippled and decrepit; but he was one of the wealthiest peers in France, and madly in love with Valerie's brantiful face.

"That explains why she did not interrupt was always a little fuesy about dress."

Between the two I could just catch a glimpse of myself,—a tall girl, dressed very plainly in black, with a dark complexion, large, anxious looking eyes, that seemed appealing for relief from all this dullness,—a shadowy sort of image of discontent and protest in the background, hovering behind Aunt Phillippa's velvet mantle and Sara's

alim, supple figure.

Well, Ursula," said Sara, still good humoredly, "will you not give us your opinion? Does this dolumn suit me, or would you prefer a long jacket trimmed with skunk?

I remember I decided in favor of the jacket, only Aunt Philippa interposed, a little con

temptuously,—
What does Ursula know about the pres ent fashion? She has spent the last year in the wards of St. Thomas's, my dear," dropping her voice, and taking up her gold-rimmed eye-glasses to in spect me more critically,—s mere rabit, for I had reason to know Aunt Philippa was not the least near-sighted. "I cannot see any occasion for you to dress so dowdily. with three hundred a year to spend absolute. ly on yourself; for of course poor Charlie's little share has come to you. You could surely make yourself presentable, especially

This was too much for my equanimity. "What does it mean? I am not coming with you, Aunt Philippa," I retorted, somewhat vexed at this personality; but Sara overheard us, and strove to pour oil on the roubled waters.

"Leave Ursula alone, mother; she looks tolerably well this afternoon; only mourning never suits a dark complexion—" But I did not wait to hear any more. I wandered about the place disconsolately, pretending to examine things with passing curiosity, but my eyes were throbbing and my heart beating angrily at Sara's thoughtless speech. A sudden remambrance seemed to steal before me vividly : Charlin's pale face, with its sad, sweet smile, haunted me. "Courage, Ursula ; it will be be over soon." Those were his last words, poor boy, and he was looking at me and not Lesbia as he spoke. I always wondered what he meant by them. Was it his long pain, which he had borne to patient. ly, that would soon be over? or was it that cruel parting to which he alluded? or did he strive to comfort me at the last with the assurance—alas! for our mortal nature, so adly true-that pain cannot last forever, that even faithful sorrow is short-lived and comforts itself in time, that I was young enough to outlive more than one trouble, and that I might take courage from this thought? I looked down at the black dress, such as 1 had worn nearly two years for him, and raged as I remembered Sara's flippant words, "My darling, I would wear mourning for you all my life gladly," I said, with an in-

ward sob that was more anger than sorrow, if I thought you would care for me to do it. Oh, what a world this is, Charlie! surely vanity and vexation of spirit!"

drove down Bond Street, where Sara had some glittering little toy to purchase, I reiterated my intention of not calling at Hyde Park Mansions.

"I do not want any tea," I said, wearily, "and I would rather go home. Give my love to Lesbia; I will see her another day." "Lesbia will be hurt," remonstrated Sara. "What a little misanthrope you are, Ursula! St. Thomas's has injured you socially; you have become a hermit and all at once, and it is such nonsense at your age."

"Oh, let me be, Sara!" I plesded; "I am

"Yes, to be sure; but she wanted us to meet the Percy Glyns. Mirrel and Winifred Glyn are to be there this afternoon. Never mind, Lesbia will understand when I say you are in one of your ridiculous moods." And Sara hummed a little tune gayly, as though she meant no effence by her words and was disposed to let me go my own way.

The carriage can take you home, Ursula;

we can walk those few yards," observed Aunt Philippa, as she descended leisurely and Sara tripped after her, still humming. But I took no notice of her words; I had had enough dulness and decorum to last me for some time, and the Black Prince and his consort Bay might find their way to their own stables without depositing me at the cation of the Biessed Virgin. It is greatly front door of the house at Hyde Park Gate, ruined. Nearly all the walls of the nave, I told Clarence so, to his great astonishment, and walked across the road in an opposite direction to home, as though my feet were winged with quicksilver.

For the Park in that dim November light For the Park in that dim November light middle of the sixteenvin century. The north seemed to allure me; there was a red glow transept, with its beautiful traceried of sunset in the distance; a faint, window, is entire, and is used as climbing mist between the trees; the the burial place of the family of gas lamps were twinkling every the Marquis of Lothian, the descendant where. I could hear the ringing of and representative of Sir Andrew Ker, of the country of the part of the par some church hell; there was space, freedom for thought, a vague, uncertain whole of the property which had formerly prospect, out of which figures were looming belonged to the canons was granted, and curiously, - a delightful sense that I was sinning against conventionality and Aunt

"Halloo, Ursula!" exclaimed a voice in great astonishment; and there, out of the hibits massive Saxon piers, with deep splayed mist, was a kind face looking at me, -a face My work was over at the hespital, and 1 with a brown beard, and dark eyes with a had come home again,—to rest, so they said, touch of amusement in them; and the eyes

> As I caught at his outstretched hand with a lalf-stifled exchanation of delight, a police- apparently the principal entrance; the other man turned round and looked at us with an air of interest. No doubt he thought the tall, brown-bearded clergyman in the shabby coat-it was one of Uncle Max's peculiarities to wear a shabby coat occasionally—was the its character, but to torm a truly uncomfort sweetheart of the young lady in black. Uncle able place of meeting for the coloniets who Max-I am afraid I oftener called him Max | desecrate its hallowed precincts. -was only a few years older than myself, and had occupied the position of an elder brother to me.

He was my poor mother's only brother. and had been dearly loved by her, -rot as I had loved Charlie, perhaps; but they had been much to each other, and helal always scemed nearer to me than Aunt Phillippa, who was my father's sister; perhaps because there was nothing in common between us, and I had always been devoted to Uncle Max.

"Well, Ursula," he said pretending to lcok grave, but evidently far too pleased to see me to give me a very severe lecture, what is the meaning of this? Does Mrs. Garston allow young ladies under her charge to stroll about Hyde Park in the twilight? have you stolen a march on her, naughty little she-bear ?"

To be continued.

ANTIDOTE FOR CANCER.

A REMEDY WITEAN THE REACH OF ALL. (From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.)

jugu'ar vein that, rather than lisk the imperil-ling of her life, they deemed it best not to undertake so grave an operation. Strasghtway after this announcement was made she returned to he bome, which was three miles from Oswestey nome, which was three filles from Oswestey, the nearest railway station in the County of Montgomery, North Wales. Here she became a greater sufferer, when one day she bethought herself of a neighbor, whom she soon found, and herself of a neignoor, whom are short found, and with all the eloquence of one enthrulled by an implacable fos she appealed to her sympathy.

'If it were possible,' she implored, "do, do something to assuage my pain." With that tenderness and willingness characteristic of every true and noble woman to allay her sister? many pains this friend, for she proved a friend in need and deed, forthwith sent her boys (one in need and deed, forthwith sent her boys (one of whom is our informant) to gather what in the United States is known as sheep sorrel; by the people of England as "sour loaf or the cuckoo plant;" in the Welsh language, to the people of North Wales, as "dall surionny gog." To this timely opportunity, and the efficacy of this her b as an action for cancer, this our sufferer, is in a large measure indebted for her health and life to day, while not the slightest vestige of a large measure indebted for her health and life to day, while not the slightest vestige of this hitherto unconquerable disease is to be found. The leaves were wrapped in brown paper so tight as to make the package impervious to zir. This package was then placed beneath an open grate, covered with the hot ashes of the same. When authorstick cooked it was a sufficiently cooked. sufficiently cooked it was removed, and in as hot a state as possible and not burn, it was now applied, the leaves being in direct contact with te ulcer, which was surely make yourself presentable, especially as you know we are going to Hyde Park
Mansions to see Lesbia"

This was the did to the part affected by a licen handkerchief. Strange to say, at the expiration of one month the tumor came away and has not since appeared. For the first four days the pa'n was most excruciating, but gradually decreased as it became lo sened. There is much to be said in favor of this method over that of the knife. The nature of its drawing power in the form of poultice, though at first very severe, still is gradual and sure, while new blo drusbes into the vacuum, caused by removal, thus serving as a fitting helpmeet for aiding and stimulating nature's efforts, and in the meantime the arteries which feed this fell destroyer are given a greater impulse to move rapidly, flow healthy and strengthening the weaker parts as fast as it egresses. In this connection it is to be observed that this method has none of the accompanying after-weakening effect, as caused by loss ablood so frequently exhibited under the operablood so frequently exhibited under the opera-tion of the knife, while the chances of a thorough extirpation are far more sanguine as to a thread remaining than that of a surgical operation, which many fear and object to. For those parts not admitting of poultice we submit another formula for the same herb, as applied by this same benefactress in somewhat different

A piece of flat iron or steel is obtained with at least one bright and smooth face. On this the leaves are placed, which in turn is placed on top of the stove or within the oven until the leaves are thoroughly cooked, whence they are removed and spread on a piece of linen in the same way as any other home made plaster.

When cool enough, with sufficient heat not to have it is the same and the same way as any other home made plaster. burn, it is then applied, and, our informant states, was productive of the same beneficial resu t.

# PRISON CRUELTIES.

DUBLIN, April 6.—Twenty-three moonlighters have been arrested at Castle Island. Thomas Doyle, one of the Invincibles connected with the rlicenix Park assassination, has been released vanity and vexation of spirit!"

I did not mean to be cross with Sara, but from prison, the term of his sentence having expired. He gives horrible details of prison my thoughts had taken a gloomy turn, and I life and of the cruelties practised upon the could not recover my spirits; indeed, as we prisoners,

# SUNDAY READING.

Jedburgh Abbey.

Of Jedburgh less is known than of any other of the large religious houses on the Stottish Lorder. It was founded by David I. of Scotland; but whether in 1118, during the lifetime of his brother Alexander, as Winton alleges, or in 1147, when he occupied the throne, according to Fordun, is not deter-mined. The well-known accoracy of the "Oh, let me be, Sara!" I pleaded; "I am three land well anown accuracy of the tired, and Lesbia always chatters so and first-named author inclines us to rely Mrs. Fullerton is worse. Besides did you not tell me she was coming to dine with us that ite David, Sootland is indebted this evening?" St. Augustine, whose first inmates were first brought from St. Quintin, near Beauvah, in France, in one or other of these years.
The death of Abbott Osbert, the first superfor of the house, is recorded in the "Chronicle of Mailras," to have occurred in 1174. Restormet, in Forfarshire, and Canonby, in Dumfriesshire, were cells belonging to Jedburgh; and the Priory of Bantyre, in Clydeadale, is also said to have been a de-

pendency of it.

The buildings were situated on the banks of the river Jed, about two miles above the spot where it flows into the silver Tweed. The only port on remaining is the church, which was dedicated to God under the invothe central tower and the choir are standing. Of these the two latter are much dilapidated and bear the marks of the English cannon during the investment of the burgh in the middle of the sixteenth century. The north Ferniherst, to whom, in the year 1622, the erected into a temporal lordship, with the title of Lord Jedburgh.

Three or four distinct styles of architecture are to be seen in these rains. The choir excircular arches; over these the Norman style appears; and in the superstructure of the nave the Old English is Norman doorways; one at the west end, in the south wall of the cave, close by the transept. The west end of the nave has been adapted in a barbarous manner for the use of the parish Kirk, so as not merely to destroy

At the (so-called) Reformation its revenues were stated as £1,274 10s of Scotch meney; 2 chalders and 2 bolls of wheat; 23 chalders of barley; 36 chalders, 13 bolis, 1 ficlet and peck of meal-measured peculiar to the inhabitants north of the Tweed.

More minute information respecting this once influential religious establishment, -the lord of which was a lord of parlia ment-will be found in the elegant " Monastic Annals of Teviotdale," published at Edinburgh 1832, by the Rev. James Morton, D.D., Vicar of Holheach, and one of the prebendaries of Lincoln, a gentleman whose extensive acquirements as a scholar are duly accompanied by the purest and most graceful charities of the Christian. Oh! si sic ornues!

A NEW USE FOR TRACTS.

Robert Kettle, of Glasgow, Scotland, bet ter known in that city as "Trastarian Bob," having left some temperance tracts at the house of a friend, found them, on calling a few days after, serving the purpose of curi papers to one of the young la lies. "Well," said he, "I see you have made use of the tracts;" but immediately converted confusion "I see you have made use of the into merriment by adding, "only ye las put

them on the wrong side o' yer head, lassie, CURIOUS CARVING IN NORWENSTOW

CHURCH. CEAPING DOCTRINE OF GOD THE TRINITY. The Church, symbolized by the tower, is shown assailed by a two-headed mousteran emblem of the enemy ; and defended by the Holy Spirit, signified by a dove: "which proceedeth from the Son!" This work is a broken fragment of the fifteenth century.

Another dragon on the left side once assaulted the pillar: another dove fought against him, which came forth from the mouth of First Person of the Godhead, under the semblance of the Ancient of Days. "As aged man," said my informant, "with a flow-ing beard."

THE PITCHPIPE. This was an instrument of very remoteantiquity. It was used in Greek and Roman oratory, to suggest the rise or fall of the pleader's voice. It was adopted to fulfil the self same office in ecclesiastical sicquence; and the voices of St. Augustin and St. Chrysostom were roused or suudued by the pipe, in accordance with the size of the structure, or the extent of the audience. It is to be lamented that modern oratory is devoid of such an excellent means of modulation, and that the usage of the pipe is limited to rural

Mentreat, April 2, 1887

choire

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND. The following resolutions passed through both house of the Nebroska Legislature by a unantmous vote, and were immediately called to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell over the signatures

of the President of the Sonate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives: WHEREAS, The Government of Great Britain, in defiance of the wishes of the Irish people, and of the express will of the peoples of Wales and Scotland and of he democracy of England, deny the Irish people a responsible government, and now threatens them with the infliction of laws that will trample on every vestige of personal and constitutional liberty and must end in bloodshed, if not in the ruin of the Irish

People; and
Whereas, The Irish reople have always been steadiest and faithful friends of American Liberty, fighting for its achievement and dying for its preservation, and so bound up with us by ties of blood and honorable memories that our hearts are greatly moved by their noble struggle

for human freedom;

Resolved, That we condemn the Irish policy of Lord Salisbury and his cabinet as at variance with every principle of constitutional law and justice, as inhuman in conception and tending, not only to injure the people of Ireland, but to imperil the safety of the British empire and to estrange the good will and friendship of the American people, who can never sauction a policy that conflicts with justice and liberty.

Resolved, That we extend to Mr. Parnell and his co-laborers, and the Irish nation our heartfelt sympathy and encouragement to continue their gallant struggle until under the ægis of a national and responsible government, Ireland

shall once more enjoy peace and happiness.

Resolved, That we honor the noble stand taken by Mr. Gladstone and the enlightened demo-cracy of Great Britain and express our confidence that the triumph of their principles of justice and liberty to Ireland will prevail over the barbarous and unrighteous policy of the tory government. That the speaker be instructed to cable a copy of these resolutions to the Hon, Charles Stewart Parnell and Hon, W. E. Glad stone, House of Commons, London

# THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

SLEEP A PREVENTATIVE OF HEADACHE.-A SLEEP A PREVENTATIVE OF HEADACHE.—A scentific writer says: "Sleep, if taken at the scentific writer says: "Sleep, if taken at the scentific writer says: "Sleep, if taken at the scentific that at tack of nervous sight memen, will prevent the subjects of such headaches keadache. If the subjects of the coming, will watch the symptoms of the coming, will come the subject to the subject that it begins with a feeling of weariness or heavings. This feeling of weariness of heavings. This feeling the time the sleep of an hour or, is the time the sleep of the staken just them, we the headache. If not taken just them, we the headache. rent the nearment in the taken just then, it will be too atte for after the attack is fairly. it will be impossible to get sleep till-inder way, it will be impossible to get sleep till-farinto the night, perhaps. It is so common in these days for doctors to forbid having their these days for doubtes to tored naving their stients waked to take medicine, if they are alsep when the hours come round, that the alsep have learned the lesson presty well, and sople have learned that some presty well, and sople have searned one sesson presty well, and by generally know that eleep is far better for the sick than medicine. But it is not so well known that sleep is a wonderful preventive of disease better than tonis regulators and stimu-

THE COUGHING HABIT. - Coughing is often ader control of the will and the result of habit. There are many people who consume a small portion of a lifetime in unnecessary coughing, portion of a little irritation is felt, a cough is see at first a little irritation is felt, a cough is see the seed and are irritation, and the irritation, are directly involved a real and account directly. spoked, produces a real and serious disease. Through force of sympathy coughing often becomes contagious. This can be well illustrated in a school-room of restless boys and girls on a state of the contagination. winter's day. Let one child set the ball rolling teacher addresses the schoolwhen the seacher saudresses the school-sather child takes up the musical note, then another, and still another until the tacher's voice is as powerless as if he were in a din of art tery. The teaches brings the ruler to the desk, and commands this noise to stop. Then for an instant an eloquent slenes prevails. In church we may sometimes berre the same thing-when some old lady. who has hid a pet cough for years, sets up a oughing strain, which is scon followed, as it in by many other members. The poor shores, by many other members. The poor preacher then wages an unequal contest, and may as well stop preaching. These facts should be ample evidence that coughing is an act under control of the will in very many cases. In such cases a little application of "mird rure" as he made effective. The family physician often cure chronic coughs, not by a preeription but by a simple command to stop HEALTHFUL BREATHING .- Tight lacing and

hazy waves of breathing, says Helen C. Swazy in St. Nicholas, prevents the lungs of the adult woman from getting enough exercise for their swn good. It is well to establish the habit of deep breathing, but, in addition to this, the reserve air which is left in the lungs after an adinary expiration, should be expelled and the lungs thoroughly ventilated at least twice every day. First, then, see to it that day. First, then, see to it that the air in the norm is as nure and fresh as out-of-door air can make it. Then, with all tight and succeptions make it. Then, with all tight and sucerfluous clothing removed, lie flat on the back and, with the mouth firmly closed, take a full deep breath. Holiticipht or ten seconds and then let it out. Take another, and yet another breath in the ame way. After that, take a breath into the lungs as slowly as possible, beginning to fill them up at the lowest extremities, and inhaling grabully until they are filled to their capacity, when the air should be exhaled in the same slow and steady manner in which it was dow and steady manner in which it was used in. When you have taken this movement again, to make sure that the shoulders ment again, to make sure that the shoulders are in good position, throw your arms verically over your head and take another quick, full inspiration, swinging the arms rapidly to the sides close to the body and back again over the head. Swing the arms up and don four times on the same breath and repeat the regard these or four times. A fear this is the exercise three or four times. After this, it is good plan to stand erect with the arms horizontal at the sides and vigorously clasp the hands from that position over the head a few times. When taking such movements in an eren position, always keep the chin two or three inches back of the vertical. A few such exercises as these for five or ten minutes at sight and morning will promote refreshing sleep nd give increased vitality.

SOMETHING ABOUT BALD HEADS .- " Bald afull head of hair," said a physician to a reporter the other day. "Then, doctor, your lie is shortened," interposed the reporter. "I have adopted a protector, you see; the skull sp. If I have no hair to cover my cranium, I to the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the substitute of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the means I never take cold. The mainerity of the mainerity of the mainerity of the mainerity of the substitute of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the substitute of the mainerity of the mainerity of the mainerity of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the substitute of the mainerity of the mainerity of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the substitute of the mainerity of the mainerity of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the substitute of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the substitute of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the substitute of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the substitute of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the substitute of the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next best thing and use a warm cap. I may be the next the nex and by that means I never take cold. The majority of men who have bald leads wear nothing to protect the leads wear nothing to protect the ex-reced surface, not even a wig. The re-alt is many of them take cold and go off with menmonia or contract some deep seated dise see its bronchitis or consumption. Yet if I isld a bald-headed man to wear something sum on the exposed spot he would, nine times at of ten, pay no attention to my warning. It a growing cause of increased mortality and serves great attention both from scientists and empirical laymen. Bald heads are the imposts of a high methetical civilization and uthe same time the epitaphs of a physical isceneration. Luxury, ease, comfort, high taken into consideration when analyzing to problem of bald heads. If the future race to be devoid of hair, then it must necessarily as abort lived one, because more susceptible to sickness. I have noted many cases of pnou-monia, and where the patient is a male over orty years old the proportion is over one half in layor of being baid-headed. Whenever I have a invor of being bald-headed. Whenever I have a spires, one property of the bald-headed patient I never ress until he pint of cornmeal, small picos of two leasons and successful to wear a skull cap. If the hair spoonftl of soda, the juice of two leasons and three grated lemon rinds. Stir the dry soda in the weated without any, and his skin made the honey, and then add the applies, melsed tough and thick to stand the weather. The butter, and a little salt. Now add the other was provisions made to insure perfect physical provisions perfect provisions provisions made to insure perfect physical provisions perfect physical provisions perfect physical provisions perfect physical provisions perfect provisions perfec tal comfort never contemplated a period in the world's history when a man should go about with his head slick as a peeled omon. The man who does it repeatedly sooner or later pays the penalty. Creeze was bald in his last days and shielded his cranium by wearing a crown. It those days, when hate were not worn, few Pople were bald, and those who were at-tempted to conceal the fact. It is said that r wore the crown to bide his and it may be added correctly he did it for comfort as well. the did it for comfort as well. lads because they wear false head rigging generally protects the scalp. males are not predisposed to baldness as males. Nature has given them an abundance of air, and those who grow bald have some kind skin trouble. Yet there are more bald oded women than the world imagines. My agument against going about with the scalp

The veternn seed-grower, Mr. J. J. H. ingory, of Marblehead, Mass., issues this year thre catalogue of the choicest products of the oil, containing many new varieties. Mr. oil, containing many new varieties. Mr. fregory's reputation for fair dealing and integrity makes the warranty given with his seeds of amistakable value; and no grower, either for root or pleasure, should fail to secure one of these contains. lese catalogues, which are sent free on appli-

ad not because of any false notions about how

makes a person look. Old men, middle-aged

gilded vonths and unfortunate woman-

if you are bald, don't grieve over the in-

itable, but wear something warm and upon loccasions. Your days will be longer in the

ad and your progery will be less apt to inherit thairless tendency."

It is reported on fairly reliable authority that widow has sued a newspaper for libel, because its obituary notice of her husband it spoke of Paying "gone to a better home."

Come cause intolerable pain. Holloway's bun Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see that an amount of pain is saved.

"Wanted, a warehouseman. Must be well sciplined. Therefore, only such need apply as are served in the army or been married a teth of time." ought to

#### POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Prof. Jagar claims tha the odor of camel's hair, which is so distinguishable, has a most beneficial use. He asserts that it produces sleep in persons suffering from insomnia, and he advices them to sleep on pillows covered with camel's hair and stuffed with hair.

A singular phenomenon was observed at Owatonna, Minn, a few days ago. With the thermometer, 20 degrees below zero, peal atter peal of loud laughter was heard, and fashes of lightning in rapid succession were seen, showing great electric disturbance in the air. Hail fell

n torrents for a short time.
The novelty of using petroleum for fuel on a ocomotive has been introduced upon the London & Rrighton Railway. As yet its use is only an experiment to test the economic and efficient properties of this means of generating steam. The oil is injected by steam into the furnace and produces a white heat, generating steam rapidly. Some objections to it have not et been overcome.

The photographer's lens is more disserning than the naked eye. A recent photograph of a figure painting by an American artist shows that a woman's gown was first painted a hue and texture very different from that finally obsess, the underlying brush work appearing plainty in the photograph, though not seen by the most attentive observer of the original picture. In like manner photography revealed stars that to the human eye are not distinguishable from nachlogous matter. able from nebulous matter,

Dr. Rush declares his conviction that the German people are largely indebted for their exemption from pulmonary divenses to the strength and volume which their lungs acquire in the practice of vocal music, which is wellnigh universal among the people, extending from childhood to old age. . . e thinks the education of the voice and practice of singing, inwolving as it does the proper exercise of the organs of the threat and the lungs, should form

part of our physical education.

Prof. Thomson claims that where quick heat-Prof. Inomson claims that where quick heating is required electricity may be relied upon,
and results are cited where, in welding, broken
irpn bars may be securely joined with great
rapidity and strength. In forging the electric
current, according to the reports given, will
prove of interest, and when better understood
will place this rest, principle in every workshop. will place this new principle in every workshop. Motal workers and iron workers will prefer electric force to flame, for it is said the chief essentials of the apparetus are the direct means of getting heavy currents through metal without

A mercurial thermometer held in the sun's rays, and not in contact with any other body, will show but little rise in temperature th radiant heat being reflected from the bright surface of the mercury, like light from a mirror. But, if the buil be coated with lamp-black or some absorbant of heat, a rise in temperature will be indicated at once. So the heat rays will be indicated at once. So the heat rays from the sun may be passed through a lens of ice, and concentrated to a sufficient degree to ignite combustibles placed at the ficus, without melting the ice of which the lens is formed.

WOMEN WITH PALE, COLORLESS FACES who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and e mulaxion.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

Graham Pudding: Two cups of graham flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of sweet milk, one cup chopped raisins, two teaspoolfuls sods. Steam three hours.—Exchange.

It is claimed that a pail or tub of fresh cold water, renewed several times in the course of twenty-four hours, will absorb all the evil odor of fresh paint in a day or two. In the time of spring cleaning the remedy will be found extremely useful.

Molasses Cookies: One cup each of molsesses suxar and butter, or half and half butter and lard, one tablespoonful of ginger, one tablespoonful of saleratus dissolved in even table. spoonfuls of hot water, flour, mix soft, rell and

crumbs, soaked in one quart of awest milk, one-half cup white sugar, two eggs beaten thorough ly, one cup of raisins if desired, heaping tea-spoonful of butter, and salt to suit the teate; stir well together and bake.-The Household.

A writer in the N. E. Farmer raises several barrels of sunflower heads annually, which he places in the poultry houses without shrashing out the seeds. The hens enjoy picking the ate quantity he believes to be conducive to the health and productiveness of the fowls in win-

ber. Never place fresh eigs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active to absorbing power, and in a very short time they absorbing power, and in a very short time they are conteminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood, by which the peouliar and exquisite taste of a new-laid egg is destroyed.—N. Y. Examiner.

Honey Pudding :- Three pints of thinly sliced apples, one pint of honey, one pint of four, one pint of cornmeal, small piece of butter, one tea-

Jumbles: One and a quarter pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, five egg, a gill of milk, a tablespoonfull of baking powder. Bake one half of this in small time in a quick oven. In the remainder, put a quarter of a pound of currants and bake the same. Frost or not at pleasure by leaving out the white of one or two eggs.—Good Cheer.

# HOME-MADE REMEDIES.

Try a sun bath for rheumatism,

Try a clam broth for a weak stomach. Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas. Try swallowing saliva when troubled with

Try eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel. Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve

dropsical swelling. Try the croup-tippet when a child is likely to

be troubled in that way. Try hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain

and renew frequently. Try buttermilk for the removal of tan and

walnut stains and freckles. Try a cloth wrung from cold water put about the neck for a sore throat.

Try taking cod liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable.

Try walking with your hands behind you if

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exerminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a

The children who make slides on the sidewalk ought to be turned over to the slipper.

#### COERCE CANADA.

AMERICAN FISHERMEN AROUSED BY THE ACTION OF THE VIGILANT.

The President's Reply to the Petition Ask ing for the Arming of American Fishing Vessels-Press Comments-Canada to be Overwhelmed When the United States' Gun Goes Off.

PRESIDENT CLEVLAND SPEAKS. WASHINGTON, D.C., April 8.—The President having received a communication from the American Fisheries' Union, of Massachusetts, calling attention to the tisheries dispute and suggesting that the Retaliatory Act, passed by the late Congress, would, in their opinion, be sufficiently executed if the proposed retaliation was confined to the closing of the United States market to Canadian fish products, he has made the following answer :--

### THE PRINCIPANT'S EMPLY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 7, 1887.

George Steele, Esq., President American Fishery Union and obsers, Gloucester, Mass. GENTLEMEN,-I have received your letter lately addressed to me, and have given full con-sideration to the expression of the views and

wishes therein contained, in relation to the existing differences between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the refusal to award to our citizens en gaged in fishing enterprises the privileges to which they are ontitled, either under treaty stipulations or the guarantees of inter-national comity and neighborly concession. I sincerely trust the apprehension you express, of unjust and unfriendly treatment of American fishermen, lawfully found in Canadian waters, will not be realized. But if such apprehension should prove to be well founded, I carnestly hope that no fault or inconsiderate action of any of our citizens will in the least weaken the just position of our Government or deprive us of the universal sympathy and support to which we should be satisfied. The action of this administration since June, 1885, when the fishery acticles of the treaty of 1871 were terminaled under the notification which had two years before been given by our Government, has been fully disclosed by the correspondence between the representatives and the appropriate departments of the respective Governments, with which, I am apprised by your letter, you are entirely familiar. An examination of this correspondence has doubtless satisfied you that in no case have the rights or privileges of American fishermen been overlooked or neglected. but that on the contrary they have been sedu lously insisted upon and cared for by every means within the control of the executive branch of the Government. The set of Coogress approved March 3, 1887, authorizing a course of retaliation through executive action in the

event of a continuance of unfriendly conduct and treity violations affering American fisher-men, has devolved upon the President of the United States exceedingly grave and solemn responsibilities, comprehending highly impor-rest consequences to united absorption and tant consequences to our national character and dignity and involving extremely valuable com mercial intercourse between the British posessions of North America and the people of the United State. I understand the main purpose of your letter is to suggest that in case recourse to the retaliatory measures authorised by this act should be invited by unjust treatment of

act should be invised by unjust treatment of our fishermen in the future, the object of such revaliation might be fully accomplished by "prelibiting Cauadian caught tish from entry into the ports of the United States." The existing controversy is one in which two nations are the parties concerned. The resaliation contemplated by the act of Controvership is the property of the presentation of the present gress is to be enforced, not to protect solely any particular interest, however meritorious cr valuable, but to maintain the national honor and thus protect all our people. In this view the violation of American tishery rights, and unjust or unfriendly acts towards a portion of our citizens engaged in this business is but the occasion for setion, and consti-tutes a national affront which gives birth to,

or may justify, retaliation. This measure once reserved to, its effectiveness and value may well depend upon the thoroughness and extent of its application; and in the performance of national rights and the protection of the citi zens, this Government and the reople of the United Stajes must act as a unit, all intent upon attaining the best result of retaliation upon the basis of maint-nance of national honor and duty. A nation seeking by any means to maintain its honor, dignity and integrity, is engaged in protecting the rights of its people, and, if in

such efforts particular interests are injured and special advantages are forfeited, these things should be patriotically borne for the public good.

An immense volume of population, mapping tures and agricultural preductions, and the marine tonnage and railways to which these have given activity, all largely the result of in-tercourse between the United States and Bri-tish America and the natural growth of a full half century of good neighborhood and friendly communication, form an aggregate of material

wealth and incidental relations of most impres-sive magnitude. I fully appreciate these things, and am not unmindful of the great number of our people who are ornearned in such vast and diversified interests. In the performance of the serious duty which the Congress has im-posed upon me, and in the exercise upon just occasion of the power conferred under the act referred to I shall deem myselt bound to inflict no unnecessary danger or injury upon any portion of our people; but I shall, nevertheless, be unflinchingly guided by a sense of what the self-respect and denity of the nation demands. In the maintenance of these and in the support of the honor of the Government, beneath which every citizen may repose in safety, no sacrifice of personal or private interests shall be con-

# sidered as against the general welfare. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Boston, April 8.—The news that Canada had in earnest opened the campaign against trea-passing American fishing craft, by tiring at one in the Bay of Funday, caused a sparm of excitement to seize on Gloucester, and the mariners of that town early in the day assembled in the fish exchange to discuss the matter to denounce the Dominion Government. A fulle effort was made to claim for Gloucester the honor of owning the lucky craft that escaped from the Vigilant, but all evidence went to show that she was an east-port craft and so that was abandoned. The fact that the offending cruiser was formerly the Highland Light, a Yankee craft, added additional flame to the fire of indignation, and after a long debate, resolutions were passed charging that the rassel in question, from information received, could hardly have been inside the three mile limit, and called upon the President to at once put into force the non-intercourse act, cutting of all com-munication with Canada and thus cource Canada into being less stringent. It was also resolved to petition that American vessels be permitted to carry arms to protect you are becoming bent forward.

Try snuffing powdered borax (five cents' worth will hold out a week) up the nestrils for catarrhal cold in the head.

Try breathing lumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping cough.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

Try a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go out against the cold, piercing wind.

Try asilk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go out against the cold, piercing wind.

THE BAIT QUESTION.

to Bar Harbor and furnish the American vessels in that vicinity with all the bait neces-

siderable comment in marine circles in this city, there being a general desire to learn the name of the following the principal anadem.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was the principal anadem. of the fortunate vessel. Here the opinion was openly given that the President should enforce non-intercourse.

#### PRESS COMMENTS.

Several of the papers extress opinions on the affair. The Globe, in a squib, ridiculung the poor sailing and worse artillery practice of the Vigilant, says: "The Canadian shot fell short. This may continue, but it is but more firmly loading up the United States which, when it does go off, will not miss Canada, but will overwhelm her"

The Record says: " Canada has fired on an American vessel, and England has notified us that she will stand by Canada in her outrages on our fishermen, and Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet are giving the matter their consideration. Mr. Cleveland has had the road laid out for him so well that he need not hesitate. The country has or-dered him in this event to put on the screws and shut out Canadian fish from our markets. The sooner he does this the better it will be for Mr. Cleveland, and the better it will be for the

country. The Herald temporizes and advises American fishermen to keep out of Canada's way, then there will be no cause for trouble or dissension keep away from Canada.

The Traveller, in referring to the Vigilant episode, blames the president for it and eres. "It was the recognition of the fact that no concessions were to be expected from Great Britain n reference to the fisheries except such as might be forced from her, that led to Congress passing the retaliation bill. For some unaccountable reason the president has thus far neplected to use the power which has been given him. It is little wonder that his delay has led the British as well as the Dominion authorities to believe that the retaliation act was only the part of a game of bluff on our part. The aggressions on our fishermon have again commenced. The question of action on the part of our Government under the provisions of the retaliatory act, it is re-ported is at last being discussed by the presi dent and his cabinet, but no conclusion has yet been arrived at. Our fisherman may well ask how long! bow long!

### Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE ECITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy first to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFFICE: S7 Young St., Toronto. 32-L

#### GOOD MANNERS.

A FEW THINGS ONE SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT DO. The following sensible hints on etiquette are aken from Good Housekeeping :-

A first call from a new acquaint nee should o speedily returned.

Great pains should be taken by a hostess to introduce shy people.

A mistress should inform her servants what hey are to say to all comers. One card a year left at the door, or one sent

n an envelope, continue the acquaintance. In calling on the sons or daughters, every

visitor should have a card for the father and mother. Introducing should not be indiscriminately

lone, at home or in society, by any lady, how ever kind-hearted. If one lady desires to be introduced to another, the hostess should ask if she may do

o, of course, unobtrusively. There is no necessity of calling after a tea or general reception, if one has attended the estivity or has left or sent a card on that day.

No gentleman should ever be introduced to a ady unless her permission has been asked, and she be given an opportunity to refuse. In her own house a hostess should always extend her hand to a person brought to her by a mutual friend and introduced for the first time.

Strangers staying in town, who wish to be called upon, should send their cards by post with address attached to those whom they would like to see. "Not at home" is a propey formula if ladies

are not receiving; nor does it involve a false-hood. It merely meens that the lady is not at home in company.

Cards of condulence must be returned by a

mourning oard sent in an envelope at such a reasonable time after the death of a relative as one can determine again to take up the business of ecciety.

A lady who is fully aware of her own respectability, who has always lived in the best ecciety,

is never afraid to bow or call first, or to intro-duce the people whom she may desire should know each other.

Ceremonious visiting is the machinery by

which an acquaintance is kept up in a circle too have reduced you large for social visiting, but every lady should of the land, then try to make one or two informal calls each winter on intimate friends. A lady has a right to leave her card without saking for the lady of the house, if it is not her day, or if there is reason—such as bad weather,

pressure of engagement, or the like-which renders time an important matter.

A disagreeable woman can always find pre-

cedents for being formal and chilling; a fine tempered woman can always find reasons enough for being agreeable.

#### THE NAMES OF WOMEN. Give your daughter but one name in haptism,

She will be perfectly content with it. Her lover navor requires, never uses, more than one of her names if she has half a dozen. In the height of his tenderness he never ex-claims: "Amelia Jane, come to my arms!" she is married we shall know what her family name ly. If she has carned a reputation as a writer or a doctor, or an LL.D., as Mary Brown will carry that with her as Mary Brown Johnson; and in all cases there will be spared an infinite amount of talk and inquiry as to who she was before she was married. The system

essential to the "cause" of woman.

It may be said that it lacks perfection in two respects; we could not tell from the three names whether the bearer of them might not be a widow, and it makes no provision for a second marriage. These are delicate questions. In regard to the first it is nobody's business to know whether the woman is or is not a widow, uniess she chosses to make that fact prominent and then she has ways enough to emphasize it.

And, in the second place, it does not at all matter what becomes of the name of the first husband. It is the woman's identity that is to be preserved. And she cannot be required to set up milestones all along her life.—New Orleans States.

# FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flouer for Dyspepsia. and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles have, perhaps, the largest sales of any medicine in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles It was announced that to overcome the bait question, there would be in a week or so a large hooner, now fitting out, sent to take bait trips will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in the civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size, "Well, Amelia, how did you enjoy yourself during the last season?" "Oh, immensely! Only think, my dear, I was three times on the very point of being engaged." sary.
The news of the Vigilant matter caused con-remain the same size,

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was the principal speaker at an open air demonstration in Tiperary, at which several thousand persons attended. Mr. Dillon, who was received with prolouged cherring, said all the Coercion Acts the Government could pass would not get the landlords one penny more of their rents if the people of Ireland refused to go out and die by the ditches to please the landlords. We are told, Mr. Dillon said, by our rulers that it is a criminal conspiracy, and that it must be put down by law, and because I recommended the people of Ireland, and they took my solvice, to confederate and combine together, and as I shall continue to recommend them in order to gain projection from their lords and masters, to live on Irish soil, to hold to their country and to their homes—because I have taught them how to do this, or tried to teach them, to put down tyranny and rack-renting, I am held up for trial as a criminal. When the up for trial as a criminal. When the landlords of Cork combine together to exterminate the people of the whole country side, when they go between landlords and their tenants to prevent landlords settling with their tenants, as they did on the Ponsonby estate, when they said to the landlord, Mr. Ponsonby, "Do not settle with the tenants, and we will come and back you up and plant the Property Defence Association of Land Connection in

## conspiracy at all. No; it is a conspiracy to protect the people; but TO EXTERMINATE THE PEOPLE IS A VIRTUE

Defence Association or Land Corporation in their stead "-that is a conspiracy which, in the

minds of the Tory Government, is no criminal

and no conspiracy. That is the Government under which we live. The Cork Landlords Association, which comes in and incites the landlord to refuse reasonable reductions to his tenants, is protected and supported by the Government. They are to have the strength of the Government at their backs and we are to be hounded down. But 1 tell the Cork Landlords Association that if they drive us to it we will meet them, and the men who subscribe to crush the Ponsonby tenants will find that a battering ram is at their own doors, and that the power which up to this was used for moderation and restraint-to win for the people of each estate their just and moderate rights—that power if we choose to use it can be used against Mr. Smith-Barry and Mr. Penrose-Fitzgera'd, or any other enemy of the people who thanks that things are still as they used to be when the landlords of Ireland used to wips their shoes on their tenants (cheers.) I do not want this war, I want to win for the people on each estate only what is just and reasonable and right. But if the Cork Landlords' Association come and interfere and prevent any settlement that is going to be made, then

#### WE WILL TRY WHETHER WE CANNOT BRING THE WOLF TO THEIR OWN DOORS

(cheers). The Government may pass a Comcion Act, but for my part I tell them fraukly that I have not the smallest fear of the result of that Act. When the last Coerc on Act was passed all England was against us, Liberals and Tories. But what is the case to-day? The whole of the Liberal party of England are in our favor. They are just as strong Home Rulers as you are (cacers). They understand now as they never understood before what I ish rack-renting lundlerdism means, and the Liberal Land of England I. erals of England-I know hundreds of them—will go as far to save the teaanty of Ireland from rack renting and oppression as I would (cheers). We struggled in the past through two or three Coercion Acts, and are we now going to be frightened by a Coercion Act when we have all the Liberal party as our back? Believe me, they will not be able to do much with their Coercion Acts, and I will tell what is morehat there is not a magistrate or policeman-(groans)—do not be so much excited against the police, because they will be all working under my orders within a year-(great cheering)there is no magistrate or policeman in Ireland who does not know in his heart that

MR. PARNELL WILL BE RULER OF THIS COUNTRY IN A YEAR OR TWO,

and do you suppose that they are going to work a Coercion Act hitt-rly against us? Not a bit of it. They like their bread and butter as much as anybody. They know right well that it is not to landlords they will have to look in the future. They know perfectly well now what they did not believe during the last Coercion Act-that since Mr. Gladstone has come round the cause is going to win, and they know perfectly well, every man of them, that Mr. Paraell be their master as he will be the maste of this country—(cheers)—within a very short time. Believe me, the Coercion Act will not amount to much. Nobody will be afraid of it, and the only consequence will be that we that ask for a large reduction when it comes (cheers.) I think it would be only fair play that suppose we asked 25 per cent, without a Coercion Act, we should ask 45 per cent. If we got a Coercion Act (cheers.) It would be only juvice to inflict a fine on a man who behaves badly and if a landlord of this country tehaves tadly I do not see why he should not be fined as well as a por fellow who would behave himself badly in the street. Referring to the Govern-ment Land Bill, Mr. Dillon said :-- When once you have put down rack-renting, when once you have reduced your rents to what is a fair price

# WE CAN BUT OUT THE LANDLORDS :

but until that is done I warn the people not to have anything to do with the buying of the land. Get a fair rent fixed first; but if you buy on a rack-rent you will be swindled. Do not be in any hurry. The marke: has been falling for the past five years, and it will fall still more. Your feet are on the soil of Ireland, and there is no power in England that will put you out of it. Stick to the League and to the principles that we have taught you. and you can keep your homes to yourselves and Ireland to yourselves, and having won for yourselves the possession of the soil, you can win for your selves the possession of a Government and the making of your laws (loud cheers).

Speaking subsequently, in response to the toast of his health at a banquet, Mr. Dillon said that if the Government put him on his trial He simply extends his arms and cries:

"Amelia." When the girl marries let case. He would not appoint any lawyers to his her always keep her surname. Then whenever we see a woman's name, we shall do, and that if they dared to convict him and know whether she is married or single, and if the other traversers the people of the country the other traversers the people of the country would remember it for them. As to the working of the Coercion Act, provided it passed, he was sure it would be a failure, and he felt certain the magistrates would not have the heart to administer it, knowing as they very well did that the Government of the country would be in different hands from those of the Tory Government in a very short time, and that, if oppressed the people, the people and their leaders would yet pay them off for it (cheers).

# CURE FOR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Procure from your druggist a bottle of Hagyards Yellow Oil and use according to directions. J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Ainslie Cape Breton, was cured by this remedy after all other treatment had failed. It may be taken internally for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., etc.

A young man who was evicted from the house of his lady love by her irate pa, is going to bring anjection against the old gentleman for contempt of court.

B.B.B. A SENSE OF DUTY. B.B.B. "I should not think it right did I not give my testimony of what B.B.B. has done for me. I was troubled with biliousness. I took one bottle—it gave immediate relief. I can recom-mend it as a sure cure for biliousness." Minnie

Smith, Orillia, Ont. Householder—What do you want here; work? Needy but haughty Socialist—No, I can get more work than I know what to do with, I

want a little beer or its equivalent in coin.

# Story of a Postai Card.

I was affected with kidney and ushary

'For twelve years!" After trying all the doctors and patent medi-tines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hep "Bitters;'

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!
Respectfully, B. F. BOOTH, Saulsbury, Tens.

May 4, 1883. BRADFORD, PA. May 8, 1885.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, mouth troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in years since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors we them. Mrs. Farms Green.

had taken two bottles they helped me very much indeed. When I had taken two more bottles was well. There was a lot of sick folks here whe have seen how they cured me, and they wait them and were cured and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. Yours truly, MISS JULIA G. OUSHING.

#### \$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me 23,000 dome "less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they
"also cured my wife of fifteen years' nerves,
"sleeplessness and dyspepsia."—Mr. R. M.
Auburn, N.Y.

#### Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was armanently cured of a dangerous and unstipation and irregularity of the puse of Hop Bitters by its nursing bowela bi nother, y h at the same time restored her to th and strength.-The Parent perfect |

## Unio hihy or inactive kidneys couse grave "Bright's disease, rheumatism an ta horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters," if taken in time.

"Luddington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1885, I have sold Hop Bitters for ten years, and there" is no medicine that equals them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints, and all discuss incident to this malarial climate. II. T. ALEXANDER.

"Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25th, 1886. Sins 1-E have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four physicians failed to do-oured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magio w. W. L. Carter. GENTS :- Your Hop Bitters have been of great

value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fover for over two menths, and could get no relat-until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffeing from debility, or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. STORTEM. 638 Fulton street, Chicago, Ill. Can You Answer This?

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of

ague, bilionsness, nernousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys, that Hop Bitters will not cure? "My mother says Hop Bitters is the cody thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache.—Ed. Ossego Sun.

"My little sickly, puny baby, was changed into a great bouncing boy, and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time." A Young MOTHER.

COLONIZATION WORK. A RAILWAY TO THE KIPPEWA-AN ADDITION TO SE

BUILT TO THE TEMISCAMINGUE BAILWA .. Rev. Father Gendreau has just returned from Quetec, whither he had sone in relation to matters in connection with the Tem scamings. Colonization Society lauds. A sa is lect rv rangement has been arrived at with the Local Government. The Temiscamingue Beilway Company, of which Rev. Father Gend o.c., O.M.I., is the president, have just mouer wat placed on the market bonds to the amount of 60 000, and it is underated t have all been taken up at a gradifigure. The company have allo instructed their engineer, Mr. P. T. C. Dumas, to sure ages line from the termination of the Tamiscamic gus road to the Kippewa Lake. The proj cod road to the Kippewa Lake. The proj ord continuation will be eight m.l.s in len, th, and will likely be completed during the convex summer. By this continuation a very great agricultural territory will like y be ope of up. It is generally admitted that the Kipnews country, with this new road, will trp is thou sands of acres of the very best agricultural lands in the Province of Quebeu. F. there Gendreau, we are informed, he also seemed from the Government six town-hips, which will be opened up to coloniate as -o-m as circum-stances will permit. It is probable the select this addition to the Teml-camingus Railway has been completed, the line will be still fur. her continued until that fine courtry real opened out. The townships secured from the Govern-ment lie along the new read, and are reported to be the richest in timber in that locality.

# WHERE THE DANGER LIES.

The chief danger from taking cold is its liability to locate upon some internal organ, as the lungs, the pleura, the bronchist passages, etc. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam loosens breaks up the cold, allays irritation and offer prevents or cures pulmonary complaints.

# ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S FRARS OF AN OUTBERAK OF CRIME IF THE COERCION BILL PASSES. London, April 8.-[Special.]-Mr. Michae Davitt came to London yesterday evening, and will speak at the anti-Coercion mass meeting to he held in Hyde Park on Monday, A repre sentative of the American Press News Assoria-tion called upon Mr. Davitt short y sfur his arrival, and had an interesting conversators with him. In reply to questing Mr. Davitt said:—"The situation is greatly chanced. We are now on the straight road. The first term leads to victory, but I fear if the Coercian but is pussed there will be an outbrak of crim and violence similar to that on the eve of my arviolence similar to that on the eve of my arrest in 1881, which will turn the En list people against us. You know I have lways advocated the importance of close symmathy with the English." Mr. Davitt was sked if he thought Mr. Gladstone would vis t Ireland, and said: "I do not believe Glads one will visit raid: "I do not believe Grais one was rand, Ireland, Gladstone must hus and his risoures, Ireland, Gladstone must hus averworked. The and not allow himself to he overworked. The coming conflict will be a serious on. The To ies are scattering about so much fallelood, and arousing all the evil passions that they can, that prejudice and ignorance may again prevail. The Irish leaders do everything pos inle to ke-p the people calm, but no influence, chercal or othervise, can control men maddened by bou-

# Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Invaluable. Dr. B. A. CABLE, Dauphin, Pa., says: "L find it invaluable in all cases for which it is recommended, and I cheerfully attent my appre-

ciation of its excellence. SCOTCH MILLERS WANT PROTEC-

TION.
LONDON, April 5.—At a conference of rich millers at Glasgow yesterday a resolution was adopted demanding that a dary be imposed upon foreign flour.

A man born at sea cannot be proud of his native land.

"Oh, why should they bury me deep?" is the title of some verses sent to this office by a postess. After reading the poem the reason soems clear enough to us.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUS WITNESS" at 15c per line (agabo), first insertion, 10c per line cach subsequents insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts application. Advertisements for Teachers, Inomation Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to good 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 60c each Insertion.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

MENO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR-BURBURIPTION PRIOR 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 EWBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 13, 1887

AN EVICTION SCENE IN IRELAND." The illustration on our first page, which is a re-production from the New York Irish Worlds was specially eng-aved by the Armstrong Engraving Co. for the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, through whose courtesy we are enabled

to publish it to-day.

MB. BILLY, ex-M.P. for Rimonski, has been appointed theriff of Alberta, N.W.T. In this appoin ment the e ernal fitness of things will be readily recognized. A pendard has been rewarded with a shrie alty.

It is gratifying to learn from Ottawa that the hat has gone forth to the different departments from the Minister of Finance for a general cutting down of the estimates for the next fiscal year. Who har this be the inauguration of an era of retrenchment in Dominion matters time alone will tell, but the announcement will be none the less gratifying.

Ms. Mencien's proposed conference of Provinces is regarded with fear and trembling by the Federal on tral zers. Anything that indicates an attempt to ce-troy the sources of corruption, from which the Ott wa Government draws supplies for debau hir g the electorate and making nor-General of Canade, new living in luxurious the Provincial Government tools of the party in power, is opposed to "unification"—the new word adopt d by certain persons as being "more renderer" than "centralization."

SALISBURY has made another brilliant relection of a tool to work have with in Ireland-Col. Kin/Harmon who has been beaten cut of sight eve y time he offered himself in an Irish coustituency for parliament, and who now represents the fale of Thanet, has been appointed people on the spot have to say about this Under Secretary for he'and. He and Balfour affair. will zauke a nice team.

Said the ant to the elephant --Who are you showing?

Magazime provinces papers report a large emigration from the counties to the United States since the result of the general, election showed there is little change of a change in the policy of the Dominion. The Halifax Recorder deplores an exodus from Nova Scotia the volume of which seems likely to be greater in 1887 than in any one year before. The same paper says: "In any one year before. The same paper says: "Inthe few weeks that have clapsed since the general election, there has been a most dieastrons failure of a banking institution, spreading ruin in its path; while firm after firm that have stood staunch for years have given away."

Tax European military system cannot long be maintained against the industrial system of America. All the tariffs ever invented cannot them. prevent a general break down within a few years. The extent of the waste of human energy to keep dynastic tyrannies from falling to pice s may be seen by the following figures: Standing armies of Europe in actual 

Total armed force .... 4,123,374

Reserves ready for service at call . . . . 10,398,163 Total......14,521,587 Substantially one in five of all men of arms-

bearing age.

"A SUPPERER" writes from Shelburne, N.S. : "Since the 'victory' of the Tory Government eight hundred fishermen have left the counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth for the land of the of Shelburne and Yarmouth for the land of the free, all of whom are engaged at high wages to this in vessels under the Stars and Stripes. The most unfortunate part of the above is: Our banking vessels are compelled to be laid up in banking vessels are compelled to be laid up in consequence of there being no crews to man them. Many of those men did not engage until the defeat of the Liberal party, whom they confided in."

WE are glad to see among the names of the gentlemen who were gazetted on Saturday as Queen's Cousel that of Mr. C. J. Doherty. This is an appointment which will be recognized by the public generally as an eminently fitting one.

Mr. Doherty's position at the bar fully justifies
the honor conferred upon him, in fact his abilidid his bidding, and to teach these wretches

ties warrant us in saying that he will honor the silk he wears, more even than the conferring of it can be said to honor him. We trust that the eminent counsel, learned in the law, may long be spared to enjoy the position his talents have won for him.

OUR esteemed friend the Ottawa Citizen objects to THE POST saying this is the Jubilee of Evictoria in Ireland, and says it is an insult to the Queen. We are very sorr? the truth should be so considered, but, really, we can't help it. Apropos of this celebration the New York Mail and Express, commenting on Tennyson's poem, says the American papers have omitted the parts relating to Ireland. It parallels a half century of England's history with a half century of Ireland's as follows :--

FOR ENGLAND. Fifty years of ever-broadening commerce, Fifty lears of ever-brightening stance, Fifty years of ever-widening empire.

FOR IRELAND.

Pifty years of ever-deepening horrors, Fifty years of ever-rendy blunders. Fifty years of ever-gnawing hunger.

LORD LANSLOWNE AND HIS APOLO-

When the press and people of Iroland with one voice condemn the cruel and tyrannical action of Lord Lansdowne towards his tenants, at matters little to men who simply desire to learn the truth what certs in persons in Canada, ignorant of the facts, may write in the papers here. The journals which have presumed to their readers only such reports as suited their projudice, which, we need hardly say, are all opposed to the Home Rule movement. Knowing Lord Landowne's history, the history of his and child in the country can help with a subfamily and the manner in which the adventurer, Petty, became possessed of his Irish estate, at was impossible for us to listen with patience to and gratitude for the Grand Old Man who is the recital of the outrages perpetrated by his orders on the unhappy and innocent families who till the land he pretends to own.

Although the story of these foul wrongs has not yet been completed in our columns, enough has been published to 'ul'y sustain all we have said. Occupying the position Land Land wne loes in Canada, we as Canadians, are perfectly in order when we criticise his conduct towards our kith and kin in Ireland. The sycophants say he has been a constitutional governor! We would like to know how he dare be anything gasizations in Montreal should take it up at else. But, however such persons regard him, he stands before the world to-day as a cruel

monster, utterly unworthy of the smallest c:n. priests and people who witnessed the doings at opin on in the old country in the present crisis, Luzgacurran, and their word will be taken before that of the Boodle Kazoot or the journalistic Irab Anonyma.

Our despatches yesterday stated that the evictions are to be resumed about the 20th inst Thus it will be seen that Lansdowne has taken heart of grace from the action of the sycophant press in Canada, and intends to continue his inhuman evictions. But having earned the detestation of all men who hate tyranny and cruelty, and having made up his mind to defy public opinion, we presume he is quite prepared to abide by the consequences of his action.

# THE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS.

In another place in this is me will be found circumstantial report of the evictions at Lugga curran, carried out by the orders of the Goveridleness at the cost of \$100,000 a year to the people of Canada. Those papers who abused THE POST and accused us of having condemned Lord Lansdowne on "very slender or no evidence," will now find it in order to retract. If the cylc'ion of a widow 70 years of ago is a specimen of Lord Lansdowne's "liberal and humane" actions towards his tenants, the meaning of these words has sadly charged. Sixty laboring persons were also driven from their humile home. But let us hear what the

The Leinster Leader, published at Nurs, of March 26th list, contains an editorial from which we make the following extrems:-

"Hurrah! 'tis done Mr. Townsend Trench has at last ventured to lay the robber hand on the Luggacurran tenants. Every rackrenter all whose time it took to bring him into the field. But let them take care that a blow more carnest, more determined and of more assured earnest, more determined and of nore assured success, has not been struck at Landdowce's own £20,000 a year. On Wednesday Mr. O'Brien's brave words at Langacurran were printed all over Canada, and were read in every Irish home in the Dominion. It is for them now to see that the one bulwark which they beast of between the Irish tenant farmer does not disappear in a struggle in which they engage with them with bitter wrongs to feed them.

While now the evictions are proceeding Mr. Trench lies in a state of nervous prostration tossing on his sleep'ess pillow in his insecure retrest in Kerry. He has delegated the work of breaking the spirit of the men of Luggacurran to a fellow who, with gunboat, blue jacket and buckshot, failed to suixtue the men of the Blasket Islands off the South Western Coast. It is not likely that this wretched man who was subjected to the execration of thousands of people this week, and looked as if he felt it all will succeed here where he failed with men who possessed neither the spurit nor the courage of

the Campaigners of Luggacurran. \* \*
And until he can sweep the district clear of
its inhabitants, sweep them not off the farms, but wash them and the very recollection of them clear and clean out of Laggacurran, the district will be one of strife and turmoil that will make the life of an emergency man in the neighborhood a dearer luxury than any landlord can afford to maintain. When he has done this, afford to maintain. When he has done this when he has cleared off the men of Luggacur downe's big wealth has purchased freedom to evict, to burn, and to scourge for every rackrenter who jubilates over the first puny shot
fired to day. Yes; when he has done this.
But every man in Luggacurran to day is determined to stay there. The infants whose
mothers were torn from their homes on Wednesday—to whom the pelting hail proved
more merciful than the pitiless landlord—for
even the snow and hail melted and trickled
away in tenra—these children who are to be the away in tears—these children who are to be the future men of Ireland, will live to learn the

Lyuch to 'Clear the people off to hell.'

The struggle in Lux gacurran is become one of rational concern. It is not a fight with Lord Laundowne, or even with landlords. It is the uprising of the nation against the nation's enemies. The whole country is bound to take up the case of the evict d of Luggacurran. The whole country has long since recognized that, and is only waiting for the word to rush to the ail of the heroic champions who have entered the lists on their behalf. That ur cessity has not yet arisen-it may not arise a while yet, But when it does, Irishmen are sure to make g od Mr. Wm. O'Brien's guarantee, that "the men who have fought the go d fight will come out of it sat poorer, but richer and stronger men than when they went in."

#### A TESTIMONIAL TO GLADSTONE.

Mr. Barry male a suggestion at the meeting on Wednesday night in Queen's Hall which, we are glad to learn, has already taken practical shape, with every indication of becoming a great continental movement. Mr. Barry's suggestion was that the Irish people should get up a testimonial to Mr Gladstone as an expression of admiration and gratitude for the noble stand he has taken on the ride of oppressed Ireland, and as an assu ance of their moral support in attack THE Post for the attitude it has anothe magnificent efforts he is making for the sumed towards Lord Lansdowne, have given cause of justice, free om and humanity. The propued testimonial is designed to take such a shape as will best express the sentiment; of the Irish people of Canada. Every man, woman scription from five cents to one dollar. It will thus be a genuine expression of popular love crowning a coreer of wonderful achievements by the noblest effort within the r ach of modern statesmanship.

Already, Mr. Barry has informed us, subscriptions to the proposed testimonial have been sent him. A Protestant gentleman of the city has written h m warmly endersing the proposal and enclosing five dollars, one for himself and one for each of his four children.

We trust no time will be lost in giving the movement a practical shape. The Irish oronce. Other places will heartily join in, we have no dcubt, and in this way a Dominionwide expression of feeling will be obtained sideration. As such he is described by the which must have an immense influence on public

> CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN GOV ERNMENT.

The destruction of liberty under democratic forms of Government is one of the most startjing and melanchely facts in the political life of the people of America. David Dudley Field in the April number of The North American Re view, shows how the discipline and despotism of parties have perverted open nominations and rendered hone t elections almost impossible. Theoretically the law contemplates an election where every vote shall be fe rlessly cast and honestly counted. But these conditions no longer prevail in the Republic, and are abs. titely destrayed by act of Parliament in Canada. Mr. Field complains that the nemicating machines deprive the people of a true choice of candilates, for if they do not vote for the can be thrown away. The electors, he says, are as much restricted to the list made out for them as if the electors were by law divided linto two classes, one called the nomin t ing class and the other the voting cendent lu the of Glad tone. class, or, to use higher sounding wirds. the initiatory's Senate and the ratifying Assembly. We might continue to call this in fact, an oligarchy. Such an arrangement of Government, however bought about, whether forehodes troucle at no very distant day.

The air is full of rumors and charges of corruption in office. From Federal Ministers down to common councillors boodling is alleged on all sides, and the extent of the frauds asserted to exist is only equalled by the cool contempt of public opinion shown by the perfrom the prevailing moral distemper, as the numerous defalcations of men entrusted with the ears or management of money too surely demonstrates. The desire for wealth and distinction ly, while rectitude has sunk altogether out of calculation, except so far as concessions have to be made to appearances. The general concensus of belief in the prevalence of corruption is in itself a proof that it does exist to a very large extent.

Still, we believe with Mr. Field, that the people as a whole are not corrupt. They desire honest and good government. It is their interest to have it. If their agents or representatives, or any number of them, are corrupt, or can be corrupted, the fact should be made known to every citizen and the hateful plague stamped out, as we would stamp out a disease that; threatened the well-being of the community-We gain nothing by contrasting our political condition with that of other peoples. We pretend to have the freest and best Government in the world, but we fear that for over eight years, in Canada at least, the boast has been an empty one. The form remains, the reality has

The dominant party having obtained a majority in Parliament, has used that accidental advantage to entrench itself in of principle, or even decency. Taxes are imposed for the benefit of cliques and monopolies, and these in turn strain the resources of bribery and intimidation to win elections. Constituencies are divided up in every imaginable way to to suit the Government.

depend on partisan service in the revision of the in ignorance, root them out, and in every way voters' lists. Great corporations depending for that human ingenuity could devise render them

control of creatures whose partisan subserviency is their only recommendation. Even in the gazetting o' members returned to serve in Pariament there is glaring evidence of conspiracy. with an uiterior view to fraud, or at least the obtaining of a m serable party advantage.

These nefarious schemes and practices, carried out by the Federal Government to retain office, have rested profound alarm and deep dissatisfaction throughout the great body, comprising one-half or more of the electorate, who plainly perceive that they have been cheated out of their just representation by an organized system of electoral rascality. It was only by the reckless exercise of the unholy means mentioned in this article that Sir John Mac loudd recured a nerrow majority, and he is still playing a game by which he hopes to secure enough seats to make himself independent of his French -upporters.

But the game is an extremely danzerous one It has engendered widespread discontent and will most certainly result in an upheaval more or less dissettous unless a change be specialy brought about in a constitutional manner. The spirit of the o'd Reformers is still strong. It will been much, but there are ominous signs that covernment by electoral fraud and parliamentary corruption must cease, or dark and troublous times are not far off.

#### THE FIRST GUN.

One of our cruisers, the "Vigilant," is reported as baving fired upon an American fishing schooner which was discovered within the prohibited three mile limit. A demand for immediate retaliation on Canada has gone up in consequence, and the American Fishery Union has memorialized President Cleveland, urging him to put in force the retaliation act recently passed by Congress to the extent, at least, of prohibiting the importation of Canadian fish and fish products into the United States. Mr. C'eveland's reply will be found in our telegrapic columns. It is a singul-rly clear and emphatic declaration that, whatever action he may take, he will be graded solely by a regard for the general interest of the whole country and the honor and dignity of the ration. The rights of Canada are very clear, and American fishe man can easily solve the difficulty by keeping out of Canadian waters, It is not improbable, however, that home wied or uncrupateus thippers may cause a great deal of trouble. It would be well for all such people to bear in mind that retaliation is a two-edged weapon, and that Canada is less dependent on the United States than the Northern States are on Canada, and that our seaports, railways and manufactures would reap immediate and very profitable re-

Perhaps, after al', it is best that this difficulty should be brought to a head speedily, as it would likely lead to a settlement of our relations, commercial and otherwise, with the American people on some thing like a permanent and satisfactory basis.

turns were the policy of no intercourse adopted

by our neighbors.

# MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

In this contary's record of manyallous events | equatments." and names of an passing genius, nothing is more notable than the Irish struggle for justice and freedom, and no name shine with the trans-

leader has addressed to the workingmen of the North of England, a picture is presented to the kind of Government a free one, but it would be, world of a statesman in the matu ity of years and experience pleading to a nation claiming the and laws is spreading all over the three o be one of the two greatest and freest on the kingdoms. It is becoming more and more by law or by custom, is unendurable, and if it is earth, for a more act of justice to a near kinnot changed, Mr. Field thinks, must end in a dred and opposed people. He cal's upon the catastrophe. Already it has given rise to a men of Lingland to stay the hand of the opnervous restle-sness in the body politic that pressor and introose the fiat of their power, intelligence and sense of right against one of the most cruel and a yr maical measures ever proposed in the parhament of a free country. When Mr. Gladstone appealed to the Euglish people and denounced the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, he swept all before him. Surely the same people are not less sensitive to atrocities, sons implicated. Nor is private life exempt | equally as bad, perpetrated in their name on the soil of Ireland!

We believe this appeal of the Grand Old Man will not be made in vain, for we have abiding faith in the good feeling and sense of justice in seems to have increased preposterous the masses of Englishmen. They must see what a shameful blot on their fair fame is the condition of Ireland under its present unnatural system of misgovernment. As Mr. Gladstone system of misgovernment. As Mr. Gladstone truly says: "The rejection of the Crimes Bill is more needed by England than by Ireland." For Ireland it is a question of suffering, and she knows how to suffer. For England it is question of shame and dishonor, and to east the way asked why he had not removed, seeing that a house had been provided for bin. To away shame and dishonor is the first business of a great nation."

It is thus that Mr. Gladstone appeals to the masses. At the same time the Marquis of Hartivgton issues his appeal to the classes. In the one we recognize words destined to ring through the centuries as watchcries of freedom, in the other the wail of a Philistine in distress. The Marquis describes the struggle for justice only independent witness on the the circumstances which had led to be weaker or more disingenious? The Tory Government, legislating in the interests of a class to which he himself belongs, and which has been the curse and bane of Ireland for cen. turies, is really playing upon English prejudices with the sole object of securing the rentrolls of the most unpatriotic class in the counnower with the most utter disregard try. At the bottom of the Irish ques. tion is an economical one. No country in the world of the same area has greater resources of nature and situation. All it needs is free government and permission for its people to work out their own destiny in their own way. increase the voting power of one party and To secure these objects, the land must be minimise that of the other. An enormously liberated from the paralyzing incubus of landcostly and wholly infamous franchise system is lordism that, like a buge devil fish, has fastened concocted with a view to fixing the voters' lists lits destroying suckers on the country. The object of British policy in the past To effect this purpose the Banch is degraded seems to have been to take the land and debauched by making judicial promotion from those who cultivated it, keep them

that their credities will be brought home to them in the only way that they can be made realize them, may racking their bosoms with engines as remorseless and unrelenting as their own flinty hearts. The men of Luggacuran will stay where they are, within sight of their homes, opposite the agent's rent office; and they will have countless friends around watchful of every avenue of approach to their stolen farms. No; Trench's threat to drive these men from the scenes of the r lives and their labours, is as futile and seimpotent as was the threat of resident magistrate Lyuch to "Clear the people off to heil."

import nt concessions from the Government are unfit to govern themselves and their native land to the contures of the for them to live in. Now, after centures of this sort of legislation, the policy has broken down finally, and Mr. Gladstone points to the only true method by which peace and good will may be established between the two nations. Has tigton backs up the Tonies in continuing the old exploded system, and there is their convertible converted to meet the convert them to live in. Now, after centures of this sort of legislation, the policy has broken down finally, and Mr. Gladstone points to the only true method by which peace and good will may be established between the two nations. Has tigton backs up the Tonies in continuing the old exploded system, and asks Englishmen to cantion a policy in Ireland which they refused to tolerate in Bulgaria, and independent of the elections. gave men and money to overthrow in other countries. Finally, the question is resolved into this:-Shall the welfare, happiness and prestize of a great nation be sacrificed to the selfish ar ed of an unproductive and wholly worthless set of landsharks? The British nation is preparing, under the wise advice of Mr. G'adstone, to give an answer to this question, and we await it with hopeful confidence, for we be ieve the British nation, spart from its Teries and its aristocrats, is true to the instincts of justice and freedom.

> BRITISH AND FOREIGN TYRANNY. It is strange that any considerable number of men who profess to pride themselves in belonging to a free people can be led by prejudices of race and religion to support in Ireland the metho's which they loudly condemn when practiced by foreign rulers.—Toronto News.

Our contemporary must have been led to indulge the above reflection after a perusal of the apologi s made by a certain section of the press relative to the proposed legislation for Ireland, and the excuses made for Lord Lansdowne's inhuman evictions.

Everybedy knows how the press and public of Great Britain overflowed with indignation against the several tyrants of Europe when, on many occasions during recent years, oppressed peoples rebelled against their masters. Poles, Hungarians, Italians, Bulgars, all and every race under the sun, had British sympathy and assistance in their strugg'es for freedom. But the Irish, right at their own doors, under the mane, diate tyranny of their own Government, had nothing kinder from the mass of Englishmen thy with the Irish struggle, and who, in 1880, world £20,000 for the alleviation of landlord. Irish, right at their own doors, under the imme-

the great industrial regions of England are rising up in protest against the proposed destruction of constitutional safeguards in Iroland. The voice of free America, echoed from the great cities, the legislatures and the press, has been heard through ut Great Britain in thunders of indignation, and the people of the north and west of England have join d the transatlantic chorus i aco denen tion of the contemplated outrage against freedom and humanity.

Il to sowe ful an expression of disapproval from the British races at home and abroau does not force the Salisbury minis ry to saude from their policy, they cannot hope to remain ong that these blue-blooded English Tories should in power. They may pass the Crimes Bill by a merciless exercise of the cluture, but it will be ideas a government and other matters of ima dead letter. They will not be able to enforce it. All In-land is united in such a way that physical extermination alone can destroy the resistance that will be offered. But inasmuch as that resistance will be of the sort advocated by the plet Shelley in his appeal to "The Man of England," the Government will find itself paralyzed, wi h the further humiliation of having to confess its mi; orency, and a imit in the words of Mr. Cowan, as cable i to us last night, "It is impossible to ext nguish a national idea by legal

THE CROWBAR AND TORCH IN SCOT. LAND.

It is not astonishing that the people of Scot-In the manifesto which the great Liberal land and the North of England should strongly sympathize with the people of Ireland in their straggle against the b'ighting power of landlordism. The conflict for a thorough reform of pressing in Scotland every day and will soon be the burning question in England, as any one who pays attention to the Radical press knows. The inhumanity of Scotch landlords, some of them, like the Duke of Argyle, who secured their estates by treachery to their kinsmen and by legatized plunder, has furnished themes for many a surowful story. Great stretches of territory in Scotland that were once inhabited by a brave and hardy race are now desolated hunting grounds. How this has been brought about is shown by the following extract from an English paper which appears in the editorial correspondence of the Canadian Statesman :-

"On Monday, Oct. 13th, 1886, a farmer named Shaw and his wife, the tenants of the farm of Wester Invercennich, on the estate of The Chisholm, in Strathglass, were evicted for the non-payment of four years' rent. eviction was carried out by Mr. Alex Macdonald messenger-at-arms, and six men from Inverness including a locksmith, who arrived at the scene that a house had been provided for him. To this question he replied that he had nowhere to go. A notice was thereafter served upon him, and the officers immediately thereafter began to remove the goods and house chattels. The wife looked on quietly, but Shaw was somewhat excited, and showed a disposition to interfere. He was, however, kept under restraint by his wife, a woman of considerable inte ligence who contented herself by relating to the only independent witness on the spot in Ireland as "an attempt to discredit remedial scene then being enacted. Her people, she "and repressive legislation." Could anything said, had had the farm for over 50 years. Her father had built every stone of the house, and paid for the wood used in the construction. At the outset her father had the farm at a yearly rental of £27 10s, but some years afterwards the rent was increased to £30. By dint of hard labor he was able to pay this sum; but when the present Chisholm's father got possession of the estate the rent was further increased, the amount being fixed at £40 per annum. The land was incapable of yielding an amount to pay this sum, hence the difficulties in which she had been placed. The furniture was, after two hours' labor, removed. Hain was falling heavily, but the officers had still another disagreeable duty to perform. The house had to be razed to the ground. This was a work of no small difficulty, but the thatch was set on fire, and in less than an hour only the stone walls were left standing. The officers who had been allowed to perform their work without the slighest interruption, then retired leaving Shaw and his wife protecting their goods and chattels as best they could from the patiess rain. No neighbor offered shelter to the homeless couple, and Mrs. Shaw stated that she had not a farthing in the world. They proceeded, however, in the course of the evening to the inn at Cannich, where they were accommodated for the night,"

EVICTIONS AT LUGGACURRAN. While the sheriffs and their hell-hounds have

been busier than ever this week here, there, and everywhere, from Carrickmacros: to Limerick, at the satanic work of desolating humble homes upon estates where no Plan of Campaign was resorted to, they have up to this writing completed the eviction of only one of the twenty. five thousand tenants who stand entrenched within the ramparts of the Plan of Campaign, The fact is eloquent. Where the landlords are dealing with helpless individuals, they, like the valiant Plunkett, "do not hentate t shoot"—out flies the crowbar and down comes the rooftree. When they know that every man they swict will be supported in comfort out of their rents, they approach eviction in as gingerly a manner as a child would tion in as gingerly a manner as a child would a charged bomb; and when they pluck up courage to evict at all, as the author of the Plan shrewdly forecasted, their game is not a wholetale clearance of small tennants, who have many mouths and good appetites, but to swoop upon one or two of the better-to-do tenants either in the hope of finding them more squezeable or to indulge in the luxury of ruining somehols.

indulge in the luxury of ruining somebody. indulge in the luxury of running someony. This looks frugal policy; but it is not so. For, in the first place, the tenant who gives up a handsome home and sacrifices much will enjoy a proportionately larger income out of the evidence of well-to-do tenants is, unhappily, so small that ruining them is but a poor way of terrifying the masses of their brother-tenants, who are about as poor as even Mr. Townsend Trench could make them.

We have reason to know the tenant who gives up a poor as even Mr. Townsend Trench could make them.

make them.

We have reason to know that the vindictive eviction of Mr. Denis Kilbride on the Luggacurran estate is already ringing in the ears of the Governor-General of Canada from every newspaper in the Dominion. It is impossible that our kinsmen in Canada, who number a third of the whole population, should long tolerate a Governor-General who executes this savage vengeance upon Mr. Kilbride for siding with his humbler brother tenants against their tyrant. The money that hires the brutes who hacked Mr. Kilbride's furniture to pieces with hatchets and sledge hammers is Canadian hatchets and sledge hammers is Canadian money. We refuse absolutely to believe that that generous hearled Canadian Parliament, created famine, will endure that the name of their free land should be sullied by association of such papers as the Times.

But all this has changed. Englishmen of the better sort have become educated as to the real issues in the Irish question. They see the repreach that the misgovernment of Ireland casts on their country, as well as the danger that mecaces British power and prestige through the continuace of the unnatural policy of repression and coercion. Even while we write, of 30 per cent. upon such a rent is a crime of the deepest dye; and although the Luggacurran people had to suppress their wrath and submit to the outrages of the emergency rabble as best than called the rent submit the country of the contract of the emergency rabble as best than called them. they could, there will be no Government pro-clamation or shotted guns to prevent a million of Irish Canadians from bringing the emergency men's master to book for the infamies he is perpetrating with Canadian money.—United Ire-

### IRELAND AND COERCION.

Just now the Irish question is passing through another phase of its history as created and controlled by Tory legislation. It is not surprising differ somewhat from reasonable beings in their portance, but we hardly thought in this nineteenth century civilization there would be found in the great British House of Parliament men so devoid of an acquain. ance with the primary instincts of fair play and jus. tice, as to introduce and attempt to force through suc ha measure as the Crimes Act.

The jury system the great mainstay of the people's liberties, is to be abo'ished for woth. For certain crimes, it is enected that Irish. shall not be tried in Ireland, where they might, perchance, be set free, but are to be taken to England for trial, where they will stand a favorable chance of being convicted. The whole ordinary machinery of jud cial proceeding is to be upset in order that the cherished schemes of Toryism may be completely realized in all their brutal and inhuman contemplation. We don't advocate rebellion; we believe in law and constitutional government, and obedience, within the bounds of reason, to the same, but within the bounds of reason, to the same, but when the cursed monater of despotism, under the garb of representative government, raises its horrid head, and end-avors to impose upon a would-be contented and progressive people such a conception of law as Satan himself would refuse to sanction, why then we say the time has come to resort to fairly extreme men-

time has come to resort to facety extreme measures of opposition.

We can sympathize to a certain degree with the Marques of Hartington in his course regarding Irish legislation: that is, we can understand how he might not feel very warmly disposed towards the Irish on account of associa-tions connected with his brother's murder, although that murder has not been traceable to the Irish Parliamentary Party, but we have yet to learn wherein Chamberlain can justify his present attitude on Irish affairs and instity his present attitude on this natural authors also make consistent his position to-day from what it was some time ago. We only hope that it will be many a long day before the Liberal party of England will need the assistance of a man like England will need the assistance of a man like Joseph Chamberlam, unless he can show a better reason for his present support of the Tories and their fiendish measures that that he wishes by so doing to kill Gladstone. We trust the Crimes Bill will not blot the Statute Book of Britain. There is every reason to be leve that the determined opposition manifested at home and tend to modify this embodiment of tyrangy and Torvism. The Unite! States are crying out against it, and it is understood that the Ontario Leg slature will enter its solemn protest agains the measure. Whatever may be the result, it is gratifying to know that the sacction of the Liberal Party of England and its gigantic leader will not be obtained in support of such a scoundrelly scheme. The spectacle of the Grand Old Man standing up in that great assembly of which he is the most distinguished member, raising his voice against such arbitrary and uncalled for legislation, and advocating the dispensation of justice on the broadest grounds of humanity and fellow feeling for the oppressed, is one well calculated to raise the hope that even yet, amid all the prejudice and possion that abound, the rights of the people of Erin's Green Isle will receive their much called for recognition .- Cobourg World.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD. On Saturday at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, a petition was filed against the return of Sir John petition was filed against the return of Sir John Macdonald to represent Kingston in the House of Commons. The petitioner is George Dodds, an elector of Kingston, and the petition sets out charges of corrupt practices personally and by agents, illegall voting by Deputy Returning-officers, personation, bribary, etc., and elaims that the election be set aside, Mr. Gunn declared elected and Sir John disqualified. The metition is filed in the Court of Apreel which retition is filed in the Court of Appeal, which has original concurrent jurisdiction with the old Courts of Common Low and Chancery in elec-tion matters. The positioner's solicitors are srs. Britton & Whiting, of Kingston, and Messrs. Britton & Whiting, of Kingston; and their Toronto agents: are Messrs. Delamere, Reesor & English. The usual deposit of \$1,000 was made with the Registrar of the Court of Appeal. This is the first Dominion election petition filed since the general election. A petition must be filed within thuty days from the day of the publication in The Gazette of notice of the return made to the Olerk of the Crown in Chapter by the Returning effects. Crown in Chancery by the Returning officer.

# NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS will be acknowledged only by change of Label attached to paper.

### THE HYDE PARK MEETING.

Monday's demonstration by the workingmen of London was a magnificent expression of English sentiment in protest against the cruel and stapid policy of the Salisbury Government wards Ireland. The vast number who took part in it, the perfect order and decorous conduct of the demonstrants, the devices they carried, the perfect discipline observed, the speeches, the resolutions and, above all, the manimity of the host in condemning the conunsulated subversion of popular freedom in I cland, combined to give the meeting the character of a national mandate.

In Ireland this demonstration will be received as a message of hope, encouragement and brothsthood from the people of England, especially from that great class the workers whose interests are identical with those of their Irish fellow citizens. It will also be accepted as the establishment of a bond of union between the two peoples in pursuit of a common purposethe preservation of popular liberty and the abolition of class privileges. No longer can it be said that England and Ireland are enemies. The gulf of hatred between the two nations, created by a class of social plunderers, has been bridged by the sympathy of the men who make England's greatness, and the apostles of the hateful national political heresy of exercion, the finical Baifour, the flatulent Bright, the prig Chamberlain, the buckster Smith and all the rest of them-will find their arms paralysed not somuch by Irish resistance as by English indignation and disquet.

### THE NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

An important public service has been perlormed by our morning contemporary The Herald in exposing the latest customs outrage. When the matter was first mooted we endeavored to obtain a copy of the now farncus sircular, but Mr. M. P. Ryan made light of it to a Post representative, and said he "had not 2 copy at hand." Our Collector of Customs must have a peculiar way of reading official instructions, or else he imagined he could be evasively diplomatic by saying travellers had to account for the coat ents of their baggage "in a general way." Here are the regulations:-

#### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Before baggage is delivered each passenger will be required to make under oath an entry of which, by the Canadian laws, are subject to dur, and to pay such duty.
The blank forms of the entries to be made

will be furnished to each passenger by the Cus-nons officers, who will also give the presenger all necessary information relative theroto. The so i r member of a fam ly coming together, if sufficiently acquainted with the conents of the baggage of the whole party to make a state ment of the same, may be allowed

to include all such bagginge in one entry.

Whenever any trunk or package brought by a passenger as baggage contains articles subject to duty, and the salue thereof exceeds \$500, or if the quantity or variety of the dutiable articles is such that a proper examination, classification or appraisement thereof cannot be made at the l or on the train, the trunk or package will be sant to the Customs warehouse for ap-

passement.
The attention of passengers is directed to the following laws of the Dominion of Canada and the regulations of the Customs Department, relative to the importation and entry of baggage and "Settlers' effects":-

#### TARIFF ITEM NO. 761, "SETTLERS' EFFECTS," Aix: -

" Wearing apparel, lousehold furniture, p.c "jessio al books, implements and tools of trade. "accupation or employment, which the settler "has had in actual use for at least six months beare removal to Canada, musical instru-I mestic sewing machines, live stock, ments, metre sewing machines, five stock, carts a d Oc. by the settler for at least one plements in use by the settler for at least one year before his remayal to Canada, not to include markinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing es and sment, or for sale; povided that any dutiable article 'entered as settler's effects connect be so 'entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be gold or otherwise disposed of without payme, it of duty, when disposed of without payme, it of canada. until after two years' actual use in Canada provided also that under regulations to be and by the Minister of Customs, live s ock, when imported into Munitobn or the Nor. b-West Territory by intending settlers, shall be irre until otherwise ordered by the Governor-

Tariff Item No. 792 provides that "Travellers' Baggare" may be entered free "under regula-tions to heprescribed by the Minister of Custone." which regulations are as follows :--

# REGULATIONS.

1. Whenever any article subject to duty is faint in the baggage of any person erriving within the Dominion of Canada, which was not, the time of making entry of such baggage, mentioned to the Collector before whom such entry was made, by the person making entry, such article shall be forfeited, and the person in whose baggage it is found shall be liable to a persity equal to the duty paid value of such

"Professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation or employment," are underso d to emance such tooks or instruments as would naturally belong to a surgeon, physician, enringer or scientific person returning to this course, after two years absence from Canada, provided the same had been in his possession and use at least six mouths.

dewelry that has been worn by the traveler for at least six months as personal ornaments any be admitted free of duty.
4. Duty must be demanded on all watches

cept one worn upon the person brought into inada by a single passenger.

5. Wearing apparel which has been in actual

as by the passenger for at least two months rior to embarkat on on present voyage, and which is not excessive in quantity or mappropriate to the passenger's rank, sex, or genera mancial standing, may be admitted free, proided it is shown t at the same is not for sale or for the use of other parties.
6. In the case of travellers arriving in Canada

with the intention of passing through or re-maining for a limited period, the above rules may be interpreted in the most liberal sense, as, should such visitors leave any articles brought by them into Canadian territory, or should they be found to have misrepresented their intentions, such articles become liable to seizure and forfeiture, and the party to turther penalties as provided by the Customs Act.
J. Johnson,

# Commissioner of Customs.

It would be impossible to conceive anything more silly, vexatious and opposed to the general interests of Canada than this circular. It apears to have been designed, as well as the villainous language in which it written can be interpreted, to put stop to all tourist travelling in Canada by introducing the worst features of the Eurocan system of customs prying and persecution. The amount of searching, swearing and general bedevilment that must be carried on in a good thing of it.

every car and steamboat along our vast frontier under these regulations will be amazing. But when they become known abroad no one will come to Canada if he can help it and no one in Canada will travel outside, or if once beyond our borders will not return if he can avoid doing | Coercion Indignantly Protested Against so. This is keeping Canada for Cauadians with

a vengeance. The Customs department has long been a scandal and a reproach in its management, but this strocity would seem to indicate that the last flicker of common sense has disappear ed from it.

#### MR. CHAPLEAU TO THE WORKING. MEN.

The following passage appears in the report of a speech made by Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, at the Windsor Hotel last night :-

" He was not an alarmist and had full faith in the working classes, who were ever faithful to those who gave them good government. This he had been taught by one whose name he should always charish as a representative of the workingmen, who had said that the chief duties of the workingmen were to work and to pray, and whose early pathway was to his work and to his church."

to ask, with becoming timidity, why working and praying should be the chief duties of workingmen more than other men? Are not all men required to work and pray? Or does Mr. Chapleau, from the pinnacle of his greatness, merely desire to intimate to workingmen that they ought not to think, but leave that supreme function of intelligence to secretaries of state and other great persons of that sort? If he does not mean this, what does he mean? If he were not in his own person an embodiment of the modern fact that a man can become a successful politician without a particle of wisdom or an atom of goodness, workingmen could admire his oratory and treasure his admonittons. They would admit without question what he evidently desired they should accept, that they should be content to toil and pray and be faithful, as he also said, "to those who gave them good government." This sort of talk would be perfectly natural if it fell from a Bismarck, but coming from a minister of a government which exists from a minister of a government which exists drop in the ocean of sympathy now going out under the fiat of the democracy, it is nothing to the dear old land; and although it may not short of trea on to the people. It is this sort of self-sufficient vaporing from men dressed in a little brief authority that exasperates the liberty loving. It is this sort of capering before high heaven that makes the angels weep.

With a profound sense of the duties and responsibilities of life, we hold that to work and pray are blessings to those who do both in the firm conviction that thus they serve the ends of their creation-to love God and keep his com- passed unanimously. mandments. But under the present dispensa tion we hold with a sense not less profound that it is a duty incumbent on all men, workingmen not less than others, to learn what is true in order to do what is right. The perceptions and intellect were bestowed on men for use, and one of their highest uses is to observe and weigh, not only the words, but the actions and whole conduct of those who govern them. Free men in a free country have to suswer for the use they make of their freedom. And let us not forget that if we wor hip the golden calf not forget that if we wor hip the golden call been so forward in assisting strangers to obtain, now, we will have to look to the brazen scrpent He instanced the cases of Poland and Italy, and hereafter.

# FIRST PARLIAMENT.

sion. Opened. 1st. Nov. 6, '67	Prorogued.	tion.
1st Nov. 6, '67	May 22, '68)	
1stNov. 6, '67 2ndApril 15, '69 3.dPeb. 15, '70	May 12, 70	July 8,
14h Roh 15 71		
öthApril 11, 72	June 14, '72	
SECONU	PARLIAMENT.	
*1st. March 5, '73 2nd. Oct. 23, '73	Aug. 13, '73 }	Jan. 2,
2nd. Oct. 23, 73	Nov. 7, 73	74.

#### \*Adjourned May 22nd to 18th August. THIRD PARLIAMENT.

	1st March 26, 74 May 26, 74 20d Feb. 4, 75 April 8, 75 4 Aug. 17, 2rd Feb. 10, 76 April 12, 76 4th Feb. 8, 77 April 28, 77 5th Feb. 7, 78 May 10, 78 5th
ı	FOURTH PARLIAMENT.
ł	FOURTH PARLIAGEST.
	1stFeb. 12, '79 May 15, '79 2ndFeb. 12, '80 May 7, '80 3rdDec. 9, '00March 21, '81 4thFeb. 9, '82 May 17, '82 4thFeb. 9, '82 May 17, '82
١	FIFTH PARLIAMENT.
	1st. Feb. 8, '83 May 25, '83 2nd Jan. 17, '84 A pril 19, '84 Jan. 15, 3rd. Jan. 29, '85 Ju'v 20, '85 4th. Feb. 28, '86 June J, '86
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IRELAND AND HER RULERS. WIL NEW SCHEME OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERMENT-KING HARMON'S NEW OFFICE-SIR RED-

VERS BULLER'S SUCCESSOR. LONDON, April 11.-The position to which Col. King Harman, has just been appointed, that of parliamentary under-secretary is a newly created office to which no salary is attached. A bill will be introduced in parliament, however, providing an emolument for this office.

Sir Redyers Bullers is still Under Secretary for Ireland, his successor not having yet been chosen. Sir Wm. Kayes, now Assistant Under Secretary, will probacly be appointed to the The Daily News believes Lord Balfour o

Burleigh and Lord Dinraven are drafting a scheme of local self-government for Ireland which it is proposed to submit to Parliament at he next session.

# MRS. DAVITT HONORED.

THE WIFE OF THE FATHER OF THE LAND LEAGU PRESENTED WITH A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE,

LONDON, April 7.—The admirers of Michael Davitt, as father of the Land League, to day presented to Mrs. Davitt the estate named Eden Hill Cottage, consisting of a comfortable dwelling, with garden and lawns. From the ladies of America came an American piano and a crayon portrait of Mr. Davitt. Speeches were made at the presentation, in which hearty wishes made at the presentation, in which hearty wishes were expressed for the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Davitt. Mrs. Davitt thanked the denors for a home which she said was furnished with so much luxury and splendor. The future comfort of her husband would be a contrast to the trials and sufferings of his past, life, Mr. Davitt was present and received the gift with deep emotion.

"What is the first thing to be done in case of fire?" asked the professor. "Sue the insurance company," promptly answered the boy at the foot of the class, whose father had been burned out once or twice, and appeared to have made

by Representative Citizens.

#### (Continued from 1st Page.)

On Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., coming forward presumably to ask a question. Before he could speak Ald. P. Kennedy, who was sitting several seats in rear of him, jumped to his feet, and running quickly down the sisle, struck several blows at him. Those in the immediate vicinity interfered. The whole incident was over in less time than it takes to tell. The best of order was otherwise observed throughout the meeting.

Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., in supporting the resolution, said there was something in this

indignation meeting which gave hope for the indignation meeting which gave hope for the future, when we remembered what had taken place in the past. He referred to the time when a similar meeting had been held to protest against occasion in Ireland and the imprisonment of the trusted leader of the Irish people, Charles Stewart Parnell, (applause), and his faithful band of followers. But how changed the contractions are supported to the trust when the contraction of the c meetings were being held to protest against the passage of the Coercion Bill. They had seen the greatest statesman of England staking all to stand alongside of Ireland in her demands for justice (cheers), and he was followed by a great section of the English people and the majority of the Scotch and Welsh. (Cheers.) The British Government had committed one of the greatest blunders of its history. They were condemned by press and people (applause), and the day would soon dawn when there would be but one party in the affairs of Ireland. (Cheers.)
There was now a strong party in England
who believed that Ireland should be governed
according to Irish ideas. The speaker referred
in glowing terms to Justin McCarthy, and traced the progress made since the days of O'Conne'l and Catholic emancipation to the struggles of Butt and the cause of Parnell. He said it was high time that the voice of Ireland should be heard: that she should be given those constitutional rights for which they had struggled so long in a constitutional manner (Hear, hear.) He hoped the warnings of Parnell would not fall on deaf ears; that the least transgression of the law "was playing into the hauds of the enemy." (Applause.) This meeting was but a

prevent the Government from carrying out their intentions, it would cheer the hearts of those who were with Parn-II and his party. (Applause.) He concluded by predicting that after the failure of the proposed Coercion Bill Ireland would have her parliament in College Green. (Applause.) The chairman is putting the motion said that it was a remarkable fact what whilst England was propering, on the one band, to delebrate the Quoen's jubilee, on the other she was forging chains for Ireland. The resolution was then

Mr. Barry then proposed the second resolu-

tion :"That we desire to express our sympathy with Gladstone, Parnell and their followers in their battle for liberty and civilization, and to extend to them the assurance of our enthusiastic approval of their efforts in the past, and our earnest good wishes for their ultimate success in a struggle which, fierce though it be, cannot

but result in their triumph. He said it was very peculiar that the Irish people were obliged to struggle so hard to get from the English Government what the English people were willing to grant to every other portion of the Empire, and which they had always the part the English governing classes took in ful societies, numbering some half a million encouraging these nations to secure what they members. He stated that one of the stronges The following was the t rm of each of the preceding parliaments, with the length of the sessions:—

In an asked inm the very same question, and the answer he gave was that he supposed that the preceding parliaments, with the length of the length were always opposed to them. The sessions:—

English Government in the past were opposed

to gr acting liberty to the people of this country, it would have been taken by force of arms.
(Applan e) And it was well for the English (Applier e) And it was well for the English Crown that such had been the case, because, as the ev-Mayor had said before him, the Celtic blood of the French Canadien people would not have stood oppression any more than the Irish at present would stand it. (Appliese.) It had been the same in the case of the United States, and it seemed strange that England had not learned a lesson by the post. They would find the intelligence of the people at home would not allow the present state of things to continue eternally, and there was a larger Irish nation on this side of the water than in Ireland itself of the same opinion. (Cheers.) He had however, faith in the English democracy, which, if the detestable act proposed was cracy, which, it the detectable as project was put into force, would rise and oust Silsbury from power and replace him by the Grand Old Man. (Loud cheers.) The light was seeing on Parnell was surrounded by a noble band who have already shown their ear estness and power (Hear, hear.) They might be imprisoned, hanged, drawn and quartered, but other men would spring up in their places (great cheering). The spirit of a nation never dieth, and he believed the day not far distant when the Irish people would have what they so long had struggled for, the right to make 17 sh laws on Irish soil (loud cheers). A great debt of gratitude was due to Parnell and that noble Englishman, Chartstone (Great cheering) who had seen the justice of the Irish cause and for whom we had

justice of the Pian cause and for whom we had a warm place in our hearts (great applause). Mr. Barry concluded by suggesting that a substantial testimonial to Gludstone be organized.

Mr. John S. Hall, M.P.P., was loudly cheered on coming forward to second the resolution. He of conting of there as a Canatian and as a lover of liberty (cheers). He regretted that in this, the 19th century, it had become necessary to hold such a meeting to protest against coercion. It was a matter for great reflection to those who had studied our own history, that under any form of constitutional government an attempt should of constitutional government an attempt should be made to pass such an act (hear, hear), instead of facing the evil and curing it. (Cheers.) The speaker referred to the seignorial system of land tenure which had been inaugurated in Canada but which after a time was found to be corressive and had taloughelished in deterbe oppressive, and had to be abolished in deter-ence to the will of the people. This fact should serve as an example to Great Britain in dealing serve as an example to Great Britain in Galling with Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He harely thought it possible that the proposed Coercion Bill would pass. (Cheers.) There was good in the people yet, who, whether English, Irish, French or Scotch, sympathized with the endeavor to drive from power those who wented to rule their drive from power those who wished to rule their brethren by coercive measures. (Great applause.) Mr. Hall concluded by quoting the saying that "the darkest hour was before the

(Applause ) Mr. W. T. Costigan was loudly cheered on coming forward. He said that among the reasons which had prompted him to come on reasons which had prompted him to come on that platform to open his lips in favor of the present movement for legislative liberty to Ireland was the fact that he was the descendant of an Irishman and an Irish Protestant (great cheering), and that he would like to see the people of Ireland enjoy the same privileges as we enjoyed here in Canada. (Applause.) While on a visit to the North of Ireland some months ago, he had made it a point, wherever he went, to ask this question of those he had met, "Has the agitation of the National party been a benefit to the I tenant of the North of Ireland?" In all cases the had been frankly answered that it had been to their benefit. (Loud applause.) He was,

had been, and always would be in favor of Hame Rule for Ireland (loud cheers), and he heartily endorsed the meeting and its objects. and would approve of anything that could be done to obtain for the land of his forefathers liberty and justice. (Great cheering.)

her serious moments. A great deal has been said about coercion, but Ireland is accustomed to it. During 87 years, since she lost her par-liament, it had been the boast of every Irish-man that had ever been in the Commons, that 87 opercion acts had been passed, one a year, not regularly, but on an average. He (the speaker) had atrong conviction that this year, '87, would see the enactment of the Land Coercion act. This was not the time for coercion acts of the present nature for a people loving constitutional government as the English and liberty loving subjects like the Irish. was soercion in the past and it did not succeed in doing much, he did not think that Balfour would meet with any greater suc cess. He then said that during his recent trip to the old country he had been frequently asked what Canada thought about Home Rule. He had always replied that Canadians desired to see Ireland have the same measure of Rule as they had. (Hear, hear.) One day gentleman, a member of the House of Camaons, had augrily said that Irishmes were not fitted for Home Rule. He (Dr. Hingston) had directed his atten-We are sure the workingmen will never know the circumstances now were! At that the (Dr. Hingston) had directed his attention to be sufficiently grateful to Mr. Chaplesu for furnishing them with this profound morsel of political wisdom. But may we be permitted to day throughout Great Britain indignation to French Canadians were struggling for somethe French Canadians were struggling for some thing like Home Rule, but the Irish people took no part in the agitation, and for th cess of that movement the French Canadians cess of that movement the French Canadians had to be thanked. (Cheers.) Later on there was a Fenian raid which placed the Irish in a very awkward position. It had been said on the other side "Raise but the flag and they will rebel." The flag was raised and the Irish rose, but they rose not to rebel but to repel the invader. (Cheers.) One Montreal regiment contained a number of Irish volunteers and were commanded by an Irish colonel. One wish commanded by an Irish colonel. One night when at the front an alarm was sounded and among the first regiments in readiness was the regiment to which he referred; and so it was to-day—there were no more loyal people than the Irish Canadians. (Loud applause.) The language of Irish agitation must be temperate and conciliatory. Nothing was to be gained by disloyal threats, and what had already been accomplished was due to the pen and the tongue of those who sought to set matters right. tongue been bridled Home Rule would have been granted long ago. He had every hope that of my conscientious convictions. I then that she so ardently desired and are spoke of my country and are stated to the state of my country and are spoke of my country. that she so ardently desired and prayed for.
(Loud and prolonged cheers)
Mr. H. J. Cioran then proposed the following

resolution: "That while we heartly appreciate the action of the democracy of Great Britain that has done so much to connect in bonds of friendship the two races, we trust that this unjustifiable and exasperating measure of coercion may not have the effect of driving the people of Ireland beyond the limit of constitutional agitation, and that should their Parliamentary leaders be un able to restrain any section of them, the people of England will hold the authors of this measure responsible for so lamentable a result.

Mr. Cloren referred to the stand taken by the Pail Mail Gazette on the question, and its article saying that if the Irish accepted the bill and bowed down to coercion they would be but as slaves. He asked how could the bill be tolerated by the Irish people if it was not tolerated by the whole civilized world. rish people stand by Gladstone, Dillon and Parnell, and those men will stand by the people. Already people in Scotland and Wales had signified their intention of going into Ireland if the hill was passed, and defyin : Salabury to put it in force. He continued, that when it was said that we should not submit tamely, the meaning was that the people should refuse to pay taxes, thus depriving the Government of the sinews of war, and then coercion could be enforced. He the spoke of the strong co-operation of the Federa tion League in England, one of the most power pathies of the English people, and renarked that if he was backed in the House as he was in the country Gladstone would now Premier of

England. Ald. Prefontaine, M. P., said that on every previous occasion of the kind he had expressed his sympathy with the Irish people in their aspirations for freedom, and that he would continue to do so whether on the platferm, in th House of Commons, or in the City Council. (Loud cheers.) He was proud to be among them to convey the well wishes of the prople of the county of Chambly and of Hochelaga Ward.

(Cheers.)
Mr. Doberty then moved, in an eloquent speech, the fillowing resolution:

"That, as citizens of Montreal, we call upon the Parliament of Canour representatives in the Parliament of Can-ada, the Legislature of Quebec and the City Conneil of Montreal, to give fitting expression to the indignant feeling of the people of the Dominion, the province and the city, sgainst the proposed measure, and their unwavering the proposed measure, and their invavering sympathy with Ireland in her aspirations for Home Rule. And, further, that the present resolutions be cabled to W. E. Gladstone and Ches. S. Parnell."

Ald. W. Cunningham, in a pithy speech, seconded the resolution. He said he hearthly endersed the sentiments expressed by the previous speekers, which he hoped had reached the hearts of every frishmen present as well as every honest circum. (Applause) For his part, he would do his duty to carry out the inpart, he would do his duty so carly out one the tention of the resolution from his place in the City Council. (Cheers) In conclusion, he lioped and prayed that the day was near at hand when Ireland would arrow the blessings of

Home Ruls. (Applause.)

Mr. W. E. Doran in supporting the resolution indorsed the remarks of previous speakers and and, that we as Canadians, in face of the treat-ment of Ireland by the British Government would hesitate before considering a scheme of Im-perial federation, thus placing our own liberties in danger. If the cosure was established in the British House of Commons it was not inferce here and he hoped that the deliberative assem blies in Canada would not besitate to record their disprovat of the policy the Tory Ministry

of England were pursuing (appleuse).
Mr. Barry then moved Mr. C. J. Doberty to the chair, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Murphy for pr. siding. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Doherty, in proposing the thanks of the meat-ing to Mr. Murphy, said that it would indeed be strange if the young Itishmen of this city were not patriotip with so active and enthusias tic an example as Mr. Murphy had set them. (Applause.) Mr. Murphy returned thanks and the meeting closed with load cheers for Home, Rule, Gladstone and Parnell, and deep groans for Salisbury and his coercion party.

# NEVER SWEAR.

SEVEN SOLID REASONS AGAINST THE HABIT.

1. It is mean. A boy of high moral standing could almost as soon steal a sleep as swear. 2. It is vulgar-altogether to: low for a decent boy. 3. It is cowardly—implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed. 4. It is ungentle-manly. A gentleman according to Webster, is a genteel man—well bred, refined. Such a one will no more swear than go into the street and will no more swear than go into the street and throw mud with a chimney sweep. 5. It is indecent—offensive to delicacy, and extremely unfit for human ears. 6. It is venomous—showing a boy's heart to be a nest of vipers; and every time he swears one of them stick out his head. 7. It is wicked—violating the Divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him who would not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.

THE TOAST OF THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

#### To the Editor of THE POST: SIR, -A Quebec friend sent me the Morn.

ing Chronicle of 29th ult., containing the Dr. Hingston, in a nest speech, supported the resolution. He said that this was a very serious moment, but saked when Ireland was without following editorial remarks in which I am interested:

About a year ago at a dinner given by a Minister of the Grown, at which were present several other Ministers, and two Speakers of the Legislatures, a citizen of Queboc shooked all within sound of his voice by declaring that he had refused to drink the Queen's Health. The Queen's Ministers did not leave the room, and the coldness with which the citizen's remarks were heard probably punished him as severely as if a more notable demonstration had taken place. In New South Walson we there to refuse to drink Her Majesty's health. The out there to refuse to drink Her Majesty's health. The following statute covers the ground pretty effectually. It reads thus: following statute covers the ground preity effectually. It reads thus:—

"If any person shall use any language disrespectful to Her Most Gracious Majesty, or shall factionally avow a determination to refuse to join in any loyal toast or demonstration in honor of Her Majesty, or shall by word or deed express sympathy with the crime of any persons stated or suspected to be, or have been engaged in the commission of, or in the attempt to commit, any felony under the Act or shall express any approval of the conduct of any persons stated or suspected to be ensaged in the commission of, or in the attempt to commit any such felony, or shall express any approval of saved in the commission of, or in the attempt to commit any such felony, or shall hold out by word or deed as worthy of praise and honor the conduct of any persons who may have been or may be condemned and punished for such conduct in due course of law; every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdomeanor, and may thereupon be apprehended by any contable or any person without any warrant for such purpose, and on conviction shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding two years."

The impression left on my mindafter reading

The impression left on my mind after reading the foregoing was the sorrowful conclusion that no one community can claim a monopoly in idiots while Quebec rossesses the editorial staff of the Morning Chronicle, and

New South Wales a legislature capable of

enacting a statute such as the one above described. As I was the shocking individual who, in the awful presence of two speakers of the Legislature and other ministers of the Crown, had the temerity to refuse to do what I had a perfectly legal right not to do, I will explain the circumstances : The affair happened some two years ago. On a St. Patrick's night I was invited to a banquet given by a minister of state in my capacity as president of the Quebec branch of the Irish National League of America: The toasts of "The Queen" and "Governor-General" were given. I did not lift my glass with the rest of the company. Subsequently I was called on to reply to the toast of the "Irish Societies." I did so, and then stated why and wherefore I declined to drink to the toasts in question. I begged the company not to attribute my spoke of my country, and appealed to the sympathies of those present. Turning to the French guests, I referred to the blood-sealed testimony of Ireland's devotion to France, and expressed the conviction that Ireland would never seek in vain the friendship of

chivalrous Frenchmen. Whatever may have been their feelings at my refusal to honor the loyal tousts, I feel certain that those of the company who possessed the instincts of gentlemen sympathised with the disagreeable position in which I had been placed by my fidelity to what I deemed my duty. I was not treated with coldness; on the contrary, there was a general clapping of hands when I resumed my seat. Courtesy and politeness have a higher authority than the brutal Augio-Saxon custom of testing the feelings of a guest by flinging compulsory traits in his face; and the gentlemen who attended the banquet had not yet come down to the level of the drunken, besotted Orange and Tory squires, with whom such a coarse disregard of hospitality was a cardinal prin-

Whetever may be my faults, and they are many, I would scorn to have one speech for Cabinet Ministers and another for Irish gatherings. The true Irishmen of Quebec honored me with their confidence and friendship, and the trust they reposed in me has never been betrayed, nor used as a step-ladder to climb into a government. In the course I followed while a resident of Canada To-merrow the first session of the sixth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada will be opened at O tawa by the Governor-General. The following was the term of each of the preceding parliaments, with the length of the Parliaments of the preceding parliaments, with the length of the Parliaments of the preceding parliaments, with the length of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada will be opened at O tawa by the Governor-General.

To-merrow the first session of the sixth Irish were more barbarous than the Zulus or less Canada will be opened at O tawa by the Governor-General. The following was the term of each of the preceding parliaments, with the length of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada will be opened at O tawa by the Governor-General.

The following was the term of each of the preceding parliaments, with the length of the Parliament of the allegation of crime in Ireland, and showed how Mr. Gladstone had demonstrated the to be untrue. In 1885 there were 475 threatening letters sent to landlords, while in 1886 there were only 75, and in the whole copulation of the audience, terms be, wherever the fates may guide a wandering Irish exile, I feel sure that in old Quebec there will always be a kindly word for me and cheers for home rule and Gladstone had demonstrated the to be untrue. In 1885 there were only 75, and in the whole copulation of the audience, terms because the link God, I have lost rothing. Wherever I may be, wherever the fates may guide a wandering Irish exile, I feel sure that in old Quebec there will always be a kindly word for me and cheers for home rule and Gladstone had demonstrated the to be untrue. In 1885 there were only 75, and in the work of the audience, the process of the process of the audience, the process of the audience of the process of the audience of the audience of the process of the audience of the audience of the audience of the audience of the process of the audi three millions there were only 512 crimes in 1885, and 570 in 1886 not one to 10,000 people. In conclusion he stated that the action of Ireland he d not alienated them from the sympler most prominent characteristics, and her most prominent characteristics, and whose reign has been the most fatal chapter of Ireland's terrible story,-nor yet the health of such a thing as Lansdowne

JOHN SUTTON, Secretary I. N. L. A. Lincoln, Neb., 5th April, 1887.

#### TAXING PROTESTANTS FOR CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

# To the Editor of THE POST:

Sir,—I read with considerable suprise, in your same of the 4th matant, the decision of Hon. Judge Loranger, in which he lays down the startling law that a Protestant can be tixed against his will for the erection of a Catholic church, on the ground that "a church is erected or the welfare of all."

Sarely there must be some circumstances in this case beyond what appears in your report, for I am loth to believe that your Praviocial laws permit Catholics to tax non-Catholics cithe for the erection or maintenance of their churches. If so, it is tyranny of the mest attac-cions character. When I lived in England I objected to pay church rates, and only paid when collected from me by process of law. Not that I had any objection to help my Protestant neighbor in the work of electing or main taining his church, but because it was made compulsory to give to a church in which I did not worship. Having felt the yoke of a State church in the o'd land. I can sympathese with those who suffer in the new, even though inflicted on Protestants by my own religious denomination. If the decision of the learned Judge is good law, the existence of such a law on the statute book of your province is a dis-grace to Catholic Quebec, and gives ground for the charge that we are illiberal and iyrancical

where we possess the power.

What, pray, would the Cathelies say if our laws allowed the Protestant majority to assess and tax them for the erection or completion of Protestant churches? Yet it would be a parallel case.

Bigots or fanatics may approve of such a law or at least be afraid to denource it, but all who love justice must in their hearts denounce it, whether exercised against Protestants by

Catholics or vice verso.

As this case has evoked much interest in this Province and many references made to it in the press of Outsrio, you will do good by gaying robono publico a plain statement of the fact of the case in question, and if it is the law the Province of Quebec that the Catholic Church, through her worshippers where they are in a majority, can compel the non-Catholics to pay towards the erection of her churches, the such an unjust and tyrannical law is repealed the better.

PETER RYAN. Toronto, 9th April, 1887.

# NEWFOUNDLAND APPEALS TO THE BRITISH SENSE OF JUSTICE.

LÖNDON, April 9.—A letter signed by members of both branches of the Newfoundland Legislature appears in the Daily Telegraph, in which they appeal, on the basis of recent despatches of Sir George William Desvoeux, the Governor of Newfoundland, to the British sense of justice for compensation for losses sustained under the disallowance clause of the bill regulating the export of bait; and sek that the operation of the clause be not extended beyond the year, on the grounds that the French had ample notice of the passage of the bill, and that the colonies has the right to control the fisheries in its own waters,

#### ANTI-COERCION DEMONSTRATIONS

John Morley Condemns the Policy-An Open Letter from Gladstone-John Dillon Denounces the Land Bill.

LONDON, April 6.—Mr. John Morley addressed an audience of 6,000 Liberals at Victoria hall, in South Loadon, to-night. He charged the Government with Russianizing the charged the Government with Russianizing the administration in Ireland, and demonced the Crimes bill as a hateful instrument of oppression. The measure, he said, was intended to lay the tenants at the feet of the landlords, who, flushed with triumph, would be spurred on by their own needs to harsh exactions. But the Libertals would not desert the Libertals would not desert the libertals would not desert the libertals. Liberals would not desert the Irish people. The Liberals would not desert the Irish people. The time was when Irishmen saw no light on the horizon save what shone across the floods of the great Atlantic. Now they saw a new light nearer home. They no longer looked to the westward alone; they looked to the castward too, and they saw a beacon of hope and sym-pathy from England. That beacon would never be put out. Mr. Morley's speech aroused unbounded enthusiasm.

#### A LETTER PROM GLADSTONE.

At a meeting in Chelsea, to-night a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which he said :-"Our adversaries have availed themselves of the fact that I have taken a large share in placing the Irish problem as a question of practical p litics before the country to plead that it is a personal affair; that it is not a true conviction and that the people are not in genuine sympathy with the justice of the Irisk genume sympathy with the justice of the Irisk demand. A little reserve on my part will help them to be sooner undeceived and to profit more effectively by the teaching they are already beginning to receive—the teaching of events."

#### THE LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The council of the Liberal federation met in London to-day. There were numerous delegates present from the provinces. The president, Sir James Kitson, denounced the policy of the Government as brutal, and said they were try-ing to reduce the Irish to the level of the Hottentot. He moved that the federation pro-tess against the Coercion. Bill as retrograde in policy, tyrannical in principle and vindictive in detail. Admiral Maxso roused an uproar by asking whether the Crimes Bill was not really an auti-cocrcion measure, aiming to suppress the shameful cocrcion of the National League. He asked which form of coercion English Liberals should support. While English Home Rulers were consistent about governing Ireland according to Irish ideas, they were bound to let the country go, conceding that absolute in-dependence which the Nationalists wanted An attempt was here made to hiss down the speaker, but the chairman ruled that the speaker was in order. Continuing, the speaker said this pursuit of the abstract principle of nationalism would result in the abdication of England's reponsibilities, and cause their country to become weak and insignificant and liable to fall an easy prey to an adjoining nation that cultivated strength and consolidation while England cultivated dissolution and decay. The speaker's concluding words were drowned with noise. The president's motion was approved, as was also a resolution expressing gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for his wisdom and courage in opposing coercive measures. The delegates made arrangements for a series of anti-coercion developments throughout the demonstrations throughout the country. Three hundred Nonconformist ministers have signed a memorial protesting against the Coercion Bill.

#### DILLON DENOUNCES THE LAND BILL

Mr. Dillon addressed a meeting at the Town hall in Birmingham this evening. He said he would rather be twenty times tried at the Old Bailey than by a packed jury in Ireland. He condemned the land bill, which he said, was werse than the coercion bill. He declared that a more monstrous deception had never been attempted than to pretend that the land bill was a remedial measure. It was a bill, he said. to facilitate the collection of rack rents and to simplify eviction.

# THE TABLES TURNED.

An uproar occurred at a meeting held at Dundee to-day, which had been called by Unionists. The Irishmen present, who composed the greater portion of the audience, te-

hill. Every newspaper of both parties in Ducham, Yorkshire, Lemenshire or the border counties prints accounts of the excitement over the question in the United States. That veteran, Joseph Cowen, who refus d to coter Parliament at the time of the last chections, has been much sought after here to day for an expression of his views. He remarked that all the evidence goes to show that the Government mean to persist in their headlong course; that ingan to persist in their hearing course; that they mean to face the consequences of their Irish policy. They will differ from other governments that have played at the same game, if they have not to report.

He also added that the Covernment, by aid

of cloture, will no doubt get their repressive measure; but it will fail, as all similar measures have failed. It would appear that every English ranty becomes comented when they come to deal with Ireland. Notwithstanding the bittor, humiliating experience of generations they will not recognize the truth of the axiom enforsed by history—that it is impossible to ex-tinguish a national idea by logal enactment.

The hish people are resolved to live their own life, to manage their affairs in their own

way, and there is no power in Fugland to prevent them. The somer this conclusion is accepted and acted upon the letter it will ge both for England and for Ireland.

Mr. Cowon was twelve years in Parliament and was recently suspected of union views, but the above proves he is the same independent. standy Nor hundrian thinker as of old. The force of American opinion is strongly recognized everywhere in this vicinity. The Celtic League has issued a manifesto protesting against the Coercion Bill and resolved

to call a mass meeting in London to denounce

#### CANADIANS KNIGHTED. HONORS CONFERRED BY THE QUEEN ON TWO CKIEF JUSTICES.

LONDON, April 6.—The Queen has approved of the honor of Knight Bachelor conferred upon Chief Justice Matthew Crooks Cameron, of the Common Pleas of Ontario, and Chief Justice Andrew Stuart, of the Superior Court of Que-bec. This order of knighthood embraces the English Superior court judges and other

eminent gentlemen.
Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron was born in Dandae, in 1823, educated at Upper Canada college and called to the Bar in 1899, and created college and called to the Bar in 1849, and created Queen's Counsel in 1863. He sat for North Ontario in the Canadian assembly from 1861 to Confederation, and was soon after elected to the Ontario Assembly for Toronto East, a seat which he retained until 1878, when he was raised to the bench. He was a member of the Sindfield Macdonald administration from July, 1867, to December, 1891, holding the office of provincial secretary and commissioner of crown provincial secretary and commissioner of crown lands. He led the Opposition in the Ontario-Assembly from 1871 to 1875. He is Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pless.

Sir Andrew Stuart is, we believe, the oldest-judge on the bench of the Superior Court of this province, and has been Chief Justice since March, 1885. His residence is at Quebec, where he is personally held in high estimation.

# Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BEIDERTTE, O. New York of the Market, is you y highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Deblitated persons should rek for its deare no others.

# LUGGACURRAN

#### EVICTIONS ORDERED BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

"The Hugest and Most Cruel Curse Ever Inflicted."

#### A WIDOW 70 YEARS OLD THROWN ON THE ROADSIDE.

A Specimen of Lansdowne's Humanity.

#### SIXTY POOR LABORERS EVICTED.

[From the Leinster Leader, Saturday, March 26th.]

On the 22nd March the work of eviction com menced at Lugacurran, on the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The day's operations began and ended with the partial eviction of the tenant—Mr. Denis Kilbride. There are 38 tenants under threat of eviction, comprising considerably over 200 human beings, besides a

number of under tenants.
It may be remembered that some time ago It may be remembered that some time ago the tenants on the Luggacurran property being refused the moderate, just, and reasonable reduction sought—viz, 20 per cent on the judicial rent, and 30 per cent on the leasehold and non-judicial rents—adopted the Plan of Campaign in self-defence, and lodged their rents with trustees. Since then the landlord, through his agent, Mr. Townsend Trench, the Queen's County Kerryman, has done all in his power to persecu'e the tenants, selecting Mr. J. W. Dunne, and Mr. Danis Kilbride as special objects of his spleen and hatred. Writs were issued from the Superior Courts, and when it was found that the service of these precious documents could not be made, ejectment cions documents could not be made, ejectment processos for Quarter Sessions were substituted, and service effected by "posting." Thirty-eight decrees were made at Quarter Sessions, and it

The proceedings were expected to begin on Tuesday, precisely at nine o'clock, but at that hour, although there was a considerable crowd present, there was no sign of the evicting party. However, shortly afterwards, from then until eleven o'clock, policemen might be seen, in all directions, converging on the scene of the action. The police force numbered 250, and were drawn from all the surrounding districts, and the most remote portions of the Queen's County. The greater portion of the police were obliged to walk, as they could not get cars to accommodate them, and this circumstance had a great deal to do in delaying matters. The officers in charge of the force were Captain Slacke, D.R.M., Waterford; J. F. Lynch, R. M., Abbeyleix; G. G. Black, County Inspector, R. I. C., Queen's County: and District Inspectors Warburton (Maryborough); Aldworth (Ballylinan), and Hyde (Carlow). Over an hour was spent in manceuvering and drilling the police, inspecting their pouches, bayonets, batons, and guns after which they were divided into two districts, and the most remote portions of the after which they were divided into two lastellions, between which walked about 90 ill-conditioned fellows of the "Artful Dodger" and street corner class, who at a given signal marched from the rere of the police barrack, carrying with them ladders, hatchets, saws, crewbars, and every conceivable weapon of demolition. Their appearance on the scene was of course the signal for continued groan-ing. These worthies were apparently under the control of Mr. Richard Ball, the sub-sheriff, who directed them in their operations, and

whose orders they obeyed with alacrity. At half-past eleven o'clock, a move was apparently being made to commence operations; geney men being in their centre, and the vast and unmercifully chaffed and bantered, the police and emergency men. The first house visited was Mr. Kilbride's, and as the road leading to it was effectively blockaded with brees, the evicting party were obliged to appear the house through the fields.

During their passage, not a few amusing mishaps occurred, which greatly tickled crowd, who under most trying and depressing circumstances, behaved good humoredly the whole day. The route was a circuitous one, and the number of ditches and dykes that were to be met with added greatly to the discomfort of portog and emergencymen, and retarded their regress very much. The emergencymen were provided with pontoons, which they utilized to ford the dykes and streams. The first obstacle that presented itself to the emergencymen and pohee was a rapid stream running alongside the pubroad. Some of the advanced guard of police more daring than their fellows essayed to jump the stream, but their efforts met with such ill success that few others tempted the chance of getting a good wetting, and waited the arrival
of the emergencymen with their pontoons.
While the police and emergencymen were
struggling for a passage across this stream, a awmber of people anxious to forestal the aboriff and his crowbar brigade, were making towards the house of Mr. Kilbride, but on being called back by their friends quickly retraced their footsteps, it being feared that if wased their robusters, it being leared that it they were seen approaching the house they would be giving assistance to the evictors to reach it by a shorter route. After getting over the first obstacle the party had not gone far when they met another stream which barred the way, but taught by the experience of the sad attempt made to clear the first stream, all the police prudently waited for the emergency men to come up to construct their temporary bridge across it. The bantering of the crowd must have sorely tried the temper of the police, and consequently their attitude throughout the day was most aggressive and wantonly aggravating. It was quite plain that they only wanted the slightest instructions to bludgeon and bayonet the people. It was while the party were nearing the third obstruction that the people pressed somewhat close upon them when they were imperiously ordered back by Capt. Slack. Mr. Lynch, R.M., then came forward, ordered a number of baton-men to draw their batons and force back the crowd. The police would, of course, have willingly carried out these instructions, although there was not the slightest necessity for taking such summary measures with an unarmed and harmless crowd. If the order had been carried out, and that any persons were injured,
Mr. Lynch would have found himself
in a very awkward position. However, Lynch
and his minions did not get the opportunity which they so eagerly watched. Father Maher, the patriotic, zealous, true-hearted curate of the parish, was present, and he strongly urged on the people to keep at a respectful distance, and not give the full-blooded resident magistrate and his white slaves the chance of striking them down. Father Maher's counsel and advice, as might be expected, had great influence on the people, and undoubtedly to his exertions rather than the overwhelming force of police and their officers, must be attributed the peaceable character of the day's proceedings and the excellent manner in which the peace was preserved by the people. Having surmounted some other obstructions on

won't allow them near the house."

Father Maher—Be reasonable, sir. Speak reason, and I will hear you.

Captain Slack—I won't have them crowding on the police. They must keep away.

A Voice—"We're doing no harm."

Captain Slack—I don't care, you are not

wanted here.

Father Maher said it was not his intention. nor the intention of the people, to crowd upon or obstruct the police.

or costruct the police.

Mr. Lynch, R.M., here come upon the scene and in a bullyng manner, addressing Father Maher, said, "You, nor nobody else, wont be allowed to crowd upon the police." Father Mahor replied that he didn't want to

Mr. Lynch—Very wull, I don't care a d-n, now. Myou do, I'll disperse them.

Captain Slack then cruse up, and pulling Lynch by the sleeve, said—"Keep quiet, man."

The baton men of whom Lynch seemed parcularly proud were ordered to keep moving about, and keep the people back. The people about, and keep the people back. The people here formed a semi-care in trout of the house, the police occupied the terrace, and the emergency men were preparing for the work of destruction, while the magistrates and police-officers strutted about, amoking pipes, or eating sandwiches. Sub-sheriff Ball superintended the operations of his henchmen, and the work of eviction went gaily on for a time.

Amongst those who were present opposite

of eviction went gaily on for a time.

Amongst those who were present opposite the house were:—Very Rev. A. Phelan, P.P., V. F., Maryborough; Rev. J. Kehoe, P.P., Luggacurran; Rev. A. Dempsey, P. P., Ballinakill; Rev. J. Colgan, P. P., Stradbally; Rev. J. Maher, C.C., Luggacurran; Rev. T. Norris, C.C., do; Rev. P. Monehan, C.C., Athy; Rev. J. Kelly, C.C., Stadbally.

Arless—John Kaine, W. Murphy, P. Governey, M. Byrne, W. Fleming, W. Story, P. Byrne.

Maryborough—Dr Higgins, Coroner; P.A. Meehan, P.L.G.; P.Doran, P.L.G.; M. Walsh, J.Brennan, T.C.; P.Kelly, T.C.; M. Hargrovce, P.L.G.; E.Cooke, John Dunne, J. P. Delany, Peter Eitzpatrick, A. Brady, T. M. Brennan, J. Higgins (clothier); J. Donohoe, W. Haelam, J. A. Ird.

Athy-T Burke, CT C; Denis Reeves, D Toomey, E J Quigley, D Carberry, A Reeves, being suggested, it was decided to mount to the F Fitzgerald.

F Fitzgerald.
Ballyadams and Wolfhill—T Breene, John Kealy, P Coulan, W Hughes, Jame Kealy.
Abbeyleix—W Phelan, John O'Dea, W Delany, J M'Mahon, James M'Evoy.
The emergency men having got their implements in order, proceeded to force an entrance into the house, a daady named Hutchins, from Kasmara, having first knowleds at the holl. Kenmare, having first knecked at the hall-door, and formally demanded possession in the name of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The hall-door was quickly broken in, and the emergency men entered and began to clear out the furniture. Mr. T. Kilbride, brother to Mr. the furniture. Mr. T. Kilbride, brother to Mr. Denis Kilbride, and his sister, Miss Kilbride, were viewing the plan of operations from the parlor window, with the utmost celf-possession. The parlor window was also quickly broken, at the direction of Hutchins, and when this was done, Mr. Kilbride and his sister left the house amidst the deafening cheers of the vast multitude that had assembled by this time in the vicinity of the house, and joined the clergymen who were outside. About this time Mr. J. W. Dunne was forcing his way towards where the Dunne was forcing his way towards where the Dunne was forcing his way towards where the priests were, when he was obstructed by Magistrate Lynch, who attempted to prevent him moving in the direction he wanted. Mr. Dunne sturdily replied that he had a perfect right to move about wherever he liked, so long as he did not obstruct the police, or the sheriff, and he was prepared to accept that right and he was prepared to exercise that right, despite all the proclamations of Dublin Castle. Lynch was not prepared for such a show of determination, and Mr. Dunne was allowed to

go his way unmolested.
At this stage Mr. William O'Brien, accom panied by D. Higgins, Mr. Mechan and Mr. Doran, of Maryborough, drove to the scene of action, and was received with a prefect storm of cheering. Emergency men, policemen, sheriff and magistrates all appeared frightened, and when the object of the demonstration became known it did not tend to allay their fears. Mir. O'Brien, surrounded by the people, then walked towards Mr. Kilbride's house, and on nearing the house he was accosted by Captain Slacke, D.R.M., when the following interview took

place:--Mr. Slacke-I am resident magistrate in charge. I don't suppose you want a row—
Mr. O'Brien—The people want no row. I
want to have a thorough understanding on the subject. The people want to look on, as they

have a right to do, at this eviction. This is a solemn sentence that is being executed —

Mr. Slack—There has been a proclamation issued that no meeting shall be held here, and therefi re I won't allow any meeting.

Mr. O'Brien—I tell you if your object is to keep the peaded to-day it is my object also. I think I have the power to do it (loud cheers). I wish it to be distinctly understood, all the people claim here is the right, not to disturb the proceedings, but simply to come as specta-tors to these evictions, as selemn sentences as the law can enforce. Mr. Slack—I have nothing to do with that.

Mr. O'Brien-Public opinion has a right to be apprised of all connected with it. Scores of eviction are the cause of many a salutary change in the law. From the beginning under-stand there will be no breach of the peace on

the part of the people.

Mr. Slack—I will allow no breach of the peace, nor any meeting.

Mr. O'Brien - I have now said what we claim If anything happens while the people are standing quietly here it will be on your own respon-

sibility.
Mr. Slack—So far we have nothing to complain of. Mr. O'Brien-Neither shall you have any

thing to complain of if the people are not provoked. Mr. Slack-You will understand, no speechi-

fying.

Mr. O'Brien—I understand no proceedings will take place here in the nature of an attempt to obstruct the sheriff. Beyond that I must decline absolutely to go; because the right of public meeting and free speech is too precions to give up (cheers). I give you an absolute guarantee that there shall be no violation of the law here if there is no attack made on the people (hear, hear).
Mr. Slack—We are not in the habit of making

unprovoked attacks.
Mr. O'Brien-We won't discuss that. I can only say we are bound to be cautious on such subjects, and reserved in our opinions (cheers). Subsequently the Athy deputation presented the following address:—

TO WILLIAM O'BRIEN, MO. DEAR SIR,- We, the members of Athy National League, wish you a most heartfelt wel-come to our historic town, because we believe, in the first place, that you are the very incar-nation of the spirit of opposition which the people of this country have shown in the past, and will, please God, for all time show to every Government which denies us the right to live as free men in our native land; and cause, in the next place, we believe that were it not for your perseverance thousands of your countrymen would now be either camping on the hills or shivering in the glens, to which they would have been driven by the evil spirit of hellish landlordism. Welcome, thereore, brave champion of the people's cause, a thousand times welcome. May your efforts and eloquent words sound the knell of landlordism on the Lansdowne estate at Luggacurran today.

(Signed), JOHN STAPLES, V. P., I. N. League, TIMOTHY BYRNE, Treasurer, I. N. L.,

nature were broken to pieces in the coma-above and cast out through the window; during the whole time the crashing of timber could be heard above the din. Everything went on quietly up to half-past twelve o'clock, when Mr. Bull, the sub-sheriff, came out of the house, breathlessly, and informed Mr. Black, the county inspector, that there were four men in a room upstairs, and that it would be neces-sary to send some policemen to remove them. sary to send some policemen to remove them.
The police were sent, but they were powerless to render any assistance, and contented themselves with languidly watching the efforts of the emergency men to force the door. For fully an energy with shour the emergency men were engaged with sledge, axes, and crowbars trying to effect a breach in the barricade, but all to no avail. When the outer door was removed it was found the way was blocked by two iron gates linked together by massive chains propped by trunks of trees stratching the length of the room and held fast by large iron staples driven into the wall. It was a formidable obstruction, and effectively remissed the persistent and repeated efforts of the emergency men. Within could be seen Mr. Denis Kilbr.de and three other friends, Messrs. E. Lynch, L. Byrne, and M. Troy, calmly smoking their pipes and critically surveying the proceedings going on outside—the futile efforts of the emergency men to effect an entrance to the room affording them not a little amusement. During the bombardment one of the emergeacy men suddenly created great alarm by pointing to a blue bottle under the gateway, and darkly insinuating that it con-tained dynamite. There was an immediate evacuation of the premises, and for a short time things appeared as if there was go to be a deadlock. However, two three of the growbar brigade plucked there was going courage, went near to the spot carefully, examined the bottle—and learned that it contained castor oil! It quickly spread round how the emergency men had been "sold," and the incident created a good deal of merriment at the expense of the house-l-vellers. The door having proved refractory a move was made towards the window of the room overlook. ing the premises, but this, too, was found to be blocked, so that the evictors were at their wits' ends to know what best to do. A hurried council of war was held, and after var ous means roof, and immediately a ladder was laid on to the roof, and one of the emergency gang ascended with a sledge and broke a large hole through it, and through which lour or five of the men effected an entrance. Having gained an men effected an entrance. Having game i an These evictions are not undertaken in Lansentrance, the emergency men found it easy work downe's interest, but as part of a plot to incite downe's interest, but as part of a plot to incite downe's interest, but as part of a plot to incite the self imprisoned. Mr. Kilbride and his friends were well-supplied with provisions for a lengthened campaign. Mr. Lynch called the application of the greatest oppression and robbery that has been indicted on the people for political ends (applause). I take up the list of sub-sheriff's attention to the way in which the sub-sheriff's attention to the way in which the emergency men were demolishing the bedstead in the room, and Mr. Bull said he would be responsible to Mr. Kilbride for any damage done. When the room was cleared out, the sub-sheriff requested Mr. Kilbride and his friends to leave which they at once did, and on coming out of the house the besieged were received with loud the muse the besiged were recrice with Joud cheering. The eviction being thus complete, the operation having taken four hours, three or four emergency men in charge of half a dozen policemen, were left in possession. The evicting party then turned towards the main road, taking the path from the houses; but this they found was completely blocked up at intervals by huge trees being thrown across. The removal of these obstructions occupied a considerable time and terminated the work of the evict ing party for the day, and the whole party proceeded to the village.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The evictions being over for the day, a meeting of the tenants, their friends and sympathizers, was held on Mr. Kilbride's farm, and adjoining the avenue to the house from which he had that day been evicted. On Sunday morning the following proclamation was posted about Luggacurran, Timboe and Stradbally:—

from taking place, and to maintain the public ment they have not up to this made as much as peace. do hereby give notice to all persons, a rat hole in the ramparts of the Plan of Campeace, do hereby give notice to all persons, whomsoever, that every such assemblage of persons held for the purpose of so obstructing any sheriff or other officer charged with the execution of legal process in the performance of his duty, or of intimidating any persons lawfully attending upon the occasion of such execution, is an unlawful and criminal assem-

bly.
"And we do warn all persons, whomsoever, at the peril to refrain from so assembling.

"And we do give further notice, that all persons so assembling as aforesaid, or in anywise obstructing the execution of the process of the

law, will be dispersed by force." The proclamation, it is unnecessary to say, had no effect in diminishing the numbers present, the people holding an important demonattation when the work of eviction was com-plete. The attendance at the meeting was very large and representative, and the proceedings

throughout most enthusiastic.

The Rev. John Malone, C.C., was moved to the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. William

Mr. William O'Brien, who was received with tremendous applause, said:—I am proud to hear that ringing message of hope and determination from Father Maher, and I am proud to be able to stand side by side with you, men of Luggacurran, here to-day in this hour of trial (cheera.) Toge her we have nour of trial (cheers.) Togs are we have passed through the storm to-day, and, please Gol, together yet we will colourate the victory (loud cheers). Mr. Townsend Trench's (groats) troubles are not over to-day; they are only beginning (cheers). He has done his work to wreck the happiness of a comfortable home in Luggacurran to-day, and I promise you that is more terror to-night under his own roof (hear, hear), and more terror in the palace of his master away in Canada (hear, hear), than, I venture to say, is felt in the breat of my friend Denis Kilbride or his brother tenantry (loud cheers). Why is Mr. Kilbride's ngled out for vengeance? Simply because he refused to make his own slavish bargain, and because he refused to abandon his humble and his poorer fallow-tenants to the mercy of Mr. Townsend Trench, to be crushed and exterminated one by one (cheers). He and his noble family have shown to-day a courage and self-sacrifice greater far in a way than the courage of many a man who earned the Victoria Cross in the field of battle, and I will answer for it here to-day that so long as this fight lasts, and until the spark so long as this light lasts, and until the spark that is quenched to-day shall be lighted again for the Kilbrido family, I will answer that there shall be no sufferers, and that they shall not be altogether amiss of the comforts that they sacrificed so proudly and so nobly to day; and what is better than all that, I can say that there will be a first charge upon Lord Lans-

downe's rents (cheers), and that they and every tonant who may be evicted in the course of this campaign will be a sacred charge to the whole generous Irish race throughout the world (loud and continued cheers.) That I answer for (hear, hear), as I have life to river the same as I have life to ri so long, at all events, as I have life to raise my voice; aye, if necessary, or to beg the world for them (tremendous applau c.) Back again they will go into that home (hear, hear), and Mr. Townsend Trench knows that in his heart of the dry bones of Oliver Cromwell would rise up from their grave and hunt the Irish people to Having surmounted some other obstructions on the way, the evicting party came in front of the house, which stands on an eminence, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the country. The police and emergency men took possession of the terrace in front, and the police and country and the country to day are going took possession of the terrace in front, and the police and country and the country to day are going to make a Oromwellian settlement in Quehn's regret that an accident had deprived him of the

ceives as Governor-General of Canada in an application of crushing and exterminating his unfortunate to show the control of th gency ruffians that we saw at their evil work of demolition and destruction to-d-y. I will go across the Atlantic; I will go from city to city in Canada exposing the deeds of Lanadowne if this work of extermination proceeds in Luggacurran (cheers) I will go into the in Luggacurran (cheers) I will go into the backwoods of Canada; I will appeal to the men of our own race to stand by us in this struggle for the existence of our people, and it will go hard with me, if, before this battle is ever, that Lord Lansdowne does not discover that al-though he has the power of evicting Denis Kilbride at Luggacurran to day—if he has that power and gratification—the Irish people have the power of evicting the Governor-General at Ottawa and his £20,000 a year (cheers). That just reminds me of another point that I wish to call your attention to. I lay the guilt of this eviction upon the head of our new Chief Secretary; it is as much just his work as the license to murder he sent to Youghal, or the arrest of Father Keller. Mur-der and spriest hunting, and eviction, are all part of the same deliberate and cold blooded policy to good the people to crime and outrage, and to make clear the way for coercion. I say that advisedly to-day. Five weeks ago Town send Trench was in a peaceful mood, and made overtures for a settlement, and I believe in my heart, if he had been left to his own free will we would be savet all this work of eviction. But Balfour came into office with his policy of murder and all was become der, and all was changed. Mr. Trench went over to London, and when he came back he was full of fight, and would hear of nothing but eviction. These evictions are not undertaken in Lans-Abbeyleix, the other day, and I find that on land upon the other side of the ditrh, they made reductions averaging from 50 to 60 per cent. It is the same way all over the country. Can any honest man deny, after these reductions, that you are a-king for anything unreasonable when you ask for 20 per cent (cheers). Reasonable reductions the people must get (applause). These are not my words, but Sir Redvers Buller's. Lord Cowper's Commission said 25 per cent. Mr. Knipe, one of the Commissioners, said 40 per cent. "But no," said Mr. Townsend Treach, "some than give you 20 per cent. I will plunge the whole country into confusion and bloodshed, if necessary. Instead of hearkening to the people's demand, they bribe him to carry on the devil's work, which was commenced here to-day. Under these circumstances, I would like to ask any far-minded English. I would like to ask any fair-minded Englishman were the Luggacurran tenants to lie down while they saw their homes levelled and their children thrown out on the roadside for nonpayment of an infamous rack-rent. Were they to wait till the House of Commons were done with c ercion, or the House of Lords settled the land question? They sought 20 per cent. off the indicit rents. about Luggacurran, Timhoe and Stradbally:—
"Whereas, we have reason to believe that an attempt will be made to hold a meeting of persons at or in the neighborhood of Luggacurran and Raheenahown for the purpose of obstructing, by intimidation and threats of violence, the execution of certain writs about to be executed by the sheriff of the Queen's County in the displayers of his data. County in the discharge of his duty as such sheriff.

"Now we, being determined to prevent any auch obstruction of the execution of the law Judge B.yd (groans). After all their bombardpaign (cheers and laughter). They ir ed highway robbery; they tried priest-hinting, and here to-day they tried the first eviction. We have risks to undergo; we have sacrifices to make, and I only hope that every Irishman will act as bravely and as nobly as my friend Mr. Kilbride acted to-day, and as my friend Mr. Dunne would do to morrow if his turn should come (cheers). We may have risks to face for a time but there never was a moment in our sad history. that the Irish people, on the eve of coercion, have less to fear or to be afraid of (cheers). We have Parnell (cheers), we have Gladstone (cheers), we have our faithful and holy priests like Father Keller, to endure punishment and imprisonment for the cause of the people (cheers), we have our own illustrious Archbishop to accompany them to the prison gate, or to follow them into a prison cell if necessary (cheers). As there is a just God, if we but carry on this struggle on the present lines, there will come a day of victory and of retribution (cheers)—a day when we will light again the fire that was quenched in Mr. Kilbride's (cheers), and when we will clear this land for ever of the viper brood of landlordism that

preys on the vitals of our people, poisons the preys on the vitals of our people, poisons the atmosphere and obstructs the independence of our country (great cheering).

Mr. Dennis Kilbride, who was loudly cheered, then came forward and said:—I am glad fellow-countrymen, to have the pleasure hereto-day of standing between two such sterling Irichmen O'Brien on the other (cheers). Do you, men of Luggacurrau, think it likely that you or I, who are engaged in the Plan of Campaign, ought to

go down under the heel of Townsend Trench (groans). A voice—Certainly not. Mr. Kilbride—We have adopted the Plan of Campaign, as you have heard, b-cause our de-mand—a moderate and just one—was indignantly refused. Our demand was not extreme -our demand was not much justice (applause.)
We but demanded a simple instalment of justice—and a very small instalment. Nobody will deny, I venture to say, that if every man on this estate who has adouted the Plan of Campaign went into the Land Court and had his rent adjudicated upon by Messrs. Reeves, O'Keefe and Rice, it is not a miserable reduction of 20 per cent, on judicial rents or 30 per cent. on leasthold property that we would get. No; the reductions would more likely be 40 or 50 per cent., and that not of a temporary character either, but to last for 15 years lemen, I endeavored to-day to do what I be-

lieved to be my duty.
A voice—And so you did.
Mr. Kilbride—I did that to the best of my

Avoice—It was a hard job enough (oheors).

Mr. Kiloride—If myself and my three friends could have kept them out longer we would undoubtedly have done so. If we could we would have kept them out till this day month or this day twelve months (cheers and laughter). It was not through the door they came, but through the roof, and we could not barricade that (cheers). Although we were in iron bars to-day, the day will come, please God, when the rufflans who forced their way into my house to-day will themselves be within iron bars. When inside the bars we were in our proper place, but when they are inside them they,

people crowded to within some few feet of this spot, and groaned the police heartily, calling them the "scruft of Ireland," "low, dirty hounds," &c., &c.

At this point Captain Slack, a bumptions and violently pitching our—or, to be more exact, recklesely and groaned the military type, came forward, and wise in the house. Almost every and house addressing Father Maher, said, in a boist terous manner, "Keep these people back. I Government's pr clamation, and they will be there in the moroing amongst the Irishmen of Canada, our brothers and our kinsmen, who are watching this day's work with anxious eye liques, and when we come back to our homes their great and generous hearts that hunted out of the country (cheers.) Who are the land, from distress of famine, which assuredly would have prevailed in Ireland again this winter only fet the Plan of Campaign. (Loud cheers.) If they want to strike a blow for Irish freedom, if they want to relieve Irish poverty, I tell the Canadian Parliament here to-day to tak Lord Landowne by what right he expends £20,000 a year which he reto show his face in Luggacurcan for the next 20

A voice—That he may be d———d.

Mr. Kilbride—You will, I am sure, excuse me on this occasion if I do not make a speech that I would under different circumstances. I don't want to be very extreme; I don't want to show that because I was evicted to-day that show that because I was evicted to day that my heart is any more bitter against the enemies of our country than it was before. I always had a good, sound, honest hatred against the landlord crew, and if I wanted anything to grind that hatred deep r down in my heart, it is after coourring. Let me live long, or let me live short, the best energies of my mind and of our bedravill to eigenteep. my mind and of my body will be given to ex-terminate landlordism (cheers). It ank you for coming here to-day in such numbers in spite of the wastepaper proclamation of Londonderry or of Buller (groans). I thank you from my heart, and I thank Mr. O'Bri-n and the clergy, who were here to day, and the vast numbers that attended to display their sym-pathy with me (a voice—vou'll have more to-morrow). I have no doubt that in a similar case you would go anywhere. I consider it my duty to thank you for my own part, and on the part of my family. I am undoubtedly sorry for being evicted; I am not sorry for any reason parti-evilar to myself, but on the part of seven or eight laborers that live on this farm. You have no c nception of how the feelings of any have no c nception of how the feelings of any man will be excited when you see the sherist, with his hireling crew, throwing out the women and young children on the roadside, with all their belongings. Well, they will have to do that before this work is done. I hope that on to-morrow, when you see this desirably outrage committed, you will endeavor to control yourselves, so that we may be able to have the same moral vicery over landlordism that we had to day (moleuse). that we had to-day (applause).

Rev. P. Monahan, C.C., Athy, then addressed the meeting. He said he had come a distance of some miles to show his sympathy and the sympathy of the district he represented with the tenants of Luggacurran. They had there gentlemen not alone from the Luggacurran estate, but from all the surrounding districts, and as Mr. O'Brien told them, throughout the world they had the sympathy and good will of Irishmen in their heroic struggle. They were, of course, all filled with feelings of deep indignation of that vile system that allowed men of Mr. Kilbride's and Mr. Dunne's well-known respectability to be thrown out on the known respectability to be thrown out on the roadside, and this on account of such a heinous and villainous system. Individual landlords were bad enough, but without any doubt they might fairly claim to have the very worst representative of that class in Landowne (groups.) The system which allowed landlords to oppress and impoverish tenants by exacting rents that the lands do not admittedly produce should be reprobated by every honest-minded man. He concluded by assuring them that he had come to day to testify his sympathy, and that everything and anything that he and his people could do to help them. do to help them on to the goal of victory will be promptly and heartily laid at their service (applause).

Mr. Meehan, Maryboro', in reply to repeated calls, next addressed the meeting. He said he did not come there for the purpose of making a speech; he had come to witness a scene with which Irishmen were unfortunately too familiar in the past history of this country. It seemed to him that the spirit and the desire of the landjust as bitter, relentless and exacting as in times

not long past (applause).

A Voice—It is worse it's getting.

Mr. Meehan—I have also come to plaige the capital of the Queen's County—Maryborough—to pledge our fealty to the tenants of Luggaourran and to promise that as long as life is us or a sixpence in our pockets we will stand by the tenants so long as they carry on the fight against landlordism (applause). We wil do that, and when I say that for Maryborough, I say the same for every corner of the People's County (cheers). I listened with People's County (cheers). I listened with respect and attention to the speech that Mr. William O'Brien, the founder and the leader of the Plan of Campaign, made for us a while ago. He told us what a power the Irish race is in the D. minion of Canada, and how effectively that power can be used against Lansdowne and Trench for the work they have commenced here to day. They may do their little best to day; they may evict the people here, but we may soon see the day when Lansdowne will be driven out of Canada not with the blessings of priests and peop's with which Father Keller was escorted to prison, but anid the execuations of the liberty-loving people Canada. He (the speaker) pleased that the practical support of the people of Maryborough would be forthcoming whenever and as often as required.

Dr. Higgins, who was warmly received, said he should assure them, as Mr. Meehan had already done, that nothing would be wanting on the part of the Maryborough Branch of League to help and further the cause in which the Lugacuran tenants were so manfully engaged (cheere). They might rest assured that they would not be alone in the struggle; the people meant to stand by them, and to give them every aid and assistance in their power. That, he believed, was the spirit that animated the Nationalists of the Queen's County from one end to the other, and though they might be separated by hills and valleys from the surrounding districts the men of these places looked upon the men of Luggacurran as being fighting a common battle in which every tenant-farmer was concerned, and towards the tenant-tarmer was concerned, and towards the success of which every man was expected to lend willing help (laughter.) There was not the slightest doubt as to the success of the struggle; everything was on their side. They had truth, justice, and common honesty on their side in the demand they made. They had leaders, to guide, counsel and control them, who are unsurpressed for loop resident and their side in the second for loop resident and their side was and aurpassed for keen-sighted political wisdom, and practical patriotism; they had Parnel, O'Brien and Dillon (cheers), and beyond the water they had many good kind friends including that greatest of modern statesmen, Mr. William Ewart Gladstone (cheers). With such forces, and with the promise of moral and material aid that they had, who could doubt the ultimate success of the struggle? And in their own efficient local branch of the League they had a lower of strength.

Mr, Wm. O'Brien—Well, gentlemen, before

we part, there is one duty more to discharge, and it is very pleasant one—that is to give three cheers for your dauntless soyyarth aroon Father Maher, who was in the chair to-day le would be craven-hearted indeed who would lose heart so long as there are men of Father Maler's stamp—your own noble priesthood, many of whom we heard from this ditch to-day,—to help and to guide you on. I thank you to-day for having baulked the attempt of Capt. Lynch to bludgeon you and shoot you down. We are more anxious to take Mr. Gladstone's advice, and show by your conduct that in spite too, will be in their proper place, and a place, of coercion we are winning, and that we have a plaints which are engendered by exposure and voice—oh, the jailbirds—groans). What are they or who are they? They are the soum of the carth; they are jailbirds (groans), You parties man for man, I could quite understand ulcerations.

made a full and sorrowful atonement for this day's work.

Father Maher, in acknowledging the voice of thanks, said he was a campaigner, and would remain a campaigner to the end. He had expressed the conviction at the very first meeting they had, having satisfied himself as to the justice of their cause, that if the battle was once wazed they wou'd remain as true as steel, and as firm as the doon of Clopook. The other evening he said he would not know where he would go if there was a single man, who joined the Plan, and who had not remained refer the would have to go to Mozambique or pray for the doon to cover him (laughter). He pray for the doon to cover him (laughter). He thanked the people for the order and enthusiasm they displayed, and the proceedings toom nated.

#### (Continued on 8th page.)

"HE NEVER SMILED AGAIN!"

No "hardly ever" about it. He had an attack of what people call "bill usness," and to smile was impossible. Yet a man may "smile and smile, and be a villain still," still he was ne villain; but a plain, blunt, honest man, that needed a remedy such as Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which never fail to core billiousness and diseased or toroid liver dynamics. biliousness and diseased or torpid liver, dyspap sia and chronic constipation. Of druggiste.

A fortune awaits that adept in palmistry who can accurately read his opponent's poker hand.

B.B.B.-IN WORKING ORDER.

'My husband was troubled with dyspepsia er "My husband was troubled with dyspepsia er more than four years. Two experienced physicians did him no good. We rec disconneged, until we read of Burdock Bio at Bitters; he took only two bottles and now is as well as ever, and doing heavy work all the time." Mrs. Richard Rowe, Harley, Ont. B.B.B. has cured the worst cases of chronic dyspepsia.

Nothing is rich but the inexhaustible wealth of nature. She shows us only surface, but she is millions fathous deep.—Emerson.

B.B.B. ONE OF MANY. B.B.B.
Mis. Agnes Black, of Ornton, Ont., says, "For five years I have been a suff-rer from dyspepsis and indigestion. I tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and was getting better: I they bought three more and it has cured me."

The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virago queens. She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the others to virtue, is a much greater character than the ladies described in romatce whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eves.—Goldsnith.

There have been many remarkable curve of deafness reported from the use of Yellow Oil. The proprietors of this medicine have a large number of such testimonials. It is the great household remedy for pain, inflammation, lameness, and soreness of every description, and one be used internally and externally.

Rogues are always found out in some way. Whoever is a wolf will act as a wolf; that is the most certain of all things.—La Fontaine.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another when I recommended this valdable medicine with such happy results."

Irritability urges us to take a step as much too soon as sloth does soo late ... "Cecil."

LIEB ALL STERLING REMEDIES, Northrep & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptis Cure deserves a fair trial. It would be absurd Cure deserves a fair trial. It would be abound to suppose that this or any other medicine of kinds of nature could produce instantaneous effects. For the thorough removal of Chronic Dyspepsis, Constipation, Liver Complaint, sod other ailments to which it is adapted, its use should be continued some time, even after the chief symptoms are relieved. That it them effects complete cures is a fact established by ample and respectable evidence. respectable evidence.

If over Shakespears rants, it is not when his imagination is hurrying him along, but when he is hurrying his imagination along.—Maconley.

Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Eranklin, writes: I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years-almost helpless at times-bave tried many remedies, but with no relief, until 1 used Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since.

If love gives wit to fools, it undoubsedly takes is from wits.—"Alphonse Carr."

Why will you allow a cough to lucerate your throat or lungs and run the risk or filling a con-sumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the dauger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronching. etc., etc.

Heaven opened wide her ever-during gates, harmonious sound! on good hinges turning.—"Milton."

Mr. Henry Harding, of Toront, writes: My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheumatism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pain in every joint of limbs, arms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which we done, and the benefit was at once apparent; after using two bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two weeks she was as well as ever. It has not returned.

The man carried away with enthusiasm is frequently brought back with disgust.

THOSE UNHAPPY PERSONS who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price,

A sound education can only be obtained from a music teacher.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.-The attention of all sufferers is drawn to these well-known remedies, for they possess conspictors advan-tages as a safe and reliable aid in all those emergences to which travellers, emigrants and sailors are so especially liable. They have been largely patronized by wayfarers by land and sea, and in fact by all classes of the community, to their very great advantage. The Pills are beyond all doubt one of the mest effective remedies over discovered for cases of obstinate constipation, confirmed indigestion and colic, com-

Section of the sectio

NIERVIEW WITH MR. JOHN DILLON.

out Leadon Correspondent Gives the Pacis of the Case—Why the Tenants Adopted the Plan of Campaigo-The Bents Said to be Ex-CONSIVE.

(Special Correspondence of The Globe.) Lord Lansdowne, as the cable has informed Lord Language, as the cases has informed to unhappily engaged in a serious conflict with he Queen's County tenants. The struggle with he week assumed a most acute form, and a serious country that week assumed a most acute form, and a serious country to the week assumed a most acute form, and a serious country to the cases. heres of evictions have becup, which are at-series of au amount of attention here, less incling an amount of attention here, less say than that which was best wed upon the say than that which was best wed upon the say than the same at Glenbeigh, or upon the sand in property. The Times is giving the matter special prominence. But all who know the strong Unionit and landlord bias which influences its discussion of all Ireal topics. thow the attonic chicago and annalogo bias which influence a its discussion of all Irish topics and its treatment of all Irish needs, naturally and the weather with well-grounded suspicion have thought it right, therefore, to obtain for

AN APPHENTIC STATEMENT OF THE TENANTS

that there may be no excuse for any misappre has there in y has brought against Lord landowne, or of the basis upon which they Mr. John Dillov. M.P., the sincerity

whose labors on behalf of the Irish people his wheel labors on definity of the tish people his hin-rest optonent never questions, and whose light to speak on the subject is equally ac-knowledged, kindly complied at once with my request for information.
"This," said Mr. Dillon, as he began an in-

resing conversation on that topic, "is a very bid case. Lord Lans Jowne offered a 20 per cent. reduction upon the judicial rents to his ent. remarks of his Kerry property. Now Kerry, a von know, is disturbed. In Queen's County, I shall presently show, there is no disorder that yet. The Queen's County tenants asked

enatever. The Queen's County tenants asked for the same terms as the Kerry tenants."

In a memorial addressed to His Lordship's agent (Mr. Townsend Trench) it was pointed out, I may mention, that last year was the harlest yet experienced by the farmers, that no allowance for a fall in prices had been made when the jud cial rents were fixed, and that it was not a question of unwillingness to pay but mability in some cases, and that in all cases, sun if a I beral reduction should be made. there would be a sense of being severely pinched this winter.

ms winter.
"The agent," continued Mr. Dillon, "flatly refused to give them any reduction whatever. A imther appeal was made, but with the same nealt. The tenants then adopt d the plan of campaign, and in accordance with this resolation lodged their rents, minus the abatement, in the hands of the trustees. The agent thereupon offe ed a 20 per cent, reduction to fth large tenants who were original terrain of the desired rents. The object in holders under judicial tents. The object in making t its offer being, if possible, to induce them to do ert the poorer tenants and so break to the combination. Among these larger thanks was Nr. Kibride. The offer was refirst int ejectment derees were obtained. Eset was given to these degrees this week, and bret ma t evicted was Mr. Kilbride. Now, le Kilbri ic refused to pay for two reasons :-Fist of a 1 because his rent is a uninously high set, and second y because he would not desert depoter to ands."

"BER LORD LANSDOWNE'S RENTS EXCESSIVE?" Et. D1 en entertains no doubt whatever on the point. "Mr. Kilbride's rent is £760, and 6mints vi uat on is only £464, and throughout Leister the rents which have been recently helliage been refued considerably below the taluation. Thus a summary of rents fixed brile e maission in the province during the less four months shows the following results:— Griffith's Judicial rents valuation.

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lasked Mr. Dillon whom did he blame for these proceedings, Lord Landowne times of or his agent? His reply was:—"We are in the dark on this point. Mr. Trench, the agent, arread about rumors a fortnight rgo that fif-teen per cent. reduction would be given. We were counselled about this and did not discour-age the proposal as a compromise. We advised the tenants to close at 17. per cent. abatement on the judicial rent. But Mr. Trench came to tonder, and, as we are informed, he had an interview with the Irish Secretary, Mr. Ralfour, and after his return no question of a compromise would be entertained, and the evictions were begun immediately. The agent is the son of the author of the "Realities of Irish Li'e." Bo h he and his father have been famous ex-terminators, and in the case of the Queen's County property an immense number of families were swept off in the famine years."

BOCIAL ORDER IN MERRY.

"In Kerry, as I have said," continued Mr. Dilon, "there have been disturbances. In Quen's County there is none. The assizes came off this day, and the County Inspector reported to the judge that the county was, the most peace-able county in Ireland. The Grand Jury called him up before the meandreproached in the realistic for each to Inc. him for making such a report. But the Inwords:—'I say crime is dead in the county, there is no crime in it at all.' And yet, there spen the Grand Jury pa set a resolution recording their conviction f the necessity of meaners to suppress social disorder, and walter apon the Government to discharge this denote.

such were the chief points touched upon by Mr. Indon. I may further mention that the eviction of Mr. Kilbride has been followed by that of Mr. J. W. Dunne, the largest tenant on the property, who reads over 1,200 acres and has paid over £1,300 a year rent. To-day and next week the same treatment will be extended to other and smaller tenants. I may also say that I have had the opportunity of discussing the question with several other the law according to the necessities of individual cases. Father Smyth told Mrs. Pritchard that it she would write a letter acknowledging her struggle to the bitter end. As proof of the excessive character of the rents exacted they point especially to the large a battements made the eccessive character and the rents exacted they are the control of the control of the large abatements made the eccession of the length of all. point capecially to the large abatements made on analogous and adjacent estates since the fall of prices last year, and to the fact that knauts like Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Dunne, with very large sums sunk in their holdings, would not voluntarily make such enormous sacrification. very large sums sunk in their holdings, would not voluntarily make such enormous sacrifies as Smyth said that as this was the first time that not voluntarily make such enormous merines as their eviction involves, were they not convinced of the justice of their case and of the urgent necessity of standing by the poorer tenants. The sympathy of Canadians in the contest is fully counted upon when the facts are known to them and unless matters take an unexpected. them, and unless matters take an unexpected turn for the better, Mr. Wm. O'Brien will cer-tainly, if possible, visit the Dominion and carry the war into Lansdowne's country by a strenuous advocacy of the tenants' case throughout the

WINDTHORST ACCEPTS THE ECOLE-SIASTICAL BILL.

Rose, April 8.—Dr. Windthorst, the German Cataolic leader, has sent a telegram to the Pope sying that the Contre party will accept the Prussian Ecclesiastical bill as a final duty to the head of the Church and without any re-

IRELAND'S VOW BY DENIS FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

Come, liberty, comet we are ripe for thy coming-Come freshen the heart where thy rival has trod-Come, richest and purest—come purest and fairest— Come, daughter of science—come, gift of the God!

Long, long have we sighed for thee, coyest of maidens-Long, long have we worshipped thee, queen of the brave!

Steadily sought for thee, readily fought for thee, Purpled the scaffold and glutted the grave

On went the fight through the cycle of ages, Never our battle cry deasing the while. Forward, ye valiant ones! onward, battalioned ones! Strike for your Briz, your own darling tele!

Fill in the ranks are we struggling with eagerness, Still in the battle for freedom are we! Words may avail in it-sword if ther fail in it-What matters the weapon if only we're free?

Oh! we are pledged in the face of the universe. Never to falter and never to swerve; Toil for it, bleed for it, if there be need for it. Stretch every sinew and strain every nerve.

Fraitors and cowards our name shall be ever. If for a moment we turn from the chase; For ages exhibited, scoffed at and gibbeted. As emblems of all that was servile and base.

Irishmen: Trishmen! think what is liberty. Fountain of all that is valued and dear; Peace and security, knowledge and purity, Hope for hereafter and happiness here.

Nourish it, treasure it deep in your inner heart-Think of it ever by night and by day; Pray for it! sigh for it! work for it! die for it! What is this life and dear freedom away?

List! scarce a sound can be heard in our thorough fares— Look! scarce a ship can be seen on our streams; Heart-crushed and desolate, spell-bound, irresolute, Ireland but lives in the bygone of dreams!

Nerving our souls for the fortunate hours, Life's choicest blessings, love's fondest careasings, l'esco, home and happiness—all shall be ours !

BRITAIN BACKS CANADA.

THE UNITED STATES DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

A Canadian Cruiser Fires the First Shot on an American tishing V-ssel Found Within the Three Mile Limit.

Washington, April 7.- The Cabinet meet no to-day remained in session over three hours. The maeting was devot d almost entirely to consideration of international questions, the most importent relating to the Canadian fisheries, the policy of Great Britain in regard to the island of Hayti and the seal fisheries of Alaska. In regard to the fisheries question it is understood that information has been received to the effect that England surtains the position taken by the Canadian authorities and is in no wise disposed to make the concessions requested by this Government. This question was con idered by the Cabinet with a view to the advisability of suitable action by the Pre-sident under the provisions of the retaliatory act.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HAYTL The a'leged domaind of Great Britain for the opinion on the meri's or dimerits of the possession of the Tortugas islands, or the payment by the Haytjen Government of \$1,000,000 At the Cork Record Court, before Mr. J ment by the Hayt'en Government or exposions is settlement of old claims, was considered at some length. The United States have great Leslie, me chant. Calli civeen, against Mr. Richard Meredith, High Signiff of the County Rehard Meredith, High Signiff of the County as and are deeply concerned in its welfare and prosperity. A correspondence will be opened with Great Britain on the subject.

of Kerry, for £500, for refusing the executs a writ of R fa obtained by the plaintiff against Mr. Daniel O'Connell, of Derrycane, for a debt

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES were discussed with a view to their better pro-tection from foreign interference. It is represented that the interests are not threatened by the wanton and wholesale slaughter of seals in As in, along Queen's County itself, the Countission, in dealing with Lord Ca-tle-town's etate, made an average reduction of 30 per cent. In deciding twenty cases. At the same sitting they made a reduction varying from 30 to 50 per cent. In rents upon the estate of Capt. Corbie, the largest landowner in the county. I may say, too, that I estimate the ter of cours, and the perpetuation of the aniproperty left by Mr. Kilbr de, on the hold not make is endangered. The difficulty of control toon which he has been evicted, as not weath beyond the three-mile limit.

THE HATTI TROUBLE. with nate b en his own to set under the law, and the landlord has p actically robb d him of that amount. Of course this is only my estimate.

Who is to blank?

Lasked Mr. Dillon whom did he blame for these proceedings, Lord Lansdowne himself or his agent? His reply was:—"We are in the layting of the principal the south with a special throughout the reply was the next Mr. Twenty the layting of the principal throughout the bomby ding of the principal throughout the bomby ding of the principal. threatened the combinding of the principal ports of the repullic after the lapse of five days if England's claims be not acknowledged. Great consternation exists among theforeign residents as it is stated that the Haytians menace a general massacre of foreigners if the President yields to England's demands.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 7.—News reached here to-day that the tishery cruiser Vigilant, when sailing out of Beaver harb r a few days ago, sighted an American fishing vessel within the three-mile limit, and evidently after bait. The Vigilant gave chase and gained on the Yankes, who refused to heave to even when a blank shot was fired. The chase was continued, but the American soon gained the this senson by a Canadian cruiser.

A PENITENT LADY. SHE MAKES A PUBLIC APOLOGY FOR CONTRAVEN

ING THE LAWS OF THE CATHOLIC CRURCH. JERSEY CITY, April 5 .- Some time ago Miss Toner, a prominent young lady of St. Paul's Church here, was morried by a Protestant minister to James Protestant, a Protestant. The couple lived happily together, but Mrs. Pritchard's con-cience beg at to trouble her, and she decided to ask the advice of her old and she decided to ask the advice of her old paster, Father Smyth. He explained to her that in the eves of the Church she had committed a grave fault, and that, according to a law framed at the late council of Politimore, she would be obliged to make a public reparation before the congregation. This seemed a rather hundliaring penance to Mrs. Pritcherd, but she said she was so troubled in mind that she would make the apology. The law of the council declares that the person off-inding against it shall make a verbal apology, but haves it discretionary with pastors to modify the law according to the necessities of individual such an occurrence happened in his parish, he would make use of the discretion allowed him by the council of Baltimore and save the offender from the deep humiliation of a verbal apology, but that in future should any be so thoughtless as to commit a like offence the law would have to be carried out to the very letter.

IRISH NEWS.

Culled and Clipped from Frish Exchange: Just Received.

At the Drombarriff National League, on Sunday, the President, Mr. Pomeroy, a Protestant gentleman, denounced the arcest of Father

Some further evictions were carried out Wednesday at Carrickmacross. In most cases the bail:ffs had to break the walls to effect an en trance, the inmates being then hauled out through the aperture made. A warrant has been placed in the hands of the

Limerick constabulary for the arrest of Mr. William J. Lestrange, late chief clerk at the Limerick Offices of Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, who has disappeared. A committee of investigation has found extensive defalcations in cash accounts kept by accused, ext-inding over several years.

The sub-she iff of Limerick, Mr. Hobson, on

Saturday put up for sale the interest in several farms for non-payment of rent. Two farms on the property of Mr. Lyzaght were bought up by the landlord's representative. A scene of great confusion ensued, and the remaining sales

At the mee icg of the Sarsfield Branch of the National League, in Limerick, one of the yeakers said the brand of Cain would rest on the Royal Irish Constabulary until the murderer of Hanlon, at Youghal, was brought to

A special meeting of the Visiting Committee of the Dubl n Prisons was held on Monday to make a rangements for Father Keller. The committee sanctioned an application of Father Kelter to celebra e Mass daily in his cell, and he is to be permitted to receive three visitors at the same time for half an hour daily; four hours' daily exercise, and three daily papers. These arrangements are subject to the approval of the Prison Board.

At a meeting of the d legites of the United Trades' Association on Wednesday a resolution was passed pledging the members not to work or any boye tted forms and calling upon all local tradesinen to act in a similar manner. Amongst the many suggestions for the due honoring of the Queen's Jubilee which the occa-sion has brought forth, not the least noticeable is that attributed to Mr. Labouchere, that the adies who have so generously sgreed to pay a shilling apiece to the Women's Offering Fund should each invest in the new patent bustle, which, when sat upon, will play the National Anthem.

A series of evictions commenced Manday at Carriemacross, county Antrim, on the estate of Mr. J. E. Sherling. About 200 police ve e present. A very large crowd followed the evilting party and kept continually groaning it. Five tenants were evicted, and at each house res stance was offered, in one place boiling water and dirty manura being thrown at the evictors. In the evening there was great excitement in the towe, and Captain Ham, R.M., with a view of keeping the prace, withdrew all his men to the barricks, and addressing the Rev. Pather Graughan, sand, "1 lo .ve the peace of the town in your hands."

the town in your hands."

At the Waterfor Lassizes, Sergeout Hemphill made an application on behalf of Colon-Lilliblier, the new High Sheriff, that Sir Thomas Esmonde, the superseded High Sheriff, and Mr. L. Strange, the late sub-sheriff should be required to hand over the jury 18 books and special juro s' panel for the years 1886 and 1887, to their sace ssort. After a product only Largum in Burn Dowsey fused the say Leatron, marking a "no rule." He said that he would give no pulse on the merits of the case. and he believed that he had no jurisdiction.

At the Cork Record Court, before Mr. Justice Mr. Daniel O'Connell, of Dorygane, for a debt of £124. The writ was ladged with Mr. Hartn-ft, the Sub-Sher ff, on the 28th of January, 1886, and on the 18th of the following Februry, Mr. O'Connell applied for and obtained a pro-tee ion order from the Court of Bankruptey. which hindered the execution of the writjury found for the plaintiff, and assessed damages at \$123 19s. 9d.

The members of the Newtownards Farmers

Association have, in meeting assembled, dutinctly epud ated the recommendations of the towner La al Commession as "inadequate to meet the necessities of the present time." Even their recommendation on the subject f townparks is principled "inadequate and i lucory." Mr. Ku pe's recommendations find much in references. favor with the D wn agricultorsts, who say, by resolution—"That no reactly short of the total aboliti in of the system of dual ownership will afferd permanent ratisfaction in Irran ! and that any scheme of purchase must be based on the principle of a reduction of at least 50 per cent. on the reuts existing prior to 1882.

The inquest on the body of Patrick Haulon, who was killed at Youghal on the 8th of March, is concluded, and the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against District Inspector Somer-ville and Constable Ward. Some such result was anticipated, but had the Government been able to effect its purpose the probability is that the jury would have come to a different decision. The reply given by the Attorney General to Sir Wil iam Harcourt's question in reference to the war, we for the court's question in reference to the warrant for the arress of Constable Bulmer for refusing to answer, in clean evidence of the support given by Dublin Ca the to the Dt-trict Inspector in his contempt for the coroner and the court. The incident is in keep ing with the whole course of events at Youghal and highly characteristic of a Government of law and order.

RESTO RATION OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Rome, April 6. - Cardinal Valletia, by order of the Pope, has instructed the Italian Bishops to inculcate in the minds of the people ideas faverable to a reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quarnal and the regret on of the temporal power of the Caurch. The Bishops are cautioned to do tois in a manner that will not offend public sentiment.

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"CLEAR THEM OFF TO HELL!

Poor Laborers' Families Evicted in a Storm of Sleet and Snow.

(Concluded from 5th page.)

On Wednesday the eviction proceedings were resumed. The people ejected were all laborers, or sub-tenants of Mr. Kilbride. The crowd was much larger than on the premost orderly character. The policemen to were on their good behaviour, for they warded it off the poor creature would now be twice refused to carry out the directions of Mr. Lynch, R.M., to bludgeon the people over the fence. Why an ordinary sub-constable should refuse to obey the instruction of a resident magistrate, we must not presume to say. Circumstances to the crowbar brigade had to make a three be related later on may, perhaps, account for it. Father John Maher and Father Thomas Their course lay through a lot of mountain it. Father John Maher and Father Thomas
Norris were present throughout the day, in
the double capacity of ministers of comfort to
wade knee deep in mud and water. Several the poor people thrust from their homes, and streams and marshes had to be crossed, of preservers of the peace. Right well did they a number of fences to be mounted, besides perform their tasks. They placed themselves the weary work of climbing the steep sides between the police and the people, and no of a mountain, down which trickled the doubt prevented a conflict which Mr. Lynch, moisture from above, rendering the soil a R.M., at all events, among those in charge of sticky and well nigh impassable sea of mud. the force, seemed over anxious to provoke. The policemen worked along with their big The evictions on Tuesday, brought into prominence the relations between Mr. Kilover their faces and half blinding them, while bride and the poor people holding under him. the crowd, who knew every inch of the place, Mr. D. Kilbride, Mr. T. Kilbride and Miss kept close to them and from their own vantage Kilbride were before the eviction party at points uttered a running series of tantalising each house that they visited, to prepare the comments upon the labourings of the force. poor people for the sheriff's work, and to Poor Mr. Slacke when he comfort them in their sore affliction. It would do the heart good to listen to the way in which the tenants poured forth their expressions of gratitude to the Kilbride tamily—"God bless you," said one old woman, tottering under the weight of her 85 years, "God bless you Mister Denis, that was always doing good for us. May God bless you every day for it," "Ah, well, Miss Mary," said another, "its you was always visiting us, bringing us good comfort, and may the Mother of God be always your help and comfort for it." These were the expressions of two octogenarians spoken in saddened voice—for they scarce understood the meaning of the procomfort them in their sore affliction. It looked utterly wearied and fagged out. Half in saddened voice—for they scarce understood the meaning of the proings—while men stood round them in

little cabin with moist eyes, and Miss name-Bull-suggested the constant iteration Mary herself prossed the tears from her eyes of Mr. O'Brien's phrase, "the Bulls and the with one hand and supported the old women Bullers, and the whole family of Bull," while with the other as she addressed her words of the efforts of Mr. Lynch, R.M., to steal a comfort in trembling accent to those she had quiet swig of the bottle was exposed to the come to cheer and encourage. It was a deeply whole assemblage, amid the jeerings of the souching spectacle. Elsewhere over the farm the look, the voice, the gesture, On the summit of the hill was the holding and the grasp of the hand, told of James Kilbride, carpenter, with a wife and the same eloquent story of grateful two children, with his parents, the father, remembrance for past kindnesses. Miss S4, and the mother, S2 years of age, and his Kilbride acted a heroic part throughout the sister, whose sole support he has been. The day. She climbed the hill, forded streams and furniture and implements of the tenant's crossed fences as well as the sturdiest man trade were thrown out, after which he himthere; and flitted from house to house com- self lift at the request of the sheriff. forting the inmates, directing them where A bye road runs within twenty yards shelter had been prepared, and providing of the tenant's house, and on this conveyances for the weak and helpless—and the crowd collected it a long line by the all this without touching a morsel of food the live-long day. Fathers Maher and Norris had charge of the crowd during the day, but they also found time to enter the houses to minister to the comforts of the people and to help them out of their homes. These poor people themselves exhibited a great deal of fortitude. One woman was led out of her house with a child a month old in her arms. Snow was falling at the time, and she walked forth calling for cheers for the Plan of Campaign. The people began to murmur at the ejection under the snow of a woman in her delicate health with her tender infant; but she cried out, "He'll live to be a man for Ireland yet" -words of brave hope which were greeted with loud cheers.

The following clergymen were present during the day:—Rev John Maher, C C, Luggacurran; Rev Thomas Norris, C C, do; Rev F Phelan, P P, Arless; Rev P Dunny, C C do; Rev William Maher, O C, Carlow-Graigue; Rev John Donovan, C C, Mountrath; Rev J J Kelly, C C, Stradbally; Hev James Carroll, C C, Athy; and Rev Peter Monahan, C C, do.
The following deputations among others

attended :-

Carlow-Graigue-Mesers James Carey, hon-sec; Mathew M'Wey, James M'Wey. Michael Governey.

Killinard-Messrs Michael Nolan, Patrick

Gallagher, John Monahan, P L G; John Kavanagh, P L G. William Reed, John Farrell, Thomas Rourke. Ballybrittas Messrs A Gallagher, P L G; L Keegau, John Mulhall, Patrick Cobbe, M Moore, G Moore, P Moore, J Mulhall, P

Keegan, P McDonald, E Fitzpatrick, Patrick Moran, Patrick Hickey, J Walsh, and T

Wednesday, but they were deferred.

At half-past eleven the eviction force ne gan to move. The police marches to Mr. Kilbride's house, in which one emergency men were located, and naving picked them up, marched back the avenue again to commence their work on the road below. The eviction brigade presented a curlous aspect. One of the crowbar fraternity poised on his shoulder a cross-out saw more than twice his own length; another of them had a ladder of equal length, two had crowbars, and the re-equal length, two had crowbars, and the re-mainder shouldered hatchets. Beneath each fellow's coat behind hung down something like a tail—exactly where a tail would be It proved afterwards to be the case of a revolver more than a foot long. The brigade was sharked up from every portion of the itself between the legs of one of the emergency country; one of them happens to be a black-guard to whom the landlord guardians of the long on his nose on the field. The chase was guard to whom the landlord guardians of the continued, the dogs enjoying the fun as much Kenmare Union have been compelling the ratepayers to contribute outdoor relief for some time past. The man who represented Mr. Townsend Trench is the ex-barony cess collector for the barony of Corkaguiny, County Kerry. His name is Hutchins, Poor devil, he has fallen away greatly from his former self. He was once as fierce-looking a swashbuckler as ever intimi-His dated men with a stare and a voice. His chest used to puff out, his eyes to flash valiant fire; his voice was of the loudest, his strut the most trooperish, and his cape-he always were a cape—of the fiercest and most minatory out. And what a falling off is there. Now his chest has fallen in, his step there. Now his chest has fallen in, his step nervous and uncertain, his cape laid aside for a coat of human pattern, his voice weak and apologetic, and his eyes constantly seeking comfort in the dust. He wants pity, but deserves none, and gets none. His one warm comfort throughout the day was an occasional—in fact a rare, and a nervous swig of a flask he brought with him. One of the emergancy men carried with him. One of the emergency men carried a basket loaded with bread and meat and some big black bottles—the prog as it appeared of the resident magistrates accompanying the eviction party. Among the officers of police added to the evicting force on Tuesday were-Sub-Inspector Raleigh, of Prosperous, and Sub-Inspector Roughan, of Kildare. The first house attacked was that

Thomas Kelly, laborer, situate by the readside. Kelly has a wife and three children, the youngest two years, and the eldest seven years old. The house was a thatched one. with two apartments and a loft. The furniture was cleared out, possession handed over, and two emergency men were left in charge. John Ryan's house, a few yards off, was next invaded, and possession quietly given up. A poor half-demented creature to whom Ryan had for some time past afforded the shelter of his roof was roughly handled by one of the emergency men, upon which she gave him a stunning blow between the eyes. Another ceeding day, and their behaviour was of a ruffian who was standing by made a blow of the crowbar at her, and only that a policeman warded it off the poor creature would now be

The entire force then began to march up the hill, which rises behind Mr. Kilbride's house. It is over a thousand feet high, and ing him now; they arrested him before," and others of the like kind. The sub-sheriff's

observant crowd.
On the summit of the hill was the holding fence farthest removed from the house, from which they ground the evictors. The evic-tion completed, the party was about returning along the road portion of the way. immense crowd of people was gathered in the fields, and a long line stood close to the fence along the read. They, of course, hooted the emergency men. Resident magistrate Lynen, who had been taking swills of the dram all the way up the hill, happening to come up during this demonstration, shouted to a body of police armed with muskets, that was standing at ease in front of the crowd, "clear them out of that; clear them off to hell out of that." The policemen looked puzzled at the nature of the command and seemed unable to decide how they should best proceed to execute it. They finally decided that it was impossible for them to clear the people off to hell, and did the only thing which they could under the circumstances, namely-nothing. Resident Magistrate Lynch's attention was called off for the moment by the shouts at-tendant on a proceeding now to be tendant on a proceeding now to be described, and returning with increased irritability, and addressing his inactive men, said, "why don't you draw your batons on them." Two policemen moved, one held on the two policemen moved, one held borers' cottages on the land, which have been borers' cottages

pation of operations being proceeded with on priced of the fact detached four of the gang to hunt off the animal. A donkey which was also found in the field was easily chared over the fence. The emergency men proceeded to do likewise with the calf. Now, it happened that some people on the other side of the hill, seeing the orowd, and hearing the cheers, hurried up to the summit, bringing with them three sheep dogs, a greyhound, and a terrier. Whether it was instinct that taught these poor brutes the proper thing to do, or whether it was a mere accidental burst-ing over of their natures, these dogs exhibited a decided aversion to the calf's being driven out of the field. They entered the field and barked vehemently at the animal. The calf passed in terror; and then wildly turning upon the foe, bounded back, making a passage for itself between the legs of one of the emergency continued, the dogs enjoying the fun as much as anyone, while the running emergency men were falling over one another in the eagerness of their hurry. In the end one of the corps managed to catch hold of the calf's tail. The poor brute, however, proved too strong for him and the captor found himself dragged at its tall until he was compelled to part his grasp. Meanwhile, however, a second emergency man came up in front of the calf and seized it roud the neck; the third held on to an ear, while him that was falling, recovering himself, captured the tail once more. The calf was then in the middle of the field, and the spectacle of his progress to the road was one of the funniest imaginable. It was a wrestling match between the calf and his captors. He who had embraced its neck was frequently thrown on his back, and trampled on by the animal. Him at the tail was as frequently pulled to the ground, while the man strug-gling at the ear saved himself from calamity only by letting go of his hold repeatedly. The calf was the most dogged Campaigner of the day, and we hope that it will long be pre-served and honored for its brave resistance to rackrenting and oppression.

Michael Lawlor's (a sub-tenant of Mr. Kilbride's holding 30 acres) was next visited. He has a wife and four children, the oldest of the latter only four and a half years old, and the youngest but two weeks in the world. The poor woman gave a mournful ory as the fire at which she was sitting was put out. The ruffian who extinguished it did not tell the woman to move aside, but flung a pot of water on it, suddenly scattering the ashes over the poor creature and her tender charge. The snow was falling when the poor woman was shoved out of her home.

Thomas Reddy, laborer, wife and five children, and also his brother, aged 85 years, and his aunt aged 83 years. Roddy formerly occupied a house on Capt. Cosby's property which fell, and Mr. Kilbride allowed him into a cow shed of his. An application was made to have a laborer's cottage built for him, but owing to the opposition of Mr. Trench and the landlord party it was refused. The two poor old women were put out in a very heavy shower of sleet and snow. The sight was a cruel one, and oven strong men shed tears. Eward Conroy, sub-tenant of Mr. Kilbride's, with wife and four children, the youngest being five months, were then evicted. When coming to these houses the police had to make their way to the leeward of a blazing mass of furze, the pungent smoke from which caused their eyes to smart severely. (A couple of lines are here illegible. The former has a wife and three children and the latter thirteen children, the eldest fifteen years old and the youngest seven months. Their eviction finished the day's work. The relieving officer gave each of the evicted ten shillings out-door relief. Immediately after the last eviction, and as the people were dispersing, one of the emergency men appeared at the door of the man Rigney's house. A dog belonging to Rigney tried to pass into the house, but the emergency ruffian kicked it back, and immediately draw his baton. The crowd hooted, when the fellow drew a revolver from his pocket, but the police immediately coming on the scene, he put it back

The roads to Athy, Maryborough, and Timahoe were blocked, and the progress of the police te these place was considerably delayed in consequence. Men were posted, who directed friends round by little less convenient ways.

A meeting was held after the evictions, at which words of encouragement were addressed to the people by the two Fathers Maher and Father Donovan.

The evictions on Lord Lansdowne's Lugga-The evictions on Lord Lansdowne's Lugga-curran property were resumed on Thursday under the superintendence of Mr. Bull, sub-shariff for the county. The police force, about 300 strong, was under the command of Mr. Lynch, R.M.; Mr. Black, County Inspector, and Mr. Hyde, D. L., Carlow. At an early hour the constabulary were marched out from Athy and Maryborough, many of them being evidently much fatigued, as was evidenced by their halting gait. A good many were absent through inability to march to the scene of the evictions, and those, it appears, were accom-inoduted in the workhouse hospital of Athr. At the avenue leading to the fine residence of Mr. John W. Dunne, several large trees were thrown across the road which effectually obstructed the thoroughfare leading to the village of Luggacurran. After considerable delay at this point, the police marched in a body direct through the village, and at once proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Moore, a widow woman, whose husband was formerly Mr. Denis Kithride's ploughman. Mrs. Moore is an old woman of nearly seventy years of age, and is the mother of five children, the youngest boy and gal are still residing with her, the other three children being at service. Nothing of any special notice occurred during the eviction of Mrs. Moore, if we may except the falling of a policeman into a dyke in the neighborhood of the place. As soon as Mrs. Moore was evicted according to 1 w, the police force at once marched back to the village of lorge at once marched back to the village of Luggacurran, where a large crowd of people were assembled to meet them with he ting and groaning. After a halt of about half an hour the police were reformed, and at once proceeded in the direction of Raheenahone the residence of Mr. John W. Dunne. A procession was a formed a consistence of the constant of the police were policy and the police were processed as the procession of the policy of the polic cession was at once formed, consisting of at least three thousand persons, who followed the police along the country road to the entrance to Mr. Dunne's residence. After considerable difficulty, the police got inside Mr. Dunne's grounds, and in a few minutes were in front of his dwelling-house, which stands at a short distance from the road. Mr. Dunne's residence is a fine two-storey house of a very superior character. It may be remembered that Mr. Dunne was some years ago deprived of the commission of the peace because of his con-nection with the Flan of Campaign. His holding consists of about 1,000 acres at £1,367, the valuation being £952. Proceedings were

built at Mr. Dunne's sole expense, and in the most improved style. As soon as the police arrived at Mr. Dunne's hall door, and were re-fused admittance, they at once attempted to

at once scornfully refused, and told the sheriff to proceed with his work, that he would never forsake his comrades in the strife. The removal of the furniture was then proceeded with, Mr. Lynch, R.M., tearing down United BRAN—Latest sales at \$16.50, shorts are sell-ing at \$16.50 to \$17.50 per ton.

WHEAT—Sales have been made of red winter wheat at points West and North of Stratford at faulight above the hall-door. The immense crowd collected outside kept up a continual In this market the fieight question is delaying round of cherring for Mr. Dunne, Mr. Kill-winess for Mag. Bids have been required. round of cheering for Mr. Dunne, Mr. Kilbride, and the Plan of Campaign.

As soon as the eviction of Mr. Dunne was

over, a meeting was held on the road outside his property.

The Rev. John Maher presided, and there were also present—Rev. Father Norris, Rev. Father Dunny, Messrs. John M'Laughlin, P.L.G.; James M'Loughlin, P.L.G.; T. P. Lacy, P.L.G.; Michael O'Rielly, Carlow; J. Lalor, Carlow; T. Byrne, Athy, &c., &c.

After a few introductory remarks from the chairman, in which he assured the meeting that never a penny rent would Lord Lansdowne re-ceive from his Luggacurran tenantry until Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Dunne were restored to their comfortable homes.

Mr. O'Connor, United Ireland, came forward amidst loud cheers and said that the Government were now at the close of their third day's work of eviction in Luggieurae, and he did not believe the Government had ever done three day's work more adventageous to the farmers of Ireland than these. The Government thought when they had selected Mr. Dunne and Mr. Kilbride as their victims in this strile that they had selected men who would "funk" when the crowbar brigade went to their doors; but they were greatly disappointed, so far as he could see from the spirit displayed by Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Dunne. They could never forget the manner in which Miss Kilbride went around consoling the poor tenants who had been evicted the day before. He could only compare her work to that of a Sister of Mercy. But thy might be surprised to hear that at the present moment the work of Lord Lansdowne was ringing throughout the length and breadth of the work of eviction in Luggicurrae, and he did ing throughout the length and breadth of the American Continent. Last evening Mr. O'Brien had sent a telegram to the United States, and to Canada, appealing to the prople of the Dominion in the matter of the odious evictions which Lord Lansdowne was carrying out in the Queen's County, and the prople in which Lord Lansdowne was carrying out in the Queen's County, and the people in Ireland might guess what the response to that appeal would be (cheers). The result would be that Canada would be made too hot for Lord Lansdowne (chears). So long as Lord Lansdowne lived the memory of this eviction would stick in his heart like a thorn which he would never be able to pluck out. Mr. Dunne had been turned out as a victim of the Plan of Campaign; but he had to congratulate him upon the distinguished honour the Government had conferred on him, for they never had made a man of him until they took from his name the letters "J.P." (ch ers). He admited his courage that day when the sub-sheriff asked him if he would take certain abatements. As one after one the sheriff had asked him if he would accept the offer of so much on his farms. Mr. Dunne answered, "No" (cheers.) He would have none of their abatements (cheers). They have got the wrong sow by the ears when they got hold of Mr. Dunne (laughter and cheers.) He was not the man to take any abatement no matter how great it night he pulses Lord Langlaguage. how great it might be, unless Lord Lansdowne came down on his marrow-boner, and gave the farthing (cheers.) They might be afraid Lord Lansdowne might get the better of them, but he could tell them he was the most miserable man alive on earth; that he would regret this day so long as he lived, for when he died they would allow a certain distinguished individual to take charge of the evil spirit which took possession of him (laughter and cheers). While Mr. O'Brien was appealing for them to the spirit of fair play for which the C madians were distinguished. Mr. Toba Dillor cheech. distinguished, Mr. John Dillon (cheers) was not

LET OUR HOPES SPRING LIKE MAY FLOWERS.

States and Canada to-morrew,

lorgetting them either. That very day in Lon-

don he would be interviewed by a correspondent of the Canadian Press, and facts and circum-

stances in connection with the Lugg-curran estate would be ringing throughout the United

of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., on Tuesday, March 15th, 1887. \$535,000 was sent flying everywhere, in sums of from \$150,000 to \$50 a single ticket. No. 66,551 drew the First Prize of \$150,000. It was old in tenths costing each \$1, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; one-tsuth to Jos. H. Ludwig, 430 William St., Buffaio, N.Y.; one to Win. Moeser, Topeka, Kas.; one to Joe Rosenfield, Houston, Texas; one to H. Taylor, New York City, collected through Adams Express Co.; one to P. M. Vermans, of Cheago, Ill.; one paid through London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, of San Frueisco, Cal.; one can Bank, limited, of San Francisco, Cal.; one paid to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, also of San Francisco, Cal.; one to D. P. Hawes, Decorah, Iowa; one to Thos. Favey, Wrightsville, Pa., and one to M. J. Warner, S. ratford, Ontario. No. 66,344 drew the Second Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractions: One-half to Hon. Byron D. Houghton, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Oswego, N. Y.: one-tenth to Frank Brock, 51 Potter St., East Saginaw, Mich.; one to T. J. Weaver, Trabue, Fla.; others to parties in Central City, Dak., and Pembroke, Ontario, Canada, etc., etc. No. 45,732 drew the Third Prize of \$29,000, also 45,732 drew the Third Prize of \$29,000, also sold in tenths at \$1 each; one to E. B. Kimhall, of Portland, Me.; one paid through The City National Bank, Tof Dallas, Texas; one to Oliver & Griggs, Bankers, also at Dallas, Texas; two to Union National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.; one to J. E. Harrigan, No. 128 W. Canton St., Boston, Mass.; one paid through Adams Engress Co. to Chas. H. Horner, Newark, N.J. Kos. 62,229 and 65,615 drew the Fourth Two Prizes of \$10,000, sold everywhere, etc., etc. The same \$10,000, sold everywhere, etc., etc. The same thing will be done again on Tuesday, May 10th, and any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Now let our hopes spring like May flowers.

# COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Before Easter business was booming but matters are now quiet. There is a moderate business in some lines however, and payments are coming in fairly well. A good many orders are being received from travellers and from present indications the fall delivery will be large. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—There is no material change in the rious.—Inere is no material change in the situation, buyers holding off, and sellers not pushing business. There has been a fair amount of business on local account, with sales superior at \$3.95 to \$4, extra at \$3.72½ to \$3.75, and spring extra at \$3.45. Ontario patents have been placed at \$4.50 to \$4.60 for high grades, and at \$4.15 to \$4.85 for less desirable coulities. A fair trade has also made in the coulities. qualities. A fair trade has also passed in Manitoba strong flour with sales at \$4.30 to \$4.35, and at \$4.10 to \$4.15 for medium qualities. American flour, sales were made of 300 bbls. Minnesota strong at about \$4.60.

Carlow-Graigue—Messes James Carey, in member of the crowd with the lazlest of movements I ever witnessed. The man also built at Mr. Dunne's sole expense, and in the factors at the police arrived at Mr. Dunne's sole expense, and in the factors at the police arrived at Mr. Dunne's hold door, and wore are taked by Good trade is passing in city hags arrived at Mr. Dunne's hold door, and wore are taked prices. We quote:—Patent faced and intrance by means of the crowbar, and in the factures of the policemen while this posture was maintained for a few seconds until Resident Mountrath—Messrs John Connell. P L G; William Reed, John Farrell, Thomas Rourks. Bally trittas—Messrs A Gallagher, P L G; William Reed, John Farrell, Thomas Rourks. Bally trittas—Messrs A Gallagher, P L G; Kesgan, John Mulhall, Patrick Cobbe, M Moore, G Moore, P Moore, J Mulhall, Patrick Cobbe, M Moore, G Moore, P Moore, J Mulhall, Patrick Cobbe, M Moore, G Moore, P Moore, J Mulhall, Patrick Hickey, J Walsh, and T Mr. Dunne's holding. The sheriff being ag
Many of the above sent ploughs in anticit.

Many of the above sent ploughs in anticit.

In this market the freight question is delaying business for May. Bids have been received by cable of 98c c. i f. Liverpool for No. 2 red winter. Here Canada red and white winter is quoted at 90c, Manitobs hard wheat on spot 94c

COBN.—49c in bond, May. On spot, duty paid, quoted at 54 to 55c.

PEAS—In this market sales of car lots have been made at 64c per 66 lbs, and for May, belders at 67c. olders ask 67c.

OATS-Holders ask 271c to 28c per 32 lbs. whilst buyers say they cannot pay over 25c.

BARLEY.—The market is nominal at 52c to
55c for malting and at 40c to 45c for fee! RrE.—Prices are quoted at 45c to 50c. A lot was offered at 50c, but 45c was the best bid.

BUCKWHEAT.—Very little demand, and prices are nominal, quoted at 42c to 44c per 48 bs. MALT.—We repeat last week's quotations, at 90c for No. 1 Montreal, and 70c to 80c for

Ontario grades.
Sauns.—The principal business of the past week has been in timothy, quite a number of parcels having been brought in by farmers, which have been bought at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 as to quality, several lots changing hands at \$2.75 and \$2.75. Red clover seed is stendy at \$5.50 to \$6, and Alsike at \$5.75 to \$6.25. Hay seed, \$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushe!

HAY AND STRAW.—Supplies are well ab-HAY AND STRAW.—Supplies are well absorbed with an advancing tendency in prices, which we quote as follows:—Loose hay, \$7 to \$11 per 100 lbs.; pressed do., \$12 to \$14 per ton; loose straw, \$4.50 to \$7 per 100 lbs., pressed do., \$7.50 to \$8.50 per ton.

#### GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.-The firm tone of the market re-SUGAR, &c.—The firm tone of the market reported last week has been maintained, and we quote granulated at 6½ to 6½c, and yellows at 6c to 5½c. Raw sugar is quiet but firm. In molasses there have been sales ex store at 32½c to 33c for Barbadoes. New crop Barbadoes is quoted at 29c to 80c, May.

SALT FISH.—The season is virtually over as far as first hands are concerned, the only enquiry being for dry cod, with sales at \$2.60 to \$2.70 per quints!. None can be had in Nova Scotia except at extreme figures. In green cod there has been a tremendous slaughter in prices

Scotia except at extreme ugures. In green con there has been a tremendous slaughter in prices of late owing to the large amount of stock left over; sales during the past week have been made at \$1.50 to \$1.62½ per bbl. for re-shipment to St. John, N. B., for the manufacture of boneless fish. In herrings there is little or nothing doing, and we quote as follows:—Labrador herring \$4.25 to \$5.00; New-foundland and French shore herring, \$4.00 to \$4.25; salmon quiet at \$19.50 to \$20 for No. 1, and at \$17 for No. 2. In barrels, No. 1 is quoted at \$14, and No. 2 at \$13 to 18.50.

FISH OIL.—We quote: Steam refined seal 48c to 49c. Newfoundland cod at 38c. to 40c., and Halifax at 34c. to 36c. Cod liver oil 65c. SOFT COAL .- Further sales of round quanti-

ties of Cape Breton coal have been made for delivery by boat at \$3 to \$3.15 per ton of 2,2:0

HABD COAL .- The demand continues good, and stocks are being well reduced at the yards. Prices are firm as follows: \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestaut, and \$6.00 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered.

MANY PERSONS in Pittston are using Ely's Gream Ba.m, a Catarrh remedy, with the most satisfactory results. A lady is recovering the sense of smell which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber has used it in his family and recommends it very highly. A tunkhannock lawyer, known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness.—Pittston. Pa.. Gazette. Pittaton, Pa., Gazette.



"We do hereby ertify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banks and Br. ers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lot eries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisto za Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for leducational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

\$350,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its ranchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted becomes 2nd, A.D. 1879
The only Lottery serve voted on and endorsed by the people of any State exerved on and endorsed by the people of any State scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Semi-Amoust Drawings regularly every six months (June and Inger endors).

December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 10, 1887—204th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. Motice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Malyes, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$1 \$150,000...\$150,000 \$60,000...\$0,000 20,000...\$20,000 10,000...\$20,000 \$500...\$20,000 \$500...\$20,000 \$00...\$000 \$00...\$000 \$00...\$000 \$00...\$000 \$00...\$000 \$00...\$000 \$150.000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 50 "100 "4 200 " 1,000 " API APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
mation Prizes of \$300... \$30,000 20,000 100... 10,000 100 Approximation Prizes of

2,179 Prizes, amounting to...... \$585,000

# FELLOW-CITIZENS.

Don't Skip S. Carsley's special advertisement

ATTENTION is directed to S. Carsley's Kid Glove sale next Saturday.—Witness. MEN'S KID GLOVES are to be offered at special prices next Saturday at S. Carsley's. - Witness.

Best 5-Frame Brussels Carpets, Best 5-Frame Brussels Carpets, Best 5-Frame Brussels Carpets, Best 5-Frame Brussels Carpets,	1.10 1.16 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

Constantly receiving Novelties for our Brus-rels Department, so that purchasers have always a new line of Patterns to select from.

S. CARSLEY.

Purchasers are charmed with the new Paragon Carpets, they are so rich in appearance, and colors in Carpets and Borders blend so beauti fully together.

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READY-MADE READY-MADE READY-MADE READY-MADE	VELVET VELVET VELVET VELVET	CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS
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READY-MADE	VELVET	CARPETS
EADY-MADE	VELVET	CARPETS
READY-MADE	VELVET	CARPETS
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Since introducing the Ready-made Velvot Carpets, the sale has ben beyond our expecta-tion, can be furnished in several sizes, all beautifully bordered and at extremely low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

RUGS RUGS RUGS RUGS	AND AND AND AND	MATS MATS MATS MATS
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The stock of Rugs and Mats is carefully selected and will be found most complete. All kinds and sizes will be found in stock and at ower prices than usual.

# BUGGIES

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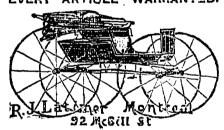
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Village and Road Carts,

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AND ALL KINDS OF Agricultural Implements. Cheaper than the Cheapest, Quality Considered. EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.



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# LACE REMNANTS.



Don't get excited. Upwards of \$2 worth of Laces for & cents. Here is a chance to get valuable, rich and clogant Lace Remnants and Solied Lace for almost nothing. Having bought a big lot of laces at auction, representing every imaginable pattern and quality of Laces at one-tenth part of their real value we are enabled to offer some most astonishing bargains. We put up larve assorted packages of these Laces, which though costing but 4s conts, represent real values of \$2 and upwards. Thuse reminst include the finest White Laces, Linca Torchon Laces in exquisite patterns, Spanish and Languedoc Cream Laces, Black Laices, and in fact, samples of almost every kind known to the trade. The manifold uses to which these Laces and no enphiled will appear to every lady reader, or to her mails of infants clothing, as each package contains such a variety. We send them in various lengths, from one yard up to three and four yards. Some of these Laces have been slightly danged by smoke and water, but ladies can readily cut out the damaged portions and unite the perfect lace. After the smoked and solled Lace has been carefully washed it will look as fresh and nice as Lace that costs is times as much. Pleep per package, 48 cents, three packages, as conted, \$1.20. Mailed post-paid.

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